

DirichletMultinomial for Clustering and Classification of Microbiome Data

Martin Morgan

Modified: 6 March 2012. Compiled: May 2, 2019

This document illustrates the main features of the *DirichletMultinomial* package, and in the process replicates key tables and figures from [1].

We start by loading the package, in addition to the packages *lattice* (for visualization) and *parallel* (for use of multiple cores during cross-validation).

```
> library(DirichletMultinomial)
> library(lattice)
> library(xtable)
> library(parallel)
```

We set the width of R output to 70 characters, and the number of floating point digits displayed to two. The `full` flag is set to `FALSE`, so that cached values are used instead of re-computing during production of this vignette. The package defines a set of standard colors; we use `.qualitative` during visualization. `dev.off` is redefined to return without displaying results

```
> options(width=70, digits=2)
> full <- FALSE
> .qualitative <- DirichletMultinomial:::.qualitative
> dev.off <- function(...) invisible(grDevices::dev.off(...))
```

1 Data

The data used in [1] is included in the package. We read the data in to a matrix `count` of samples \times taxa.

```
> fl <- system.file(package="DirichletMultinomial", "extdata",
+                   "Twins.csv")
> count <- t(as.matrix(read.csv(fl, row.names=1)))
> count[1:5, 1:3]
```

| | Acetanaerobacterium | Acetivibrio | Acetobacterium |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| TS1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

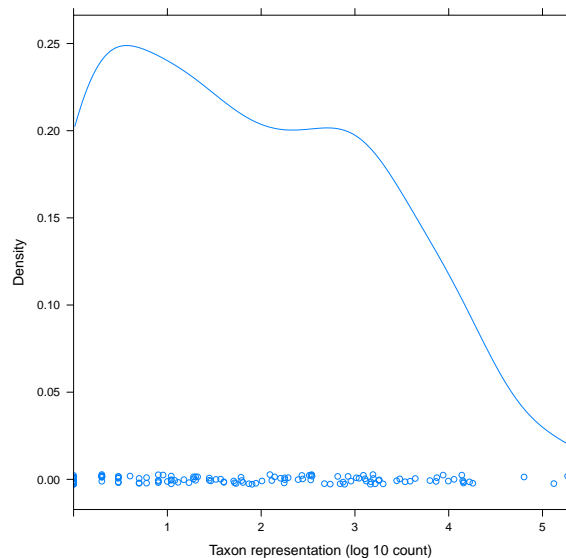


Figure 1: Density of taxa, across samples

| | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|
| TS10.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TS100.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TS100 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TS101.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 1 shows the distribution of reads from each taxon, on a log scale.

```
> cnts <- log10(colSums(count))
> pdf("taxon-counts.pdf")
> densityplot(cnts, xlim=range(cnts),
+             xlab="Taxon representation (log 10 count)")
> dev.off()
```

2 Clustering

The `dmn` function fits a Dirichlet-Multinomial model, taking as input the count data and a parameter k representing the number of Dirichlet components to model. Here we fit the count data to values of k from 1 to 7, displaying the result for $k = 4$. A sense of the model return value is provided by the documentation for the R object `fit, class ? DMN`.

```
> if (full) {
+   fit <- mclapply(1:7, dmn, count=count, verbose=TRUE)
```

```
+      save(fit, file=file.path(tempdir(), "fit.rda"))
+ } else data(fit)
> fit[[4]]
```

```
class: DMN
k: 4
samples x taxa: 278 x 130
Laplace: 38781 BIC: 40425 AIC: 39477
```

The return value can be queried for measures of fit (Laplace, AIC, BIC); these are plotted for different k in Figure 2. The best fit is for $k = 4$ distinct Dirichlet components.

```
> lplc <- sapply(fit, laplace)
> pdf("min-laplace.pdf")
> plot(lplc, type="b", xlab="Number of Dirichlet Components",
+      ylab="Model Fit")
> dev.off()
> (best <- fit[[which.min(lplc)]])
```

```
class: DMN
k: 4
samples x taxa: 278 x 130
Laplace: 38781 BIC: 40425 AIC: 39477
```

In addition to `laplace` goodness of fit can be assessed with the AIC and BIC functions.

The `mixturewt` function reports the weight π and homogeneity θ (large values are more homogeneous) of the fitted model. `mixture` returns a matrix of sample x estimated Dirichlet components; the argument `assign` returns a vector of length equal to the number of samples indicating the component with maximum value.

```
> mixturewt(best)

      pi theta
1 0.31    52
2 0.17    19
3 0.30    53
4 0.22    30

> head(mixture(best), 3)

      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
TS1.2  1.0e+00 2.1e-11 8.6e-06 3.3e-08
TS10.2  3.8e-08 3.3e-04 1.0e+00 2.8e-10
TS100.2 7.2e-09 8.8e-01 8.0e-13 1.2e-01
```

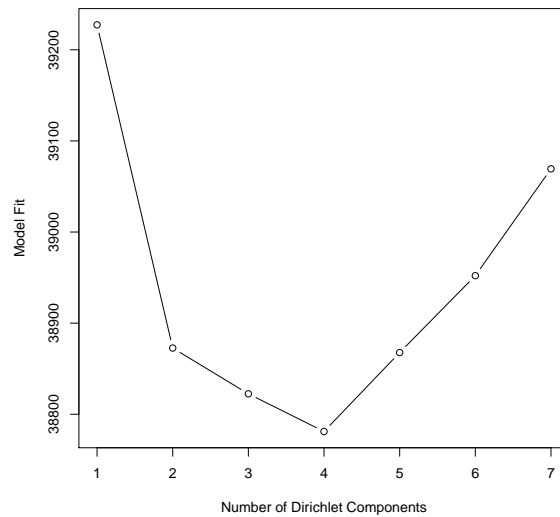


Figure 2: Model fit as a function of Dirichlet component number

The `fitted` function describes the contribution of each taxonomic group (each point in the panels of Figure 3 to the Dirichlet components; the diagonal nature of the points in a panel suggest that the Dirichlet components are correlated, perhaps reflecting overall numerical abundance.

```
> pdf("fitted.pdf")
> splom(log(fitted(best)))
> dev.off()
```

The posterior mean difference between the best and single-component Dirichlet multinomial model measures how each component differs from the population average; the sum is a measure of total difference from the mean.

```
> p0 <- fitted(fit[[1]], scale=TRUE)      # scale by theta
> p4 <- fitted(best, scale=TRUE)
> colnames(p4) <- paste("m", 1:4, sep="")
> (meandiff <- colSums(abs(p4 - as.vector(p0))))
```

```
      m1      m2      m3      m4
0.26 0.47 0.51 0.34
```

```
> sum(meandiff)
```

```
[1] 1.6
```

Table 1 summarizes taxonomic contributions to each Dirichlet component.

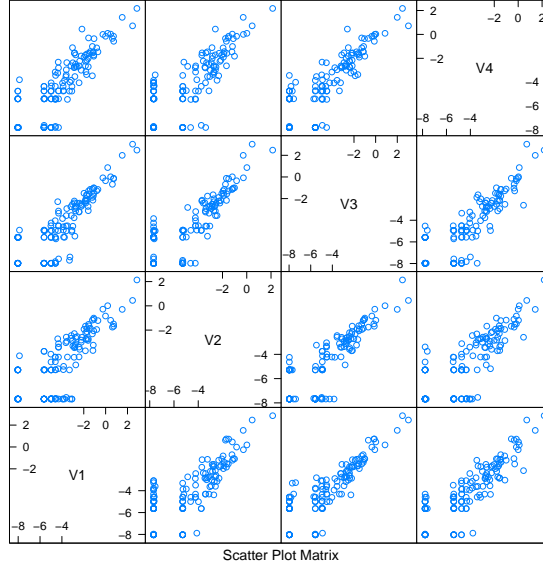


Figure 3: Taxa fitted to Dirichlet components 1-4.

```
> diff <- rowSums(abs(p4 - as.vector(p0)))
> o <- order(diff, decreasing=TRUE)
> cdiff <- cumsum(diff[o]) / sum(diff)
> df <- head(cbind(Mean=p0[o], p4[o,], diff=diff[o], cdiff), 10)
```

Table 1: Taxonomic contributions (10 largest) to Dirichlet components.

| | Mean | m1 | m2 | m3 | m4 | diff | cdiff |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Bacteroides | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.07 | 0.46 | 0.29 |
| Unknown | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.45 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.46 |
| Faecalibacterium | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.56 |
| Prevotella | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.59 |
| Alistipes | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.62 |
| Dorea | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.65 |
| Ruminococcus | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.67 |
| Oscillibacter | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.70 |
| Roseburia | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.72 |
| Subdoligranulum | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.74 |

Figure 4 shows samples arranged by Dirichlet component, with samples placed into the component for which they had the largest fitted value.

```
> pdf("heatmap1.pdf")
> heatmapdmn(count, fit[[1]], best, 30)
```



Figure 4: Samples arranged by Dirichlet component. Narrow columns are samples, broader columns component averages. Rows are taxonomic groups. Color represents square-root counts, with dark colors corresponding to larger counts.

```
> dev.off()
```

3 Generative classifier

The following reads in phenotypic information ('Lean', 'Obese', 'Overweight') for each sample.

```
> fl <- system.file(package="DirichletMultinomial", "extdata",
+                   "TwinStudy.t")
> pheno0 <- scan(fl)
> lvls <- c("Lean", "Obese", "Overwt")
> pheno <- factor(lvls[pheno0 + 1], levels=lvls)
> names(pheno) <- rownames(count)
> table(pheno)
```

```
pheno
Lean Obese Overwt
61   193    24
```

Here we subset the count data into sub-counts, one for each phenotype. We retain only the Lean and Obese groups for subsequent analysis.

```
> counts <- lapply(levels(pheno), csubset, count, pheno)
> sapply(counts, dim)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   61  193   24
[2,]  130  130  130
```

```
> keep <- c("Lean", "Obese")
> count <- count[pheno %in% keep,]
> pheno <- factor(pheno[pheno %in% keep], levels=keep)
```

The `dmngroup` function identifies the best (minimum Laplace score) Dirichlet-multinomial model for each group.

```
> if (full) {
+   bestgrp <- dmngroup(count, pheno, k=1:5, verbose=TRUE,
+                       mc.preschedule=FALSE)
+   save(bestgrp, file=file.path(tempdir(), "bestgrp.rda"))
+ } else data(bestgrp)
```

The Lean group is described by a model with one component, the Obese group by a model with three components. Three of the four Dirichlet components of the original single group (`best`) model are represented in the Obese group, the other in the Lean group. The total Laplace score of the two group model is less than of the single-group model, indicating information gain from considering groups separately.

```
> bestgrp
```

```
class: DMNGroup
```

```
summary:
```

| | k | samples | taxa | NLE | LogDet | Laplace | BIC | AIC |
|-------|---|---------|------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Lean | 1 | 61 | 130 | 9066 | 162 | 9027 | 9333 | 9196 |
| Obese | 3 | 193 | 130 | 26770 | 407 | 26613 | 27801 | 27162 |

```
> lapply(bestgrp, mixturewt)
```

```
$Lean
```

```
  pi theta
1  1    35
```

```
$Obese
```

```
  pi theta
1 0.53    45
2 0.26    33
3 0.22    18
```

```
> c(sapply(bestgrp, laplace),
+   `Lean+Obese`=sum(sapply(bestgrp, laplace)),
+   Single=laplace(best))
```

| Lean | Obese | Lean+Obese | Single |
|------|-------|------------|--------|
| 9027 | 26613 | 35641 | 38781 |

The `predict` function assigns samples to classes; the confusion matrix shows that the classifier is moderately effective.

```
> xtabs(~pheno + predict(bestgrp, count, assign=TRUE))
```

```

      predict(bestgrp, count, assign = TRUE)
pheno  Lean Obese
Lean    38   23
Obese   15  178

```

The `cvdmggroup` function performs cross-validation. This is a computationally expensive step.

```

> if (full) {
+   ## full leave-one-out; expensive!
+   xval <- cvdmggroup(nrow(count), count, c(Lean=1, Obese=3), pheno,
+     verbose=TRUE, mc.preschedule=FALSE)
+   save(xval, file=file.path(tempdir(), "xval.rda"))
+ } else data(xval)

```

Figure 5 shows an ROC curve for the single and two-group classifier. The single group classifier is performing better than the two-group classifier.

```

> bst <- roc(pheno[rownames(count)] == "Obese",
+   predict(bestgrp, count)[, "Obese"])
> bst$Label <- "Single"
> two <- roc(pheno[rownames(xval)] == "Obese",
+   xval[, "Obese"])
> two$Label <- "Two group"
> both <- rbind(bst, two)
> pars <- list(superpose.line=list(col=.qualitative[1:2], lwd=2))
> pdf("roc.pdf")
> xyplot(TruePositive ~ FalsePositive, group=Label, both,
+   type="l", par.settings=pars,
+   auto.key=list(lines=TRUE, points=FALSE, x=.6, y=.1),
+   xlab="False Positive", ylab="True Positive")
> dev.off()

```

```
> toLatex(sessionInfo())
```

- R version 3.6.0 (2019-04-26), x86_64-w64-mingw32
- Locale: LC_COLLATE=C, LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252, LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252, LC_NUMERIC=C, LC_TIME=English_United States.1252

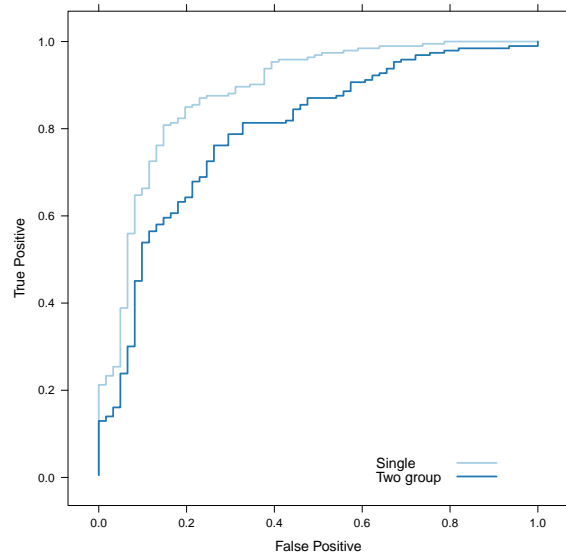


Figure 5: Receiver-operator curves for the single and two-group classifiers.

- Running under: Windows Server 2012 R2 x64 (build 9600)
- Matrix products: default
- Base packages: base, datasets, grDevices, graphics, methods, parallel, stats, stats4, utils
- Other packages: BiocGenerics 0.30.0, DirichletMultinomial 1.26.0, IRanges 2.18.0, S4Vectors 0.22.0, lattice 0.20-38, xtable 1.8-4
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): compiler 3.6.0, grid 3.6.0, tools 3.6.0

References

- [1] I. Holmes, K. Harris, and C. Quince. Dirichlet multinomial mixtures: Generative models for microbial metagenomics. *PLoS ONE*, 7(2):e30126, 02 2012.