

Package ‘dsSurvival’

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Title DataSHIELD server site base functions for survival functions

Description DataSHIELD server site base functions fro survival functions.

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Imports RANN,

stringr,
survival,
ggplot2,
dplyr,
reshape2,
dsBase

AggregateMethods coxphSLMADS,

coxphSummaryDS,
cox.zphSLMADS,
summarySurvDS,
plotsurvfitDS

AssignMethods coxphSLMAassignDS,

SurvDS,
survfitDS

Options datashield.privacyLevel=5,

default.nfilter.glm=0.33,
default.nfilter.kNN=3,
default.nfilter.string=80,
default.nfilter.subset=3,
default.nfilter.stringShort=20,
default.nfilter.tab=3,
default.nfilter.noise=0.25,
default.nfilter.levels=0.33

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cox.zphSLMADS	<i>Tests the proportional hazards assumption of a Cox proportional hazards model that has been fit and saved serverside.</i>
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Description

Tests the proportional hazards assumption of a Cox proportional hazards that has been fit and saved on the server side environment.

Usage

```
cox.zphSLMADS(
  fit = NULL,
  transform = "km",
  terms = TRUE,
  singledf = FALSE,
  global = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

fit	character string specifying name of fit Cox proportional hazards model saved in the server-side.
transform	character string specifying how the survival times should be transformed before the test is performed. Possible values are "km", "rank", "identity" or a function of one argument.
terms	logical if TRUE, do a test for each term in the model rather than for each separate covariate. For a factor variable with k levels, for instance, this would lead to a k-1 degree of freedom test. The plot for such variables will be a single curve evaluating the linear predictor over time.
singledf	logical use a single degree of freedom test for terms that have multiple coefficients, i.e., the test that corresponds most closely to the plot. If terms=FALSE this argument has no effect.
global	logical should a global chi-square test be done, in addition to the per-variable or per-term tests tests.

Details

Serverside aggregate function `cox.zphSLMADS` called by clientside function. `ds.cox.zphSLMA`. returns diagnostics for the test of proportional hazards assumptions from a Cox proportional hazards model. This request is not disclosive as it only returns summary statistics. For further details see help for `ds.cox.zphSLMA` function.

Value

diagnostics for the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

<code>coxphSLMAassignDS</code>	<i>Performs survival analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model at the serverside environment.</i>
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Description

Performs survival analysis using the Cox proportional hazards models and stores the model on the server side environment.

Usage

```
coxphSLMAassignDS(
  formula = NULL,
  dataName = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  init = NULL,
  ties = "efron",
  singular.ok = TRUE,
  model = FALSE,
  x = FALSE,
  y = TRUE,
  control = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	either NULL or a character string (potentially including '*' wildcards) specifying a formula.
<code>dataName</code>	character string of name of data frame
<code>weights</code>	vector of case weights
<code>init</code>	vector of initial values of the iteration
<code>ties</code>	character string specifying the method for tie handling. The Efron approximation is used as the default. Other options are 'breslow' and 'exact'.

<code>singular.ok</code>	Logical value indicating how to handle collinearity in the model matrix. Default is TRUE. If TRUE, the program will automatically skip over columns of the X matrix that are linear combinations of earlier columns. In this case the coefficients of such columns will be NA and the variance matrix will contain zeros.
<code>model</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the model frame is returned in component <code>model</code> .
<code>x</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the x matrix is returned in component <code>x</code> .
<code>y</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the response vector is returned in component <code>y</code> .
<code>control</code>	object of type <code>survival::coxph.control()</code> specifying iteration limit and other control options. Default is <code>survival::coxph.control()</code>

Details

Serverside assign function `coxphSLMAassignDS` called by clientside function. `ds.coxphSLMAassign` stores the Cox proportional hazards in the server side environment This request is not disclosure as it only returns a string. For further details see help for `ds.coxphSLMAassign` function.

Value

the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

<code>coxphSLMADS</code>	<i>Performs survival analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model at the serverside environment.</i>
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Description

returns a summary of the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment.

Usage

```
coxphSLMADS(
  formula = NULL,
  dataName = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  init = NULL,
  ties = "efron",
  singular.ok = TRUE,
  model = FALSE,
  x = FALSE,
  y = TRUE,
  control = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	either NULL or a character string (potentially including '*' wildcards) specifying a formula.
<code>dataName</code>	character string of name of data frame
<code>weights</code>	vector of case weights
<code>init</code>	vector of initial values of the iteration
<code>ties</code>	character string specifying the method for tie handling. The Efron approximation is used as the default. Other options are 'breslow' and 'exact'.
<code>singular.ok</code>	Logical value indicating how to handle collinearity in the model matrix. Default is TRUE. If TRUE, the program will automatically skip over columns of the X matrix that are linear combinations of earlier columns. In this case the coefficients of such columns will be NA and the variance matrix will contain zeros.
<code>model</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the model frame is returned in component model.
<code>x</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the x matrix is returned in component x.
<code>y</code>	logical value. If TRUE, the response vector is returned in component y.
<code>control</code>	object of type <code>survival::coxph.control()</code> specifying iteration limit and other control options. Default is <code>survival::coxph.control()</code>

Details

Serverside aggregate function `coxphSLMADS` called by clientside function. `ds.coxphSLMA` returns a summary of the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment from the server side environment. This request is not disclosive as it only returns a string. For further details see help for `ds.coxphSLMA` function.

Value

a summary of the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

<code>coxphSummaryDS</code>	<i>Returns the summary of a Cox proportional hazards model that has been fit and saved serverside.</i>
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Description

This function returns the summary of a Cox proportional hazards that has been fit and saved on the server side environment.

Usage

```
coxphSummaryDS(x = NULL)
```

Arguments

x character string specifying name of fit Cox proportional hazards model saved in the server-side.

Details

Serverside aggregate function `coxphSummaryDS` called by clientside function. `ds.coxphSummary` returns the summary from a Cox proportional hazards model. This request is not disclosive as it only returns summary statistics. For further details see help for `ds.coxphSummary` function.

Value

summary of the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

```
listDisclosureSettingsDS
```

listDisclosureSettingsDS

Description

This serverside function is an aggregate function that is called by the `ds.listDisclosureSettings`

Usage

```
listDisclosureSettingsDS()
```

Details

For more details see the extensive header for `ds.listDisclosureSettings`

Author(s)

Paul Burton, Demetris Avraam for DataSHIELD Development Team

plotsurvfitDS	<i>Performs plotting of survival analysis curves.</i>
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Description

returns a privacy preserving survival curve.

Usage

```
plotsurvfitDS(formula = NULL, dataName = NULL)
```

Arguments

formula	a character string which has the name of server-side survfit() object. This should be created using ds.survfit()
dataName	character string of name of data frame

Details

Serverside aggregate function plotsurvfitDS called by clientside function. ds.plotsurvfit. returns a privacy preserving survival curve from the server side environment. This request is not disclosive as it is randomized. For further details see help for ds.coxphSLMA function.

Value

a privacy preserving survival curve from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee, Tom Bishop, Demetris Avraam, Paul Burton and DataSHIELD technical team (2021).

summarySurvDS	<i>Returns summary of survival object.</i>
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Description

returns a summary of the survival Surv() object from the server side environment.

Usage

```
summarySurvDS(object = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	name of server-side survival object.
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Details

Serverside aggregate function `coxphSLMADS` called by clientside function `ds.summary`. returns a list which is summary of the survival `Surv()` object. The list has the summary of the time and event parameter in the survival object. This request is not disclosive. For further details see help for `ds.summary` function.

Value

a list which is a summary of server-side survival model.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

SurvDS	<i>Creates a survival object for survival analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model at the serverside environment</i>
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Description

returns a summary of the Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment.

Usage

```
SurvDS(time = NULL, time2 = NULL, event = NULL, type = NULL, origin = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>time</code>	name of start time or follow-up time parameter to be passed to <code>Surv()</code> . Should be a character string.
<code>time2</code>	name of stop time parameter to be passed to <code>Surv()</code> . Should be a character string.
<code>event</code>	name of event parameter to be passed to <code>Surv()</code> Should be character string.
<code>type</code>	character string specifying the type of censoring. Possible values are "right", "left", "counting", "interval", "interval2", or "mstate"
<code>origin</code>	numeric, used for counting process data and is the hazard function origin. The origin parameter is used with time-dependent strata in order to align the subjects properly when they cross over from one strata to another. This parameter has rarely proven useful.

Details

Serverside assign function `SurvDS` called by clientside function. `ds.Surv`. returns a Survival object for use in Cox proportional hazards from the server side environment from the server side environment. This request is not disclosive as it only returns a string. For further details see help for `ds.Surv` function.

Value

a `survival::Surv()` object from the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).

<code>survfitDS</code>	<i>Creates a survival <code>survfit</code> object for survival analysis at the serverside environment. This is to be used for eventually plotting survival models. A survival curve is based on a tabulation of the number at risk and number of events at each unique death time.</i>
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Description

creates a `survfit` survival object in the server side environment.

Usage

```
survfitDS(formula = NULL)
```

Arguments

`formula` this is the formula to be passed to `survfit()`. Should be a character string.

Details

Serverside assign function `survfitDS` called by clientside function. `ds.survfit.` creates a `survfit` survival object in the server side environment This request is not disclosive. For further details see help for `ds.survfit` function.

Value

creates a `survfit` survival object in the server side environment.

Author(s)

Soumya Banerjee and Tom Bishop (2020).