

Package ‘FamilyRank’

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Type Package

Title Algorithm for Ranking Predictors Using Graphical Domain Knowledge

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Author Michelle Saul

Maintainer Michelle Saul <msaul@carisls.com>

Description Grows families of features by selecting features that maximize a weighted score calculated from empirical feature scores and graphical knowledge. The final weighted score for a feature is determined by summing a feature's family-weighted scores across all families in which the feature appears.

License GPL

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.6), plyr (>= 1.8.6), stats (>= 3.6.0)

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

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FamilyRank-package	<i>Algorithm for Ranking Predictors Using Graphical Domain Knowledge</i>
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Description

Grows families of features by selecting features that maximize a weighted score calculated from empirical feature scores and graphical knowledge. The final weighted score for a feature is determined by summing a feature's family-weighted scores across all families in which the feature appears.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```
Package:      FamilyRank
Type:         Package
Title:        Algorithm for Ranking Predictors Using Graphical Domain Knowledge
Version:      1.0
Date:         2021-01-24
Author:       Michelle Saul
Maintainer:   Michelle Saul <msaul@carisls.com>
Description:  Grows families of features by selecting features that maximize a weighted score calculated from empirical feat
License:      GPL
Imports:      Rcpp (>= 1.0.6), plyr (>= 1.8.6), stats (>= 3.6.0)
LinkingTo:    Rcpp, RcppArmadillo
LazyData:    true
```

Index of help topics:

FamilyRank-package	Algorithm for Ranking Predictors Using Graphical Domain Knowledge
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createControl	Simulate Control
createData	Simulate Data
createGraph	Simulate Graph
familyRank	Feature Ranking with Family Rank
grow	Grow Families
indexFeats	Re-index features
rbinorm	Bimodal Normal Distribution

The main function is [familyRank](#).

Author(s)

Michelle Saul
 Maintainer: Michelle Saul <msaul@carisls.com>

References

ADD REFERENCE

createCase	<i>Simulate Cases</i>
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Description

Numerical feature simulation for positive samples. Called by [createData](#).

Usage

```
createCase(subtype, upper.mean, lower.mean, upper.sd, lower.sd, n.features,
  subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10, subtype3.feats = 11:15)
```

Arguments

subtype	Numeric number indicating which subtype to simulate. Currently supports three subtype: 1, 2 or 3.
upper.mean	The mean of the upper component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
lower.mean	The mean of the lower component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
upper.sd	The standard deviation of the upper component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
lower.sd	The standard deviation of the lower component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
n.features	Number of features to simulate.
subtype1.feats	Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 1.
subtype2.feats	Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 2.
subtype3.feats	Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 3.

Details

Simulations support 3 subtypes, each defined by 5 different features.

Subtype 1 is defined as having the first 3 subtype1.feats and at least one of the next 2 subtype1.feats simulated from the upper component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution.

Subtype 2 is defined as having all 5 subtype2.feats simulated from the upper component.

Subtype 3 is defined as having the first 4 subtype3.feats simulated from the upper component and and the last subtype3.feats simulated from the lower component.

Value

Returns a vector of simulated features

Note

createCase is not meant to be called alone. It is designed as a helper function for [createData](#).

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

See Also

[createData](#)

Examples

```
# Toy Example
case <- createCase(subtype = 1, upper.mean = 13, lower.mean = 5,
  upper.sd = 1, lower.sd = 1, n.features = 20,
  subtype1.feats = 1:5,
  subtype2.feats = 6:10,
  subtype3.feats = 11:15)
```

createControl

Simulate Control

Description

Numerical feature simulation for negative samples. Called by [createData](#).

Usage

```
createControl(upper.mean, lower.mean, upper.sd, lower.sd, n.features,
  subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10, subtype3.feats = 11:15)
```

Arguments

upper.mean	The mean of the upper component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
lower.mean	The mean of the lower component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
upper.sd	The standard deviation of the upper component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
lower.sd	The standard deviation of the lower component of the bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
n.features	Number of features to simulate.

subtype1.feats Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 1.
subtype2.feats Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 2.
subtype3.feats Numeric vector representing the indices of features that define subtype 3.

Details

Simulates data such that none of the 3 subtypes defined in [createCase](#) are represented.

To ensure subtype 1 is not represented, at least one of the first three subtype1.feats and/or both of the next 2 subtype1.feats are simulated from the lower component of the Gaussian distribution.

To ensure subtype 2 is not represented, at least one of the five subtype2.feats is simulated from the lower component.

To ensure subtype 3 is not represented, at least one of the first 4 subtype3.feats is simulated from the lower component and/or the last subtype3.feats is simulated from the upper component.

Value

Returns a vector of simulated features

Note

createControl is not meant to be called alone. It is designed as a helper function for [createData](#).

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

See Also

[createData](#)

Examples

```
# Toy Example
control <- createControl(upper.mean = 13, lower.mean = 5,
  upper.sd = 1, lower.sd = 1, n.features = 20,
  subtype1.feats = 1:5,
  subtype2.feats = 6:10,
  subtype3.feats = 11:15)
```

`createData`*Simulate Data*

Description

Simulate data sets meant to emulate gene expression data in oncology.

Usage

```
createData(n.case, n.control, mean.upper = 13, mean.lower = 5,  
sd.upper = 1, sd.lower = 1, n.features = 10000,  
subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10, subtype3.feats = 11:15)
```

Arguments

<code>n.case</code>	Number of cases to simulate.
<code>n.control</code>	Number of controls to simulate
<code>mean.upper</code>	Mean of upper component of bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
<code>mean.lower</code>	Mean of lower component of bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
<code>sd.upper</code>	Standard deviation of upper component of bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
<code>sd.lower</code>	Standard deviation of lower component of bimodal Gaussian distribution from which features are simulated.
<code>n.features</code>	Number of features to simulate
<code>subtype1.feats</code>	Index of features used to define subtype 1.
<code>subtype2.feats</code>	Index of features used to define subtype 2.
<code>subtype3.feats</code>	Index of features used to define subtype 3.

Details

Simulates case/control data as described in [createCase](#) and [createControl](#), and graphical domain knowledge as described in [createGraph](#).

Value

Returns a named list with a simulated feature matrix (`x`), simulated binary response vector (`y`), vector of subtype labels (`subtype`), and simulated domain knowledge graph (`graph`).

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

See Also

[createCase](#), [createControl](#), [createGraph](#)

Examples

```
## Toy Example
# Simulate data set
# 10 samples
# 20 features
# Features 1 through 15 perfectly define response
# All other features are random noise.
data <- createData(n.case = 5, n.control = 5, mean.upper=13, mean.lower=5,
                  sd.upper=1, sd.lower=1, n.features = 20,
                  subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10,
                  subtype3.feats = 11:15)

x <- data$x
y <- data$y
graph <- data$graph
```

createGraph

Simulate Graph

Description

Simulate domain knowledge graph.

Usage

```
createGraph(subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10, subtype3.feats = 11:15,
            n.interactions = 1e+06, n.features = 10000)
```

Arguments

subtype1.feats Index of features used to define subtype 1.
 subtype2.feats Index of features used to define subtype 2.
 subtype3.feats Index of features used to define subtype 3.
 n.interactions Number of pairwise interactions to simulate.
 n.features Number of features to simulate

Value

Returns a data frame representation of a graph. The first two columns represent graph nodes and the third column represents the edge weights between nodes.

All pairwise combinations of subtype1.feats have an edge weight of 1.

All pairwise combinations of subtype2.feats have an edge weight of 1.

All pairwise combinations of subtype3.feats have an edge weight of 1.

All other pairwise combinations have an edge weight uniformly distributed between 0 and 1.

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

See Also

[createData](#)

Examples

```
# Toy Example
graph <- createGraph(subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10, subtype3.feats = 11:15,
n.interactions = 100, n.features = 20)
```

familyRank	<i>Feature Ranking with Family Rank</i>
------------	---

Description

Ranks features by incorporating graphical knowledge to weight empirical feature scores. This is the main function of the FamilyRank package.

Usage

```
familyRank(scores, graph, d = 0.5, n.rank = min(length(scores), 1000),
n.families = min(n.rank, 1000), tol = 0.001)
```

Arguments

scores	A numeric vector of empirical feature scores. Higher scores should indicate a more predictive feature.
graph	A matrix or data frame representation of a graph object.
d	Damping factor
n.rank	Number of features to rank.
n.families	Number of families to grow.
tol	Tolerance

Details

The scores vector should be generated using an existing statistical method. Higher scores should correspond to more predictive features. It is up to the user to adjust accordingly. For example, if the user wishes to use p-values as the empirical score, the user should first adjust the p-values, perhaps by subtracting all p-values from 1, so that a higher value corresponds to a more predictive feature.

The graph must be supplied in matrix form, where the first two columns represent graph nodes and the third column represents the edge weights between nodes. The graph nodes must be represented by the index of the feature that corresponds with the index in the score vector. For example, a node corresponding to the first value of the score vector should be indicated by a 1 in the graph object, the second by a 2, etc. It is not necessary that every feature in the score vector appear in the graph. Missing pairwise interactions will be considered to have interaction scores of 0.

The damping factor, *d*, represents the percentage of weight given to the interaction scores. The damping factor must be between 0 and 1. Higher values give more weight to the interaction score while lower values give more weight to the empirical score.

The value for *n.rank* must be less than or equal to the number of scored features. The algorithm will include only the top *n.rank* features in the ranking process (e.g. the *n.rank* features with the highest values in the score vector will be used to grow families). Higher values of *n.rank* require longer compute times.

The value for *n.families* must be less than or equal to the value of *n.rank*. This is the number of families the algorithm will grow. If *n.families* is less than *n.rank*, the algorithm will initiate families using the *n.families* highest scoring features. Higher values of *n.families* require longer compute times.

The tolerance variable, *tol*, tells the algorithm when to stop growing a family. Features are added to families until the weighted score is less than the tolerance level, or until all features have been added.

Value

Returns a vector of the weighted feature scores.

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

Examples

```
# Toy Example
scores <- c(.6, .2, .9)
graph <- cbind(c(1,1), c(2,3), c(.4, .8))
familyRank(scores = scores, graph = graph, d = .5)
```

```
# Simulate data set
# 100 samples
# 1000 features
```

```

# Features 1 through 15 perfectly define response
# All other features are random noise
simulatedData <- createData(n.case = 50, n.control = 50, mean.upper=13, mean.lower=5,
                           sd.upper=1, sd.lower=1, n.features = 10000,
                           subtype1.feats = 1:5, subtype2.feats = 6:10,
                           subtype3.feats = 11:15)

x <- simulatedData$x
y <- simulatedData$y
graph <- simulatedData$graph

# Score simulated features using absolute difference in group means
scores <- apply(x, 2, function(col){
  splt <- split(col, y)
  group.means <- unlist(lapply(splt, mean))
  score <- abs(diff(group.means))
  names(score) <- NULL
  return(score)
})

# Display top 15 features using empirical score
order(scores, decreasing = TRUE)[1:15]

# Rank scores using familyRank
scores.fr <- familyRank(scores = scores, graph = graph, d = .5)
# Display top 15 features using empirical scores with Family Rank
order(scores.fr, decreasing = TRUE)[1:15]

```

grow

Grow Families

Description

Call to the C++ function that grows the families.

Usage

```
grow(n, f, d, graph, scores, feat_mat, score_mat, tol, weight_mat, selected)
```

Arguments

n	Number of features to rank.
f	Number of families to grow.
d	Damping factor
graph	A matrix or data frame representation of a graph object.
scores	A numeric vector of empirical feature scores.
feat_mat	Matrix to store selected features.
score_mat	Matrix to store weighted scores of selected features.

tol	Tolerance
weight_mat	A matrix to store the cumulative weighted scores of selected futures across all families.
selected	Vector indicating whether a feature has been selected yet.

Details

This is the workhorse function for the Family Rank algorithm.

Value

Returns a matrix with $1+2 \times n.families$ columns and $n.rank$ rows. The first column is the cumulative feature score for each of the ranked features $1:n.rank$. The row number corresponds to the re-indexed feature index. The next $n.families$ columns contain the indices of selected features for each iteration of feature selection. The last $n.families$ columns contain the weighed scores of selected features for each iteration.

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

Examples

```
# Toy Example
scores <- c(.6, .2, .9)
graph <- cbind(c(1,1), c(2,3), c(.4, .8))

# initialize matrices
n <- n.families <- length(scores)
feat.mat <- score.mat <- matrix(0, nrow = n, ncol = n.families)
feat.mat[1,] <- order(scores, decreasing = TRUE)
score.mat[1,] <- sort(scores, decreasing = TRUE)

# Grow families
mats <- grow(n = n, f = n.families, d = 0.5, graph = as.matrix(graph),
            scores = scores,
            feat_mat = feat.mat, score_mat = score.mat, tol = 0,
            weight_mat = as.matrix(scores), selected = rep(1, n))

# Selected Feature Matrix
## columns represent families
## rows represent iterations
## values indicate indices of selected features
feat.mat <- mats[, 2:(n.families+1)]
feat.mat

# Corresponding Score Matrix
## columns represent families
## rows represent iterations
```

```
## values indicate max weighted score of selected features
score.mat <- mats[, (n.families+2):(1+2*n.families)]
score.mat
```

indexFeats	<i>Re-index features</i>
------------	--------------------------

Description

Re-index features based on number to rank. Called by [familyRank](#).

Usage

```
indexFeats(scores, graph, n.rank = NULL)
```

Arguments

- scores A numeric vector of empirical feature scores.
- graph A matrix or data frame representation of a graph object.
- n.rank Number of features to rank.

Details

This function is used to re-index features for the Family Rank algorithm. The function takes in the scores for all features, and returns scores for the top `n.rank` features. It also takes in the full domain knowledge graph and returns the subgraph that only includes interactions between the top `n.rank` features. Finally, it re-indexes the top features in both the score vector and domain knowledge graph to `1:n.rank`.

Value

Returns a named list with re-indexed domain knowledge graph (`graph.w`), re-indexed scores (`score.w`), a mapping between original and new indices (`loc.map`), and the number of features to rank (`n.rank`).

Note

`indexFeats` is not meant to be called alone. It is designed as a helper function for [familyRank](#).

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

References

ADD REFERENCE

See Also

[familyRank](#)

rbinorm*Bimodal Normal Distribution*

Description

Simulates random data from a bimodal Gaussian distribution.

Usage

```
rbinorm(n, mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2, prop)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations to simulate
mean1	Mean of mode 1
mean2	Mean of mode 2
sd1	Standard deviation of mode 1
sd2	Standard deviation of mode 2
prop	Probability of being in mode 1. 1 - prop is the probability of being in mode 2.

Details

This function is modeled off of the [rnorm](#) function.

Value

Generates random deviates

Author(s)

Michelle Saul

Examples

```
## Generate 100 samples from a two component Guassian curve
samples <- rbinorm(n=100, mean1=10, mean2=20, sd1=1, sd2=2, prop=.5)

## Plot distribution of simulated data
plot(density(samples))
```

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