

# Package ‘starnet’

June 10, 2025

**Version** 1.0.0

**Title** Stacked Elastic Net

**Description** Implements stacked elastic net regression (Rauschenberger 2021 <[doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btaa535](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btaa535)>). The elastic net generalises ridge and lasso regularisation (Zou 2005 <[doi:10.1111/j.1467-9868.2005.00503.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9868.2005.00503.x)>). Instead of fixing or tuning the mixing parameter alpha, we combine multiple alpha by stacked generalisation (Wolpert 1992 <[doi:10.1016/S0893-6080\(05\)80023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0893-6080(05)80023-1)>).

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.0)

**Imports** glmnet, survival, cornet, Matrix

**Suggests** knitr, testthat, rmarkdown, CVXR, mvtnorm

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**URL** <https://github.com/rauschenberger/starnet/>,  
<https://rauschenberger.github.io/starnet/>

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

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Armin Rauschenberger [aut, cre] (ORCID:  
<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6498-4801>>)

**Maintainer** Armin Rauschenberger <[armin.rauschenberger@uni.lu](mailto:armin.rauschenberger@uni.lu)>

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## Contents

starnet-package	2
.cv.glmnet	3
.loss	3

.simulate . . . . .	4
coef.starnet . . . . .	4
cv.starnet . . . . .	5
glmnet.auc . . . . .	6
predict.starnet . . . . .	7
print.starnet . . . . .	8
starnet . . . . .	9
weights.starnet . . . . .	10

**Index****12**

starnet-package	<i>Stacked Elastic Net Regression</i>
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**Description**

The R package **starnet** implements stacked elastic net regression. The elastic net generalises ridge and lasso regularisation. Instead of fixing or tuning the mixing parameter alpha, we combine multiple alphas by stacked generalisation.

**Details**

Use function **starnet** for model fitting. Type `library(starnet)` and then `?starnet` or `help("starnet")` to open its help file.

See the vignette for further examples. Type `vignette("starnet")` or `browseVignettes("starnet")` to open the vignette.

**Author(s)**

**Maintainer:** Armin Rauschenberger <[armin.rauschenberger@uni.lu](mailto:armin.rauschenberger@uni.lu)> ([ORCID](#))

**References**

Armin Rauschenberger, Enrico Glaab, and Mark A. van de Wiel (2021). "Predictive and interpretable models via the stacked elastic net". *Bioinformatics* 37(14):2012-2016. [doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btaa535](#). (Click [here](#) to access PDF.)

**See Also**

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/rauschenberger/starnet/>
- <https://rauschenberger.github.io/starnet/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/rauschenberger/starnet/issues>

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.cv.glmnet

*glmnet::cv.glmnet*

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## Description

Wrapper for [cv.glmnet](#), with different handling of sparsity constraints.

## Usage

`.cv.glmnet(..., nzero)`

## Arguments

...	see <a href="#">cv.glmnet</a>
nzero	maximum number of non-zero coefficients: positive integer

## Value

Object of class [cv.glmnet](#).

## Examples

NA

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.loss

*Loss*

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## Description

Calculate loss from predicted and observed values

## Usage

`.loss(y, x, family, type.measure, foldid = NULL, grouped = TRUE)`

## Arguments

y	observed values: numeric vector of length $n$
x	predicted values: numeric vector of length $n$
family	character "gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "mgaussian", or "multinomial" (to implement: "cox")
type.measure	character "deviance", "mse", "mae", "class", or "auc"
foldid	fold identifiers: integer vector of length $n$ , or NULL
grouped	logical (for "cox" only)

**Examples**

NA

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.simulate	<i>Simulation</i>
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**Description**

Functions for simulating data

**Usage**

```
.simulate.block(n, p, mode, family = "gaussian")
```

**Arguments**

n	sample size: positive integer
p	dimensionality: positive integer
mode	character "sparse", "dense" or "mixed"
family	character "gaussian", "binomial" or "poisson"

**Value**

List of vector y and matrix X.

**Examples**

NA

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coef.starnet	<i>Extract Coefficients</i>
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**Description**

Extracts pooled coefficients. (The meta learners weights the coefficients from the base learners.)

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'starnet'
coef(object, nzero = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	<code>starnet</code> object
nzero	maximum number of non-zero coefficients: positive integer, or <code>NULL</code>
...	further arguments (not applicable)

**Value**

List of scalar alpha and vector beta, containing the pooled intercept and the pooled slopes, respectively.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50; p <- 100
y <- rnorm(n=n)
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n, ncol=p)
object <- starnet(y=y, X=X)
coef <- coef(object)
```

**Description**

Compares stacked elastic net, tuned elastic net, ridge and lasso.

**Usage**

```
cv.starnet(
  y,
  X,
  family = "gaussian",
  nalpha = 21,
  alpha = NULL,
  nfolds.ext = 10,
  nfolds.int = 10,
  foldid.ext = NULL,
  foldid.int = NULL,
  type.measure = "deviance",
  alpha.meta = 1,
  nzero = NULL,
  intercept = NULL,
  upper.limit = NULL,
  unit.sum = NULL,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

<code>y</code>	response: numeric vector of length $n$
<code>X</code>	covariates: numeric matrix with $n$ rows (samples) and $p$ columns (variables)
<code>family</code>	character "gaussian", "binomial" or "poisson"
<code>nalpha</code>	number of alpha values
<code>alpha</code>	elastic net mixing parameters: vector of length <code>nalpha</code> with entries between 0 (ridge) and 1 (lasso); or NULL (equidistance)
<code>nfolds.ext, nfolds.int, foldid.ext, foldid.int</code>	number of folds ( <code>nfolds</code> ): positive integer; fold identifiers ( <code>foldid</code> ): vector of length $n$ with entries between 1 and <code>nfolds</code> , or NULL, for hold-out (single split) instead of cross-validation (multiple splits): set <code>foldid.ext</code> to 0 for training and to 1 for testing samples
<code>type.measure</code>	loss function: character "deviance", "class", "mse" or "mae" (see <a href="#">cv.glmnet</a> )
<code>alpha.meta</code>	meta-learner: value between 0 (ridge) and 1 (lasso) for elastic net regularisation; NA for convex combination
<code>nzero</code>	number of non-zero coefficients: scalar/vector including positive integer(s) or NA; or NULL (no post hoc feature selection)
<code>intercept, upper.limit, unit.sum</code>	settings for meta-learner: logical, or NULL ( <code>intercept=!</code> <code>is.na(alpha.meta)</code> ), <code>upper.limit=TRUE</code> , <code>unit.sum=</code> <code>is.na(alpha.meta)</code> )
<code>...</code>	further arguments (not applicable)

## Value

List containing the cross-validated loss (or out-of sample loss if `nfolds.ext` equals two, and `foldid.ext` contains zeros and ones). The slot `meta` contains the loss from the stacked elastic net (stack), the tuned elastic net (tune), ridge, lasso, and the intercept-only model (none). The slot `base` contains the loss from the base learners. And the slot `extra` contains the loss from the restricted stacked elastic net (stack), lasso, and lasso-like elastic net (enet), with the maximum number of non-zero coefficients shown in the column name.

## Examples

```
loss <- cv.starnet(y=y, X=X)
```

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`glmnet.auc`

*glmnet:::auc*

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## Description

Import of `auc` (internal function)

**Usage**

```
glmnet.auc(y, prob, w)
```

**Arguments**

y	observed classes
prob	predicted probabilities
w	(ignored here)

**Value**

area under the ROC curve

**Examples**

```
NA
```

predict.starnet	<i>Makes Predictions</i>
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**Description**

Predicts outcome from features with stacked model.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'starnet'
predict(object, newx, type = "response", nzero = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	<code>starnet</code> object
newx	covariates: numeric matrix with $n$ rows (samples) and $p$ columns (variables)
type	character "link" or "response"
nzero	maximum number of non-zero coefficients: positive integer, or NULL
...	further arguments (not applicable)

**Value**

Matrix of predicted values, with samples in the rows, and models in the columns. Included models are alpha (fixed elastic net), ridge (i.e. `alpha0`), lasso (i.e. `alpha1`), tune (tuned elastic net), stack (stacked elastic net), and none (intercept-only model).

## Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50; p <- 100
y <- rnorm(n=n)
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n, ncol=p)
object <- starnet(y=y, X=X)
y_hat <- predict(object, newx=X[c(1), , drop=FALSE])
```

**print.starnet**

*Print Values*

## Description

Prints object of class **starnet**.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'starnet'
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	<b>starnet</b> object
...	further arguments (not applicable)

## Value

Prints "stacked gaussian/binomial/poisson elastic net".

## Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50; p <- 100
y <- rnorm(n=n)
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n, ncol=p)
object <- starnet(y=y, X=X)
print(object)
```

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<code>starnet</code>	<i>Stacked Elastic Net Regression</i>
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## Description

Implements stacked elastic net regression.

## Usage

```
starnet(
  y,
  X,
  family = "gaussian",
  nalpha = 21,
  alpha = NULL,
  nfolds = 10,
  foldid = NULL,
  type.measure = "deviance",
  alpha.meta = 1,
  penalty.factor = NULL,
  intercept = NULL,
  upper.limit = NULL,
  unit.sum = NULL,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

<code>y</code>	response: numeric vector of length $n$
<code>X</code>	covariates: numeric matrix with $n$ rows (samples) and $p$ columns (variables)
<code>family</code>	character "gaussian", "binomial" or "poisson"
<code>nalpha</code>	number of alpha values
<code>alpha</code>	elastic net mixing parameters: vector of length <code>nalpha</code> with entries between 0 (ridge) and 1 (lasso); or <code>NULL</code> (equidistance)
<code>nfolds</code>	number of folds
<code>foldid</code>	fold identifiers: vector of length $n$ with entries between 1 and <code>nfolds</code> ; or <code>NULL</code> (balance)
<code>type.measure</code>	loss function: character "deviance", "class", "mse" or "mae" (see <a href="#">cv.glmnet</a> )
<code>alpha.meta</code>	meta-learner: value between 0 (ridge) and 1 (lasso) for elastic net regularisation; <code>NA</code> for convex combination
<code>penalty.factor</code>	differential shrinkage: vector of length $n$ with entries between 0 (include) and $Inf$ (exclude), or <code>NULL</code> (all 1)
<code>intercept, upper.limit, unit.sum</code>	settings for meta-learner: logical, or <code>NULL</code> ( <code>intercept=!</code> <code>is.na(alpha.meta)</code> , <code>upper.limit=TRUE</code> , <code>unit.sum=is.na(alpha.meta)</code> )
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <a href="#">glmnet</a>

## Details

Post hoc feature selection: consider argument `nzero` in functions `coef` and `predict`.

## Value

Object of class `starnet`. The slots `base` and `meta` contain `cv.glmnet`-like objects, for the base and meta learners, respectively.

## References

Armin Rauschenberger, Enrico Glaab, and Mark A. van de Wiel (2021). "Predictive and interpretable models via the stacked elastic net". *Bioinformatics* 37(14):2012-2016. doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btaa535. (Click [here](#) to access PDF.)

## Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50; p <- 100
y <- rnorm(n=n)
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n, ncol=p)
object <- starnet(y=y, X=X, family="gaussian")
```

`weights.starnet`

*Extract Weights*

## Description

Extracts coefficients from the meta learner, i.e. the weights for the base learners.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'starnet'
weights(object, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	<code>starnet</code> object
...	further arguments (not applicable)

## Value

Vector containing intercept and slopes from the meta learner.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50; p <- 100
y <- rnorm(n=n)
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow=n, ncol=p)
object <- starnet(y=y, X=X)
weights(object)
```

# Index

\* documentation  
  starnet-package, 2  
  .cv.glmnet, 3  
  .loss, 3  
  .simulate, 4  
  
  auc, 6  
  
  coef, 10  
  coef.starnet, 4  
  cv.glmnet, 3, 6, 9, 10  
  cv.starnet, 5  
  
  glmnet, 9  
  glmnet.auc, 6  
  
  predict, 10  
  predict.starnet, 7  
  print.starnet, 8  
  
  starnet, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10  
  starnet-package, 2  
  
  weights.starnet, 10