

Package ‘GSVA’

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Description Gene Set Variation Analysis (GSVA) is a non-parametric, unsupervised method for estimating variation of gene set enrichment through the samples of a expression data set. GSVA performs a change in coordinate systems, transforming the data from a gene by sample matrix to a gene-set by sample matrix, thereby allowing the evaluation of pathway enrichment for each sample. This new matrix of GSVA enrichment scores facilitates applying standard analytical methods like functional enrichment, survival analysis, clustering, CNV-pathway analysis or cross-tissue pathway analysis, in a pathway-centric manner.

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computeGeneSetsOverlap

Compute gene-sets overlap

Description

Calculates the overlap among every pair of gene-sets given as input.

This function calculates the overlap between every pair of gene sets of the input argument `gSets`. Before this calculation takes place, the gene sets in `gSets` are firstly filtered to discard genes that do not match to the identifiers in `uniqGenes`. Secondly, they are further filtered to meet the minimum and/or maximum size specified with the arguments `minSize` and `maxSize`. The overlap between two gene sets is calculated as the number of common genes between the two gene sets divided by the smallest size of the two gene sets.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'list,character'  
computeGeneSetsOverlap(gSets, uniqGenes, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'list,ExpressionSet'  
computeGeneSetsOverlap(gSets, uniqGenes, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GeneSetCollection,character'  
computeGeneSetsOverlap(gSets, uniqGenes, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GeneSetCollection,ExpressionSet'  
computeGeneSetsOverlap(gSets, uniqGenes, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)
```

Arguments

gSets	Gene sets given either as a list or a GeneSetCollection object.
uniqGenes	Vector of unique genes to be considered when calculating the overlaps.
minSize	Minimum size.
maxSize	Maximum size.

Value

A gene-set by gene-set matrix of the overlap among every pair of gene sets.

Author(s)

J. Guinney

References

Hänzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 14:7, 2013.

See Also

[filterGeneSets](#)

Examples

```
geneSets <- list(set1=as.character(1:4), set2=as.character(4:10))  
computeGeneSetsOverlap(geneSets, unique(unlist(geneSets)))
```

deduplicateGeneSets *Handling of Duplicated Gene Set Names*

Description

Offers a choice of ways for handling duplicated gene set names that may not be suitable as input to other gene set analysis functions.

Usage

```
deduplicateGeneSets(  
  geneSets,  
  dedupUse = c("first", "drop", "union", "smallest", "largest")  
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| geneSets | A named list of gene sets represented as character vectors of gene IDs as e.g. returned by readGMT . |
| dedupUse | A character vector of length 1 specifying one of several methods to handle duplicated gene set names. Duplicated gene set names are explicitly forbidden by the GMT file format specification but can nevertheless be encountered in the wild. The available choices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first (the default): drops all gene sets whose names are duplicated according to the base R function and retains only the first occurrence of a gene set name.• drop: removes <i>all</i> gene sets that have a duplicated name, including its first occurrence.• union: replaces gene sets with duplicated names by a single gene set containing the union of all their gene IDs.• smallest: drops gene sets with duplicated names and retains only the smallest of them, i.e. the one with the fewest gene IDs. If there are several smallest gene sets, the first will be selected.• largest: drops gene sets with duplicated names and retains only the largest of them, i.e. the one with the most gene IDs. If there are several largest gene sets, the first will be selected. |

Value

A named list of gene sets that represented as character vectors of gene IDs.

filterGeneSets	<i>Filter gene sets</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Filters gene sets through a given minimum and maximum set size.

This function filters the input gene sets according to a given minimum and maximum set size.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'list'  
filterGeneSets(gSets, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'GeneSetCollection'  
filterGeneSets(gSets, minSize = 1, maxSize = Inf)
```

Arguments

gSets	Gene sets given either as a list or a GeneSetCollection object.
minSize	Minimum size.
maxSize	Maximum size.

Value

A collection of gene sets that meet the given minimum and maximum set size.

Author(s)

J. Guinney

References

Hänzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 14:7, 2013.

See Also

[computeGeneSetsOverlap](#)

Examples

```
geneSets <- list(set1=as.character(1:4), set2=as.character(4:10))  
filterGeneSets(geneSets, minSize=5)
```

 geneSets

Retrieve or Determine Gene Sets

Description

Retrieves or determines the gene sets that have been used or would be used in a `gsva()` gene set analysis. These are not necessarily the same as the input gene sets. See Details.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GsvaMethodParam'
geneSets(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
geneSets(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
geneSets(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialExperiment'
geneSets(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'GsvaExprData'
geneSets(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'GsvaMethodParam'
geneSetSizes(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'GsvaExprData'
geneSetSizes(obj)
```

Arguments

`obj` An object of one of the following classes:

- An expression data object of one of the classes described in [GsvaExprData](#) that is the return value of a call to `gsva()`.
- A parameter object of one of the classes described in [GsvaMethodParam](#) that could be used in a call to `gsva()`.

Details

The gene sets used in a `gsva()` gene set analysis, or just their sizes, may be a valuable input to subsequent analyses. However, they are not necessarily the same as the original input gene sets, or their sizes: based on user choices, the gene annotation used, or presence/absence of genes in gene sets and expression data set, `gsva()` may have to modify them during the preparation of an analysis run. In order to make use of these gene sets or their sizes, you can either

- retrieve them from the object returned by `gsva()` by passing this object to `geneSets()` or `geneSetSizes()`, or
- predict them by calling `geneSets()` or `geneSetSizes()` on the parameter object that would also be passed to `gsva()`. This is much slower and should only be done if you do not intend to run an actual gene set analysis.

`geneSetSizes()` is a convenience wrapper running `lengths()` on the list of gene sets returned by `geneSets()`.

Value

The `geneSets()` methods return a named list of character vectors where each character vector contains the gene IDs of a gene set. The `geneSetSizes()` methods return a named integer vector of gene set sizes.

gsva

Gene Set Variation Analysis

Description

Estimates GSVA enrichment scores. The API of this function has changed in the Bioconductor release 3.18 and this help page describes the new API. The old API is defunct and will be removed in the next Bioconductor release. If you are looking for the documentation of the old API to the `gsva()` function, please consult [GSVA-pkg-defunct](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'plageParam'  
gsva(param, verbose = TRUE, BPPARAM = SerialParam(progressbar = verbose))  
  
## S4 method for signature 'zscoreParam'  
gsva(param, verbose = TRUE, BPPARAM = SerialParam(progressbar = verbose))  
  
## S4 method for signature 'ssgseaParam'  
gsva(param, verbose = TRUE, BPPARAM = SerialParam(progressbar = verbose))  
  
## S4 method for signature 'gsvaParam'  
gsva(param, verbose = TRUE, BPPARAM = SerialParam(progressbar = verbose))
```

Arguments

- `param` A parameter object of one of the following classes:
- A `gsvaParam` object built using the constructor function `gsvaParam`. This object will trigger `gsva()` to use the GSVA algorithm by Hänzelmann et al. (2013).
 - A `plageParam` object built using the constructor function `plageParam`. This object will trigger `gsva()` to use the PLAGE algorithm by Tomfohr et al. (2005).

- A `zscoreParam` object built using the constructor function `zscoreParam`. This object will trigger `gsva()` to use the combined z-score algorithm by Lee et al. (2008).
- A `ssgseaParam` object built using the constructor function `ssgseaParam`. This object will trigger `gsva()` to use the ssGSEA algorithm by Barbie et al. (2009).

`verbose` Gives information about each calculation step. Default: TRUE.

`BPPARAM` An object of class `BiocParallelParam` specifying parameters related to the parallel execution of some of the tasks and calculations within this function.

Value

A gene-set by sample matrix of GSVA enrichment scores stored in a container object of the same type as the input expression data container. If the input was a base matrix or a `dgMatrix` object, then the output will be a base matrix object with the gene sets employed in the calculations stored in an attribute called `geneSets`. If the input was an `ExpressionSet` object, then the output will be also an `ExpressionSet` object with the gene sets employed in the calculations stored in an attributed called `geneSets`. If the input was an object of one of the classes described in `GsvaExprData`, such as a `SingleCellExperiment`, then the output will be of the same class, where enrichment scores will be stored in an assay called `es` and the gene sets employed in the calculations will be stored in the `rowData` slot of the object under the column name `gs`.

References

- Barbie, D.A. et al. Systematic RNA interference reveals that oncogenic KRAS-driven cancers require TBK1. *Nature*, 462(5):108-112, 2009. [DOI](#)
- Hänzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 14:7, 2013. [DOI](#)
- Lee, E. et al. Inferring pathway activity toward precise disease classification. *PLoS Comp Biol*, 4(11):e1000217, 2008. [DOI](#)
- Tomfohr, J. et al. Pathway level analysis of gene expression using singular value decomposition. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 6:225, 2005. [DOI](#)

See Also

[plageParam](#), [zscoreParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)

Examples

```
library(GSVA)
library(limma)

p <- 10 ## number of genes
n <- 30 ## number of samples
nGrp1 <- 15 ## number of samples in group 1
nGrp2 <- n - nGrp1 ## number of samples in group 2

## consider three disjoint gene sets
```



```
geneSets <- list(set1=paste("g", 1:3, sep=""),
                set2=paste("g", 4:6, sep=""),
                set3=paste("g", 7:10, sep=""))

## sample data from a normal distribution with mean 0 and st.dev. 1
y <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=p, ncol=n,
            dimnames=list(paste("g", 1:p, sep="") , paste("s", 1:n, sep="")))

## genes in set1 are expressed at higher levels in the last 'nGrp1+1' to 'n' samples
y[geneSets$set1, (nGrp1+1):n] <- y[geneSets$set1, (nGrp1+1):n] + 2

## build design matrix
design <- cbind(sampleGroup1=1, sampleGroup2vs1=c(rep(0, nGrp1), rep(1, nGrp2)))

## fit linear model
fit <- lmFit(y, design)

## estimate moderated t-statistics
fit <- eBayes(fit)

## genes in set1 are differentially expressed
topTable(fit, coef="sampleGroup2vs1")

## build GSVa parameter object
gsvapar <- gsvaParam(y, geneSets, maxDiff=TRUE)

## estimate GSVa enrichment scores for the three sets
gsva_es <- gsva(gsvapar)

## fit the same linear model now to the GSVa enrichment scores
fit <- lmFit(gsva_es, design)

## estimate moderated t-statistics
fit <- eBayes(fit)

## set1 is differentially expressed
topTable(fit, coef="sampleGroup2vs1")
```

gsva-defunct

Gene Set Variation Analysis

Description

This is the old manual page of the defunct version of the function `gsva()`.

See Also

[GSVA-pkg-defunct](#)

GSVA-pkg-defunct *Defunct functions in package GSVA.*

Description

The functions listed below are defunct and will be removed in the next release.

Details

Instead of `gsva(expr=., gset.idx.list=., method=., ...)`, use a method-specific parameter object, see [plageParam](#) [zscoreParam](#) [ssgseaParam](#) [gsvaParam](#), followed by a call to the new `gsva()` function, see [gsva](#).

GSVA-pkg-deprecated *Deprecated functions in package GSVA.*

Description

The functions listed below are deprecated and will be defunct in the near future. When possible, alternative functions with similar functionality are also mentioned.

GsvaExprData-class *GsvaExprData class*

Description

Virtual superclass of expression data classes supported by GSVA.

Details

GSVA supports expression data matrices in a growing number of containers and representations. This class union allows to store any of these in a slot of another class as well as defining common methods for all of them.

See Also

[matrix](#), [dgCMatrix](#), [ExpressionSet](#), [SummarizedExperiment](#), [SingleCellExperiment](#), [SpatialExperiment](#)

GsvaGeneSets-class GsvaGeneSets *class*

Description

Virtual superclass of gene set classes supported by GSVA.

Details

GSVA supports gene sets in either a list of character vectors or an object of class `GSEABase::GeneSetCollection`. This class union allows to store any of these in a slot of another class as well as defining common methods for them.

See Also

[list](#), [GeneSetCollection](#)

GsvaMethodParam-class GsvaMethodParam *class*

Description

Virtual superclass of method parameter classes supported by GSVA.

A virtual superclass of the GSVA packages' method-specific parameter classes.

Details

GSVA implements four single-sample gene set analysis methods: PLAGE, combined z-scores, ssGSEA, and GSVA. All of them take at least an expression data matrix and one or many gene sets as input. This virtual class provides the necessary slots for this minimum parameter set and serves as all GSVA method parameter classes,

The GSVA package implements four single-sample gene set analysis methods (PLAGE, combined z-scores, ssGSEA, and GSVA) and a respective method-specific parameter class that is used to invoke each of them with a matching set of parameters.

See Also

[GsvaExprData](#), [GsvaGeneSets](#), [zscoreParam](#), [plageParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)
[plageParam](#), [zscoreParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)

gsvaParam-class gsvaParam class

Description

Method-specific parameters for the GSVA method.

Objects of class `gsvaParam` contain the parameters for running the GSVA method.

Usage

```
gsvaParam(
  exprData,
  geneSets,
  assay = NA_character_,
  annotation = NA_character_,
  minSize = 1,
  maxSize = Inf,
  kcdf = c("Gaussian", "Poisson", "none"),
  tau = 1,
  maxDiff = TRUE,
  absRanking = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>exprData</code>	The expression data. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaExprData . Type <code>help(GsvaExprData)</code> to consult the available classes.
<code>geneSets</code>	The gene sets. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaGeneSets .
<code>assay</code>	The name of the assay to use in case <code>exprData</code> is a multi-assay container, otherwise ignored. By default, the first assay is used.
<code>annotation</code>	The name of a Bioconductor annotation package for the gene identifiers occurring in the row names of the expression data matrix. This can be used to map gene identifiers occurring in the gene sets if those are provided in a GeneSetCollection . By default gene identifiers used in expression data matrix and gene sets are matched directly.
<code>minSize</code>	Minimum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the minimum size is 1.
<code>maxSize</code>	Maximum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the maximum size is <code>Inf</code> .
<code>kcdf</code>	Character vector of length 1 denoting the kernel to use during the non-parametric estimation of the cumulative distribution function of expression levels across samples. By default, <code>kcdf="Gaussian"</code> which is suitable when input expression values are continuous, such as microarray fluorescent units in logarithmic scale, RNA-seq log-CPMs, log-RPKMs or log-TPMs. When input expression values are integer counts, such as those derived from RNA-seq experiments, then this argument should be set to <code>kcdf="Poisson"</code> .

<code>tau</code>	Numeric vector of length 1. The exponent defining the weight of the tail in the random walk performed by the GSVA (Hänzelmann et al., 2013) method. The default value is 1 as described in the paper.
<code>maxDiff</code>	Logical vector of length 1 which offers two approaches to calculate the enrichment statistic (ES) from the KS random walk statistic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FALSE: ES is calculated as the maximum distance of the random walk from 0. • TRUE (the default): ES is calculated as the magnitude difference between the largest positive and negative random walk deviations.
<code>absRanking</code>	Logical vector of length 1 used only when <code>maxDiff=TRUE</code> . When <code>absRanking=FALSE</code> (default) a modified Kuiper statistic is used to calculate enrichment scores, taking the magnitude difference between the largest positive and negative random walk deviations. When <code>absRanking=TRUE</code> the original Kuiper statistic that sums the largest positive and negative random walk deviations, is used. In this latter case, gene sets with genes enriched on either extreme (high or low) will be regarded as 'highly' activated.

Details

In addition to the two common parameter slots inherited from `[GsvaMethodParam]`, this class has slots for the two method-specific parameters of the GSVA method described below.

In addition to an expression data set and a collection of gene sets, GSVA takes four method-specific parameters as described below.

Value

A new `gsvaParam` object.

Slots

`kcdf` Character vector of length 1 denoting the kernel to use during the non-parametric estimation of the cumulative distribution function of expression levels across samples. `kcdf="Gaussian"` is suitable when input expression values are continuous, such as microarray fluorescent units in logarithmic scale, RNA-seq log-CPMs, log-RPKMs or log-TPMs. When input expression values are integer counts, such as those derived from RNA-seq experiments, then this argument should be set to `kcdf="Poisson"`.

`tau` Numeric vector of length 1. The exponent defining the weight of the tail in the random walk performed by the GSVA (Hänzelmann et al., 2013) method.

`maxDiff` Logical vector of length 1 which offers two approaches to calculate the enrichment statistic (ES) from the KS random walk statistic.

- FALSE: ES is calculated as the maximum distance of the random walk from 0.
- TRUE: ES is calculated as the magnitude difference between the largest positive and negative random walk deviations.

`absRanking` Logical vector of length 1 used only when `mx.diff=TRUE`. When `abs.ranking=FALSE` a modified Kuiper statistic is used to calculate enrichment scores, taking the magnitude difference between the largest positive and negative random walk deviations. When `abs.ranking=TRUE`

the original Kuiper statistic that sums the largest positive and negative random walk deviations, is used. In this latter case, gene sets with genes enriched on either extreme (high or low) will be regarded as 'highly' activated.

References

Hänzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 14:7, 2013. [DOI](#)

See Also

[GsvaExprData](#), [GsvaGeneSets](#), [GsvaMethodParam](#), [plageParam](#), [zscoreParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#)

Examples

```
library(GSVA)
library(GSVAdata)

data(leukemia)
data(c2BroadSets)

## for simplicity, use only a subset of the sample data
ses <- leukemia_eset[1:1000, ]
gsc <- c2BroadSets[1:100]
gp1 <- gsvaParam(ses, gsc)
gp1
```

igsva

Gene Set Variation Analysis

Description

Starts an interactive GSVA shiny web app.

GSVA assesses the relative enrichment of gene sets across samples using a non-parametric approach. Conceptually, GSVA transforms a p-gene by n-sample gene expression matrix into a g-geneset by n-sample pathway enrichment matrix. This facilitates many forms of statistical analysis in the 'space' of pathways rather than genes, providing a higher level of interpretability.

The `igsva()` function starts an interactive shiny web app that allows the user to configure the arguments of the `gsva()` function and runs it on the computer. Please see the manual page of the `gsva()` function for a description of the arguments and their default and alternative values.

The input data may be loaded from the users workspace or by selecting a CSV file for the expression data, and a GMT file for the gene sets data.

Usage

```
igsva()
```

Value

A gene-set by sample matrix of GSVA enrichment scores after pressing the button 'Save & Close'. This result can be also downloaded as a CSV file with the 'Download' button.

Author(s)

J. Fernández and R. Castelo

References

Hänzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 14:7, 2013.

See Also

[gsva\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
res <- igsva() ## this will open your browser with the GSVA shiny web app  
  
## End(Not run)
```

plageParam-class *plageParam class*

Description

Method-specific parameters for the PLAGE method.

Objects of class `plageParam` contain the parameters for running the PLAGE method.

Usage

```
plageParam(  
  exprData,  
  geneSets,  
  assay = NA_character_,  
  annotation = NA_character_,  
  minSize = 1,  
  maxSize = Inf  
)
```

Arguments

exprData	The expression data. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaExprData . Type <code>help(GsvaExprData)</code> to consult the available classes.
geneSets	The gene sets. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaGeneSets .
assay	The name of the assay to use in case <code>exprData</code> is a multi-assay container, otherwise ignored. By default, the first assay is used.
annotation	The name of a Bioconductor annotation package for the gene identifiers occurring in the row names of the expression data matrix. This can be used to map gene identifiers occurring in the gene sets if those are provided in a GeneSetCollection . By default gene identifiers used in expression data matrix and gene sets are matched directly.
minSize	Minimum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the minimum size is 1.
maxSize	Maximum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the maximum size is <code>Inf</code> .

Details

Since this method does not take any method-specific parameters, the parameter class does not add any slots to the common slots inherited from [GsvaMethodParam](#).

PLAGE does not take any method-specific parameters in addition to an expression data set and a collection of gene sets.

Value

A new [plageParam](#) object.

References

Tomfohr, J. et al. Pathway level analysis of gene expression using singular value decomposition. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 6:225, 2005. [DOI](#)

See Also

[GsvaExprData](#), [GsvaGeneSets](#), [GsvaMethodParam](#), [zscoreParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)

Examples

```
library(GSVA)
library(GSVAdata)

data(leukemia)
data(c2BroadSets)

## for simplicity, use only a subset of the sample data
ses <- leukemia_eset[1:1000, ]
gsc <- c2BroadSets[1:100]
pp1 <- plageParam(ses, gsc)
```


pp1

readGMT

Import Gene Sets from a GMT File

Description

Imports a list of gene sets from a GMT (Gene Matrix Transposed) format file, offering a choice of ways to handle duplicated gene set names.

Usage

```
readGMT(  
  con,  
  deduplUse = c("first", "drop", "union", "smallest", "largest", "custom")  
)
```

Arguments

con	A connection object or character string containing e.g. a file name or URL. This is directly passed to readLines and hence may contain anything that readLines() can handle.
deduplUse	With the exception of the special method <code>custom</code> , all handling of duplicated gene set names is delegated to function deduplicateGeneSets and this argument is directly passed on. Please see <code>?deduplicateGeneSets</code> . Using <code>deduplUse=custom</code> allows import of the GMT file for manual inspection and its content and remedy is the user's responsibility. However, <code>gsva()</code> will <i>not</i> accept the result for further use unless it is modified to have duplicated gene set names removed.

Value

A named list of gene sets that represented as character vectors of gene IDs.

See Also

[readLines](#), [deduplicateGeneSets](#)

 ssgseaParam-class ssgseaParam class

Description

Method-specific parameters for the ssGSEA method.

Objects of class `ssgseaParam` contain the parameters for running the ssGSEA method.

Usage

```
ssgseaParam(
  exprData,
  geneSets,
  assay = NA_character_,
  annotation = NA_character_,
  minSize = 1,
  maxSize = Inf,
  alpha = 0.25,
  normalize = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>exprData</code>	The expression data. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaExprData . Type <code>help(GsvaExprData)</code> to consult the available classes.
<code>geneSets</code>	The gene sets. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaGeneSets .
<code>assay</code>	The name of the assay to use in case <code>exprData</code> is a multi-assay container, otherwise ignored. By default, the first assay is used.
<code>annotation</code>	The name of a Bioconductor annotation package for the gene identifiers occurring in the row names of the expression data matrix. This can be used to map gene identifiers occurring in the gene sets if those are provided in a GeneSetCollection . By default gene identifiers used in expression data matrix and gene sets are matched directly.
<code>minSize</code>	Minimum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the minimum size is 1.
<code>maxSize</code>	Maximum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the maximum size is <code>Inf</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric vector of length 1. The exponent defining the weight of the tail in the random walk performed by the ssGSEA (Barbie et al., 2009) method. The default value is 0.25 as described in the paper.
<code>normalize</code>	Logical vector of length 1; if <code>TRUE</code> runs the ssGSEA method from Barbie et al. (2009) normalizing the scores by the absolute difference between the minimum and the maximum, as described in their paper. Otherwise this last normalization step is skipped.

Details

In addition to the two common parameter slots inherited from [GsvaMethodParam], this class has slots for the two method-specific parameters of the ssGSEA method described below.

In addition to an expression data set and a collection of gene sets, ssGSEA takes two method-specific parameters as described below.

Value

A new [ssgseaParam](#) object.

Slots

`alpha` Numeric vector of length 1. The exponent defining the weight of the tail in the random walk performed by the ssGSEA (Barbie et al., 2009) method.

`normalize` Logical vector of length 1. If TRUE runs the ssGSEA method from Barbie et al. (2009) normalizing the scores by the absolute difference between the minimum and the maximum, as described in their paper. Otherwise this last normalization step is skipped.

References

Barbie, D.A. et al. Systematic RNA interference reveals that oncogenic KRAS-driven cancers require TBK1. *Nature*, 462(5):108-112, 2009. [DOI](#)

See Also

[GsvaExprData](#), [GsvaGeneSets](#), [GsvaMethodParam](#), [plageParam](#), [zscoreParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)

Examples

```
library(GSVA)
library(GSVAdata)

data(leukemia)
data(c2BroadSets)

## for simplicity, use only a subset of the sample data
ses <- leukemia_eset[1:1000, ]
gsc <- c2BroadSets[1:100]
sp1 <- ssgseaParam(ses, gsc)
sp1
```

zscoreParam-class zscoreParam *class*

Description

Method-specific parameters for the combined z-scores method.

Objects of class `zscoreParam` contain the parameters for running the combined z-scores method.

Usage

```
zscoreParam(
  exprData,
  geneSets,
  assay = NA_character_,
  annotation = NA_character_,
  minSize = 1,
  maxSize = Inf
)
```

Arguments

<code>exprData</code>	The expression data. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaExprData . Type <code>help(GsvaExprData)</code> to consult the available classes.
<code>geneSets</code>	The gene sets. Must be one of the classes supported by GsvaGeneSets .
<code>assay</code>	The name of the assay to use in case <code>exprData</code> is a multi-assay container, otherwise ignored. By default, the first assay is used.
<code>annotation</code>	The name of a Bioconductor annotation package for the gene identifiers occurring in the row names of the expression data matrix. This can be used to map gene identifiers occurring in the gene sets if those are provided in a GeneSetCollection . By default gene identifiers used in expression data matrix and gene sets are matched directly.
<code>minSize</code>	Minimum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the minimum size is 1.
<code>maxSize</code>	Maximum size of the resulting gene sets after gene identifier mapping. By default, the maximum size is <code>Inf</code> .

Details

Since this method does not take any method-specific parameters, the parameter class does not add any slots to the common slots inherited from [GsvaMethodParam](#).

The combined z-scores method does not take any method-specific parameters in addition to an expression data set and a collection of gene sets.

Value

A new [zscoreParam](#) object.

References

Lee, E. et al. Inferring pathway activity toward precise disease classification. *PLoS Comp Biol*, 4(11):e1000217, 2008. [DOI](#)

See Also

[GsvaExprData](#), [GsvaGeneSets](#), [GsvaMethodParam](#), [plageParam](#), [ssgseaParam](#), [gsvaParam](#)

Examples

```
library(GSVA)
library(GSVAdata)

data(leukemia)
data(c2BroadSets)

## for simplicity, use only a subset of the sample data
ses <- leukemia_eset[1:1000, ]
gsc <- c2BroadSets[1:100]
zp1 <- zscoreParam(ses, gsc)
zp1
```

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