

Additional file 1

Simulated data

Five hundred datasets were sampled from a multivariate normal distribution with standard normal marginal (the simulation process is summarized in Table 1). We simulated a binary outcome using the following logit model:

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \mu + \sum_{j=1}^C \beta_{cont_j} c_{i,j} + \sum_{k=1}^B \beta_{bin_k} b_{i,k} + \sum_{l=1}^C \sum_{m=1}^C \eta_{cont_{lm}} c_{i,l} c_{i,m} + \sum_{n=1}^B \sum_{o=1}^B \eta_{bin_{no}} b_{i,n} b_{i,o} + \varepsilon$$

with C (C=150) the number of continuous covariates c and B (B=150) the number of binary covariates b . To mimic binary covariates, sampled continuous covariates were set equal to 0 or 1 depending on whether the sampled values were lower or higher than the median of the standard normal distribution. The interaction parameters $\eta_{cont_{kl}}$ and $\eta_{bin_{kl}}$ were set equal to 0, except for the special cases $\eta_{cont_{12}} = \eta_{bin_{12}} = 0.5$. The sample size was 500 and the mean proportion of outcome in the 500 simulated datasets was 14% (95% CI = [11%;18%]).

Two scenarios were simulated, in scenario 1 (whose results are detailed in the manuscript) twenty covariates (the 8 associated covariates and 12 non-associated covariates - 6 continuous and 6 binary) were correlated ($\rho=0.5$). In scenario 2, we increased the number of correlated covariates to 58 (the 8 associated covariates and 50 non-associated covariates).

Tables

Table 1 Summary of the simulation process

Scenario	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Number of continuous covariates (C)	150	150
Number of binary covariates (B)	150	150
Number of covariates with direct effects	8	8
Number of covariates with interaction effects	4	4
Number of non-associated covariates	292	292
Intercept	$\mu = 1.5$	$\mu = 1.5$
Direct effects	$\beta_{cont_i} = \beta_{bin_i}$ $= \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } i \in \{1:4\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\beta_{cont_i} = \beta_{bin_i}$ $= \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } i \in \{1:4\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Gaussian noise	$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$	$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$
Covariances	$Cov(x_{i,j}, x_{i,k}) =$ $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0.5 & \text{if } i, j \in \{1:10\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>with x either a binary or a continuous covariate</p>	$Cov(x_{i,j}, x_{i,k}) =$ $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0.5 & \text{if } i, j \in \{1:29\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>with x either a binary or a continuous covariate</p>

Table 2. Performances of RF, BRT, LASSO and UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 1%) – Scenario 1. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	RF	BRT	LASSO-max	LASSO-se	UFMLR05	UFMLR05 backward	UFMLR20	UFMLR20 backward
Type I error 1%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	58% (17% - 99%)	53% (20% - 86%)	72% (44% - 100%)	71% (41% - 100%)	11% (0% - 31%)	29% (6% - 53%)	11% (0% - 44%)	38% (1% - 75%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	60% (9% - 100%)	54% (7% - 100%)	71% (30% - 100%)	69% (25% - 100%)	9% (0% - 36%)	25% (0% - 61%)	10% (0% - 46%)	35% (0% - 84%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	56% (8% - 100%)	53% (9% - 96%)	74% (34% - 100%)	73% (32% - 100%)	13% (0% - 44%)	34% (0% - 75%)	12% (0% - 52%)	42% (0% - 90%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	71% (14% - 100%)	66% (24% - 100%)	79% (44% - 100%)	77% (41% - 100%)	15% (0% - 46%)	34% (0% - 69%)	12% (0% - 51%)	43% (0% - 86%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	45% (0% - 96%)	40% (0% - 89%)	66% (23% - 100%)	64% (20% - 100%)	7% (0% - 31%)	25% (0% - 59%)	9% (0% - 46%)	33% (0% - 80%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 2%)	4% (0% - 9%)	3% (0% - 8%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	2% (0% - 9%)	5% (0% - 15%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	12	18% (0% - 45%)	12% (0% - 31%)	20% (0% - 43%)	18% (0% - 41%)	1% (0% - 5%)	3% (0% - 13%)	3% (0% - 31%)	13% (0% - 52%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	280	0% (0% - 1%)	1% (0% - 2%)	3% (0% - 8%)	3% (0% - 8%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 8%)	5% (0% - 14%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	4% (0% - 10%)	4% (0% - 9%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	2% (0% - 9%)	5% (0% - 16%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 4%)	4% (0% - 9%)	3% (0% - 8%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 9%)	5% (0% - 16%)

Table 3 Performances of RF, BRT, LASSO and UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 5%) – Scenario 2. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	RF	BRT	LASSO-max	LASSO-se	UFMLR05	UFMLR05 backward	UFMLR20	UFMLR20 backward
Type I error 5%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	68% (30% - 100%)	72% (40% - 100%)	70% (41% - 98%)	63% (33% - 93%)	27% (0% - 56%)	40% (12% - 67%)	16% (0% - 70%)	56% (10% - 100%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	60% (12% - 100%)	67% (22% - 100%)	67% (25% - 100%)	60% (13% - 100%)	23% (0% - 64%)	35% (0% - 77%)	15% (0% - 71%)	54% (0% - 100%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	77% (31% - 100%)	77% (35% - 100%)	72% (32% - 100%)	66% (26% - 100%)	31% (0% - 74%)	44% (1% - 87%)	18% (0% - 75%)	58% (4% - 100%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	63% (13% - 100%)	70% (29% - 100%)	73% (36% - 100%)	68% (29% - 100%)	33% (0% - 75%)	45% (6% - 83%)	18% (0% - 76%)	60% (8% - 100%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	74% (23% - 100%)	74% (27% - 100%)	66% (24% - 100%)	58% (15% - 100%)	20% (0% - 58%)	34% (0% - 72%)	14% (0% - 68%)	52% (0% - 100%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	5% (1% - 10%)	6% (4% - 9%)	9% (1% - 17%)	4% (0% - 9%)	2% (0% - 5%)	3% (1% - 5%)	4% (0% - 20%)	14% (0% - 31%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	50	26% (1% - 50%)	25% (10% - 41%)	16% (5% - 26%)	12% (3% - 21%)	4% (0% - 11%)	6% (0% - 13%)	9% (0% - 56%)	33% (0% - 84%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	242	1% (0% - 2%)	3% (1% - 5%)	8% (0% - 16%)	3% (0% - 8%)	2% (0% - 4%)	3% (1% - 5%)	3% (0% - 13%)	11% (1% - 20%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	4% (0% - 9%)	5% (2% - 8%)	9% (1% - 18%)	5% (0% - 10%)	3% (0% - 6%)	4% (1% - 7%)	4% (0% - 21%)	15% (0% - 32%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	6% (0% - 12%)	8% (3% - 13%)	9% (1% - 17%)	4% (0% - 9%)	2% (0% - 5%)	3% (0% - 6%)	4% (0% - 19%)	14% (0% - 30%)

Table 4. Performances of RF, BRT, LASSO and UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 1%) – Scenario 2. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	RF	BRT	LASSO-max	LASSO-se	UFMLR05	UFMLR05 backward	UFMLR20	UFMLR20 backward
Type I error 1%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	40% (2% - 78%)	53% (20% - 87%)	65% (35% - 94%)	62% (32% - 92%)	10% (0% - 32%)	27% (2% - 51%)	10% (0% - 60%)	44% (0% - 99%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	28% (0% - 73%)	44% (0% - 93%)	60% (15% - 100%)	59% (12% - 100%)	7% (0% - 32%)	22% (0% - 59%)	9% (0% - 60%)	42% (0% - 100%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	52% (0% - 100%)	63% (17% - 100%)	69% (29% - 100%)	66% (25% - 100%)	14% (0% - 47%)	31% (0% - 70%)	11% (0% - 62%)	47% (0% - 100%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	36% (0% - 81%)	55% (13% - 97%)	71% (33% - 100%)	68% (29% - 100%)	14% (0% - 48%)	30% (0% - 65%)	11% (0% - 63%)	48% (0% - 100%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	44% (0% - 100%)	51% (1% - 100%)	58% (14% - 100%)	56% (13% - 100%)	6% (0% - 30%)	23% (0% - 56%)	9% (0% - 59%)	41% (0% - 100%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	2% (0% - 4%)	2% (0% - 4%)	5% (0% - 10%)	4% (0% - 9%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 19%)	11% (0% - 30%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	50	11% (0% - 25%)	10% (0% - 20%)	13% (4% - 23%)	12% (3% - 21%)	1% (0% - 4%)	2% (0% - 7%)	7% (0% - 54%)	25% (0% - 80%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	242	0% (0% - 1%)	0% (0% - 1%)	4% (0% - 9%)	3% (0% - 7%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	2% (0% - 12%)	8% (0% - 19%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	2% (0% - 5%)	2% (0% - 4%)	6% (0% - 11%)	4% (0% - 10%)	1% (0% - 2%)	2% (0% - 4%)	3% (0% - 20%)	11% (0% - 31%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	2% (0% - 6%)	2% (0% - 5%)	5% (0% - 10%)	4% (0% - 9%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 18%)	10% (0% - 29%)

Table 5 Performances of UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 5%) – Scenario 1. ^w Wald test Pvalue. ^p permutation test Pvalue. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	UFMLR05^w	UFMLR05^p	UFMLR05 backward^w	UFMLR05 backward^p	UFMLR20^w	UFMLR20^p	UFMLR20 backward^w	UFMLR20 backward^p
Type I error 5%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	31% (5% - 58%)	28% (3% - 54%)	47% (22% - 72%)	45% (20% - 70%)	32% (0% - 74%)	26% (0% - 65%)	51% (16% - 86%)	49% (15% - 84%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	27% (0% - 66%)	24% (0% - 63%)	43% (0% - 86%)	41% (0% - 83%)	30% (0% - 81%)	24% (0% - 72%)	47% (0% - 97%)	46% (0% - 96%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	36% (0% - 79%)	32% (0% - 74%)	51% (8% - 94%)	50% (6% - 93%)	34% (0% - 86%)	28% (0% - 76%)	55% (7% - 100%)	53% (5% - 100%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	38% (0% - 80%)	35% (0% - 74%)	51% (17% - 86%)	49% (15% - 84%)	35% (0% - 87%)	29% (0% - 76%)	56% (16% - 97%)	55% (14% - 95%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	24% (0% - 61%)	22% (0% - 57%)	43% (9% - 76%)	41% (8% - 74%)	29% (0% - 78%)	23% (0% - 69%)	46% (0% - 92%)	44% (0% - 90%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	3% (1% - 4%)	2% (1% - 4%)	3% (1% - 5%)	3% (1% - 5%)	6% (0% - 14%)	4% (0% - 12%)	9% (0% - 18%)	9% (0% - 18%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	12	4% (0% - 16%)	4% (0% - 15%)	8% (0% - 23%)	7% (0% - 22%)	12% (0% - 44%)	9% (0% - 39%)	20% (0% - 61%)	19% (0% - 60%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	280	2% (1% - 4%)	2% (1% - 4%)	3% (1% - 5%)	3% (1% - 4%)	6% (0% - 13%)	4% (0% - 11%)	9% (1% - 16%)	8% (0% - 16%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	3% (0% - 5%)	2% (0% - 5%)	3% (0% - 6%)	3% (0% - 6%)	6% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 13%)	9% (0% - 19%)	9% (0% - 18%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	2% (0% - 5%)	2% (0% - 5%)	3% (0% - 6%)	3% (0% - 5%)	6% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 12%)	9% (0% - 19%)	9% (0% - 18%)

Table 6 Performances of UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 1%) – Scenario 1. ^w Wald test Pvalue. ^p permutation test Pvalue. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	UFMLR05^w	UFMLR05^p	UFMLR05 backward^w	UFMLR05 backward^p	UFMLR20^w	UFMLR20^p	UFMLR20 backward^w	UFMLR20 backward^p
Type I error 1%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	14% (0% - 36%)	11% (0% - 31%)	34% (10% - 58%)	29% (6% - 53%)	17% (0% - 54%)	11% (0% - 44%)	43% (7% - 78%)	38% (1% - 75%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	11% (0% - 40%)	9% (0% - 36%)	29% (0% - 66%)	25% (0% - 61%)	16% (0% - 59%)	10% (0% - 46%)	39% (0% - 89%)	35% (0% - 84%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	17% (0% - 50%)	13% (0% - 44%)	39% (0% - 81%)	34% (0% - 75%)	19% (0% - 63%)	12% (0% - 52%)	46% (0% - 95%)	42% (0% - 90%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	18% (0% - 53%)	15% (0% - 46%)	39% (5% - 73%)	34% (0% - 69%)	19% (0% - 63%)	12% (0% - 51%)	48% (8% - 88%)	43% (0% - 86%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	9% (0% - 37%)	7% (0% - 31%)	29% (0% - 61%)	25% (0% - 59%)	15% (0% - 57%)	9% (0% - 46%)	37% (0% - 84%)	33% (0% - 80%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 10%)	2% (0% - 9%)	6% (0% - 16%)	5% (0% - 15%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	12	1% (0% - 6%)	1% (0% - 5%)	4% (0% - 14%)	3% (0% - 13%)	5% (0% - 33%)	3% (0% - 31%)	15% (0% - 55%)	13% (0% - 52%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	280	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	3% (0% - 9%)	1% (0% - 8%)	6% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 14%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	2% (0% - 4%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 11%)	2% (0% - 9%)	6% (0% - 17%)	5% (0% - 16%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 10%)	1% (0% - 9%)	6% (0% - 17%)	5% (0% - 16%)

Table 7 Performances of UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 5%) – Scenario 2. ^w Wald test Pvalue. ^p permutation test Pvalue. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	UFMLR05^w	UFMLR05^p	UFMLR05 backward^w	UFMLR05 backward^p	UFMLR20^w	UFMLR20^p	UFMLR20 backward^w	UFMLR20 backward^p
Type I error 5%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	33% (3% - 63%)	27% (0% - 56%)	41% (14% - 69%)	40% (12% - 67%)	20% (0% - 79%)	16% (0% - 70%)	57% (12% - 100%)	56% (10% - 100%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	30% (0% - 73%)	23% (0% - 64%)	38% (0% - 81%)	35% (0% - 77%)	19% (0% - 80%)	15% (0% - 71%)	55% (0% - 100%)	54% (0% - 100%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	36% (0% - 80%)	31% (0% - 74%)	45% (2% - 89%)	44% (1% - 87%)	22% (0% - 85%)	18% (0% - 75%)	59% (6% - 100%)	58% (4% - 100%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	41% (0% - 85%)	33% (0% - 75%)	47% (8% - 86%)	45% (6% - 83%)	23% (0% - 87%)	18% (0% - 76%)	61% (9% - 100%)	60% (8% - 100%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	25% (0% - 66%)	20% (0% - 58%)	36% (0% - 74%)	34% (0% - 72%)	18% (0% - 76%)	14% (0% - 68%)	53% (0% - 100%)	52% (0% - 100%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	3% (1% - 6%)	2% (0% - 5%)	4% (1% - 6%)	3% (1% - 5%)	5% (0% - 22%)	4% (0% - 20%)	15% (0% - 31%)	14% (0% - 31%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	50	6% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 11%)	7% (0% - 14%)	6% (0% - 13%)	12% (0% - 59%)	9% (0% - 56%)	34% (0% - 85%)	33% (0% - 84%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	242	3% (1% - 5%)	2% (0% - 4%)	3% (1% - 5%)	3% (1% - 5%)	4% (0% - 15%)	3% (0% - 13%)	11% (2% - 20%)	11% (1% - 20%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	4% (0% - 7%)	3% (0% - 6%)	4% (1% - 7%)	4% (1% - 7%)	6% (0% - 23%)	4% (0% - 21%)	16% (0% - 32%)	15% (0% - 32%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	3% (0% - 6%)	2% (0% - 5%)	3% (0% - 6%)	3% (0% - 6%)	5% (0% - 21%)	4% (0% - 19%)	14% (0% - 30%)	14% (0% - 30%)

Table 8 Performances of UFMLR in the 500 simulated datasets (Type I error 1%) – Scenario 2. ^w Wald test Pvalue. ^p permutation test Pvalue. Performances are shown as: Mean (95% confidence interval)

	n	UFMLR05^w	UFMLR05^p	UFMLR05 backward^w	UFMLR05 backward^p	UFMLR20^w	UFMLR20^p	UFMLR20 backward^w	UFMLR20 backward^p
Type I error 1%									
<u>True Positive Rates (TPR)</u>	8	16% (0% - 41%)	10% (0% - 32%)	30% (6% - 55%)	27% (2% - 51%)	14% (0% - 66%)	10% (0% - 60%)	51% (1% - 100%)	44% (0% - 99%)
<i>Covariates with pairwise interaction</i>	4	12% (0% - 44%)	7% (0% - 32%)	26% (0% - 64%)	22% (0% - 59%)	13% (0% - 67%)	9% (0% - 60%)	49% (0% - 100%)	42% (0% - 100%)
<i>Covariates without pairwise interaction</i>	4	20% (0% - 59%)	14% (0% - 47%)	35% (0% - 75%)	31% (0% - 70%)	15% (0% - 70%)	11% (0% - 62%)	53% (0% - 100%)	47% (0% - 100%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	4	22% (0% - 60%)	14% (0% - 48%)	35% (0% - 71%)	30% (0% - 65%)	16% (0% - 72%)	11% (0% - 63%)	55% (0% - 100%)	48% (0% - 100%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	4	11% (0% - 41%)	6% (0% - 30%)	25% (0% - 61%)	23% (0% - 56%)	12% (0% - 64%)	9% (0% - 59%)	47% (0% - 100%)	41% (0% - 100%)
<u>False Positive Rates (FPR)</u>	292	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	2% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 19%)	3% (0% - 19%)	13% (0% - 31%)	11% (0% - 30%)
<i>Covariates correlated with associated covariates</i>	50	1% (0% - 6%)	1% (0% - 4%)	3% (0% - 7%)	2% (0% - 7%)	8% (0% - 54%)	7% (0% - 54%)	29% (0% - 83%)	25% (0% - 80%)
<i>Covariates uncorrelated with associated covariates</i>	242	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 3%)	2% (0% - 12%)	2% (0% - 12%)	9% (0% - 20%)	8% (0% - 19%)
<i>Continuous covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 4%)	1% (0% - 2%)	2% (0% - 4%)	2% (0% - 4%)	4% (0% - 20%)	3% (0% - 20%)	13% (0% - 32%)	11% (0% - 31%)
<i>Binary covariates</i>	146	1% (0% - 3%)	1% (0% - 2%)	2% (0% - 4%)	1% (0% - 3%)	3% (0% - 19%)	3% (0% - 18%)	12% (0% - 30%)	10% (0% - 29%)