

Package ‘fuseMLR’

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Type Package

Title Fusing Machine Learning in R

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Maintainer Cesaire J. K. Fouodo <cesaire.joris.kuete.fouodo@emory.edu>

Description Recent technological advances have enable the simultaneous collection of multi-omics data i.e., different types or modalities of molecular data, presenting challenges for integrative prediction modeling due to the heterogeneous, high-dimensional nature and possible missing modalities of some individuals. We introduce this package for late integrative prediction modeling, enabling modality-specific variable selection and prediction modeling, followed by the aggregation of the modality-specific predictions to train a final meta-model. This package facilitates conducting late integration predictive modeling in a systematic, structured, and reproducible way.

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Author Cesaire J. K. Fouodo [aut, cre],
Marina Bleskina [ctb]

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<i>bestLayerLearner</i>	<i>The best layer-specific model is used as meta model.</i>
-------------------------	---

Description

The meta learner is the best layer-specific learner. This function is intended to be (internally) used as meta-learner in fuseMLR.

Usage

```
bestLayerLearner(x, y, perf = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.frame data.frame of predictors.
<code>y</code>	vector True target observations. Either binary or two level factor variable.
<code>perf</code>	function Function to compute layer-specific performance of learners. If NULL, the Brier Score (classification) or a mean squared error (regression) is used by default as performance measure. Otherwise, the performance function must accept two parameters: observed (observed values) and predicted (predicted values).

Value

A model object of class `weightedMeanLearner`.

Examples

```
set.seed(20240624L)
x = data.frame(x1 = runif(n = 50L, min = 0, max = 1))
y = sample(x = 0L:1L, size = 50L, replace = TRUE)
my_best_model = bestLayerLearner(x = x, y = y)
```

cobra

*Cobra Meta Learner***Description**

The function `cobra` implements the COBRA (COmBined Regression Alternative), an aggregation method for combining predictions from multiple individual learners. This method aims to tune key parameters for achieving optimal predictions by averaging the target values of similar candidates in the training dataset's predictions. Only the training points that are sufficiently similar to the test point (based on the proximity threshold `epsilon`) are used for prediction. If no suitable training points are found, the function returns NA.

Usage

```
cobra(x, y, tune = "epsilon", k_folds = NULL, eps = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.frame A training data, where rows are observations and columns are predictions from individual learners. Use NA for missing predictions.
<code>y</code>	vector A vector containing the training targets. This can be a binary or two-level factor variable.
<code>tune</code>	character A character value specifying the tuning mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "alpha_epsilon": Tunes both alpha (number of learners) and epsilon (proximity threshold) via cross-validation. • "epsilon": Tunes epsilon only via cross-validation. • "user": No tuning; the user provides an optimal epsilon. # The default value is epsilon.
<code>k_folds</code>	integer Number of folds for cross-validation when <code>tune = "alpha_epsilon"</code> or <code>"epsilon"</code> . Default is 10.
<code>eps</code>	numeric A numeric value for the proximity threshold, used only when <code>tune = "user"</code> . Defaults to 0.1.

Value

An object of class `cobra` containing the training data, target values, and chosen parameters.

References

Biau, G., Fischer, A., Guedj, B., & Malley, J. D. (2014). COBRA: A combined regression strategy. *The Journal of Multivariate Analysis* 46:18-28

Examples

```
# Example usage
set.seed(123)
x_train <- data.frame(a = runif(10L), b = runif(10L))
y_train <- sample(0L:1L, size = 10L, replace = TRUE)

# Train the model with epsilon optimization
cobra_model <- cobra(x = x_train, y = y_train, tune = "epsilon", k_folds = 2)

# Make predictions on new data
set.seed(156)
x_new <- data.frame(a = runif(5L), b = runif(5L))
prediction <- predict(object = cobra_model, data = x_new)
```

createCobraPred

Create COBRA Predictions

Description

The createCobraPred function calculates predictions by averaging the target values of all the nearest candidates in the training dataset. Only the training points that are within the specified proximity (eps) to the test point are used to determine the prediction. If no suitable training points are found, the function returns NA as the prediction.

Usage

```
createCobraPred(
  train,
  test,
  n_train,
  n_test,
  nlearners,
  eps,
  alpha,
  train_target
)
```

Arguments

train	A matrix representing the training data. Rows represent observations, and columns contain predictions from individual learners for these observations. In cases where a prediction is unavailable for a specific observation, NA is used.
test	A matrix representing the test data. Rows represent observations, and columns contain predictions from individual learners for these observations. In cases where a prediction is unavailable for a specific observation, NA is used.
n_train	An integer specifying the number of training observations.

n_test	An integer specifying the number of test observations.
nlearners	An integer representing the number of learners.
eps	A numeric value representing the threshold for proximity between two predictions.
alpha	A value that determines the optimal number of learners in the neighborhood (only for alpha optimization).
train_target	A vector containing the target values for the training dataset

createDif *Create Difference*

Description

The createDif function computes the difference between the maximum and minimum predictions in a dataset.

Usage

```
createDif(x)
```

Arguments

x	Predictions vector
---	--------------------

createLoss *Create Loss*

Description

Create Loss

Usage

```
createLoss(pred, target)
```

Arguments

pred	A vector of predictions.
target	A vector of target values.

createTesting	<i>createTesting</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Creates a [Testing](#) object.

Usage

```
createTesting(id, ind_col, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	character Testing id.
ind_col	character Name of column of individuals IDs in testing data.frame.
verbose	boolean Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Value

A [Testing](#) object.

createTestLayer	<i>createTestLayer</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Creates and stores a [TestLayer](#) on the [Testing](#) object passed as argument.

Usage

```
createTestLayer(testing, test_layer_id, test_data)
```

Arguments

testing	Testing Testing object where the created layer will be stored.
test_layer_id	character ID of the testing layer to be created.
test_data	data.frame Data modality to be stored in TestData .

Value

The updated [Testing](#) object (with the new layer) is returned.

createTraining	<i>createTraining</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Creates a [Training](#) object. A training object is designed to encapsulate training layers and training meta-layer. Functions [createTrainLayer](#) and [createTrainMetaLayer](#) are available to add the training layer and the training meta-layer to a training object.

Usage

```
createTraining(  
  id,  
  target_df,  
  ind_col,  
  target,  
  problem_type = "classification",  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

id	character Training's ID.
target_df	data.frame Observed target values. A data frame with two columns: individual IDs and response variable values.
ind_col	character Name of column of individuals IDs.
target	character Name of the target variable.
problem_type	character Either "classification" or "regression".
verbose	boolean Warning and processing information (including those of cross-validation) will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Value

The created [Training](#) object is returned.

See Also

[createTrainLayer](#), [createTrainMetaLayer](#) and [fusemlr](#).

createTrainLayer	<i>createTrainLayer</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Creates and stores a [TrainLayer](#) on the [Training](#) object passed as argument. The main components of a training layer are training data modality, a variable selection methods, and a modality-specific learner.

Usage

```
createTrainLayer(  
  training,  
  train_layer_id,  
  train_data,  
  varsel_package = NULL,  
  varsel_fct = NULL,  
  varsel_param = list(),  
  lrner_package = NULL,  
  lrn_fct,  
  param_train_list = list(),  
  param_pred_list = list(),  
  na_action = "na.rm",  
  x_varsel = "x",  
  y_varsel = "y",  
  x_lrn = "x",  
  y_lrn = "y",  
  object = "object",  
  data = "data",  
  extract_pred_fct = NULL,  
  extract_var_fct = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

training	Training Training object for storing the created layer.
train_layer_id	character ID of the TrainLayer to be created.
train_data	data.frame Data modality to be stored on the layer.
varsel_package	character Package name containing the variable selection algorithm function. Defaults to NULL if the function exists in the current working environment.

varsel_fct	character Variable selection function name. Default value is NULL for no variable selection. If specified, the function must accept at least two parameters: <i>x</i> (predictors) and <i>y</i> (response values), and return a vector of selected variables. Alternatively, use the interface parameters <i>x_varsel</i> and <i>y_varsel</i> to map the original argument names, and <i>extract_var_fct</i> to specify how to extract the vector of selected variables. An exception is made for the Boruta function, which includes an internal adjustment and requires no additional modifications.
varsel_param	list List of arguments to be passed to <i>varsel_fct</i> .
lrner_package	character Name of the package containing the learning algorithm function. Defaults to NULL if the function is available in the current working environment.
lrn_fct	character Name of the learning function. The function must accept at least two parameters: <i>x</i> (predictors) and <i>y</i> (response values) and return a model. Alternatively, use the interface parameters <i>x_lrn</i> and <i>y_lrn</i> to map these names to the original arguments in your function. The returned model must support the generic <i>predict</i> function (with arguments <i>object</i> and <i>data</i>) to generate predictions for new data. Predictions should be either a vector or a list containing a vector named <i>predictions</i> with the predicted values. If the arguments <i>object</i> and <i>data</i> have different names in your <i>predict</i> function, use the interface parameters below to map them to the original names. Additionally, if predictions are stored as a <i>matrix</i> or <i>data.frame</i> (e.g., predicted probabilities for dichotomous classification), only the second column (assumed to be class 1 probabilities) will be used. If the predicted values are not returned in one of the formats mentioned above, use the <i>extract_pred_fct</i> argument below to specify how to extract the predicted values from the prediction object.
param_train_list	character List of arguments to be passed to <i>lrn_fct</i> .
param_pred_list	character List of arguments to be passed to <i>predict</i> when generating predictions.
na_action	character Handling of missing values in data during training. Set to "na.keep" to retain missing values, or "na.rm" to remove instances with missing values.
x_varsel	character If the name of the argument used by the provided original variable selection function to pass the matrix of independent variable is not <i>x</i> , use this argument to specify how it is called in the provided function.
y_varsel	character If the name of the argument used by the provided original variable selection function to pass the target variable is not <i>y</i> , use this argument to specify how it is called in the provided function.
x_lrn	character If the name of the argument used by the provided original learning function to

	pass the matrix of independent variable is not x, use this argument to specify how it is called in the provided function.
y_lrn	character If the name of the argument used by the provided original learning function to pass the target variable is not y, use this argument to specify how it is called in the provided function.
object	character The generic function predict uses the parameter object to pass a model. If the corresponding argument is named differently in your predict function, specify its name.
data	character The generic function predict uses a parameter data to pass new data. If the corresponding argument is named differently in your predict function, specify the name.
extract_pred_fct	character or function If the predict function called for the model does not return a vector, use this argument to specify a function (or the name of a function) to extract the vector of predictions. The default value is NULL if predictions are returned as a vector.
extract_var_fct	character or function If the variable selection function does not return a vector, use this argument to specify a function (or the name of a function) to extract the vector of selected variables.

Value

The updated [Training](#) object (with the new layer) is returned.

References

Fouodo, C. J. K., Bleskina, M. & Szymczak, S. fuseMLR: an R package for integrative prediction modeling of multi-omics data. *BMC Bioinformatics* 26, 221 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-025-06248-4>

See Also

[createTrainMetaLayer](#) and [fusemlr](#).

createTrainMetaLayer *createTrainMetaLayer*

Description

Creates and store a [TrainMetaLayer](#) on the [Training](#) object passed as argument. The meta-layer encapsulates the meta-learner and the fold predictions (internally created) of the layer-specific base models.

Usage

```

createTrainMetaLayer(
  training,
  meta_layer_id,
  lrner_package = NULL,
  lrn_fct,
  param_train_list = list(),
  param_pred_list = list(),
  na_action = "na.impute",
  x_lrn = "x",
  y_lrn = "y",
  object = "object",
  data = "data",
  extract_pred_fct = NULL
)

```

Arguments

training	Training Training object for storing the created meta-layer.
meta_layer_id	character ID of the layer to be created.
lrner_package	character Package name containing the variable selection algorithm function. Defaults to NULL if the function exists in the current working environment.
lrn_fct	character Name of the learning function. The function must accept at least two parameters: x (predictors) and y (response values), and return a model. If not, use the interface parameters x_lrn and y_lrn below to map these argument names to the original arguments in your function. The returned model must support the generic predict function (with arguments object and data) to make predictions for new data, and the predictions should be a vector or a list containing a vector called predictions with the predicted values. If the arguments object and data are named differently in your predict function, use the interface parameters object and data below to specify the original names. See the details below about meta-learners.
param_train_list	character List of arguments to be passed to lrn_fct.
param_pred_list	list List of arguments to be passed to predict when computing predictions.
na_action	character Handling of missing values in modality-specific predictions during training. Set to "na.keep" to keep missing values, "na.rm" to remove individuals with missing values or "na.impute" to impute missing values in modality-specific predictions. Only median and mode based imputations are actually handled. With

	the "na.keep" option, ensure that the provided meta-learner can handle missing values.
x_lrn	character If the argument name used by the provided original function to pass the matrix of independent variables is not x, use this argument to specify the name used in the function.
y_lrn	character If the argument name used by the provided original function to pass the target variable is not y, use this argument to specify the name used in the function.
object	character The generic function predict uses a parameter object to pass a model. If the corresponding argument is named differently in your predict function, specify the name.
data	character The generic function predict uses a parameter data to pass new data. If the corresponding argument is named differently in your predict function, specify the name.
extract_pred_fct	character or function If the predict function that is called for the model does not return a vector, then use this argument to specify a (or a name of a) function that can be used to extract vector of predictions. Defaults to NULL, if predictions are a vector.

Details

Internal meta-learners are available in the package.

The [cobra](#) meta-learner implements the COBRA (COmBined Regression Alternative), an aggregation method for combining predictions from multiple individual learners (Biau et al. 2014). This method aims to tune key parameters for achieving optimal predictions by averaging the target values of similar candidates in the training dataset's predictions. Only the training points that are sufficiently similar to the test point (based on the proximity threshold `epsilon`) are used for prediction. If no suitable training points are found, the function returns NA.

The [weightedMeanLearner](#) evaluates the prediction performance of modality-specific learners and uses these estimates to weight the base models, aggregating their predictions accordingly.

The [bestLayerLearner](#) evaluates the prediction performance of modality-specific learners and returns predictions made by the best learner as the meta-prediction.

Beyond the internal meta-learners, any other learning algorithm can be used.

Value

The updated [Training](#) object (with the new layer) is returned.

References

Fouodo, C. J. K., Bleskina, M. & Szymczak, S. fuseMLR: an R package for integrative prediction modeling of multi-omics data. *BMC Bioinformatics* 26, 221 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-025-06248-4>

Biau, G., Fischer, A., Guedj, B., & Malley, J. D. (2014). COBRA: A combined regression strategy. *The Journal of Multivariate Analysis* 46:18-28

See Also

[createTrainLayer](#), [varSelection](#), and [fusemlr](#).

createWeights	<i>Create weights for COBRA Predictions</i>
---------------	---

Description

The createWeights function is used to calculate weights for predictions.

Usage

```
createWeights(train, test, n_train, n_test, nlearners, eps, alpha)
```

Arguments

train	A matrix representing the training data. Rows represent observations, and columns contain predictions from individual learners for these observations. In cases where a prediction is unavailable for a specific observation, NA is used.
test	A matrix representing the test data. Rows represent observations, and columns contain predictions from individual learners for these observations. In cases where a prediction is unavailable for a specific observation, NA is used.
n_train	An integer specifying the number of training observations.
n_test	An integer specifying the number of test observations.
nlearners	An integer representing the number of learners.
eps	A numeric value representing the threshold for proximity between two predictions.
alpha	A value that determines the optimal number of learners in the neighborhood (only for alpha optimization).

Data

Abstract class Data

Description

As abstract, a [Data](#) object cannot be stored on any layer. Instead, extended [TrainData](#) or [TestData](#) objects can be stored on a layer.

Methods

Public methods:

- [Data\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$print\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getIndSubset\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$impute\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getVarSubset\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getSetDiff\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getDataFrame\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$setDataFrame\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getCompleteData\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getId\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getData\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$getIndCol\(\)](#)
- [Data\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Constructor of class `Data`.

Usage:

```
Data$new(id, ind_col, data_frame)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

Object ID.

`ind_col` character

Column name containing individual IDs.

`data_frame` `data.frame`

`data.frame` containing data.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
Data$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getIndSubset()`: Retrieve a data subset for a given variable name and values, a data subset.

Usage:

```
Data$getIndSubset(var_name, value)
```

Arguments:

`var_name` character

Variable name of interest.

`value` vector

Values of interest.

Returns: The data subset is returned.

Method `impute()`: Imputes missing values in modality-specific predictions. Only mode and median based imputations are actually supported.

Usage:

```
Data$impute(impute_fct, impute_param, target_name)
```

Arguments:

`impute_fct` character

An imputation function to use instead of median or mode imputation. Not yet implemented!

`impute_param` list

`target_name` character

Name of the target variable. The list of parameters to call the imputation function.

Returns: A new object with the predicted values is returned.

Method `getVarSubset()`: Retrieve a subset of variables from data.

Usage:

```
Data$getVarSubset(var_name)
```

Arguments:

`var_name` character

Variable names of interest.

Returns: The data subset is returned.

Method `getSetDiff()`: For the given variable name, non existing values in the current dataset are returned.

Usage:

```
Data$getSetDiff(var_name, value)
```

Arguments:

`var_name` character

Variable name of interest.

`value` vector

Values of interest.

Returns: The subset difference is returned.

Method `getDataFrame()`: Getter of the `data.frame`.

Usage:

```
Data$getDataFrame()
```

Returns: The `data.frame` of the current object is returned.

Method `setDataFrame()`: Set a new `data.frame` to the current object.

Usage:

```
Data$setDataFrame(data_frame)
```

Arguments:

```
data_frame data.frame
```

Returns: The current object is returned.

Method `getCompleteData()`: Getter of the complete dataset without missing values.

Usage:

```
Data$getCompleteData()
```

Returns: The complete dataset is returned.

Method `getId()`: Getter of the current object ID.

Usage:

```
Data$getId()
```

Returns: The current object ID is returned.

Method `getData()`: Getter of the current Data. This function is re-implemented by [TrainData](#) and [TestData](#).

Usage:

```
Data$getData()
```

Returns: Do not use on this class.

Method `getIndCol()`: Getter of the individual column variable.

Usage:

```
Data$getIndCol()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Data$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

```
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

See Also

[TrainData](#) and [TestData](#)

`extractData`*extractData*

Description

Extracts data stored on each layers; base data and modality-specific predictions (for Training) are extracted.

Usage

```
extractData(object)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Training or Testing The object of interest.
---------------------	--

Value

A list of data is returned.

`extractModel`*extractModel*

Description

Extracts models stored on each layers; base and meta models are extracted.

Usage

```
extractModel(training)
```

Arguments

<code>training</code>	Training The Training object of interest.
-----------------------	--

Value

A list of models is returned.

 fusemlr

fusemlr

Description

Trains the [Training](#) object passed as argument. A training object must contain the training layers and a training meta-layer. A training layer encapsulates data modalities, a variable selection method and a learner. Use the function [createTraining](#) to create a training object, [createTrainLayer](#) to add training layers to the created training object, and [createTrainMetaLayer](#) to add a meta-layer with the corresponding meta-learner to the training object. The function `fusemlr` is designed to train all training layers and the meta-learner. After training the layer-specific base models and the meta-model will be stored in the training object which can be used for predictions.

Usage

```

fusemlr(
  training,
  ind_subset = NULL,
  use_var_sel = FALSE,
  resampling_method = NULL,
  resampling_arg = list(),
  seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>training</code>	Training Training object for storing training layers.
<code>ind_subset</code>	vector ID subset to be used for training.
<code>use_var_sel</code>	boolean If TRUE and no variable selection has been performed for the provide training object, then a variable selection will proceed the training. Otherwise, if variable selection has been previously performed, the selected variables will be used for training.
<code>resampling_method</code>	function Function for internal validation. If not specify, the <code>resampling</code> function from the package <code>caret</code> is used for a 10-folds cross-validation.
<code>resampling_arg</code>	list List of arguments to be passed to the function.
<code>seed</code>	integer Random seed used for resampling. Default is NULL, which generates the seed from R.

Value

The current object is returned, with each learner trained on each layer.

References

Fouodo C.J.K, Bleskina M. and Szymczak S. (2024). fuseMLR: An R package for integrative prediction modeling of multi-omics data, paper submitted.

See Also

[createTrainLayer](#), [createTrainMetaLayer](#), [extractModel](#) and [extractData](#).

HashTable

Class HashTable

Description

Hashtable to contain object modalities. Storage objects like [Training](#) and [TrainLayer](#) are extensions of this class.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [HashTable\\$new\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$print\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$add2HashTable\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$getFromHashTable\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$getKeyClass\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$removeFromHashTable\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$getId\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$getHashTable\(\)](#)
- [HashTable\\$checkClassExist\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Initialize a default parameters list.

Usage:

```
HashTable$new(id)
```

Arguments:

id character

ID of the hash table. It must be unique.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
HashTable$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method add2HashTable(): Function to add a key-value pair to the hash table.

Usage:

HashTable\$add2HashTable(key, value, .class)

Arguments:

key character

The key to be added.

value object

Object to be added.

.class character

Class of the object to be added.

Method getFromHashTable(): Getter of the object which the key passed as argument.

Usage:

HashTable\$getFromHashTable(key)

Arguments:

key character

Key of the required object.

Method getKeyClass(): Getter of the data.frame that stores all key class pairs.

Usage:

HashTable\$getKeyClass()

Returns: [data.frame](#)

Method removeFromHashTable(): Remove the object with the corresponding key from the hashtable.

Usage:

HashTable\$removeFromHashTable(key)

Arguments:

key Key of the object to be removed.

Method getId(): Getter of the current object ID.

Usage:

HashTable\$getId()

Method getHashTable(): Getter of the current hashtable.

Usage:

HashTable\$getHashTable()

Method checkClassExist(): Check whether object from a class has already been stored.

Usage:

HashTable\$checkClassExist(.class)

Arguments:

.class character

Returns: Boolean value

Lrner

*Lrner Class***Description**

This class implements a learner. A [Lrner](#) object can only exist as a component of a [TrainLayer](#) or a [TrainMetalayer](#) object.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Lrner\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$print\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$summary\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$interface\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$train\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getTrainLayer\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getNaRm\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getNaAction\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getId\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getPackage\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getIndSubset\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getVarSubset\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getParamPred\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getParamInterface\(\)](#)
- [Lrner\\$getExtractPred\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Initialize a default parameters list.

Usage:

```
Lrner$new(
  id,
  package = NULL,
  lrn_fct,
  param_train_list,
  param_pred_list = list(),
  train_layer,
  na_action = "na.rm"
)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

Learner ID.

`package` character

Package that implements the learn function. If NULL, the

`lrn_fct` character
learn function is called from the current environment.

`param_train_list` list
List of parameter for training.

`param_pred_list` list
List of parameter for testing. Learn parameters.

`train_layer` TrainLayer
Layer on which the learner is stored.

`na_action` character
Handling of missing values. Set to "na.keep" to keep missing values, "na.rm" to remove individuals with missing values or "na.impute" (only applicable on meta-data) to impute missing values in meta-data. Only median and mode based imputations are actually handled. With the "na.keep" option, ensure that the provided learner can handle missing values.

Method `print()`: Printer*Usage:*`Lrner$print(...)`*Arguments:*

... any

Method `summary()`: Printer*Usage:*`Lrner$summary(...)`*Arguments:*

... any

Method `interface()`: Learner and prediction parameter interface. Use this function to provide how the following parameters are named in the learning function (`lrn_fct`) you provided when creating the learner, or in the predicting function.

Usage:

```
Lrner$interface(
  x = "x",
  y = "y",
  object = "object",
  data = "data",
  extract_pred_fct = NULL
)
```

Arguments:`x` character

Name of the argument to pass the matrix of independent variables in the original learning function.

`y` character

Name of the argument to pass the response variable in the original learning function.

`object` character

Name of the argument to pass the model in the original predicting function.

`data` character

Name of the argument to pass new data in the original predicting function.

`extract_pred_fct` character or function

If the predict function that is called for the model does not return a vector, then use this argument to specify a (or a name of a) function that can be used to extract vector of predictions. Default value is NULL, if predictions are in a vector.

Method `train()`: Trains the current learner (from class [Lrner](#)) on the current training data (from class [TrainData](#)).

Usage:

```
Lrner$train(ind_subset = NULL, use_var_sel = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector

Individual ID subset on which the training will be performed.

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, variable selection is performed before training.

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: The resulting model, from class [Model](#), is returned.

Method `getTrainLayer()`: The current layer is returned.

Usage:

```
Lrner$getTrainLayer()
```

Returns: [TrainLayer](#) object.

Method `getNaRm()`: The current layer is returned.

Usage:

```
Lrner$getNaRm()
```

Method `getNaAction()`: The current layer is returned.

Usage:

```
Lrner$getNaAction()
```

Method `getId()`: Getter of the current learner ID.

Usage:

```
Lrner$getId()
```

Returns: The current learner ID.

Method `getPackage()`: Getter of the learner package implementing the learn function.

Usage:

```
Lrner$getPackage()
```

Returns: The name of the package implementing the learn function.

Method `getIndSubset()`: Getter of the learner package implementing the learn function.

Usage:

Lrner\$getIndSubset()

Returns: The name of the package implementing the learn function.

Method getVarSubset(): Getter of the variable subset used for training.

Usage:

Lrner\$getVarSubset()

Returns: The list of variables used for training is returned.

Method getParamPred(): Getter predicting parameter list.

Usage:

Lrner\$getParamPred()

Returns: The list of predicting parameters.

Method getParamInterface(): The current parameter interface is returned.

Usage:

Lrner\$getParamInterface()

Returns: A data.frame of interface.

Method getExtractPred(): The function to extract predicted values is returned.

Usage:

Lrner\$getExtractPred()

Returns: A data.frame of interface.

Model

Model Class

Description

This class implements a model. A [Model](#) object can only exist as element of a [TrainLayer](#) or a [TrainMetalayer](#) object. A [Model](#) object is automatically created by fitting a learner on a training data.

A [Model](#) object can compute predictions for a [TestData](#) object. See the `predict` function below.

Methods

Public methods:

- [Model\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Model\\$print\(\)](#)
- [Model\\$summary\(\)](#)
- [Model\\$getBaseModel\(\)](#)
- [Model\\$getTrainData\(\)](#)
- [Model\\$getTrainLabel\(\)](#)

- `Model$getLrner()`
- `Model$setId()`
- `Model$predict()`
- `Model$clone()`

Method `new()`: Constructor of Model class.

Usage:

```
Model$new(lrner, train_data, base_model, train_layer)
```

Arguments:

`lrner` Lrner

The learner.

`train_data` TrainData(1)

Training data.

`base_model` object

Base model as returned by the original learn function.

`train_layer` TrainLayer

The current training layer on which the model is stored.

Returns: An object is returned.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
Model$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `summary()`: Summary

Usage:

```
Model$summary(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getBaseModel()`: Getter of the base model

Usage:

```
Model$getBaseModel()
```

Method `getTrainData()`: Getter of the training data

Usage:

```
Model$getTrainData()
```

Method `getTrainLabel()`: Getter of the individual ID column in the training data.

Usage:

```
Model$getTrainLabel()
```

Arguments:

... any

Method getLrner(): Getter of the learner use to fit the model.

Usage:

Model\$getLrner()

Method setId(): Setter of the model ID.

Usage:

Model\$setId(id)

Arguments:

id character
ID value

Method predict(): Predict target values for the new data (from class [TestData](#)) taken as into.

Usage:

Model\$predict(testing_data, use_var_sel, ind_subset = NULL)

Arguments:

testing_data [TestData](#)

An object from class [TestData](#).

use_var_sel boolean

If TRUE, selected variables available at each layer are used.

ind_subset vector

Subset of individual IDs to be predicted.

... Further parameters to be passed to the basic predict function.

Returns: The predicted object are returned. The predicted object must be either a vector or a list containing a field predictions with predictions.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

Model\$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

multi_omics

Simulated multiomics data for 70 training participants and 23 testing participants, each with an effect size of 20 on each layer. Each layer includes 50 participants for training and 20 for testing. Participants do not perfectly overlap across layers. The simulation is based on the R package interSIM.

Description

The dataset is a list containing training and testing data, called training and testing respectively. Each data is a list containing the following multi_omics at each layer.

Usage

```
data(multi_omics)
```

Format

A list with training and testing data containing methylation, gene expressions and protein expressions data.

Details

- `methylation`: A `data.frame` containing the simulated methylation dataset.
- `genexpr`: A `data.frame` containing the gene expression dataset.
- `proteinexpr`: A `data.frame` containing the protein expression dataset.
- `target`: A `data.frame` with two columns, containing patient IDs and values of target variable.

```
predict.bestLayerLearner
```

Best specific Learner prediction.

Description

Predict function for models from class `bestLayerLearner`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bestLayerLearner'  
predict(object, data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	<code>bestLayerLearner</code> An object from class bestLayerLearner
<code>data</code>	<code>data.frame</code> New data to predicted.
<code>...</code>	any Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Predicted target values are returned.

Examples

```

set.seed(20240625)
x = data.frame(x1 = runif(n = 50L, min = 0, max = 1))
y <- sample(x = 0:1, size = 50L, replace = TRUE)
my_model <- bestLayerLearner(x = x, y = y)
x_new <- data.frame(x1 = rnorm(10L))
my_predictions <- predict(object = my_model, data = x_new)

```

predict.cobra

Predict Using COBRA object

Description

#' The predict.cobra function makes predictions on new data using a trained COBRA object.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'cobra'
predict(object, data, ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class "cobra" created by the cobra function.
data	A data.frame of new data, where rows are observations and columns are predictions from individual learners. Use NA for missing predictions.
...	Additional arguments (currently not used).

Value

A vector of predictions for the new data.

Examples

```

# Example usage
set.seed(123)
x_train <- data.frame(a = rnorm(10L), b = rnorm(10L))
y_train <- sample(0L:1L, size = 10L, replace = TRUE)

# Train the model with epsilon optimization
cobra_model <- cobra(x = x_train, y = y_train, tune = "epsilon")

# Make predictions on new data
set.seed(156)
x_new <- data.frame(a = rnorm(5L), b = rnorm(5L))
prediction <- predict(object = cobra_model, data = x_new)

```

predict.Training *predict.Training*

Description

Computes predictions for the [Testing](#) object passed as argument.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Training'
predict(object, testing, ind_subset = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Training A trained Training object to be used to compute predictions.
testing	Testing A new testing object to be predicted.
ind_subset	vector Vector of IDs to be predicted.
...	any Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

The final predicted object. All layers and the meta layer are predicted.

predict.weightedMeanLearner
Weighted mean prediction.

Description

Predict function for models from class `weightedMeanLearner`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'weightedMeanLearner'
predict(object, data, na_rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	weightedMeanLearner(1) An object from class weightedMeanLearner
data	data.frame data.frame to be predicted.
na_rm	boolean Removes NAs when TRUE.
...	any Further arguments.

Value

Predicted target values are returned.

Examples

```
set.seed(20240625)
x <- data.frame(x1 = rnorm(50L))
y <- sample(x = 0:1, size = 50L, replace = TRUE)
my_model <- weightedMeanLearner(x = x, y = y)
x_new <- data.frame(x1 = rnorm(10L))
my_predictions <- predict(object = my_model, data = x_new)
```

PredictData

PredictData Class

Description

This class implements [PredictData](#) object to be predicted. A [PredictData](#) object can only exist as a component of a [PredictLayer](#) or a [PredictMetaLayer](#) object.

Super class

[fuseMLR::Data](#) -> PredictData

Methods**Public methods:**

- [PredictData\\$new\(\)](#)
- [PredictData\\$print\(\)](#)
- [PredictData\\$getPredictData\(\)](#)
- [PredictData\\$getPredictLayer\(\)](#)
- [PredictData\\$setPredictLayer\(\)](#)
- [PredictData\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Initialize a new object from the current class.

Usage:

```
PredictData$new(id, ind_col, data_frame)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

Object ID.

`ind_col` character

Column name containing individual IDs.

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame containing data.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
PredictData$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getPredictData()`: Getter of the current predicted data. frame without individual ID variable.

Usage:

```
PredictData$getPredictData()
```

Returns: The data.frame without individual ID nor target variables is returned.

Method `getPredictLayer()`: Getter of the current layer.

Usage:

```
PredictData$getPredictLayer()
```

Returns: The layer (from class [PredictLayer](#)) on which the current train data are stored is returned.

Method `setPredictLayer()`: Assigns a predicted layer to the predicted data.

Usage:

```
PredictData$setPredictLayer(predict_layer)
```

Arguments:

```
predict_layer PredictLayer(1)
```

Returns: The current object

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
PredictData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[TrainData](#), [TestData](#)

 Predicting

Predicting Class

Description

This class is designed for predictions.

The Predicting is structured as followed:

- [PredictLayer](#): Exists for each modality.
 - [PredictData](#): Related class for modality-specific predictions.
- [PredictMetaLayer](#): Related class for meta predictions.
 - [PredictData](#): Specific to the meta layer, it is set up internally after cross-validation.

Use the function `train` for training and `predict` for predicting.

TODO: Do not export me.

Super class

`fuseMLR::HashTable` -> Predicting

Methods**Public methods:**

- `Predicting$new()`
- `Predicting$print()`
- `Predicting$createMetaTestData()`
- `Predicting$getIndIDs()`
- `Predicting$getPredictMetaLayer()`
- `Predicting$getIndCol()`

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

`Predicting$new(id, ind_col)`

Arguments:

`id` character

`Predicting` id.

`ind_col` character Name of column of individuals IDS

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

`Predicting$print(...)`

Arguments:

`...` any

Method createMetaTestData(): Creates a new modality-specific predictions dataset based on layer predictions.

Usage:

```
Predicting$createMetaTestData(meta_layer_id)
```

Arguments:

meta_layer_id (character(1))

ID of the meta layer where the testing meta data will be stored.

Returns: A [TestData](#) is returned.

Method getIndIDs(): Gather individual IDs from all layer.

Usage:

```
Predicting$getIndIDs()
```

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs.

Method getPredictMetaLayer(): Getter of the meta layer.

Usage:

```
Predicting$getPredictMetaLayer()
```

Returns: Object from class [PredictMetaLayer](#)

Method getIndCol(): Getter of the individual column name.

Usage:

```
Predicting$getIndCol()
```

See Also

[TrainLayer](#)

PredictLayer

PredictLayer Class

Description

This class implements a layer. A [PredictLayer](#) object can only exist as a component of a [Predicting](#) object.

A predicted layer can only contain [PredictData](#).

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> PredictLayer

Methods**Public methods:**

- [PredictLayer\\$new\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$print\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$getPredicting\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$getIndIDs\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$getPredictData\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$setPredicting\(\)](#)
- [PredictLayer\\$summary\(\)](#)

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$new(id)
```

Arguments:

id character
The layer ID.

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method getPredicting(): Getter of the current predicting object

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$getPredicting()
```

Returns: The current predicting object is returned.

Method getIndIDs(): Getter of IDS from the current layer.

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$getIndIDs()
```

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs values.

Method getPredictData(): Getter of the predicted data stored on the current layer.

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$getPredictData()
```

Returns: The stored [PredictData](#) object is returned.

Method setPredicting(): Assigns a predicting object to the predicted layer.

Usage:

```
PredictLayer$setPredicting(predicting)
```

Arguments:

predicting Predicting

Returns: The current object

Method summary(): Generate summary.

Usage:

PredictLayer\$summary()

See Also

[Training](#), [Lrner](#), [TrainData](#), [TestData](#) and [Model](#)

PredictMetaLayer	<i>PredictMetaLayer Class</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

Description

This class implement a predicted meta layer. A [PredictMetaLayer](#) can only exist as unique element of a [Training](#) object.

A predicted meta layer can only contain a [PredictData](#) object.

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> PredictMetaLayer

Methods

Public methods:

- [PredictMetaLayer\\$new\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$print\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$getPredicting\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$getIndIDs\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$getPredictData\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$openAccess\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$closeAccess\(\)](#)
- [PredictMetaLayer\\$getAccess\(\)](#)

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$new(id, predicting)

Arguments:

id character

predicting Predicting

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer#print(...)

Arguments:

... any

Method getPredicting(): Getter of the current predicting object

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$getPredicting()

Returns: The current predicting object is returned.

Method getIndIDs(): Getter of IDS from the current layer.

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$getIndIDs()

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs values.

Method getPredictData(): Getter of the predicted data.

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$getPredictData()

Returns: The stored [PredictData](#) object is returned.

Method openAccess(): Open access to the meta layer. A meta learner is only modifiable if the access is opened.

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$openAccess()

Method closeAccess(): Close access to the meta layer to avoid accidental modification.

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$closeAccess()

Method getAccess(): Getter of the current access to the meta layer.

Usage:

PredictMetaLayer\$getAccess()

summary.Testing *Testing object Summaries*

Description

Summaries a fuseMLR [Testing](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Testing'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Testing The Testing object of interest.
...	any Further arguments.

summary.Training *Training object Summaries*

Description

Summaries a fuseMLR [Training](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Training'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Training The Training object of interest.
...	any Further arguments.

Target

Target Class

Description

This class implements the target object. A [Target](#) object can only exist as a component of a [Training](#) object.

Super class

`fuseMLR::Data -> Target`

Methods

Public methods:

- `Target$new()`
- `Target$print()`
- `Target$summary()`
- `Target$getData()`
- `Target$getTargetValues()`
- `Target$getTargetName()`
- `Target$getTraining()`
- `Target$setData()`
- `Target$clone()`

Method `new()`: Initialize a new object from the current class.

Usage:

```
Target$new(id, data_frame, training)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

The Object ID.

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame containing data.

`training` Training

Training where to store the current object.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
Target$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `summary()`: Summary

Usage:

```
Target$summary(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getData()`: Getter of the current data. frame without individual ID nor target variables.

Usage:

```
Target$getData()
```

Returns: The data.frame without individual ID nor target variables is returned.

Method `getTargetValues()`: Getter of target values stored on the current training layer.

Usage:

```
Target$getTargetValues()
```

Returns: The observed target values stored on the current training layer are returned.

Method `getTargetName()`: Getter of the target variable name.

Usage:

```
Target$getTargetName()
```

Method `getTraining()`: Getter of the current training object.

Usage:

```
Target$getTraining()
```

Returns: The training layer (from class [Training](#)) on which the current train data are stored is returned.

Method `setData()`: Getter of the current data. frame without individual ID nor target variables.

Usage:

```
Target$setData(data_frame)
```

Arguments:

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame to be set.

Title

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Target$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[TrainLayer](#), [Lrner](#), [Model](#), [TestData](#)

 TestData

TestData Class

Description

This class implements `TestData` object to be predicted. A `TestData` object can only exist as a component of a `TestLayer` or a `TestMetalayer` object.

Super class

`fuseMLR::Data` -> `TestData`

Methods

Public methods:

- `TestData$new()`
- `TestData$print()`
- `TestData$getData()`
- `TestData$getTestLayer()`
- `TestData$clone()`

Method `new()`: Initialize a new object from the current class.

Usage:

```
TestData$new(id, data_frame, new_layer)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

Object ID.

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame containing data.

`new_layer` TestLayer

Layer where to store the current object.

`ind_col` character

Column name containing individual IDs.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
TestData$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getData()`: Getter of the current data.frame without individual ID variable.

Usage:

```
TestData$getData()
```

Returns: The `data.frame` without individual ID nor target variables is returned.

Method `getTestLayer()`: Getter of the current layer.

Usage:

```
TestData$getTestLayer()
```

Returns: The layer (from class [TestLayer](#)) on which the current train data are stored is returned.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
TestData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[TrainData](#)

Testing

Testing Class

Description

This is a primary classes of fuseMLR. An object from this class is designed to contain multiple layers, but only one new meta layer.

A Testing object is structured as followed:

- [TestLayer](#)
- [TestMetaLayer](#)

Super class

`fuseMLR::HashTable` -> Testing

Methods

Public methods:

- `Testing$new()`
- `Testing$print()`
- `Testing$getIndIDs()`
- `Testing$getTestMetaLayer()`
- `Testing$getIndCol()`
- `Testing$getVerbose()`
- `Testing$getData()`
- `Testing$upset()`

- [Testing\\$summary\(\)](#)

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

```
Testing$new(id, ind_col, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

id character

Testing id.

ind_col character Name of column of individuals IDS in testing data.frame.

verbose boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

```
Testing$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method getIndIDs(): Gather individual IDs from all layer.

Usage:

```
Testing$getIndIDs()
```

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs.

Method getTestMetaLayer(): Getter of the meta layer.

Usage:

```
Testing$getTestMetaLayer()
```

Returns: Object from class [TestMetaLayer](#)

Method getIndCol(): Getter of the individual column name.

Usage:

```
Testing$getIndCol()
```

Method getVerbose(): Getter of the verbose setting.

Usage:

```
Testing$getVerbose()
```

Method getData(): Retrieve modality-specific prediction data.

Usage:

```
Testing$getData()
```

Returns: A list containing all (base and meta) models.

Method upset(): UpSet plot to show an overview of the overlap of individuals across various layers.

Usage:

Testing\$upset(...)

Arguments:

... any

Further parameters to be passed to the the upset function from package UpSetR.

Method summary(): Generate testing summary

Usage:

Testing\$summary()

See Also

[TrainLayer](#)

TestLayer

TestLayer Class

Description

This class implements a layer. A [TestLayer](#) object can only exist as a component of a [Predicting](#) object.

A predicted layer can only contain [TestData](#).

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> TestLayer

Methods

Public methods:

- [TestLayer\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$print\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$getTesting\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$getIndIDs\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$getTestData\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$checkTestDataExist\(\)](#)
- [TestLayer\\$summary\(\)](#)

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

TestLayer\$new(id, testing)

Arguments:

id character

Testing layer id.

testing Testing

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

TestLayer\$print(...)

Arguments:

... any

Method getTesting(): Getter of the current Testing object.

Usage:

TestLayer\$getTesting()

Returns: The current Testing object is returned.

Method getIndIDs(): Getter of IDS from the current layer.

Usage:

TestLayer\$getIndIDs()

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs values.

Method getTestData(): Getter of the predicted data stored on the current layer.

Usage:

TestLayer\$getTestData()

Returns: The stored [TestData](#) object is returned.

Method checkTestDataExist(): Check whether a new data has been already stored.

Usage:

TestLayer\$checkTestDataExist()

Returns: Boolean value

Method summary(): Generate summary.

Usage:

TestLayer\$summary()

See Also

[Training](#), [Lrner](#), [TrainData](#), [TestData](#) and [Model](#)

TestMetaLayer	<i>TestMetaLayer Class</i>
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Description

This class implement a predicted meta layer. A [TestMetaLayer](#) can only exist as unique element of a [Training](#) object.

A predicted meta layer can only contain a [TestData](#) object.

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> TestMetaLayer

Methods

Public methods:

- [TestMetaLayer\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer#print\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$getTesting\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$getTestData\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$openAccess\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$closeAccess\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$getAccess\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$setTestData\(\)](#)
- [TestMetaLayer\\$checkTestDataExist\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: constructor

Usage:

```
TestMetaLayer$new(id, testing)
```

Arguments:

id character

Testing meta-layer id.

testing Testing

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
TestMetaLayer#print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getTesting()`: Getter of the current testing object.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$getTesting()

Returns: The current testing object is returned.

Method getTestData(): Getter of the training dataset stored on the current layer.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$getTestData()

Returns: The stored [TestData](#) object is returned.

Method openAccess(): Open access to the meta layer. A meta learner is only modifiable if the access is opened.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$openAccess()

Method closeAccess(): Close access to the meta layer to avoid accidental modification.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$closeAccess()

Method getAccess(): Getter of the current access to the meta layer.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$getAccess()

Method setTestData(): Create and set an [TestData](#) object to the current new meta learner.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$setTestData(id, ind_col, data_frame)

Arguments:

id character(1)

ID of the [TestData](#) object to be instantiated.

ind_col character(1)

Name of individual column IDs.

data_frame data.frame(1)

data.frame of layer specific predictions.

Method checkTestDataExist(): Check whether a new data has been already stored.

Usage:

TestMetaLayer\$checkTestDataExist()

Returns: Boolean value

TrainData

TrainData Class

Description

This class implements the training data. A [TrainData](#) object can only exist as a component of a [TrainLayer](#) or a [TrainMetaLayer](#) object.

Super class

[fuseMLR::Data](#) -> TrainData

Methods

Public methods:

- [TrainData\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$print\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$summary\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$getData\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$getTargetValues\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$getTargetName\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$getTrainLayer\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$getTestLayer\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$setDataFrame\(\)](#)
- [TrainData\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Initialize a new object from the current class.

Usage:

```
TrainData$new(id, data_frame, train_layer)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

The Object ID.

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame containing data.

`train_layer` TrainLayer

Training layer where to store the current object.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
TrainData$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `summary()`: Summary

Usage:

```
TrainData$summary(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getData()`: Getter of the current data.frame without individual ID nor target variables.

Usage:

```
TrainData$getData()
```

Returns: The data.frame without individual ID nor target variables is returned.

Method `getTargetValues()`: Getter of target values stored on the current training layer.

Usage:

```
TrainData$getTargetValues()
```

Returns: The observed target values stored on the current training layer are returned.

Method `getTargetName()`: Getter of the target variable name.

Usage:

```
TrainData$getTargetName()
```

Method `getTrainLayer()`: Getter of the current training layer.

Usage:

```
TrainData$getTrainLayer()
```

Returns: The training layer (from class [TrainLayer](#)) on which the current train data are stored is returned.

Method `getTestLayer()`: Getter of the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainData$getTestLayer()
```

Returns: The layer (from class [TestLayer](#)) on which the current train data are stored is returned.

Method `setDataFrame()`: Set a new data.frame to the current object.

Usage:

```
TrainData$setDataFrame(data_frame)
```

Arguments:

data_frame data.frame

Returns: The current object is returned.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
TrainData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[TrainLayer](#), [Lrner](#), [Model](#), [TestData](#)

 Training

Training Class

Description

This is a primary classes of fuseMLR. An object from this class is designed to contain multiple training layers, but only one meta training layer.

The Training class is structured as followed:

- **TrainLayer**: Specific layer containing:
 - **Lrner**: Specific learner. This must be set by the user.
 - **TrainData**: Specific training dataset. This must be set up by the user.
 - **Model**: Specific model. This is set up by training the learner on the training data.
- **TrainMetaLayer**: Basically a **TrainLayer**, but with some specific properties.
 - **Lrner**: This is the meta learner, it must be set up by the user.
 - **TrainData**: Specific modality-specific prediction data. This is set up internally after cross-validation.
 - **Model**: Specific meta model. This is set up by training the learner on the training data.

Use the function `train` for training and `predict` for predicting.

Super class

`fuseMLR::HashTable -> Training`

Methods

Public methods:

- `Training$new()`
- `Training$print()`
- `Training$trainLayer()`
- `Training$predictLayer()`
- `Training$createMetaTrainData()`
- `Training$train()`
- `Training$predict()`
- `Training$varSelection()`
- `Training$getTargetValues()`
- `Training$getIndIDs()`
- `Training$getLayer()`
- `Training$getTrainMetaLayer()`
- `Training$getModel()`
- `Training$getData()`
- `Training$removeLayer()`

- `Training$removeTrainMetaLayer()`
- `Training$getIndCol()`
- `Training$getTarget()`
- `Training$getVerbose()`
- `Training$getUseVarSel()`
- `Training$getVarSelDone()`
- `Training$increaseNbTrainedLayer()`
- `Training$checkTargetExist()`
- `Training$getTargetObj()`
- `Training$getProblemTyp()`
- `Training$setImpute()`
- `Training$testOverlap()`
- `Training$upset()`
- `Training$summary()`

Method `new()`: constructor

Usage:

```
Training$new(  
  id,  
  ind_col,  
  target,  
  target_df,  
  problem_type = "classification",  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

`ind_col` character

Name of column of individuals IDS.

`target` character

Name of the target variable.

`target_df` data.frame

Data frame with two columns: individual IDs and response variable values.

`problem_type` character

Either "classification" or "regression".

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
Training$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `trainLayer()`: Train each layer of the current `Training`.

Usage:

```
Training$trainLayer(ind_subset = NULL, use_var_sel = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` character

Subset of individuals IDs to be used for training.

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, selected variables available at each layer are used.

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: Returns the object itself, with a model for each layer.

Method `predictLayer()`: Predicts values given new data.

Usage:

```
Training$predictLayer(testing, ind_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`testing` `TestData`

Object of class `TestData`.

`ind_subset` vector

Subset of individuals IDs to be used for training.

Returns: A new `Training` with predicted values for each layer.

Method `createMetaTrainData()`: Creates a meta training dataset and assigns it to the meta layer.

Usage:

```
Training$createMetaTrainData(
  resampling_method,
  resampling_arg,
  use_var_sel,
  impute = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

`resampling_method` function

Function for internal validation.

`resampling_arg` list

List of arguments to be passed to the function.

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, selected variables available at each layer are used.

`impute` boolean

If TRUE, mode or median based imputation is performed on the modality-specific predictions.

Returns: The current object is returned, with a meta training dataset assigned to the meta layer.

Method `train()`: Trains the current object. All learners and the meta learner are trained.

Usage:

```

Training$train(
  ind_subset = NULL,
  use_var_sel = FALSE,
  resampling_method = NULL,
  resampling_arg = list(),
  seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector

ID subset to be used for training.

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, variable selection is performed before training.

`resampling_method` function

Function for internal validation. If not specify, the resampling function from the package `caret` is used for a 10-folds cross-validation.

`resampling_arg` list

List of arguments to be passed to the function.

`seed` integer

Random seed. Default is NULL, which generates the seed from R.

Returns: The current object is returned, with each learner trained on each layer.

Method `predict()`: Compute predictions for a testing object.

Usage:

```

Training$predict(testing, ind_subset = NULL)

```

Arguments:

`testing` Testing

A new testing object to be predicted.

`ind_subset` vector

Vector of IDs to be predicted.

Returns: The predicted object. All layers and the meta layer are predicted. This is the final predicted object.

Method `varSelection()`: Variable selection on the current training object.

Usage:

```

Training$varSelection(ind_subset = NULL, verbose = TRUE)

```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector

ID subset of individuals to be used for variable selection.

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: The current layer is returned with the resulting model.

Method `getTargetValues()`: Gather target values from all layer.

Usage:

```
Training$getTargetValues()
```

Returns: A `data.frame` containing individuals IDs and corresponding target values.

Method `getIndIDs()`: Gather individual IDs from all layer.

Usage:

```
Training$getIndIDs()
```

Returns: A `data.frame` containing individuals IDs.

Method `getLayer()`: Get a layer of a given ID.

Usage:

```
Training$getLayer(id)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

The ID of the layer to be returned.

Returns: The [TrainLayer](#) object is returned for the given ID.

Method `getTrainMetaLayer()`: Getter of the meta layer.

Usage:

```
Training$getTrainMetaLayer()
```

Returns: Object from class [TrainMetaLayer](#)

Method `getModel()`: Retrieve models from all layer.

Usage:

```
Training$getModel()
```

Returns: A list containing all (base and meta) models.

Method `getData()`: Retrieve modality-specific predictions.

Usage:

```
Training$getData()
```

Returns: A list containing all (base and meta) models.

Method `removeLayer()`: Remove a layer of a given ID.

Usage:

```
Training$removeLayer(id)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

The ID of the layer to be removed.

Returns: The [TrainLayer](#) object is returned for the given ID.

Method `removeTrainMetaLayer()`: Remove the meta layer from the current [Training](#) object.

Usage:

```
Training$removeTrainMetaLayer()
```

Method `getIndCol()`: Getter of the individual column name.

Usage:

```
Training$getIndCol()
```

Method `getTarget()`: Getter of the target variable name.

Usage:

```
Training$getTarget()
```

Method `getVerbose()`: Getter of the verbose setting.

Usage:

```
Training$getVerbose()
```

Method `getUseVarSel()`: Getter of the `use_var_sel` field.

Usage:

```
Training$getUseVarSel()
```

Method `getVarSelDone()`: Getter of the `use_var_sel` field.

Usage:

```
Training$getVarSelDone()
```

Method `increaseNbTrainedLayer()`: Increase the number of trained layer.

Usage:

```
Training$increaseNbTrainedLayer()
```

Method `checkTargetExist()`: Check whether a target object has already been stored.

Usage:

```
Training$checkTargetExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `getTargetObj()`: Getter of the target object.

Usage:

```
Training$getTargetObj()
```

Method `getProblemTyp()`: Getter of the problem type.

Usage:

```
Training$getProblemTyp()
```

Method `setImpute()`: Set imputation action `na.action`.

Usage:

```
Training$setImpute(impute)
```

Arguments:

`impute` character

How to handle missing values.

Method `testOverlap()`: Test that individuals overlap over layers. At least five individuals must overlapped.

Usage:

Training\$testOverlap()

Method `upset()`: UpSet plot to show an overview of the overlap of individuals across various layers.

Usage:

Training\$upset(...)

Arguments:

... any

Further parameters to be passed to the `upset` function from package `UpSetR`.

Method `summary()`: Generate training summary

Usage:

Training\$summary()

See Also

[TrainLayer](#)

[Testing and Predicting](#)

TrainLayer

TrainLayer Class

Description

This class implements a training layer. A [TrainLayer](#) object can only exist as a component of a [Training](#) object.

A training layer is structured as followed:

- [TrainData](#): Data to be used to train the learner.
- [Lrner](#): Includes a learning function and the package implementing the function.
- [Model](#): The result of training the learner on the training data.
- [VarSel](#): Includes a variable selection function and the package implementing the function.

A training layer can train its learner on its training data and store the resulting model. See the public function `Layer$train()` below.

A training layer can make predictions for a new layer passed as argument to its `predict` function. See the public function `Layer$predict()` below.

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> TrainLayer

Methods**Public methods:**

- `TrainLayer$new()`
- `TrainLayer$print()`
- `TrainLayer$getTraining()`
- `TrainLayer$getTargetObj()`
- `TrainLayer$train()`
- `TrainLayer$varSelection()`
- `TrainLayer$predict()`
- `TrainLayer$getTrainData()`
- `TrainLayer$getTargetValues()`
- `TrainLayer$getIndIDs()`
- `TrainLayer$getTestData()`
- `TrainLayer$getLrner()`
- `TrainLayer$getVarSel()`
- `TrainLayer$getModel()`
- `TrainLayer$checkLrnerExist()`
- `TrainLayer$checkModelExist()`
- `TrainLayer$checkVarSelExist()`
- `TrainLayer$checkTrainDataExist()`
- `TrainLayer$summary()`

Method new(): constructor

Usage:

`TrainLayer$new(id, training)`

Arguments:

id character

Training layer id.

training Training

Method print(): Printer

Usage:

`TrainLayer$print(...)`

Arguments:

... any

Method getTraining(): Getter of the current training object.

Usage:

`TrainLayer$getTraining()`

Returns: The current training object is returned.

Method getTargetObj(): Getter of the target object.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getTargetObj()
```

Method `train()`: Trains the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$train(ind_subset = NULL, use_var_sel = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector

ID subset of individuals to be used for training.

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, variable selection is performed before training.

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: The current layer is returned with the resulting model.

Method `varSelection()`: Variable selection on the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$varSelection(ind_subset = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector

ID subset of individuals to be used for variable selection.

`verbose` boolean

Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: The current layer is returned with the resulting model.

Method `predict()`: Predicts values for the new layer taking as argument.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$predict(new_layer, use_var_sel, ind_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`new_layer` TrainLayer

`use_var_sel` boolean

If TRUE, selected variables available at each layer are used.

`ind_subset` vector

Returns: A new [PredictLayer](#) object with the predicted data is returned.

Method `getTrainData()`: Getter of the training dataset stored on the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getTrainData()
```

Returns: The stored [TrainData](#) object is returned.

Method `getTargetValues()`: Getter of target values from the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getTargetValues()
```

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs and corresponding target values.

Method `getIndIDs()`: Getter of IDS from the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getIndIDs()
```

Returns: A data.frame containing individuals IDs values.

Method `getTestData()`: Getter of the new data.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getTestData()
```

Returns: The stored [TestData](#) object is returned.

Method `getLrner()`: Getter of the learner.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getLrner()
```

Returns: The stored [Lrner](#) object is returned.

Method `getVarSel()`: Getter of the variable selector.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getVarSel()
```

Returns: The stored [VarSel](#) object is returned.

Method `getModel()`: Getter of the model.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$getModel()
```

Returns: The stored [Model](#) object is returned.

Method `checkLrnerExist()`: Check whether a learner has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$checkLrnerExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `checkModelExist()`: Check whether a model has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$checkModelExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `checkVarSelExist()`: Check whether a variable selection tool has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$checkVarSelExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `checkTrainDataExist()`: Check whether a training data has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$checkTrainDataExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `summary()`: Generate summary.

Usage:

```
TrainLayer$summary()
```

See Also

[Training](#), [Lrner](#), [TrainData](#), [TestData](#) and [Model](#)

TrainMetaLayer

TrainMetaLayer Class

Description

This class implement a meta meta layer. A [TrainMetaLayer](#) can only exist as unique element of a [Training](#) object.

A layer is structured as followed:

- [Lrner](#): It is set by the user to be trained on the meta training data.
- [TrainData](#): It are modality-specific prediction data, automatically created by the internal cross validation.
- [Model](#): The meta model, result of training the learner on the training data, and therefore, not to be set by the user.
- [TestData](#): The meta new data to be predicted, consisting in predictions obtained from each layer.

A meta layer can train its meta learner on the meta training data and store the resulting meta model. The meta layer can predict values given a new meta layer.

Super class

[fuseMLR::HashTable](#) -> TrainMetaLayer

Methods

Public methods:

- [TrainMetaLayer\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TrainMetaLayer\\$print\(\)](#)
- [TrainMetaLayer\\$getTraining\(\)](#)
- [TrainMetaLayer\\$getTargetObj\(\)](#)
- [TrainMetaLayer\\$train\(\)](#)

- `TrainMetaLayer$predict()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$impute()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$getTrainData()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$getLrner()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$getModel()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$openAccess()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$closeAccess()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$getAccess()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$setTrainData()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$checkLrnerExist()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$checkModelExist()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$checkTrainDataExist()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$set2NotTrained()`
- `TrainMetaLayer$summary()`

Method `new()`: constructor

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$new(id, training)
```

Arguments:

id character

Id of training meta-layer.

training Training

Method `print()`: Printer

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... any

Method `getTraining()`: Getter of the current training object.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getTraining()
```

Returns: The current training object is returned.

Method `getTargetObj()`: Getter of the target object.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getTargetObj()
```

Method `train()`: Trains the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$train(ind_subset = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`ind_subset` vector
 ID subset of individuals to be used for training.

`verbose` boolean
 Warning messages will be displayed if set to TRUE.

Returns: The current layer is returned with the resulting model.

Method `predict()`: Predicts values for the new layer taking as argument.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$predict(new_layer, ind_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`new_layer` TrainLayer
 A trained TrainLayer object.

`ind_subset` vector
 Index subset.

Returns: A new object with the predicted values is returned.

Method `impute()`: Imputes missing values in modality-specific predictions. Only mode and median based imputations are actually supported.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$impute(impute_fct = NULL, impute_param = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`impute_fct` character
 An imputation function to use instead of median or mode imputation. This parameter is actually not used. This corresponds to median or mode based imputation.

`impute_param` list
 The list of parameters to call the imputation function. Not yet implemented!

Returns: A new object with the predicted values is returned.

Method `getTrainData()`: Getter of the training dataset stored on the current layer.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getTrainData()
```

Returns: The stored [TrainData](#) object is returned.

Method `getLrner()`: Getter of the learner.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getLrner()
```

Returns: The stored [Lrner](#) object is returned.

Method `getModel()`: Getter of the model.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getModel()
```

Returns: The stored [Model](#) object is returned.

Method `openAccess()`: Open access to the meta layer. A meta learner is only modifiable if the access is opened.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$openAccess()
```

Method `closeAccess()`: Close access to the meta layer to avoid accidental modification.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$closeAccess()
```

Method `getAccess()`: Getter of the current access to the meta layer.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$getAccess()
```

Method `setTrainData()`: Create and set an [TrainData](#) object to the current meta learner.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$setTrainData(id, ind_col, data_frame)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

ID of the [TrainData](#) object to be instantiated.

`ind_col` character

Name of individual column IDs.

`data_frame` data.frame

data.frame of layer specific predictions.

Method `checkLrnerExist()`: Check whether a training data has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$checkLrnerExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `checkModelExist()`: Check whether a model has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$checkModelExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `checkTrainDataExist()`: Check whether a training data has been already stored.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$checkTrainDataExist()
```

Returns: Boolean value

Method `set2NotTrained()`: Only usefull to reset status FALSE after cross validation.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$set2NotTrained()
```

Method `summary()`: Generate summary.

Usage:

```
TrainMetaLayer$summary()
```

upsetplot	<i>upsetplot</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

An upset plot of overlapping individuals.

Usage

```
upsetplot(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Training or Testing Training or testing object for each the upset plot will be created.
...	any Further arguments to be passed to the upset function from package UpSetR.

VarSel	<i>Varsel Class</i>
--------	---------------------

Description

This class implements a learner. A [VarSel](#) object can only exist as a component of a [TrainLayer](#) or a [TrainMetaLayer](#) object.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [VarSel\\$new\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$print\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$summary\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$interface\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$varSelection\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getTrainLayer\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getId\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getPackage\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getVarSubSet\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getParamInterface\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getNaAction\(\)](#)
- [VarSel\\$getExtractVar\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Variable selection parameter list.
Learner ID.

Usage:

```
VarSel$new(
  id,
  package = NULL,
  varsel_fct,
  varsel_param,
  train_layer,
  na_action = "na.rm"
)
```

Arguments:

`id` character

Package that implements the variable selection function. If `NULL`, the variable selection function is called from the current environment.

`package` character

Variable selection function name. Note: Variable selection functions, except Boruta, must return a vector of selected variables.

`varsel_fct` character

Variable selection parameters.

`varsel_param` list

Layer on which the learner is stored.

`train_layer` TrainLayer

The training layer where to store the learner.

`na_action` character

Handling of missing values in meta-data. Set to "na.keep" to keep missing values, "na.rm" to remove individuals with missing values or "na.impute" (only applicable on meta-data) to impute missing values in meta-data. Only median and mode based imputations are actually handled. With the "na.keep" option, ensure that the provided learner can handle missing values. If `TRUE`, the individuals with missing predictor values will be removed from the training dataset.

Method `print()`: Printer*Usage:*

```
VarSel$print(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` any

Method `summary()`: Summary*Usage:*

```
VarSel$summary(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` any

Method `interface()`: Learner and prediction parameter interface. Use this function to provide how the following parameters are named in the learning function (`lrn_fct`) you provided when creating the learner, or in the predicting function.

Usage:

```
VarSel$interface(
  x = "x",
  y = "y",
  object = "object",
  data = "data",
  extract_var_fct = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

x string

Name of the argument to pass the matrix of independent variables in the original learning function.

y string

Name of the argument to pass the response variable in the original learning function.

object string

Name of the argument to pass the model in the original predicting function.

data character

Name of the argument to pass new data in the original predicting function.

extract_var_fct character or function

If the variable selection function that is called does not return a vector, then use this argument to specify a (or a name of a) function that can be used to extract vector of selected variables. Default value is NULL, if selected variables are in a vector.

Method `varSelection()`: Tains the current learner (from class [Lrner](#)) on the current training data (from class [TrainData](#)).

Usage:

```
VarSel$varSelection(ind_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments:

ind_subset vector

Individual ID subset on which the training will be performed.

Returns: The resulting model, from class [Model](#), is returned.

Method `getTrainLayer()`: The current layer is returned.

Usage:

```
VarSel$getTrainLayer()
```

Returns: [TrainLayer](#) object.

Method `getId()`: Getter of the current learner ID.

Usage:

```
VarSel$getId()
```

Returns: The current learner ID.

Method `getPackage()`: Getter of the variable selection package implementing the variable selection function.

Usage:

VarSel\$getPackage()

Returns: The name of the package implementing the variable selection function.

Method getVarSubSet(): Getter of the list of selected variables.

Usage:

VarSel\$getVarSubSet()

Returns: List of selected variables..

Method getParamInterface(): The current parameter interface is returned.

Usage:

VarSel\$getParamInterface()

Returns: A data.frame of interface.

Method getNaAction(): The current layer is returned.

Usage:

VarSel\$getNaAction()

Method getExtractVar(): The function to extract selected variables is returned.

Usage:

VarSel\$getExtractVar()

Returns: A data.frame of interface.

varSelection

varSelection

Description

Variable selection on the training object passed as argument.

Usage

```
varSelection(training, ind_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments

training	Training Training object for storing the created layer.
ind_subset	vector ID subset of individuals to be used for variable selection.

Value

A data.frame with two columns: layer and selected variables.

References

Fouodo, C. J. K., Bleskina, M. & Szymczak, S. fuseMLR: an R package for integrative prediction modeling of multi-omics data. *BMC Bioinformatics* 26, 221 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-025-06248-4>

weightedMeanLearner *The weighted mean meta-learner*

Description

Modality-specific learner are assessed and weighted based on their predictions. This function is intended to be (internally) used as meta-learner in fuseMLR.

Usage

```
weightedMeanLearner(x, y, weighted = TRUE, perf = NULL, na_rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame Modality-specific predictions. Each column of the data.frame content the predictions a specific learner.
y	vector True target values. If classification, either binary or two level factor variable.
weighted	boolean If TRUE, a weighted sum is computed. As default, weights are estimated based on Brier Score for classification setting and mean squared error for regression. Otherwise, use argument perf below to specify the function to use estimate learner performance.
perf	function Function to compute layer-specific performance of learners. If NULL, the Brier Score (classification) or a mean squared error (regression) is used by default as performance measure. Otherwise, the performance function must accept two parameters: observed (observed values) and predicted (predicted values).
na_rm	boolean Should missing values be removed when computing the weights?

Value

Object of class weightedMeanLearner with the vector of estimated weights pro layer.

Examples

```
set.seed(20240624L)
x = data.frame(x1 = runif(n = 50L, min = 0, max = 1),
               x2 = runif(n = 50L, min = 0, max = 1))
y = sample(x = 0L:1L, size = 50L, replace = TRUE)
my_model = weightedMeanLearner(x = x, y = y)
```

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