

Figure S1 Screening of feature genes via multiple machine-learning algorithms in COVID-19. (A-B) Screening of feature genes via LASSO regression. (A) Different colors represent different genes. (B) LASSO for eight candidate genes and the error bars mean the fluctuation range of Binomial Deviance. (C-D) Screening of feature

genes via random forest algorithm. (C) Relationship between the overall error rate and the number of trees. The red, black, and green lines represent the COVID-19, overall and control groups respectively. (D) The variables are ranked in order of importance. (E) Screening of feature genes via support vector machines algorithm. (F) Intersection of feature genes via three machine-learning algorithms.

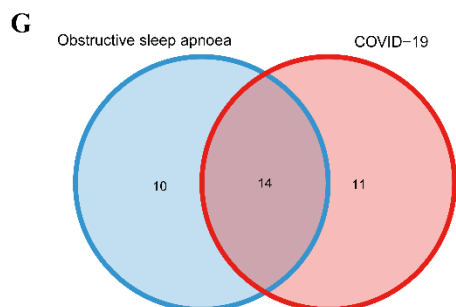
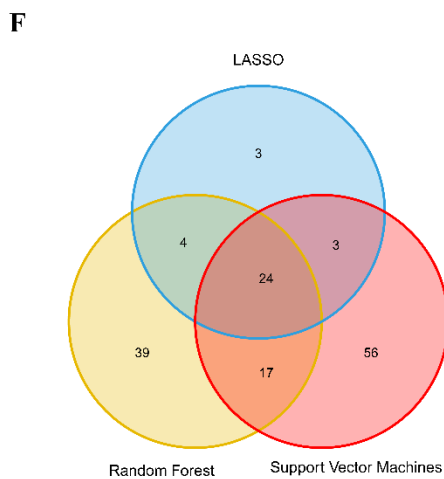
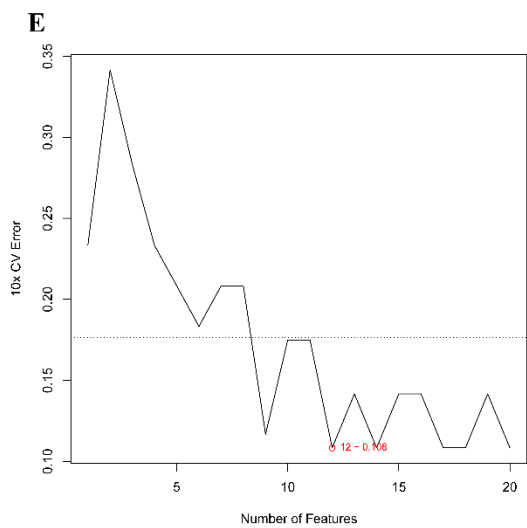
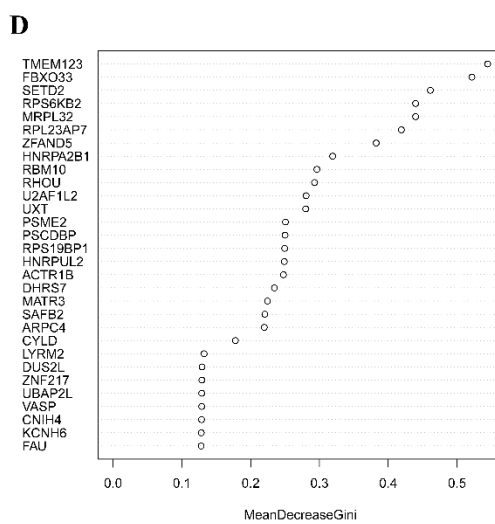
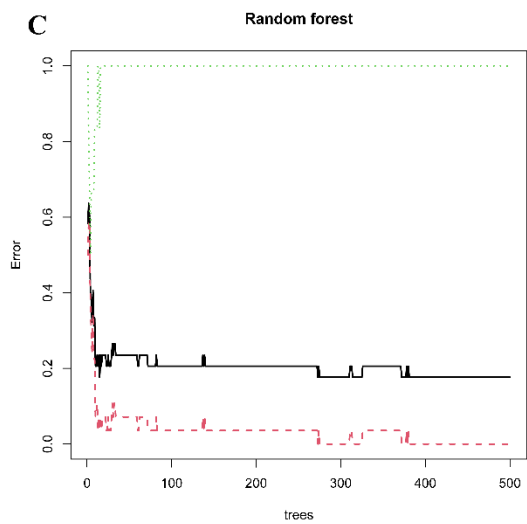
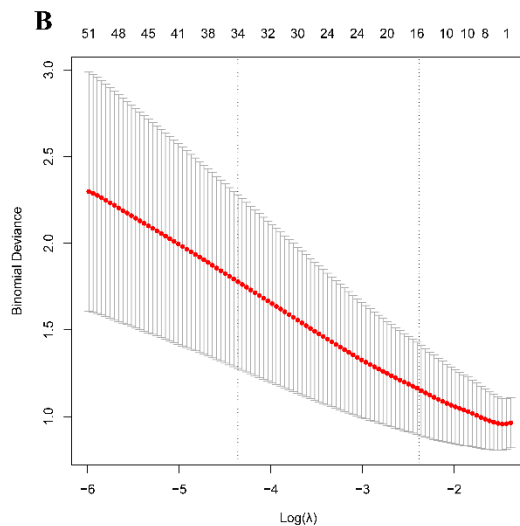
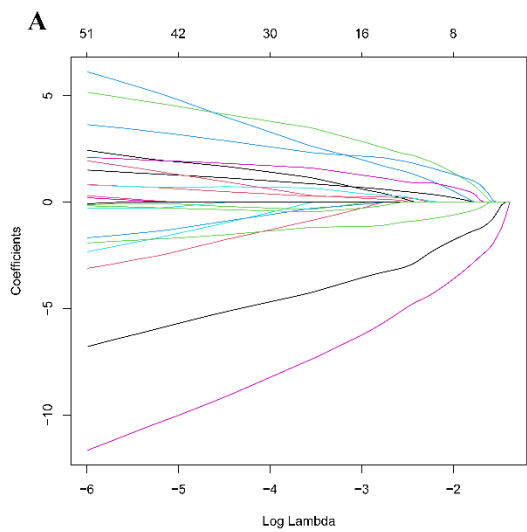


Figure S2 Screening of feature genes via multiple machine-learning algorithms in OSA. (A-B) Screening of feature genes via LASSO regression. (A) Different colors represent different genes. (B) LASSO for eight candidate genes and the error bars mean the fluctuation range of Binomial Deviance. (C-D) Screening of feature genes via random forest algorithm. (C) Relationship between the overall error rate and the number of trees. The red, black, and green lines represent the OSA, overall and control groups respectively. (D) The variables are ranked in order of importance. (E) Screening of feature genes via support vector machines algorithm. (F) Intersection of feature genes via three machine-learning algorithms. (G) Common feature genes representation through a Venn diagram. The two datasets showed an overlap of fourteen feature genes.