

# Package ‘semisup’

December 17, 2024

**Version** 1.30.0

**Title** Semi-Supervised Mixture Model

**Description** Implements a parametric semi-supervised mixture model. The permutation test detects markers with main or interactive effects, without distinguishing them. Possible applications include genome-wide association analysis and differential expression analysis.

**biocViews** SNP, GenomicVariation, SomaticMutation, Genetics, Classification, Clustering, DNASeq, Microarray, MultipleComparison

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.0)

**Imports** VGAM

**Suggests** knitr, testthat, SummarizedExperiment

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**License** GPL-3

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.0.0

**URL** <https://github.com/rauschenberger/semisup>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/rauschenberger/semisup/issues>

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**Author** Armin Rauschenberger [aut, cre]

**Maintainer** Armin Rauschenberger <armin.rauschenberger@uni.lu>

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semisup-package	<i>Semi-supervised mixture model</i>
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## Description

This R package implements the semi-supervised mixture model. Use [mixtura](#) for model fitting, and [scrutor](#) for hypothesis testing.

## Getting started

Please type the following commands:

```
utils::vignette("semisup")
?semisup::mixtura
?semisup::scrutor
```

## More information

A Rauschenberger, RX Menezes, MA van de Wiel, NM van Schoor, and MA Jonker (2020). "Semi-supervised mixture test for detecting markers associated with a quantitative trait", *Manuscript in preparation*.

<a.rauschenberger@vumc.nl>

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arguments	<i>Documentation</i>
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---

## Description

This page lists and describes all arguments of the R package [semisup](#).

**Arguments**

<code>y</code>	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length <code>n</code>
<code>Y</code>	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length <code>n</code> , or numeric matrix with <code>n</code> rows (samples) and <code>q</code> columns (variables)
<code>z</code>	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length <code>n</code> , with entries <code>0</code> , <code>1</code> and <code>NA</code>
<code>Z</code>	<b>class labels:</b> numeric vector of length <code>n</code> , or numeric matrix with <code>n</code> rows (samples) and <code>p</code> columns (variables), with entries <code>0</code> and <code>NA</code>
<code>dist</code>	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character <code>"norm"</code> (Gaussian), <code>"nbinom"</code> (negative binomial), or <code>"zinb"</code> (zero-inflated negative binomial)
<code>phi</code>	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length <code>q</code> , or <code>NULL</code>
<code>pi</code>	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length <code>q</code> , or <code>NULL</code>
<code>gamma</code>	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length <code>n</code> , or <code>NULL</code>
<code>test</code>	<b>resampling procedure:</b> character <code>"perm"</code> (permutation) or <code>"boot"</code> (parametric bootstrap), or <code>NULL</code>
<code>iter</code>	<b>(maximum) number of resampling iterations :</b> positive integer, or <code>NULL</code>
<code>kind</code>	<b>resampling accuracy:</b> numeric between <code>0</code> and <code>1</code> , or <code>NULL</code> ; all p-values above <code>kind</code> are approximate
<code>starts</code>	<b>restarts of the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to <code>1</code> )
<code>it.em</code>	<b>(maximum) number of iterations in the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to <code>100</code> )
<code>epsilon</code>	<b>convergence criterion for the EM algorithm:</b> non-negative numeric (defaults to <code>1e-04</code> )
<code>debug</code>	<b>verification of arguments:</b> <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code>
<code>pass</code>	<b>parameters for parametric bootstrap algorithm</b>
<code>...</code>	<b>settings EM algorithm:</b> <code>starts</code> , <code>it.em</code> and <code>epsilon</code> (see <a href="#">arguments</a> )

**See Also**

Use [mixture](#) for model fitting, and [scrutor](#) for hypothesis testing. All other functions of the R package [semisup](#) are [internal](#).

---

 debug

*Internal function*


---

**Description**

This function verifies whether the arguments fulfill some formal requirements.

**Usage**

```
debug(y, z, dist, phi, pi, gamma, test, iter, kind, ...)
```

**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
dist	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character "norm" (Gaussian), "nbinom" (negative binomial), or "zinb" (zero-inflated negative binomial)
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
test	<b>resampling procedure:</b> character "perm" (permutation) or "boot" (parametric bootstrap), or NULL
iter	<b>(maximum) number of resampling iterations :</b> positive integer, or NULL
kind	<b>resampling accuracy:</b> numeric between 0 and 1, or NULL; all p-values above kind are approximate
...	<b>settings EM algorithm:</b> starts, it.em and epsilon (see <a href="#">arguments</a> )

**Details**

If one or more entries of z are equal to 1, the mixture model can be fitted but not tested. Accordingly, kind is replaced by NULL.

Resampling-based testing cannot reach p-values below 1/iter. If kind is smaller than 1/iter, it is replaced by 0.

**Value**

This function returns warnings and errors. It also returns kind (see details).

**See Also**

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
NULL
```

---

```
estim.nbinom
```

```
Internal function
```

---

**Description**

These functions estimate the parameters of the (zero-inflated) negative binomial distribution by applying the maximum likelihood method to the labelled observations in class 0.

**Usage**

```
estim.nbinom(y, z, gamma)
```

```
estim.zinb(y, z, gamma)
```

**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL

**Value**

These functions return a list of numerics.

**See Also**

These are [internal](#) functions. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
y <- stats::rnbino(n=n,mu=5,size=1/0.05)
y[sample(1:n,size=0.2*n)] <- 0
z <- rep(0,times=n)
gamma <- rep(1,times=n)

# parameter estimation
estim.nbinom(y,z,gamma)
estim.zinb(y,z,gamma)
```

---

fit.nbinom

*Internal function*


---

**Description**

This function fits the semi-supervised negative binomial mixture model. It is called by [fit.wrap](#).

**Usage**

```
fit.nbinom(y, z, phi, gamma, it.em, epsilon)
```

**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
it.em	<b>(maximum) number of iterations in the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to 100)
epsilon	<b>convergence criterion for the EM algorithm:</b> non-negative numeric (defaults to 1e-04)

**Value**

This function returns the parameter estimates, the posterior probabilities, and the likelihood.

**See Also**

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1, each=n/2)
gamma <- runif(n=n, min=0, max=2)
y <- rnbino(n=n, mu=gamma*(5+2*z), size=1/0.05)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# model fitting
fit.nbinom(y, z, phi=0.05, gamma=gamma,
it.em=100, epsilon=1e-04)
```

---

fit.norm

*Internal function*


---

**Description**

This function fits the semi-supervised Gaussian mixture model. It is called by [fit.wrap](#).

**Usage**

```
fit.norm(y, z, it.em, epsilon)
```

**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
it.em	(maximum) number of iterations in the EM algorithm: positive integer (defaults to 100)
epsilon	convergence criterion for the EM algorithm: non-negative numeric (defaults to 1e-04)

**Value**

This function returns the parameter estimates, the posterior probabilities, and the likelihood.

**See Also**

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1,each=n/2)
y <- rnorm(n=n,mean=2*z,sd=1)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# model fitting
fit.norm(y,z,it.em=100,epsilon=1e-04)
```

fit.wrap

*Internal function***Description**

This function fits the semi-supervised mixture model multiple times. It is called by [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Usage**

```
fit.wrap(y, z, dist, phi, pi, gamma, starts = 1, it.em = 100, epsilon = 1e-04)
```

**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
dist	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character "norm" (Gaussian), "nbinom" (negative binomial), or "zinb" (zero-inflated negative binomial)
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
starts	<b>restarts of the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to 1)
it.em	<b>(maximum) number of iterations in the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to 100)
epsilon	<b>convergence criterion for the EM algorithm:</b> non-negative numeric (defaults to 1e-04)

**Details**

The distributions are parametrised as follows:

- Gaussian  
 $y \sim N(\text{mean}, \text{sd}^2)$   
 $E[y] = \text{mean}$   
 $\text{Var}[y] = \text{sd}^2$
- Negative binomial  
 $y \sim \text{NB}(\mu, \phi)$   
 $E[y] = \mu$   
 $\text{Var}[y] = \mu + \phi * \mu^2$

- Zero-inflated negative binomial  
 $y \sim \text{ZINB}(\mu, \phi, \pi)$   
 $E[y] = (1 - \pi) * \mu$

### Value

This function returns the parameter estimates, the posterior probabilities, and the likelihood.

posterior	probability of belonging to class 1: numeric vector of length n
converge	path of the log-likelihood: numeric vector with maximum length <code>it.em</code>
estim0	parameter estimates under H0: data frame
estim1	parameter estimates under H1: data frame
loglik0	log-likelihood under H0: numeric
loglik1	log-likelihood under H1: numeric
lrts	likelihood-ratio test statistic: positive numeric

### See Also

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

### Examples

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1, each=n/2)
y <- rnorm(n=n, mean=2*z, sd=1)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# model fitting
fit.wrap(y, z, dist="norm")
```

---

fit.zinb

*Internal function*

---

### Description

This function fits the semi-supervised zero-inflated negative binomial mixture model. It is called by [fit.wrap](#).

### Usage

```
fit.zinb(y, z, phi, pi, gamma, it.em, epsilon)
```



**Arguments**

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
it.em	<b>(maximum) number of iterations in the EM algorithm:</b> positive integer (defaults to 100)
epsilon	<b>convergence criterion for the EM algorithm:</b> non-negative numeric (defaults to 1e-04)

**Value**

This function returns the parameter estimates, the posterior probabilities, and the likelihood.

**See Also**

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixture](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1,each=n/2)
gamma <- runif(n=n,min=0,max=2)
y <- rnbino(n=n,mu=gamma*(5+2*z),size=1/0.05)
y[sample(1:n,size=0.2*n)] <- 0
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# model fitting
fit.zinb(y,z,phi=0.05,pi=0.2,gamma=gamma,
it.em=100,epsilon=1e-04)
```

---

 internal

*Documentation*


---

**Description**

This page lists and describes some internal functions of the R package [semisup](#). These functions should not be used for analysing data.

[fit.wrap](#) multiple restarts  
[fit.norm](#) Gaussian mixture model  
[fit.nbinom](#) negative binomial mixture model  
[fit.zinb](#) zero-inflated negative binomial mixture model  
[estim.nbinom](#) dispersion estimation  
[estim.zinb](#) dispersion and zero-inflation estimation  
[resam.lrts](#) resampling (bootstrap, permutation)

**See Also**

Use [mixture](#) for model fitting, and [scrutor](#) for hypothesis testing.

## Description

This function fits a semi-supervised mixture model. It simultaneously estimates two mixture components, and assigns the unlabelled observations to these.

## Usage

```
mixtura(y, z, dist = "norm",
        phi = NULL, pi = NULL, gamma = NULL,
        test = NULL, iter = 100, kind = 0.05,
        debug = TRUE, ...)
```

## Arguments

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
dist	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character "norm" (Gaussian), "nbinom" (negative binomial), or "zinb" (zero-inflated negative binomial)
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
test	<b>resampling procedure:</b> character "perm" (permutation) or "boot" (parametric bootstrap), or NULL
iter	<b>(maximum) number of resampling iterations :</b> positive integer, or NULL
kind	<b>resampling accuracy:</b> numeric between 0 and 1, or NULL; all p-values above kind are approximate
debug	<b>verification of arguments:</b> TRUE or FALSE
...	<b>settings EM algorithm:</b> starts, it.em and epsilon (see <a href="#">arguments</a> )

## Details

By default, phi and pi are estimated by the maximum likelihood method, and gamma is replaced by a vector of ones.

## Value

This function fits and compares a one-component (H0) and a two-component (H1) mixture model.

posterior	<b>probability of belonging to class 1:</b> numeric vector of length n
converge	<b>path of the log-likelihood:</b> numeric vector with maximum length it.em
estim0	<b>parameter estimates under H0:</b> data frame
estim1	<b>parameter estimates under H1:</b> data frame
loglik0	<b>log-likelihood under H0:</b> numeric
loglik1	<b>log-likelihood under H1:</b> numeric
lrts	<b>likelihood-ratio test statistic:</b> positive numeric
p.value	<b>H0 versus H1:</b> numeric between 0 and 1, or NULL

## Reference

A Rauschenberger, RX Menezes, MA van de Wiel, NM van Schoor, and MA Jonker (2020). "Semi-supervised mixture test for detecting markers associated with a quantitative trait", *Manuscript in preparation*.

## See Also

Use [scrutor](#) for hypothesis testing. All other functions are [internal](#).

## Examples

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1,each=n/2)
y <- rnorm(n=n,mean=2,sd=1)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# model fitting
mixtura(y,z,dist="norm",test="perm")
```

---

 resam.lrts

*Internal function*


---

## Description

This function resamples the data, fits the semi-supervised mixture model, and returns the likelihood ratio test statistic. It is called by [mixtura](#).

## Usage

```
resam.lrts(y, z, dist, phi, pi, gamma, test, pass, ...)
```

## Arguments

y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n
z	<b>class labels:</b> integer vector of length n, with entries 0, 1 and NA
dist	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character "norm" (Gaussian), "nbinom" (negative binomial), or "zinb" (zero-inflated negative binomial)
phi	<b>dispersion parameters:</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
test	<b>resampling procedure:</b> character "perm" (permutation) or "boot" (parametric bootstrap), or NULL
pass	<b>parameters for parametric bootstrap algorithm</b>
...	<b>settings EM algorithm:</b> starts, it.em and epsilon (see <a href="#">arguments</a> )

## Value

This function returns a numeric.

**See Also**

This is an [internal](#) function. The user functions are [mixtura](#) and [scrutor](#).

**Examples**

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1,each=n/2)
y <- rnorm(n=n,mean=2*z,sd=1)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# observed test statistic
fit.wrap(y=y,z=z,dist="norm")$lrts

# simulated test statistic
resam.lrts(y=y,z=z,dist="norm",
           phi=NULL,pi=NULL,gamma=NULL,
           test="perm",pass=NULL)
```

scrutor

*Hypothesis testing***Description**

This function tests whether the unlabelled observations come from a mixture of two distributions.

**Usage**

```
scrutor(Y, Z, dist = "norm",
        phi = NULL, pi = NULL, gamma = NULL,
        test = "perm", iter = NULL, kind = NULL,
        debug = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

Y	<b>observations:</b> numeric vector of length n, or numeric matrix with n rows (samples) and q columns (variables)
Z	<b>class labels:</b> numeric vector of length n, or numeric matrix with n rows (samples) and p columns (variables), with entries 0 and NA
dist	<b>distributional assumption:</b> character "norm" (Gaussian), "nbinom" (negative binomial), or "zinb" (zero-inflated negative binomial)
phi	<b>dispersion parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL (norm: none, nbinom: MLE)
pi	<b>zero-inflation parameter(s):</b> numeric vector of length q, or NULL (norm: none, nbinom: MLE)
gamma	<b>offset:</b> numeric vector of length n, or NULL
test	<b>resampling procedure:</b> character "perm" (permutation) or "boot" (parametric bootstrap), or NULL
iter	<b>(maximum) number of resampling iterations :</b> positive integer, or NULL

kind	resampling accuracy: numeric between 0 and 1, or NULL; all p-values above kind are approximate
debug	verification of arguments: TRUE or FALSE
...	settings EM algorithm: starts, it.em and epsilon (see <a href="#">arguments</a> )

### Details

By default, phi and pi are estimated by the maximum likelihood method, and gamma is replaced by a vector of ones.

### Value

This function tests a one-component ( $H_0$ ) against a two-component mixture model ( $H_1$ ).

y	index observations
z	index class labels
lrts	test statistic
p.value	p-value

### Reference

A Rauschenberger, RX Menezes, MA van de Wiel, NM van Schoor, and MA Jonker (2020). "Semi-supervised mixture test for detecting markers associated with a quantitative trait", *Manuscript in preparation*.

### See Also

Use [mixtura](#) for model fitting. All other functions are [internal](#).

### Examples

```
# data simulation
n <- 100
z <- rep(0:1, each=n/2)
y <- rnorm(n=n, mean=2*z, sd=1)
z[(n/4):n] <- NA

# hypothesis testing
scrutor(y, z, dist="norm")
```

---

table	<i>Table</i>
-------	--------------

---

### Description

This dataset includes tables for the approximate mixture test (**not yet available**).

### Usage

```
data(table)
```

**Format**

A list of numeric vectors.

**Value**

All entries are numeric.

---

toydata

*Toydata*

---

**Description**

This dataset allows to reproduce the examples shown in the vignette.

**Usage**

```
data(toydata)
```

**Format**

A list of numeric vectors and matrices.

**Value**

All entries are numeric.

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