

Package ‘cmapR’

May 3, 2026

Type Package

Title CMap Tools in R

Date 2023-04-03

Version 1.25.0

Description The Connectivity Map (CMap) is a massive resource of perturbational gene expression profiles built by researchers at the Broad Institute and funded by the NIH Library of Integrated Network-Based Cellular Signatures (LINCS) program. Please visit <https://clue.io> for more information. The cmapR package implements methods to parse, manipulate, and write common CMap data objects, such as annotated matrices and collections of gene sets.

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Depends R (>= 4.0)

Imports methods, rhdf5, data.table, flowCore, SummarizedExperiment, matrixStats

Suggests knitr, testthat, BiocStyle, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

biocViews DataImport, DataRepresentation, GeneExpression

URL <https://github.com/cmap/cmapR>

BugReports <https://github.com/cmap/cmapR/issues>

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

git_url <https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/cmapR>

git_branch devel

git_last_commit 031c9df

git_last_commit_date 2026-04-28

Repository Bioconductor 3.24

Date/Publication 2026-05-03

Author Ted Natoli [aut, cre] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0953-0206>>)

Maintainer Ted Natoli <ted.e.natoli@gmail.com>

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| | |
|----------------|---|
| align_matrices | <i>Align the rows and columns of two (or more) matrices</i> |
|----------------|---|

Description

Align the rows and columns of two (or more) matrices

Usage

```
align_matrices(m1, m2, ..., L = NULL, na.pad = TRUE, as.3D = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| m1 | a matrix with unique row and column names |
| m2 | a matrix with unique row and column names |
| ... | additional matrices with unique row and column names |
| L | a list of matrix objects. If this is given, m1, m2, and ... are ignored |
| na.pad | boolean indicating whether to pad the combined matrix with NAs for rows/columns that are not shared by m1 and m2. |
| as.3D | boolean indicating whether to return the result as a 3D array. If FALSE, will return a list. |

Value

an object containing the aligned matrices. Will either be a list or a 3D array

Examples

```
# construct some example matrices
m1 <- matrix(rnorm(20), nrow=4)
rownames(m1) <- letters[1:4]
colnames(m1) <- LETTERS[1:5]
m2 <- matrix(rnorm(20), nrow=5)
rownames(m2) <- letters[1:5]
colnames(m2) <- LETTERS[1:4]
m1
m2

# align them, padding with NA and returning a 3D array
align_matrices(m1, m2)

# align them, not padding and returning a list
align_matrices(m1, m2, na.pad=FALSE, as.3D=FALSE)
```

`annotate.gct`*Add annotations to a GCT object*

Description

Given a GCT object and either a [data.frame](#) or a path to an annotation table, apply the annotations to the gct using the given keyfield.

Usage

```
annotate.gct(...)  
  
annotate_gct(g, annot, dim = "row", keyfield = "id")  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GCT'  
annotate_gct(g, annot, dim = "row", keyfield = "id")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to <code>annotate_gct</code> |
| <code>g</code> | a GCT object |
| <code>annot</code> | a data.frame or path to text table of annotations |
| <code>dim</code> | either 'row' or 'column' indicating which dimension of <code>g</code> to annotate |
| <code>keyfield</code> | the character name of the column in <code>annot</code> that matches the row or column identifiers in <code>g</code> |

Value

a GCT object with annotations applied to the specified dimension

See Also

Other GCT utilities: [melt.gct\(\)](#), [merge.gct\(\)](#), [rank.gct\(\)](#), [subset.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gct_path <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")  
# read the GCT file, getting the matrix only  
g <- parse_gctx(gct_path, matrix_only=TRUE)  
# separately, read the column annotations and then apply them using  
# annotate_gct  
cdesc <- read_gctx_meta(gct_path, dim="col")  
g <- annotate_gct(g, cdesc, dim="col", keyfield="id")
```

| | |
|------------|---|
| append.dim | <i>Append matrix dimensions to filename</i> |
|------------|---|

Description

Append matrix dimensions to filename

Usage

```
append.dim(...)  
append_dim(ofile, mat, extension = "gct")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to <code>append_dim</code> |
| ofile | the file name |
| mat | the matrix |
| extension | the file extension |

Details

This is a helper function that most users will not use directly

Value

a character string of the filename with matrix dimensions appended

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
(filename <- cmapR:::append_dim("my.gctx.filename",  
  matrix(nrow=10, ncol=15)))
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| cdesc_char | <i>An example table of metadata, as would be parsed from or parse.gctx. Initially all the columns are of type character.</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

An example table of metadata, as would be parsed from or parse.gctx. Initially all the columns are of type character.

Usage

```
cdesc_char
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 368 rows and 8 columns.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| check_colnames | <i>Check whether test_names are columns in the data.frame df</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

Check whether test_names are columns in the [data.frame](#) df

Usage

```
check_colnames(test_names, df, throw_error = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| test_names | a vector of column names to test |
| df | the data.frame to test against |
| throw_error | boolean indicating whether to throw an error if any test_names are not found in df |

Value

boolean indicating whether or not all test_names are columns of df

Examples

```
check_colnames(c("pert_id", "pert_iname"), cdesc_char) # TRUE
check_colnames(c("pert_id", "foobar"),
  cdesc_char, throw_error=FALSE)# FALSE, suppress error
```

| | |
|------------|---|
| check_dups | <i>Check for duplicates in a vector</i> |
|------------|---|

Description

Check for duplicates in a vector

Usage

```
check_dups(x, name = "")
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| x | the vector |
| name | the name of the object to print in an error message if duplicates are found |

Value

silently returns NULL

Examples

```
# this will throw an error, let's catch it
tryCatch(
  check_dups(c("a", "b", "c", "a", "d")),
  error=function(e) print(e)
)
```

| | |
|--------|--|
| distil | <i>Collapse the rows or columns of a matrix using weighted averaging</i> |
|--------|--|

Description

This is equivalent to the 'modz' procedure used in collapsing replicates in traditional L1000 data processing. The weight for each replicate is computed as its normalized average correlation to the other replicates in the set.

Usage

```
distil(m, dimension = "col", method = "spearman")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| m | a numeric matrix where the rows or columns are assumed to be replicates |
| dimension | the dimension to collapse. either 'row' or 'col' |
| method | the correlation method to use |

Value

a list with the following elements

values a vector of the collapsed values

correlations a vector of the pairwise correlations

weights a vector of the computed weights

Examples

```
m <- matrix(rnorm(30), ncol=3)
distil(m)
```

| | |
|----|--|
| ds | <i>An example of a GCT object with row and column metadata and gene expression values in the matrix.</i> |
|----|--|

Description

An example of a GCT object with row and column metadata and gene expression values in the matrix.

Usage

```
ds
```

Format

An object of class GCT of length 1.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| extract.gct | <i>Extract elements from a GCT matrix</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

extract the elements from a GCT object where the values of row_field and col_field are the same. A concrete example is if g represents a matrix of signatures of genetic perturbations, and you want to extract all the values of the targeted genes.

Usage

```
extract.gct(...)
```

```
extract_gct(
  g,
  row_field,
  col_field,
  rdesc = NULL,
  cdesc = NULL,
  row_keyfield = "id",
  col_keyfield = "id"
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to extract_gct |
| g | the GCT object |
| row_field | the column name in rdesc to search on |
| col_field | the column name in cdesc to search on |
| rdesc | a data.frame of row annotations |
| cdesc | a data.frame of column annotations |
| row_keyfield | the column name of rdesc to use for annotating the rows of g |
| col_keyfield | the column name of cdesc to use for annotating the rows of g |

Value

a list of the following elements

mask a logical matrix of the same dimensions as ds@mat indicating which matrix elements have been extracted

idx an array index into ds@mat representing which elements have been extracted

vals a vector of the extracted values

Examples

```
# get the values for all targeted genes from a
# dataset of knockdown experiments
res <- extract_gct(kd_gct, row_field="pr_gene_symbol",
  col_field="pert_mfc_desc")
str(res)
stats::quantile(res$vals)
```

fix.datatypes

Adjust the data types for columns of a meta data frame

Description

GCT(X) parsing initially returns data frames of row and column descriptors where all columns are of type character. This is inconvenient for analysis, so the goal of this function is to try and guess the appropriate data type for each column.

Usage

```
fix.datatypes(...)
```

```
fix_datatypes(meta)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| ... | arguments passed on to fix_datatypes |
| meta | a data.frame |

Details

This is a low-level helper function which most users will not need to access directly

Value

meta the same data frame with (potentially) adjusted column types.

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# meta data table with all character types
str(cdesc_char)
fixed <- cmapR:::fix_datatypes(cdesc_char)
# note how some column classes have changed
str(fixed)
```

GCT

Initialize an object of class GCT

Description

Initialize an object of class GCT

Usage

```
GCT(
  mat = NULL,
  rdesc = NULL,
  cdesc = NULL,
  src = NULL,
  rid = NULL,
  cid = NULL,
  matrix_only = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| mat | a matrix |
| rdesc | a data.frame of row metadata |
| cdesc | a data.frame of column metadata |
| src | path to a GCT file to read |
| rid | vector of character identifiers for rows |
| cid | vector of character identifiers for columns |
| matrix_only | logical indicating whether to read just the matrix data from src |

Details

If `mat` is provided, `rid` and `cid` are treated as the row and column identifiers for the matrix and are assigned to the `rid` and `cid` slots of the GCT object.

If `mat` is not provided but `src` is provided, `rid` and `cid` are treated as filters. Data will be read from the file path provided to `src` and will then be restricted to the character ids or integer indices provided to `rid` and `cid`. In a similar manner, `matrix_only` controls whether the row and column metadata are also read from the `src` file path.

Value

a GCT object

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# an empty object
(g <- GCT())
# with a matrix
# note we must specify row and column ids
(g <- GCT(mat=matrix(rnorm(100), nrow=10),
             rid=letters[1:10], cid=letters[1:10]))
# from file
gct_file <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")
(g <- GCT(src=gct_file))
```

GCT-class

An S4 class to represent a GCT object

Description

The GCT class serves to represent annotated matrices. The `mat` slot contains said data and the `rdesc` and `cdesc` slots contain data frames with annotations about the rows and columns, respectively

Slots

`mat` a numeric matrix

`rid` a character vector of row ids

`cid` a character vector of column ids

`rdesc` a data.frame of row descriptors

`cdesc` a data.frame of column descriptors

`src` a character indicating the source (usually file path) of the data

See Also

[parse.gctx](#), [write.gctx](#), [read.gctx_meta](#), [read.gctx_ids](#)

visit <http://clue.io/help> for more information on the GCT format

| | |
|----------|--|
| gene_set | <i>An example collection of gene sets as used in the Lamb 2006 CMap paper.</i> |
|----------|--|

Description

An example collection of gene sets as used in the Lamb 2006 CMap paper.

Usage

```
gene_set
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 8.

Source

Lamb et al 2006 doi:10.1126/science.1132939

| | |
|-----|---|
| ids | <i>Extract the or set row or column ids of a GCT object</i> |
|-----|---|

Description

Extract the or set row or column ids of a GCT object

Usage

```
ids(g, dimension = "row")

## S4 method for signature 'GCT'
ids(g, dimension = "row")

ids(g, dimension = "row") <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GCT'
ids(g, dimension = "row") <- value
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>g</code> | the GCT object |
| <code>dimension</code> | the dimension to extract/update [<code>'row'</code> or <code>'column'</code>] |
| <code>value</code> | a character vector |

Value

a vector of row ids

See Also

Other GCT accessor methods: [mat\(\)](#), [meta\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# extract rids
rids <- ids(ds)
# extract column ids
cids <- ids(ds, "column")
# set rids
ids(ds) <- as.character(1:length(rids))
# set cids
ids(ds, "column") <- as.character(1:length(cids))
```

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| is.wholenumber | <i>Check if x is a whole number</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|

Description

Check if x is a whole number

Usage

```
is.wholenumber(x, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| x | number to test |
| tol | the allowed tolerance |

Value

boolean indicating whether x is tol away from a whole number value

Examples

```
is.wholenumber(1)
is.wholenumber(0.5)
```

| | |
|--------|---|
| kd_gct | <i>An example GCT object of knockdown experiments targeting a subset of landmark genes.</i> |
|--------|---|

Description

An example GCT object of knockdown experiments targeting a subset of landmark genes.

Usage

```
kd_gct
```

Format

An object of class GCT of length 1.

| | |
|---------|---|
| lxb2mat | <i>Read an LXB file and return a matrix</i> |
|---------|---|

Description

Read an LXB file and return a matrix

Usage

```
lxb2mat(lxb_path, columns = c("RID", "RP1"), newnames = c("barcode_id", "FI"))
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---|
| lxb_path | the path to the lxb file |
| columns | which columns in the lxb file to retain |
| newnames | what to name these columns in the returned matrix |

Value

a matrix

See Also

Other CMap parsing functions: [parse.gmt\(\)](#), [parse.gmx\(\)](#), [parse.grp\(\)](#), [write.gmt\(\)](#), [write.grp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
lxb_path <- system.file("extdata", "example.lxb", package="cmapR")
lxb_data <- lxb2mat(lxb_path)
str(lxb_data)
```

| | |
|-----|--|
| mat | <i>Extract or set the matrix of GCT object</i> |
|-----|--|

Description

Extract or set the matrix of GCT object

Usage

```
mat(g)

## S4 method for signature 'GCT'
mat(g)

mat(g) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GCT'
mat(g) <- value
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| g | the GCT object |
| value | a numeric matrix |

Value

a matrix

See Also

Other GCT accessor methods: [ids\(\)](#), [meta\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# get the matrix
m <- mat(ds)
# set the matrix
mat(ds) <- matrix(0, nrow=nrow(m), ncol=ncol(m))
```

| | |
|----------|---|
| melt.gct | <i>Transform a GCT object in to a long form data.table (aka 'melt')</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Utilizes the [melt.data.table](#) function to transform the matrix into long form. Optionally can include the row and column annotations in the transformed [data.table](#).

Usage

```

melt.gct(...)

melt_gct(
  g,
  suffixes = NULL,
  remove_symmetries = FALSE,
  keep_rdesc = TRUE,
  keep_cdesc = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'GCT'
melt_gct(
  g,
  suffixes = NULL,
  remove_symmetries = FALSE,
  keep_rdesc = TRUE,
  keep_cdesc = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ... | further arguments passed along to <code>data.table::merge</code> |
| <code>g</code> | the GCT object |
| <code>suffixes</code> | the character suffixes to be applied if there are collisions between the names of the row and column descriptors |
| <code>remove_symmetries</code> | boolean indicating whether to remove the lower triangle of the matrix (only applies if <code>g@mat</code> is symmetric) |
| <code>keep_rdesc</code> | boolean indicating whether to keep the row descriptors in the final result |
| <code>keep_cdesc</code> | boolean indicating whether to keep the column descriptors in the final result |

Value

a `data.table` object with the row and column ids and the matrix values and (optionally) the row and column descriptors

See Also

Other GCT utilities: [annotate.gct\(\)](#), [merge.gct\(\)](#), [rank.gct\(\)](#), [subset.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```

# simple melt, keeping both row and column meta
head(melt_gct(ds))

# update row/column suffixes to indicate rows are genes, columns experiments
head(melt_gct(ds, suffixes = c("_gene", "_experiment")))

# ignore row/column meta

```

```
head(melt_gct(ds, keep_rdesc = FALSE, keep_cdesc = FALSE))
```

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| merge.gct | <i>Merge two GCT objects together</i> |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|

Description

Merge two GCT objects together

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gct'  
merge(...)  
  
merge_gct(g1, g2, dim = "row", matrix_only = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GCT,GCT'  
merge_gct(g1, g2, dim = "row", matrix_only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to merge_gct |
| g1 | the first GCT object |
| g2 | the second GCT object |
| dim | the dimension on which to merge (row or column) |
| matrix_only | boolean indicating whether to keep only the data matrices from g1 and g2 and ignore their row and column meta data |

Value

a GCT object

See Also

Other GCT utilities: [annotate.gct\(\)](#), [melt.gct\(\)](#), [rank.gct\(\)](#), [subset.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# take the first 10 and last 10 rows of an object  
# and merge them back together  
(a <- subset_gct(ds, rid=1:10))  
(b <- subset_gct(ds, rid=969:978))  
(merged <- merge_gct(a, b, dim="row"))
```

`merge_with_precedence` Merge two `data.frames`, but where there are common fields those in `x` are retained and those in `y` are dropped.

Description

Merge two `data.frames`, but where there are common fields those in `x` are retained and those in `y` are dropped.

Usage

```
merge_with_precedence(x, y, by, allow.cartesian = TRUE, as_data_frame = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x` the `data.frame` whose columns take precedence

`y` another `data.frame`

`by` a vector of column names to merge on

`allow.cartesian` boolean indicating whether it's ok for repeated values in either table to merge with each other over and over again.

`as_data_frame` boolean indicating whether to ensure the returned object is a `data.frame` instead of a `data.table`. This ensures compatibility with GCT object conventions, that is, the `rdesc` and `cdesc` slots must be strictly `data.frame` objects.

Value

a `data.frame` or `data.table` object

See Also

`data.table::merge`

Examples

```
(x <- data.table::data.table(foo=letters[1:10], bar=1:10))
(y <- data.table::data.table(foo=letters[1:10], bar=11:20,
  baz=LETTERS[1:10]))
# the 'bar' column from y will be dropped on merge
cmapR::merge_with_precedence(x, y, by="foo")
```

| | |
|------|--|
| meta | <i>Extract the or set metadata of a GCT object</i> |
|------|--|

Description

Extract the or set metadata of a GCT object

Usage

```
meta(g, dimension = "row")

## S4 method for signature 'GCT'
meta(g, dimension = "row")

meta(g, dimension = "row") <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GCT'
meta(g, dimension = "row") <- value
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| g | the GCT object |
| dimension | the dimension to extract/update ['row' or 'column'] |
| value | a data.frame |

Value

a data.frame

See Also

Other GCT accessor methods: [ids\(\)](#), [mat\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# extract rdesc
rdesc <- meta(ds)
# extract cdesc
cdesc <- meta(ds, dim="column")
# set rdesc
meta(ds) <- data.frame(x=sample(letters, nrow(rdesc), replace=TRUE))
# set cdesc
meta(ds, dim="column") <- data.frame(x=sample(letters, nrow(cdesc),
  replace=TRUE))
```

na_pad_matrix *Pad a matrix with additional rows/columns of NA values*

Description

Pad a matrix with additional rows/columns of NA values

Usage

```
na_pad_matrix(m, row_universe = NULL, col_universe = NULL)
```

Arguments

m a matrix with unique row and column names
row_universe a vector with the universe of possible row names
col_universe a vector with the universe of possible column names

Value

a matrix

Examples

```
m <- matrix(rnorm(10), nrow=2)  
rownames(m) <- c("A", "B")  
colnames(m) <- letters[1:5]  
na_pad_matrix(m, row_universe=LETTERS, col_universe=letters)
```

parse.gctx *Parse a GCTX file into the workspace as a GCT object*

Description

Parse a GCTX file into the workspace as a GCT object

Usage

```
parse.gctx(...)  
  
parse_gctx(fname, rid = NULL, cid = NULL, matrix_only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to parse_gctx |
| fname | path to the GCTX file on disk |
| rid | either a vector of character or integer row indices or a path to a grp file containing character row indices. Only these indices will be parsed from the file. |
| cid | either a vector of character or integer column indices or a path to a grp file containing character column indices. Only these indices will be parsed from the file. |
| matrix_only | boolean indicating whether to parse only the matrix (ignoring row and column annotations) |

Details

parse_gctx also supports parsing of plain text GCT files, so this function can be used as a general GCT parser.

Value

a GCT object

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gct_file <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")
(ds <- parse_gctx(gct_file))

# matrix only
(ds <- parse_gctx(gct_file, matrix_only=TRUE))

# only the first 10 rows and columns
(ds <- parse_gctx(gct_file, rid=1:10, cid=1:10))
```

parse.gmt

Read a GMT file and return a list

Description

Read a GMT file and return a list

Usage

```
parse.gmt(...)  
  
parse_gmt(fname)
```

Arguments

... arguments passed on to parse_gmt
 fname the file path to be parsed

Details

parse_gmt returns a nested list object. The top level contains one list per row in fname. Each of these is itself a list with the following fields: - head: the name of the data (row in fname) - desc: description of the corresponding data - len: the number of data items - entry: a vector of the data items

Value

a list of the contents of fname. See details.

See Also

Visit <http://clue.io/help> for details on the GMT file format

Other CMap parsing functions: [lxb2mat\(\)](#), [parse.gmx\(\)](#), [parse.grp\(\)](#), [write_gmt\(\)](#), [write_grp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gmt_path <- system.file("extdata", "query_up.gmt", package="cmapR")
gmt <- parse_gmt(gmt_path)
str(gmt)
```

parse.gmx

Read a GMX file and return a list

Description

Read a GMX file and return a list

Usage

```
parse.gmx(...)  

parse_gmx(fname)
```

Arguments

... arguments passed on to parse_gmx
 fname the file path to be parsed

Details

parse_gmx returns a nested list object. The top level contains one list per column in fname. Each of these is itself a list with the following fields: - head: the name of the data (column in fname) - desc: description of the corresponding data - len: the number of data items - entry: a vector of the data items

Value

a list of the contents of fname. See details.

See Also

Visit <http://clue.io/help> for details on the GMX file format

Other CMap parsing functions: [lxb2mat\(\)](#), [parse.gmt\(\)](#), [parse.grp\(\)](#), [write.gmt\(\)](#), [write.grp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gmx_path <- system.file("extdata", "lm_probes.gmx", package="cmapR")
gmx <- parse_gmx(gmx_path)
str(gmx)
```

parse.grp

Read a GRP file and return a vector of its contents

Description

Read a GRP file and return a vector of its contents

Usage

```
parse.grp(...)
```

```
parse_grp(fname)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| ... | arguments passed on to parse_grp |
| fname | the file path to be parsed |

Value

a vector of the contents of fname

See Also

Visit <http://clue.io/help> for details on the GRP file format

Other CMap parsing functions: [lxb2mat\(\)](#), [parse.gmt\(\)](#), [parse.gmx\(\)](#), [write.gmt\(\)](#), [write.grp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
grp_path <- system.file("extdata", "lm_epsilon_n978.grp", package="cmapR")
values <- parse_grp(grp_path)
str(values)
```

| | |
|-------------|--|
| process_ids | <i>Return a subset of requested GCTX row/column ids out of the universe of all ids</i> |
|-------------|--|

Description

Return a subset of requested GCTX row/column ids out of the universe of all ids

Usage

```
process_ids(ids, all_ids, type = "rid")
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| ids | vector of requested ids. If NULL, no subsetting is performed |
| all_ids | vector of universe of ids |
| type | flag indicating the type of ids being processed |

Details

This is a low-level helper function which most users will not need to access directly

Value

a list with the following elements `ids`: a character vector of the processed ids `idx`: an integer list of their corresponding indices in `all_ids`

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gct_file <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")
ids <- read_gctx_ids(gct_file)
processed_ids <- cmapR:::process_ids(ids[1:10], ids)
str(processed_ids)
```

| | |
|----------|---|
| rank.gct | <i>Convert a GCT object's matrix to ranks</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Convert a GCT object's matrix to ranks

Usage

```
rank.gct(...)  
  
rank_gct(g, dim = "col", decreasing = TRUE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GCT'  
rank_gct(g, dim = "col", decreasing = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| ... | arguments passed on to rank_gct |
| g | the GCT object to rank |
| dim | the dimension along which to rank (row or column) |
| decreasing | boolean indicating whether higher values should get lower ranks |

Value

a modified version of g, with the values in the matrix converted to ranks

See Also

Other GCT utilities: [annotate.gct\(\)](#), [melt.gct\(\)](#), [merge.gct\(\)](#), [subset.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
(ranked <- rank_gct(ds, dim="column"))  
# scatter rank vs. score for a few columns  
m <- mat(ds)  
m_ranked <- mat(ranked)  
plot(m[, 1:3], m_ranked[, 1:3],  
      xlab="score", ylab="rank")
```

read.gctx.ids *Read GCTX row or column ids*

Description

Read GCTX row or column ids

Usage

```
read.gctx.ids(...)

read_gctx_ids(gctx_path, dim = "row")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| ... | arguments passed on to read_gctx_ids |
| gctx_path | path to the GCTX file |
| dim | which ids to read (row or column) |

Value

a character vector of row or column ids from the provided file

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gctx_file <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")
# row ids
rid <- read_gctx_ids(gctx_file)
head(rid)
# column ids
cid <- read_gctx_ids(gctx_file, dim="column")
head(cid)
```

read.gctx.meta *Parse row or column metadata from GCTX files*

Description

Parse row or column metadata from GCTX files

Usage

```
read.gctx.meta(...)

read_gctx_meta(gctx_path, dim = "row", ids = NULL)
```

Arguments

... arguments passed on to read_gctx_meta
 gctx_path the path to the GCTX file
 dim which metadata to read (row or column)
 ids a character vector of a subset of row/column ids for which to read the metadata

Value

a data.frame of metadata

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gct_file <- system.file("extdata", "modzs_n25x50.gctx", package="cmapR")
# row meta
row_meta <- read_gctx_meta(gct_file)
str(row_meta)
# column meta
col_meta <- read_gctx_meta(gct_file, dim="column")
str(col_meta)
# now for only the first 10 ids
col_meta_first10 <- read_gctx_meta(gct_file, dim="column",
ids=col_meta$id[1:10])
str(col_meta_first10)
```

robust_zscore

Compute robust z-scores

Description

robust zscore implementation takes in a 1D vector, returns 1D vector after computing robust zscores
 $rZ = (x - \text{med}(x)) / \text{mad}(x)$

Usage

```
robust_zscore(x, min_mad = 1e-06, ...)
```

Arguments

x numeric vector to z-score
 min_mad the minimum allowed MAD, useful for avoiding division by very small numbers
 ... further options to median, max functions

Value

transformed version of x

Examples

```
(x <- rnorm(25))
(robust_zscore(x))

# with min_mad
(robust_zscore(x, min_mad=1e-4))
```

subset.gct

Subset a gct object using the provided row and column ids

Description

Subset a gct object using the provided row and column ids

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gct'
subset(...)

subset_gct(g, rid = NULL, cid = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'GCT'
subset_gct(g, rid = NULL, cid = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to subset_gct |
| g | a gct object |
| rid | a vector of character ids or integer indices for ROWS |
| cid | a vector of character ids or integer indices for COLUMNS |

Value

a GCT object

See Also

Other GCT utilities: [annotate.gct\(\)](#), [melt.gct\(\)](#), [merge.gct\(\)](#), [rank.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# first 10 rows and columns by index
(a <- subset_gct(ds, rid=1:10, cid=1:10))

# first 10 rows and columns using character ids
# use \code{ids} to extract the ids
rid <- ids(ds)
cid <- ids(ds, dimension="col")
(b <- subset_gct(ds, rid=rid[1:10], cid=cid[1:10]))

identical(a, b) # TRUE
```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| subset_to_ids | <i>Do a robust <code>data.frame</code> subset to a set of ids</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Do a robust `data.frame` subset to a set of ids

Usage

```
subset_to_ids(df, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| df | <code>data.frame</code> to subset |
| ids | the ids to subset to |

Value

a subset version of df

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| threshold | <i>Threshold a numeric vector</i> |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|

Description

Threshold a numeric vector

Usage

```
threshold(x, minval, maxval)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| x | the vector |
| minval | minium allowed value |
| maxval | maximum allowed value |

Value

a thresholded version of x

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(20)
threshold(x, -0.1, 0.1)
```

transpose.gct *Transpose a GCT object*

Description

Transpose a GCT object

Usage

```
transpose.gct(...)  
  
transpose_gct(g)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GCT'  
transpose_gct(g)
```

Arguments

... arguments passed on to transpose_gct
g the GCT object

Value

a modified version of the input GCT object where the matrix has been transposed and the row and column ids and annotations have been swapped.

Examples

```
transpose_gct(ds)
```

update.gctx *Update the matrix of an existing GCTX file*

Description

Update the matrix of an existing GCTX file

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gctx'  
update(...)  
  
update_gctx(x, ofile, rid = NULL, cid = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| ... | arguments passed on to update_gctx |
| x | an array of data |
| ofile | the filename of the GCTX to update |
| rid | integer indices or character ids of the rows to update |
| cid | integer indices or character ids of the columns to update |

Details

Overwrite the rows and columns of ofile as indicated by rid and cid respectively. rid and cid can either be integer indices or character ids corresponding to the row and column ids in ofile.

Value

silently returns NULL

Examples

```
## Not run:
m <- matrix(rnorm(20), nrow=10)
# update by integer indices
update_gctx(m, ofile="my.gctx", rid=1:10, cid=1:2)
# update by character ids
row_ids <- letters[1:10]
col_ids <- LETTERS[1:2]
update_gctx(m, ofile="my.gctx", rid=row_ids, cid=col_ids)

## End(Not run)
```

```
write.gct
```

```
Write a GCT object to disk in GCT format
```

Description

Write a GCT object to disk in GCT format

Usage

```
write.gct(...)
```

```
write_gctx(ds, ofile, precision = 4, appenddim = TRUE, ver = 3)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ... | arguments passed on to write_gctx |
| ds | the GCT object |
| ofile | the desired output filename |
| precision | the numeric precision at which to save the matrix. See details. |
| appenddim | boolean indicating whether to append matrix dimensions to filename |
| ver | the GCT version to write. See details. |

Details

Since GCT is text format, the higher precision you choose, the larger the file size. `ver` is assumed to be 3, aka GCT version 1.3, which supports embedded row and column metadata in the GCT file. Any other value passed to `ver` will result in a GCT version 1.2 file which contains only the matrix data and no annotations.

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# note this will create a GCT file in your current directory
write_gctx(ds, "dataset", precision=2)
```

write.gctx

Write a GCT object to disk in GCTX format

Description

Write a GCT object to disk in GCTX format

Usage

```
write.gctx(...)
```

```
write_gctx(
  ds,
  ofile,
  appenddim = TRUE,
  compression_level = 0,
  matrix_only = FALSE,
  max_chunk_kb = 1024
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to <code>write_gctx</code> |
| <code>ds</code> | a GCT object |
| <code>ofile</code> | the desired file path for writing |
| <code>appenddim</code> | boolean indicating whether the resulting filename will have dimensions appended (e.g. <code>my_file_n384x978.gctx</code>) |
| <code>compression_level</code> | integer between 1-9 indicating how much to compress data before writing. Higher values result in smaller files but slower read times. |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| matrix_only | boolean indicating whether to write only the matrix data (and skip row, column annotations) |
| max_chunk_kb | for chunking, the maximum number of KB a given chunk will occupy |

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# note this will create a GCT file in your current directory
write_gctx(ds, "dataset")
```

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| write.gctx.meta | <i>Write a data.frame of meta data to GCTX file</i> |
|-----------------|---|

Description

Write a data.frame of meta data to GCTX file

Usage

```
write.gctx.meta(...)

write_gctx_meta(ofile, df, dimension = "row")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ... | arguments passed on to write_gctx_meta |
| ofile | the desired file path for writing |
| df | the data.frame of annotations |
| dimension | the dimension to annotate (row or column) |

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

Other GCTX parsing functions: [GCT](#), [append.dim\(\)](#), [fix.datatypes\(\)](#), [parse.gctx\(\)](#), [process_ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.ids\(\)](#), [read.gctx.meta\(\)](#), [write.gctx\(\)](#), [write.gct\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# assume ds is a GCT object  
write_gctx_meta("/my/file/path", cdesc_char, dimension="col")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

write.tbl

Write a data.frame to a tab-delimited text file

Description

Write a data.frame to a tab-delimited text file

Usage

```
write.tbl(...)  
  
write_tbl(tbl, ofile, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| ... | additional arguments passed on to write.table |
| tbl | the data.frame to be written |
| ofile | the desired file name |

Details

This method simply calls write.table with some preset arguments that generate a unquoted, tab-delimited file without row names.

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

[write.table](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
write_tbl(cdesc_char, "col_meta.txt")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------|--|
| write_gmt | <i>Write a nested list to a GMT file</i> |
|-----------|--|

Description

Write a nested list to a GMT file

Usage

```
write_gmt(lst, fname)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| lst | the nested list to write. See details. |
| fname | the desired file name |

Details

lst needs to be a nested list where each sub-list is itself a list with the following fields: - head: the name of the data - desc: description of the corresponding data - len: the number of data items - entry: a vector of the data items

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

Visit <http://clue.io/help> for details on the GMT file format

Other CMap parsing functions: [lxb2mat\(\)](#), [parse.gmt\(\)](#), [parse.gmx\(\)](#), [parse.grp\(\)](#), [write_grp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
write_gmt(gene_set, "gene_set.gmt")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| write_grp | <i>Write a vector to a GRP file</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|

Description

Write a vector to a GRP file

Usage

```
write_grp(vals, fname)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| vals | the vector of values to be written |
| fname | the desired file name |

Value

silently returns NULL

See Also

Visit <http://clue.io/help> for details on the GRP file format

Other CMap parsing functions: [lxb2mat\(\)](#), [parse.gmt\(\)](#), [parse.gmx\(\)](#), [parse.grp\(\)](#), [write_gmt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
write_grp(letters, "letter.grp")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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