# Package: divergence (via r-universe)

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**Title** Divergence: Functionality for assessing omics data by divergence with respect to a baseline

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**Description** This package provides functionality for performing divergence analysis as presented in Dinalankara et al, ``Digitizing omics profiles by divergence from a baseline", PANS 2018. This allows the user to simplify high dimensional omics data into a binary or ternary format which encapsulates how the data is divergent from a specified baseline group with the same univariate or multivariate features.

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# Contents

breastTCGA_ER . . . 2
breastTCGA_Group . . . 3
breastTCGA_Mat . . . 3
computeChiSquaredTest . . . 4
computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix . . . 5
computeMultivariateDigitization . . . 5
computeMultivariateSupport . . . 7
computeQuantileMatrix . . . 8
computeUnivariateDigitization . . . 9
computeUnivariateSupport . . . 10
computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix . . . 11
findMultivariateGammaWithSupport . . . 12
findUnivariateGammaWithSupport . . . 13
msigdb_Hallmarks . . . 14

**Index** **15**

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`breastTCGA_ER` *ER positive or negative status of breast tumor samples*

---

## Description

A factor indicating whether 887 breast samples in breastTCGA_Mat are ER positive or ER negative. The matched normals have empty values.

## Usage

```
breastTCGA_ER
```

## Format

A Factor of length 887 of levels Negative and Positive (with 111 missing values for the normals).

## Source

https://cancergenome.nih.gov/

## breastTCGA_Group *Normal or Tumor status of breast samples*

### Description

A factor indicating whether 887 breast samples in breastTCGA_Mat are tumor or matched normal.

### Usage

```
breastTCGA_Group
```

### Format

A Factor of length 887 of levels NORMAL and TUMOR.

### Source

https://cancergenome.nih.gov/

## breastTCGA_Mat *Gene expression for 260 genes in 887 breast samples*

### Description

A data matrix containing a subset of the TCGA breast cancer dataset, with the gene level expression estimates in log2 transcripts per million for 887 breast samples.

### Usage

```
breastTCGA_Mat
```

### Format

A data matrix with 260 rows and 887 columns.

### Source

https://cancergenome.nih.gov/

`computeChiSquaredTest` *Compute chi-squared test*

## Description

Given a binary or ternary data matrix with class associations of samples, computes chi-squared tests for each feature between given groups

## Usage

```
computeChiSquaredTest(Mat, Groups, classes)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `Mat` | Matrix of digitized binary or ternary data with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature |
| `Groups` | Factor indicating class association of samples |
| `classes` | Vector of class labels; the test will be applied between the classes given. |

## Value

A data frame with columns 'statistic' and 'pval'.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
dataMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group != "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
seMat = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=dataMat))
div = computeUnivariateDigitization(
  seMat = seMat,
  seMat.base = seMat.base,
 parallel = TRUE
)
assays(seMat)$div = div$Mat.div
sel = which(colnames(seMat) %in% colnames(dataMat))
div.chi = computeChiSquaredTest(Mat=assays(seMat)$div,
                                Groups=breastTCGA_ER[sel],
                                classes=c("Positive", "Negative"))
```

`computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix` *Compute the binary matrix with digitized divergence coding*

## Description

Function for obtaining the binary form for a matrix for multivariate divergence of data given a baseline range

## Usage

```
computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix(seMat, Baseline)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `seMat` | SummarizedExperiment with assay to be digitized, in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| `Baseline` | A Baseline object; this corresponds to the output of findMultivariateGammaWithSupport() or computeMultivariateSupport() |

## Value

A matrix with the same columns as Mat, with rows being the multivariate features, containing the binary form data.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = computeMultivariateSupport(seMat=seMat.base, FeatureSets=msigdb_Hallmarks)
dataMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group != "NORMAL"]
seMat = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=dataMat))
assays(seMat)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat)
Mat.div = computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix(seMat=seMat, Baseline=baseline)
```

`computeMultivariateDigitization` *Perform binary digitization*

## Description

Function for obtaining the digitized form, along with other relevant statistics and measures given a data matrix and a baseline matrix with multivariate features of interest

## Usage

```
computeMultivariateDigitization(seMat, seMat.base, FeatureSets,
  computeQuantiles = TRUE, gamma = c(1:9/100, 1:9/10), beta = 0.95,
  alpha = 0.01, distance = "euclidean", verbose = TRUE,
  findGamma = TRUE, Groups = NULL, classes = NULL)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummarizedExperiment with assay to be digitized, in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| seMat.base | SummarizedExperiment with baseline assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature |
| FeatureSets | The multivariate features in list or matrix form. In list form, each list element should be a vector of individual features; in matrix form, it should be a binary matrix with rownames being individual features and column names being the names of the feature sets. |
| computeQuantiles | Apply quantile transformation to both data and baseline matrices (TRUE or FALSE; defaults to TRUE). |
| gamma | Range of gamma values to search through. By default gamma = 0.01, 0.02, ... 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9. |
| beta | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| alpha | Expected proportion of divergent features per sample to be estimated. The optimal gamma providing this level of divergence in the baseline data will be searched for. |
| distance | Type of distance to be calculated between points. Any type of distance that can be passed on to the dist function can be used (default 'euclidean'). |
| verbose | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |
| findGamma | Logical indicating whether to search for optimal gamma values through the given gamma values (defaults to TRUE). If FALSE, the first value given in gamma will be used. |
| Groups | Factor indicating class association of samples |
| classes | Vector of class labels |

## Value

A list with elements: Mat.div: divergence coding of data matrix in binary form, of same dimensions at seMat baseMat.div: divergence coding of base matrix in binary form, of same column names at seMat.base, rows being multivariate features. div: data frame with the number of divergent features in each sample features.div: data frame with the divergent probability of each feature; divergence probability for each phenotype in included as well if 'Groups' and 'classes' inputs were provided. Baseline: a list containing a "Ranges" data frame with the baseline interval for each feature, and a "Support" binary matrix of the same dimensions as Mat indicating whether each sample was a support or a feature or not (1=support, 0=not in the support), gamma: selected gamma value alpha: the expected number of divergent features per sample computed over the baseline data matrix

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
dataMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group != "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
seMat = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=dataMat))
div = computeMultivariateDigitization(
  seMat = seMat,
  seMat.base = seMat.base,
  FeatureSets = msigdb_Hallmarks
)
```

---

# computeMultivariateSupport

*Estimate the baseline support*

---

## Description

Function for computing the basline support for multivariate features given gamma and beta parameters.

## Usage

```
computeMultivariateSupport(seMat, FeatureSets, gamma = 0.1,
  beta = 0.95, distance = "euclidean", verbose = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummariziedExperiment with an assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| FeatureSets | The multivariate features in list or matrix form. In list form, each list element should be a vector of individual features; in matrix form, it should be a binary matrix with rownames being individual features and column names being the names of the feature sets. |
| gamma | Parameter for selecting radius around each support point (0 < gamma < 1). By default gamma = 0.1. |
| beta | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| distance | Type of distance to be calculated between points. Any type of distance that can be passed on to the dist function can be used (default 'euclidean'). |
| verbose | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |

## Value

A list with elements: Support: a matrix indicating which samples were included in the support. Baseline_list: a list where each element is the baseline of a multivariate feature. featureMat: the multivariate features in matrix form. alpha: the expected number of divergent multivariate features per sample. gamma: the gamma parameter used for baseline computation. distance: the type of distance used for baselien computation.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = computeMultivariateSupport(seMat=seMat.base, FeatureSets=msigdb_Hallmarks)
```

---

# computeQuantileMatrix *Compute quantile transformations*

---

## Description

Function for computing the quantile transformation for one or more samples supplied as columns of a matrix.

## Usage

```
computeQuantileMatrix(seMat)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | A data matrix in SummarizedExperiment form, with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature. |

## Value

A matrix of the same dimensions with the quantile data.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
```

computeUnivariateDigitization
*Perform ternary digitization*

## Description

Function for obtaining the digitized form, along with other relevant statistics and measures given a data matrix and a baseline matrix

## Usage

```
computeUnivariateDigitization(seMat, seMat.base, computeQuantiles = TRUE,
  gamma = c(1:9/100, 1:9/10), beta = 0.95, alpha = 0.01,
  parallel = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, findGamma = TRUE, Groups = NULL,
  classes = NULL)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummarizedExperiment with assay to be digitized, in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| seMat.base | SummarizedExperiment with baseline assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature |
| computeQuantiles | Logical; apply quantile transformation to both data and baseline matrices (TRUE or FALSE; defaults to TRUE). |
| gamma | Range of gamma values to search through. By default gamma = 0.01, 0.02, ... 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9. |
| beta | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| alpha | Expected proportion of divergent features per sample to be estimated. The optimal gamma providing this level of divergence in the baseline data will be searched for. |
| parallel | Logical indicating whether to compute features parallelly with mclapply on Unix based systems (defaults to TRUE, switched to FALSE if parallel package is not available). |
| verbose | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |
| findGamma | Logical indicating whether to search for optimal gamma values through the given gamma values (defaults to TRUE). If FALSE, the first value given in gamma will be used. |
| Groups | Factor indicating class association of samples (optional). |
| classes | Vector of class labels (optional). |

## Value

A list with elements: Mat.div: divergence coding of data matrix in ternary (-1, 0, 1) form, of same dimensions at seMat baseMat.div: divergence coding of base matrix in ternary (-1, 0, 1) form, of same dimensions at seMat.base div: data frame with the number of divergent features in each sample, including upper and lower divergence features.div: data frame with the divergent probability of each feature; divergence probability for each phenotype in included as well if 'Groups' and 'classes' inputs were provided. Baseline: a list containing a "Ranges" data frame with the baseline interval for each feature, and a "Support" binary matrix of the same dimensions as Mat indicating whether each sample was a support or a feature or not (1=support, 0=not in the support), gamma: selected gamma value, alpha: the expected number of divergent features per sample computed over the baseline data matrix, optimal: logical indicaing whether the selected gamma value provided the necessary alpha requirement, alpha_space: a data frame with alpha values for each gamma searched

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
dataMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group != "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
seMat = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=dataMat))
div = computeUnivariateDigitization(
  seMat = seMat,
  seMat.base = seMat.base,
 parallel = TRUE
)
assays(seMat)$div = div$Mat.div
```

---

# computeUnivariateSupport

*Estimate the baseline support*

---

## Description

Function for computing the basline support for univariate features given gamma and beta parameters.

## Usage

```
computeUnivariateSupport(seMat, gamma = 0.1, beta = 0.95,
  parallel = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummarizziedExperiment with an assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| gamma | Parameter for selecting radius around each support point (0 < gamma < 1). By default gamma = 0.1. |

| | |
|---|---|
| beta | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| parallel | Logical indicating whether to compute features parallelly with mclapply on Unix based systems (defaults to TRUE, switched to FALSE if parallel package is not available). |
| verbose | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |

## Value

A list with elements "Ranges": data frame with the baseline interval for each feature, "Support": binary matrix of the same dimensions as Mat indicating whether each sample was a support for a feature or not (1=support, 0=not in the support), "gamma": gamma value, and "alpha": the expected number of divergent features per sample estimated over the samples.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = computeUnivariateSupport(seMat=seMat.base)
```

---

# computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix

*Compute the ternary matrix with digitized divergence coding*

---

## Description

Function for obtaining the ternary form for a matrix of data given a baseline range

## Usage

```
computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix(seMat, Baseline)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummariziedExperiment with an assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| Baseline | A list with a data frame element "Ranges" containing the baseline range of each features; this corresponds to the output of findUnivariateGammaWithSupport() or computeUnivariateSupport() |

## Value

A matrix containing the ternary form data.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = computeUnivariateSupport(seMat=seMat.base)
dataMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group != "NORMAL"]
seMat = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=dataMat))
assays(seMat)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat)
assays(seMat)$div = computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix(seMat=seMat, Baseline=baseline)
```

---

`findMultivariateGammaWithSupport` *Find optimal gamma and corresponding support for list of feature sets*

---

## Description

Function for searching through a range of gamma values for finding the smallest gamma and support that provides expected proportion of divergent features per sample less than or equal to alpha.

## Usage

```
findMultivariateGammaWithSupport(seMat, FeatureSets, gamma = 1:9/10,
  beta = 0.95, alpha = 0.01, distance = "euclidean",
  verbose = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `seMat` | SummariziedExperiment with an assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| `FeatureSets` | The multivariate features in list or matrix form. In list form, each list element should be a vector of individual features; in matrix form, it should be a binary matrix with rownames being individual features and column names being the names of the feature sets. |
| `gamma` | Range of gamma values to search through. By default gamma = {0.01, 0.02, ... 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9}. |
| `beta` | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| `alpha` | Expected proportion of divergent features per sample to be estimated over the samples in Mat. By default alpha = 0.01; i.e. search for the smallest gamma that provides 1% or less number of divergent features per sample. |
| `distance` | Type of distance to be calculated between points. Any type of distance that can be passed on to the dist function can be used (default 'euclidean'). |
| `verbose` | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |

## Value

A list with elements: Support: a matrix indicating which samples were included in the support. Baseline: a list where each element is the baseline of a multivariate feature. featureMat: the multivariate features in matrix form. alpha: the expected number of divergent multivariate features per sample. gamma: the gamma parameter selected. distance: the type of distance used for baselien computation. optimal: TRUE or FALSE indicating whether the alpha criteria was met alpha_space: the alpha values correspinding to the gamma values searched through

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = findMultivariateGammaWithSupport(seMat=seMat.base, FeatureSets=msigdb_Hallmarks)
```

---

# findUnivariateGammaWithSupport

*Search for optimal gamma and associated support*

---

## Description

Function for searching through a range of gamma values for finding the smallest gamma that provides expected proportion of divergent features per sample less than or equal to alpha.

## Usage

```
findUnivariateGammaWithSupport(seMat, gamma = c(1:9/100, 1:9/10),
  beta = 0.95, alpha = 0.01, parallel = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| seMat | SummariziedExperiment with an assay in [0, 1], with each column corresponding to a sample and each row corresponding to a feature; usually in quantile form. |
| gamma | Range of gamma values to search through. By default gamma = {0.01, 0.02, ... 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9}. |
| beta | Parameter for eliminating outliers (0 < beta <= 1). By default beta=0.95. |
| alpha | Expected proportion of divergent features per sample to be estimated over the samples in Mat. By default alpha = 0.01; i.e. search for the smallest gamma that provides 1% or less number of divergent features per sample. |
| parallel | Logical indicating whether to compute features parallelly with mclapply on Unix based systems (defaults to TRUE, switched to FALSE if parallel package is not available). |
| verbose | Logical indicating whether to print status related messages during computation (defaults to TRUE). |

## Value

A list with elements "Ranges": data frame with the baseline interval for each feature, "Support": binary matrix of the same dimensions as Mat indicating whether each sample was a support for a feature or not (1=support, 0=not in the support), "gamma": gamma value, and "alpha": the expected number of divergent features per sample estimated over the samples, "optimal": logical indicaing whether the selected gamma value provided the necessary alpha requirement, and "alpha_space": a data frame with alpha values for each gamma searched.

## Examples

```
baseMat = breastTCGA_Mat[, breastTCGA_Group == "NORMAL"]
seMat.base = SummarizedExperiment(assays=list(data=baseMat))
assays(seMat.base)$quantile = computeQuantileMatrix(seMat.base)
baseline = findUnivariateGammaWithSupport(seMat=seMat.base)
```

---

# msigdb_Hallmarks *Cancer Hallmark gene sets from the MSigDB collection*

---

## Description

A subset of the cancer hallmarks functional gene sets from the MSigDB collection.

## Usage

```
msigdb_Hallmarks
```

## Format

A list of length 10, with the hallmark gene set name, each a character vector of gene symbols.

## Source

https://http://software.broadinstitute.org/gsea/msigdb/

# Index


∗ **baseline,**
computeMultivariateSupport, 7
computeUnivariateSupport, 10
∗ **binary**
computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix, 5
∗ **chi-squared**
computeChiSquaredTest, 4
∗ **datasets**
breastTCGA_ER, 2
breastTCGA_Group, 3
breastTCGA_Mat, 3
msigdb_Hallmarks, 14
∗ **digitization**
computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix, 5
computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix, 11
∗ **digitize**
computeMultivariateDigitization, 5
computeUnivariateDigitization, 9
∗ **gamma**
findMultivariateGammaWithSupport, 12
findUnivariateGammaWithSupport, 13
∗ **support**
computeMultivariateSupport, 7
computeUnivariateSupport, 10
∗ **ternary**
computeMultivariateDigitization, 5
computeUnivariateDigitization, 9
computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix, 11

breastTCGA_ER, 2
breastTCGA_Group, 3
breastTCGA_Mat, 3

computeChiSquaredTest, 4
computeMultivariateBinaryMatrix, 5
computeMultivariateDigitization, 5
computeMultivariateSupport, 7
computeQuantileMatrix, 8
computeUnivariateDigitization, 9
computeUnivariateSupport, 10
computeUnivariateTernaryMatrix, 11

findMultivariateGammaWithSupport, 12
findUnivariateGammaWithSupport, 13

msigdb_Hallmarks, 14