

CytoAutoCluster

Importing Dataset

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [ ]: data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')
```

```
In [ ]: data.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Event	Time	Cell_length	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133	CD1
0	1	2693.0	22	4.391057	4.617262	0.162691	-0.029585	-0.00669
1	2	3736.0	35	4.340481	4.816692	0.701349	-0.038280	-0.01669
2	3	7015.0	32	3.838727	4.386369	0.603568	-0.032216	0.07389
3	4	7099.0	29	4.255806	4.830048	0.433747	-0.027611	-0.01769
4	5	7700.0	25	3.976909	4.506433	-0.008809	-0.030297	0.08049

5 rows × 42 columns

NULL VS NOT NULL

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

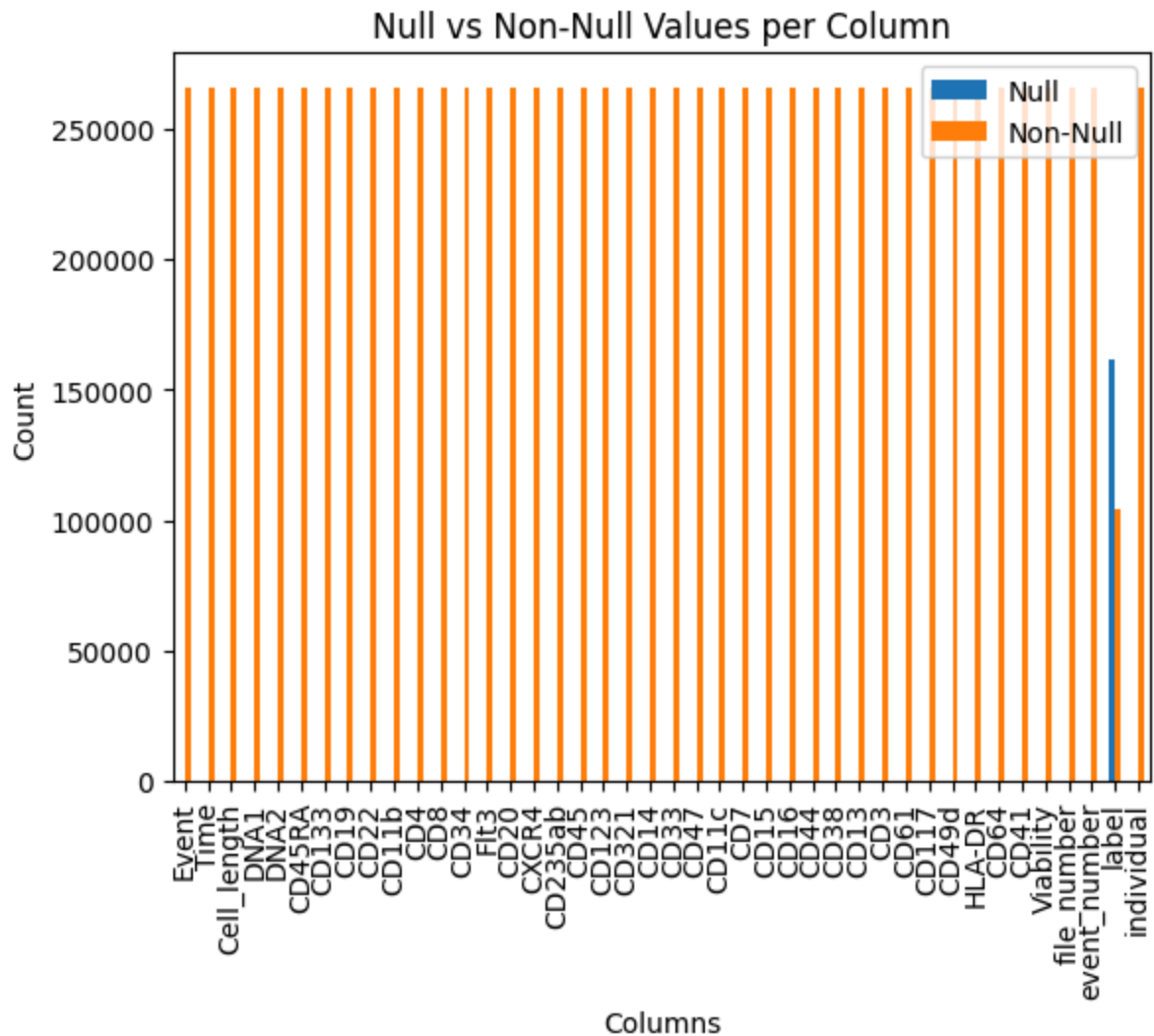
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

null_counts = data.isnull().sum()
non_null_counts = data.notnull().sum()

counts_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Null': null_counts,
    'Non-Null': non_null_counts
})

counts_df.plot(kind='bar')

plt.title('Null vs Non-Null Values per Column')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xlabel('Columns')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



CLASS LABEL DISTRIBUTION

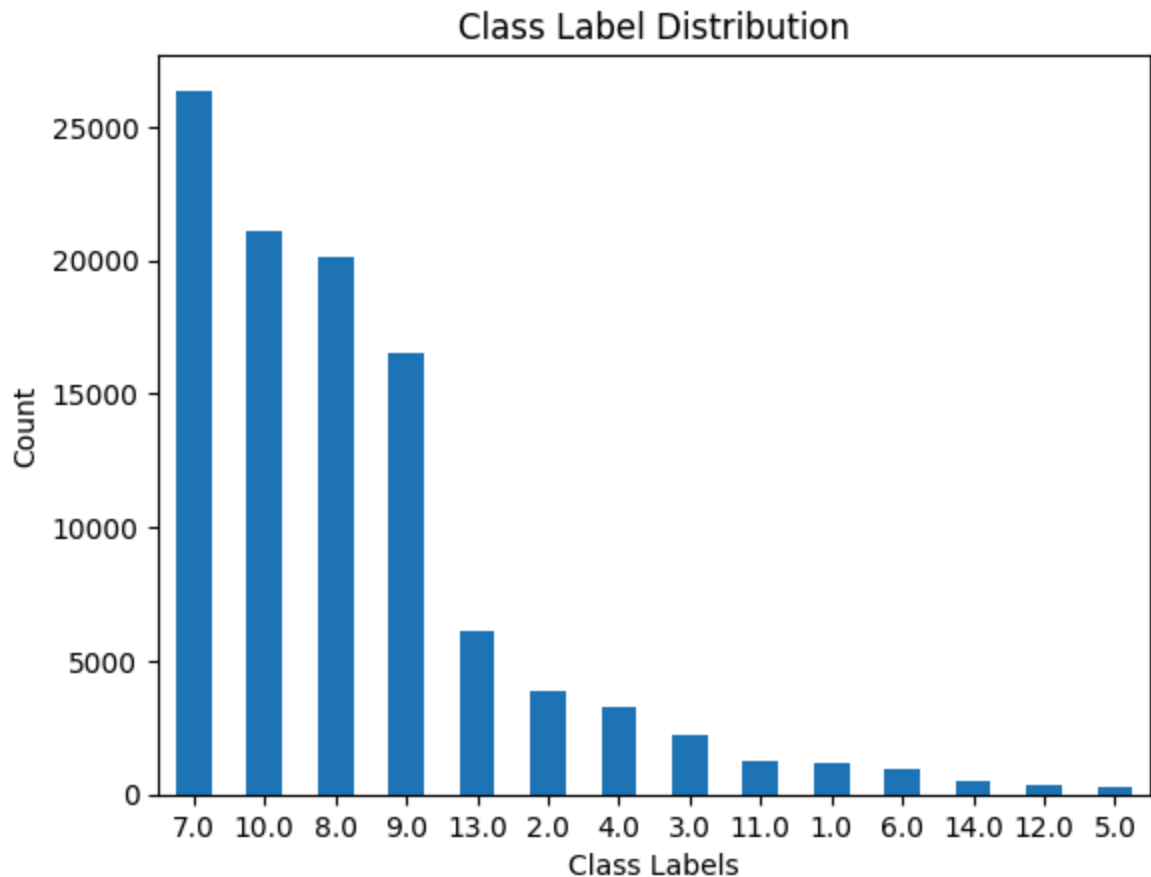
```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

class_counts = data['label'].value_counts()

class_counts.plot(kind='bar')

plt.title('Class Label Distribution')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xlabel('Class Labels')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```



Histograms of each feature

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

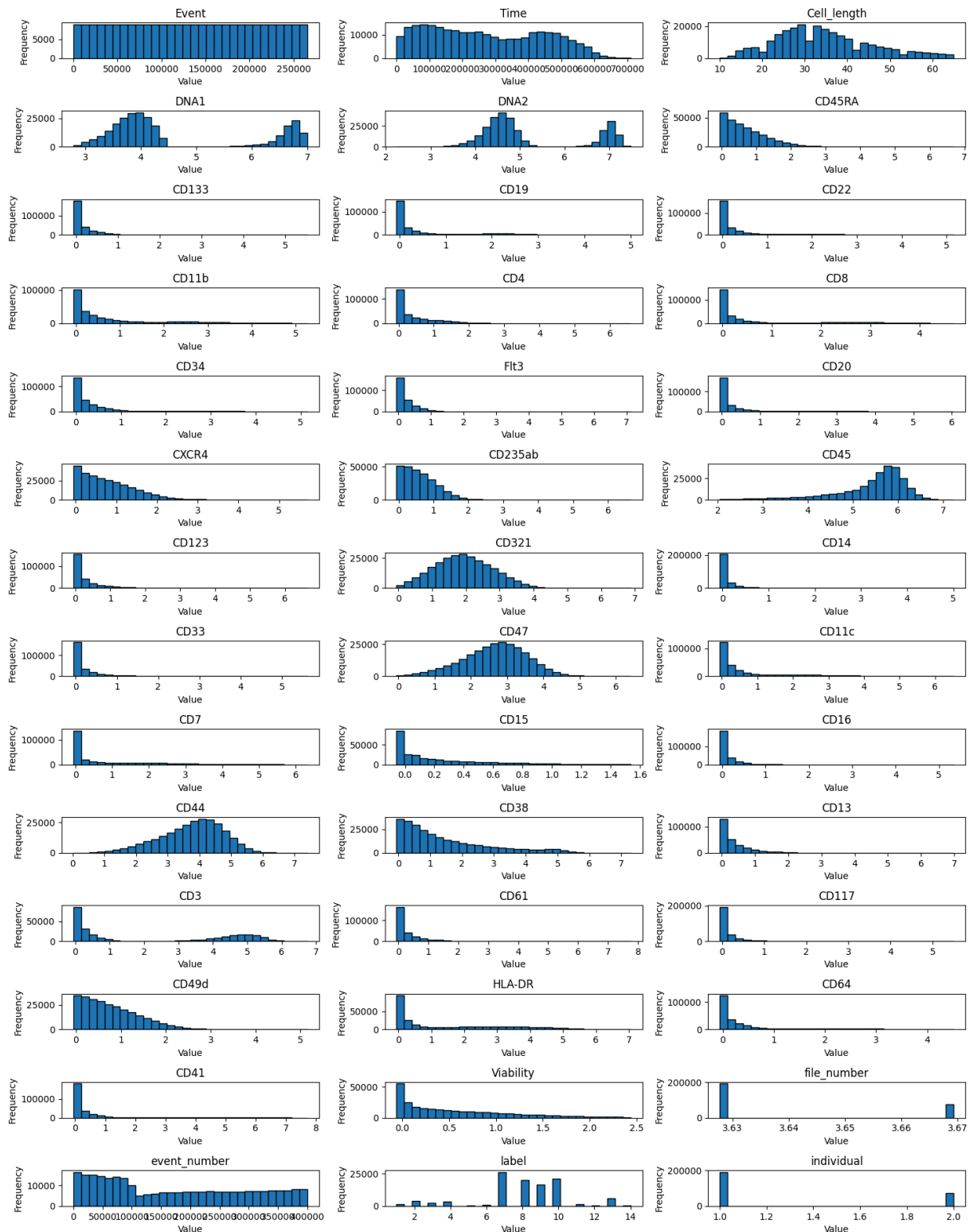
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Select only numerical columns for histogram plotting
numerical_columns = data.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64']).columns

# Set up the figure for subplots
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 20))

# Iterate through numerical columns and create a histogram for each
for i, column in enumerate(numerical_columns, 1):
    plt.subplot(len(numerical_columns)//3 + 1, 3, i)
    plt.hist(data[column], bins=30, edgecolor='black')
    plt.title(column)
    plt.xlabel('Value')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Feature Distribution Comparison Using Histograms and KDE

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Select features for comparison (adjust based on your dataset)
features_to_compare = ['CD45RA', 'CD133', 'CD19', 'CD22'] # Example features

# Step 1: Histograms for feature distribution comparison
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

for feature in features_to_compare:
    plt.hist(data[feature], bins=30, alpha=0.5, label=feature, edgecolor='black')

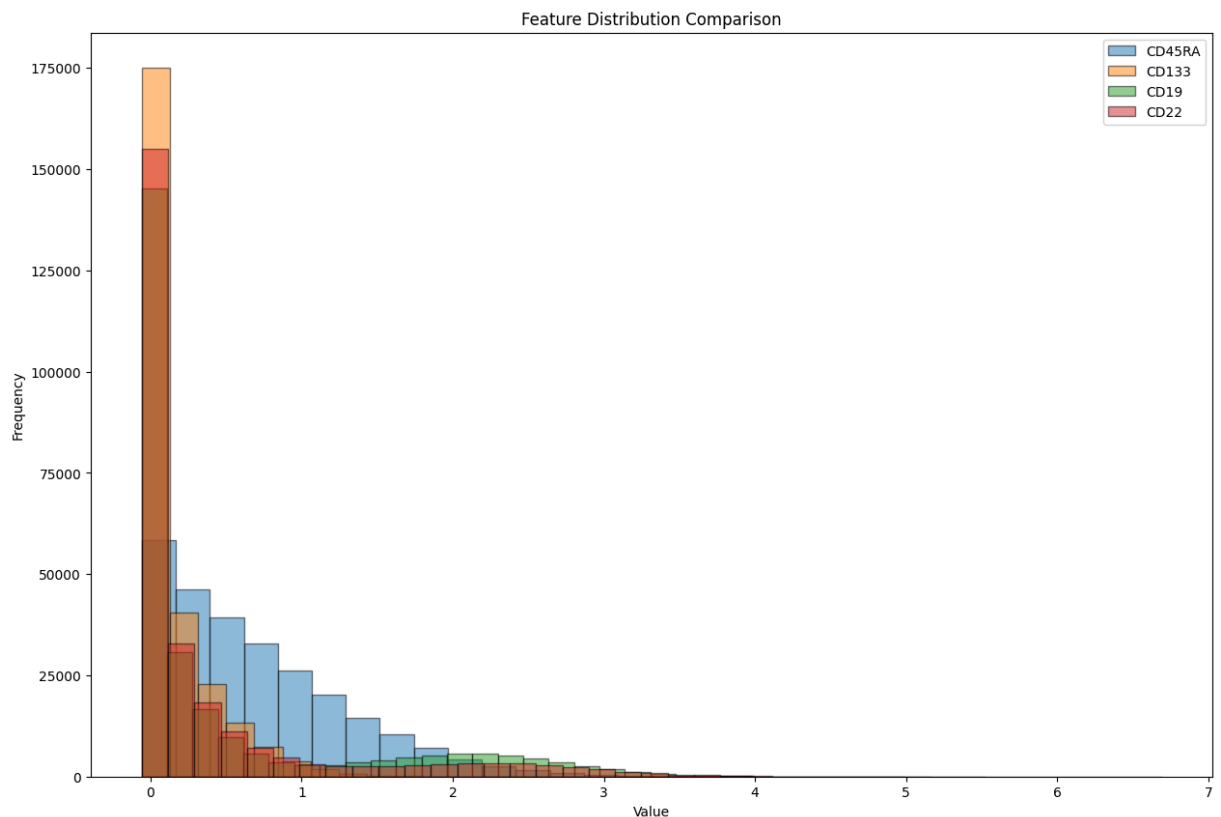
plt.title('Feature Distribution Comparison')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

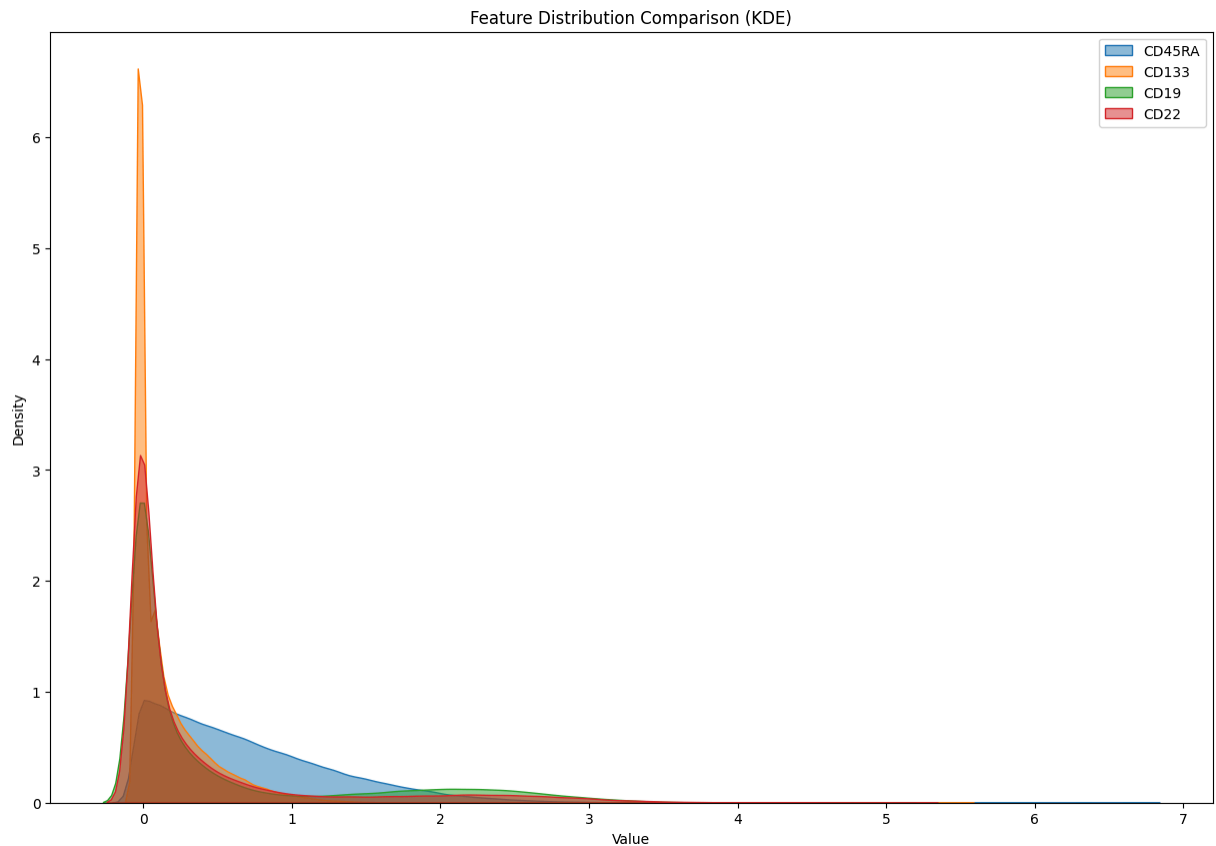
# Step 2: Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) for smoother distribution comparison
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

for feature in features_to_compare:
    sns.kdeplot(data[feature], label=feature, fill=True, alpha=0.5)

plt.title('Feature Distribution Comparison (KDE)')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Density')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```





Box Plot

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

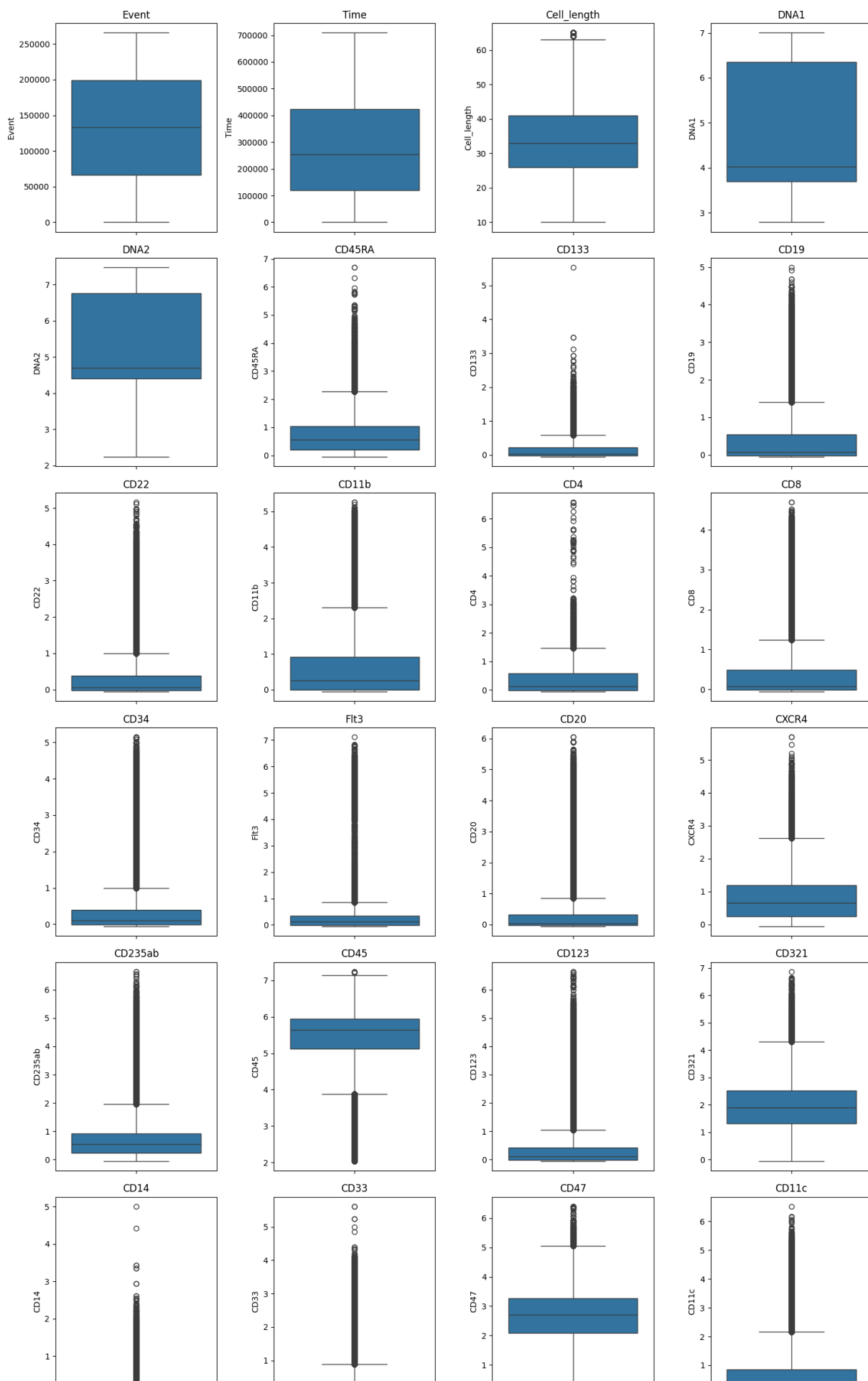
# Step 1: Box Plots for Numerical Features
numerical_features = data.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64']).columns
rows = (len(numerical_features) // 4) + 1 # Calculate the number of rows needed

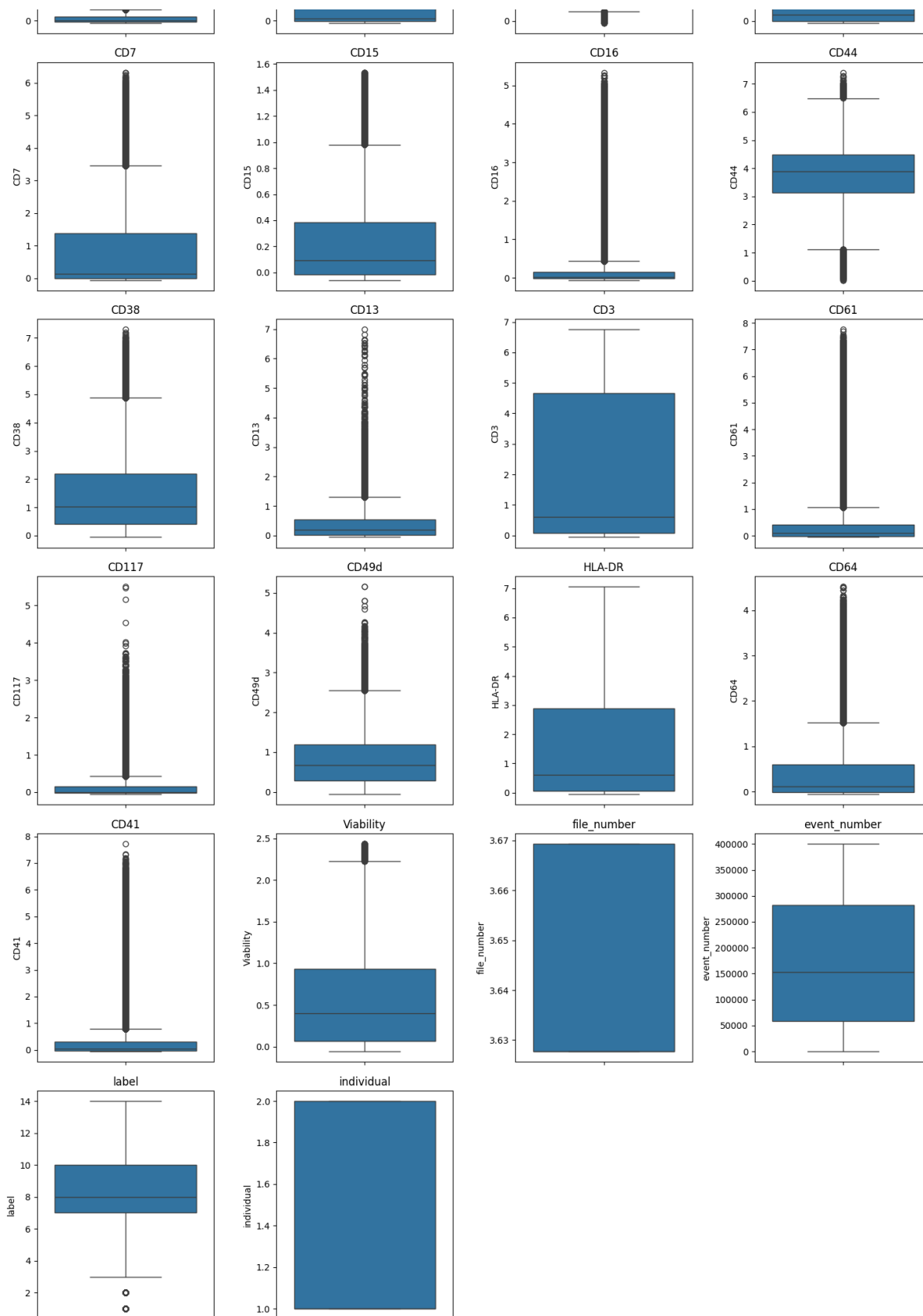
plt.figure(figsize=(15, rows * 4))
for i, feature in enumerate(numerical_features):
    plt.subplot(rows, 4, i + 1)
    sns.boxplot(data[feature])
    plt.title(feature)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Step 2: Count Plots for Categorical Features
categorical_features = data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns # Select categorical features

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
for i, feature in enumerate(categorical_features):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i + 1)
    sns.countplot(x=data[feature], order=data[feature].value_counts().index)
```

```
plt.title(feature)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





<Figure size 1500x1000 with 0 Axes>

Correlation Matrix

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Load the data
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

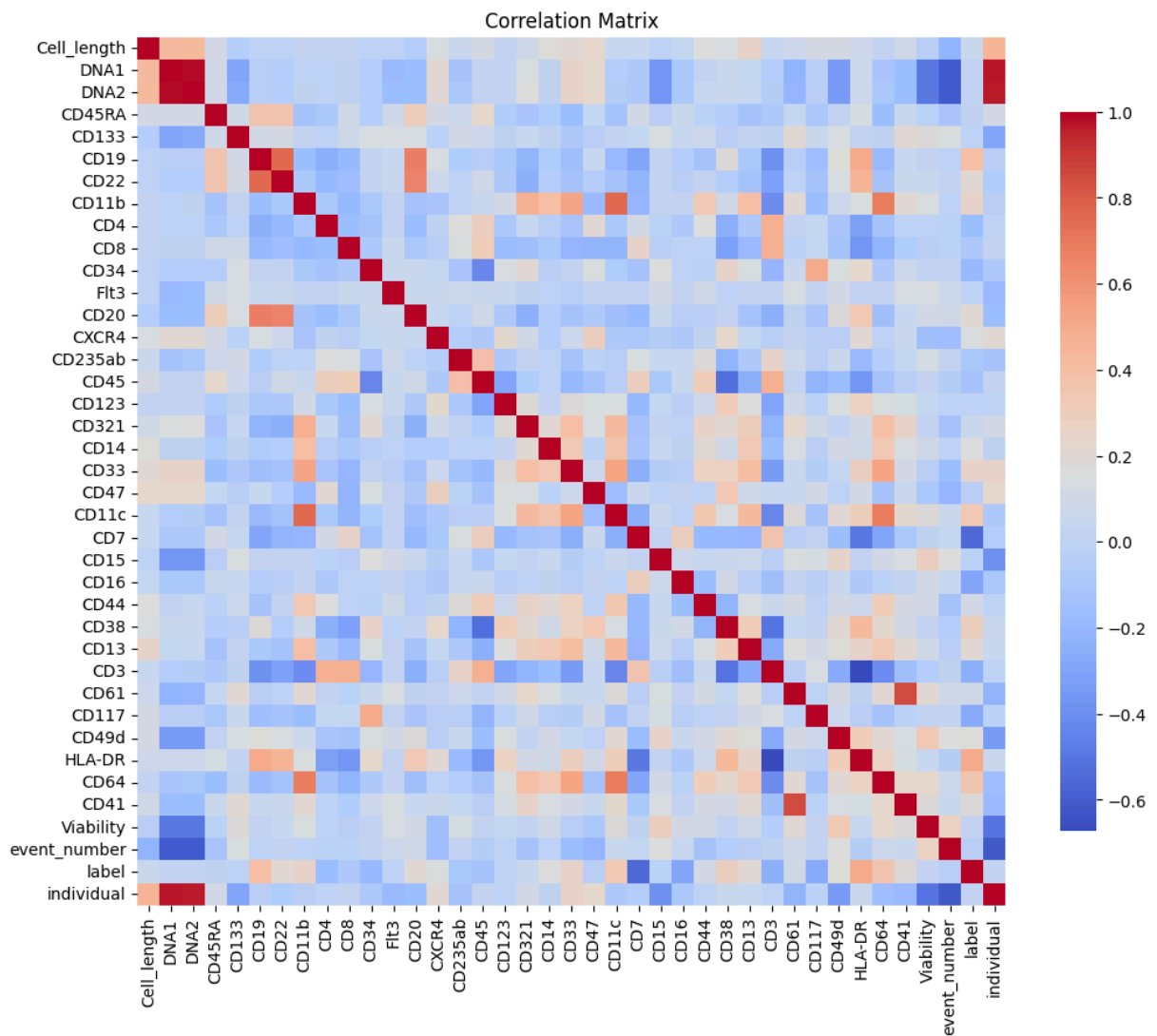
# Drop the specified columns
data = data.drop(columns=['file_number', 'Event', 'Time'])

# Calculate the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = data.corr()

# Set up the matplotlib figure
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))

# Create a heatmap using Seaborn without annotations
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=False, cmap='coolwarm', square=True, c

plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



Skewness

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import skew
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import math

# Load the data
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')
data = data.drop(columns=['file_number', 'Event', 'Time'])

# Calculate skewness
skewness = data.apply(skew)

# Function to categorize skewness
def categorize_skewness(value):
    if value > 0.5:
        return 'Right-skewed'
    elif value < -0.5:
        return 'Left-skewed'
    else:
        return 'Approximately symmetrical'

# Apply the categorization
skewness_category = skewness.apply(categorize_skewness)

# Display skewness and its categorization
skewness_df = pd.DataFrame({'Skewness': skewness, 'Category': skewness_category})
print(skewness_df)

# Set the number of columns in the grid
n_cols = 5 # Adjust this value for number of plots per row
n_plots = len(data.columns)
n_rows = math.ceil(n_plots / n_cols)

# Create subplots grid
fig, axes = plt.subplots(n_rows, n_cols, figsize=(15, 4 * n_rows)) # Adjust
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten axes array to make it easier to index

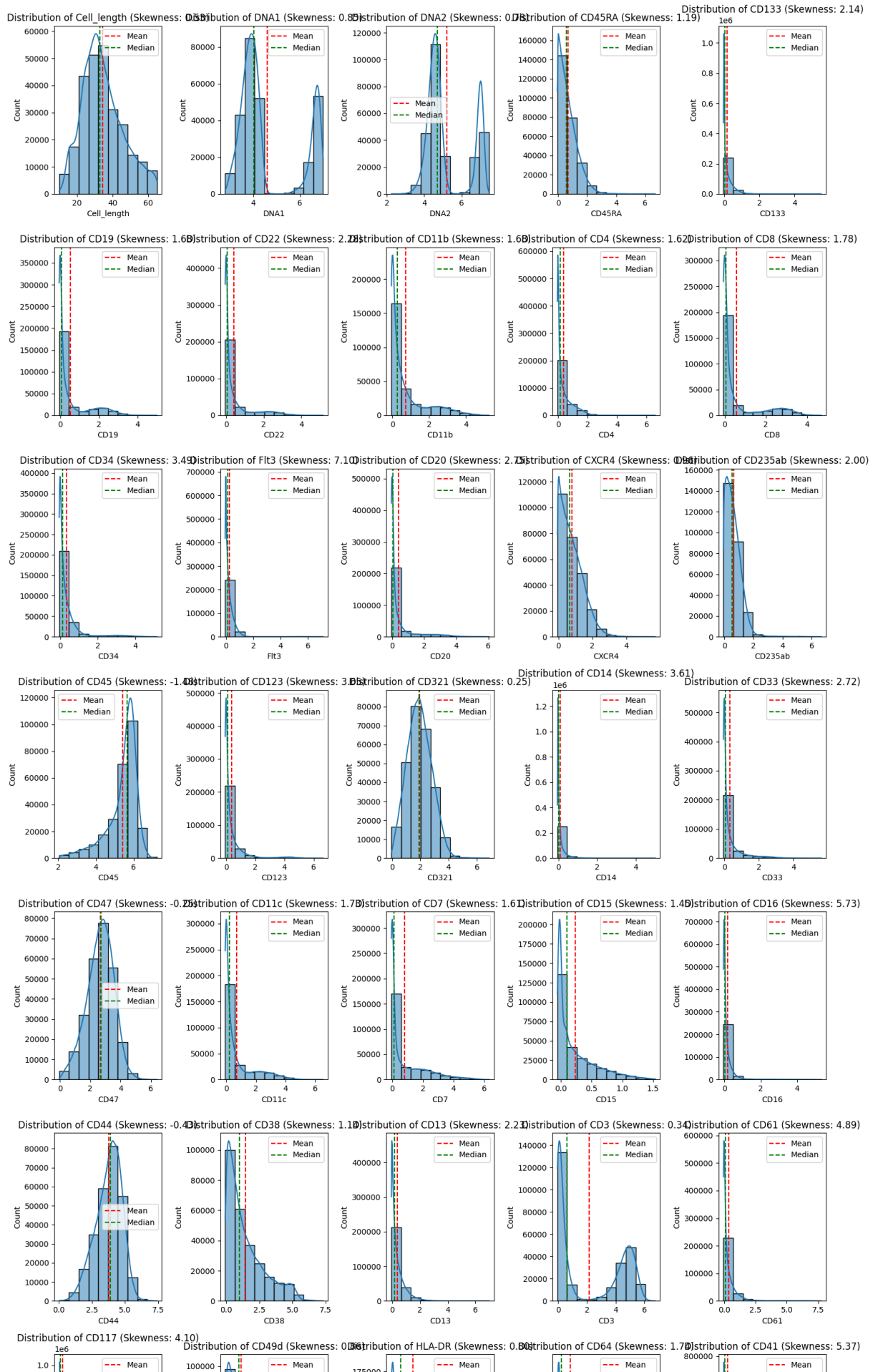
# Loop through columns and plot histograms on each subplot
for idx, col in enumerate(data.columns):
    sns.histplot(data[col], bins=10, kde=True, ax=axes[idx])
    axes[idx].set_title(f'Distribution of {col} (Skewness: {skewness[col]:.2f})')
    axes[idx].axvline(data[col].mean(), color='red', linestyle='--', label='Mean')
    axes[idx].axvline(data[col].median(), color='green', linestyle='--', label='Median')
    axes[idx].legend()

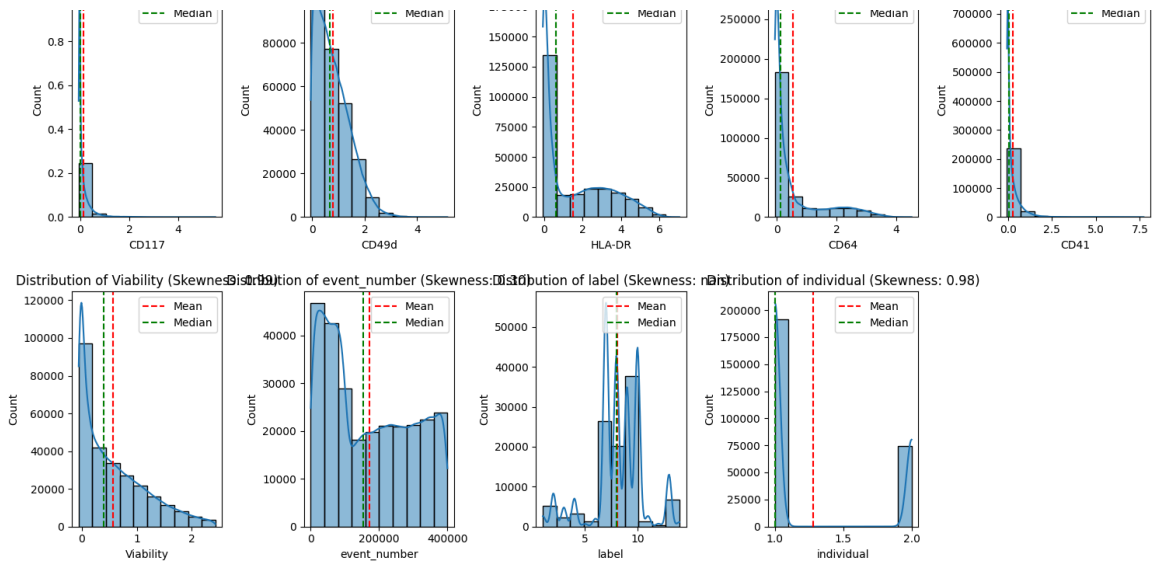
# Remove any unused subplots (if n_plots is not a perfect multiple of n_cols)
for i in range(n_plots, len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[i])

# Ensure the layout is tight and the plot is shown properly
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show(block=True) # Ensure plt.show() does not block rendering
```

	Skewness	Category
Cell_length	0.527832	Right-skewed
DNA1	0.845010	Right-skewed
DNA2	0.779167	Right-skewed
CD45RA	1.191595	Right-skewed
CD133	2.141953	Right-skewed
CD19	1.682609	Right-skewed
CD22	2.283181	Right-skewed
CD11b	1.679089	Right-skewed
CD4	1.622044	Right-skewed
CD8	1.775713	Right-skewed
CD34	3.492437	Right-skewed
Flt3	7.098151	Right-skewed
CD20	2.754699	Right-skewed
CXCR4	0.955342	Right-skewed
CD235ab	2.001479	Right-skewed
CD45	-1.484824	Left-skewed
CD123	3.648890	Right-skewed
CD321	0.247097	Approximately symmetrical
CD14	3.609006	Right-skewed
CD33	2.724977	Right-skewed
CD47	-0.250323	Approximately symmetrical
CD11c	1.733888	Right-skewed
CD7	1.606528	Right-skewed
CD15	1.445147	Right-skewed
CD16	5.733203	Right-skewed
CD44	-0.431589	Approximately symmetrical
CD38	1.141482	Right-skewed
CD13	2.234311	Right-skewed
CD3	0.342239	Approximately symmetrical
CD61	4.894707	Right-skewed
CD117	4.097508	Right-skewed
CD49d	0.856805	Right-skewed
HLA-DR	0.795359	Right-skewed
CD64	1.743733	Right-skewed
CD41	5.366314	Right-skewed
Viability	0.985417	Right-skewed
event_number	0.304116	Approximately symmetrical
label	NaN	Approximately symmetrical
individual	0.982030	Right-skewed





In []:

Kurtosis

In []:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import kurtosis
import math

# Load the data
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Drop the specified columns
data = data.drop(columns=['file_number', 'Event', 'Time'])

# Calculate kurtosis for each column
kurtosis_values = data.apply(kurtosis, fisher=False) # Fisher=False gives F

# Create a DataFrame with kurtosis values
kurtosis_df = pd.DataFrame({'Column': data.columns, 'Kurtosis': kurtosis_val

# Categorize the kurtosis values (Leptokurtic, Mesokurtic, Platykurtic)
def categorize_kurtosis(value):
    if value > 3:
        return 'Leptokurtic (heavy tails)'
    elif value < 3:
        return 'Platykurtic (light tails)'
    else:
        return 'Mesokurtic (normal tails)'

kurtosis_df['Category'] = kurtosis_df['Kurtosis'].apply(categorize_kurtosis)

# Print the kurtosis values and their categories
print(kurtosis_df)

# Set the number of columns in the grid
```

```

n_cols = 5 # You can adjust this to control how many plots per row
n_plots = len(data.columns)
n_rows = math.ceil(n_plots / n_cols)

# Create subplots grid
fig, axes = plt.subplots(n_rows, n_cols, figsize=(15, 4 * n_rows)) # Adjust
axes = axes.flatten() # Flatten axes array to make it easier to index

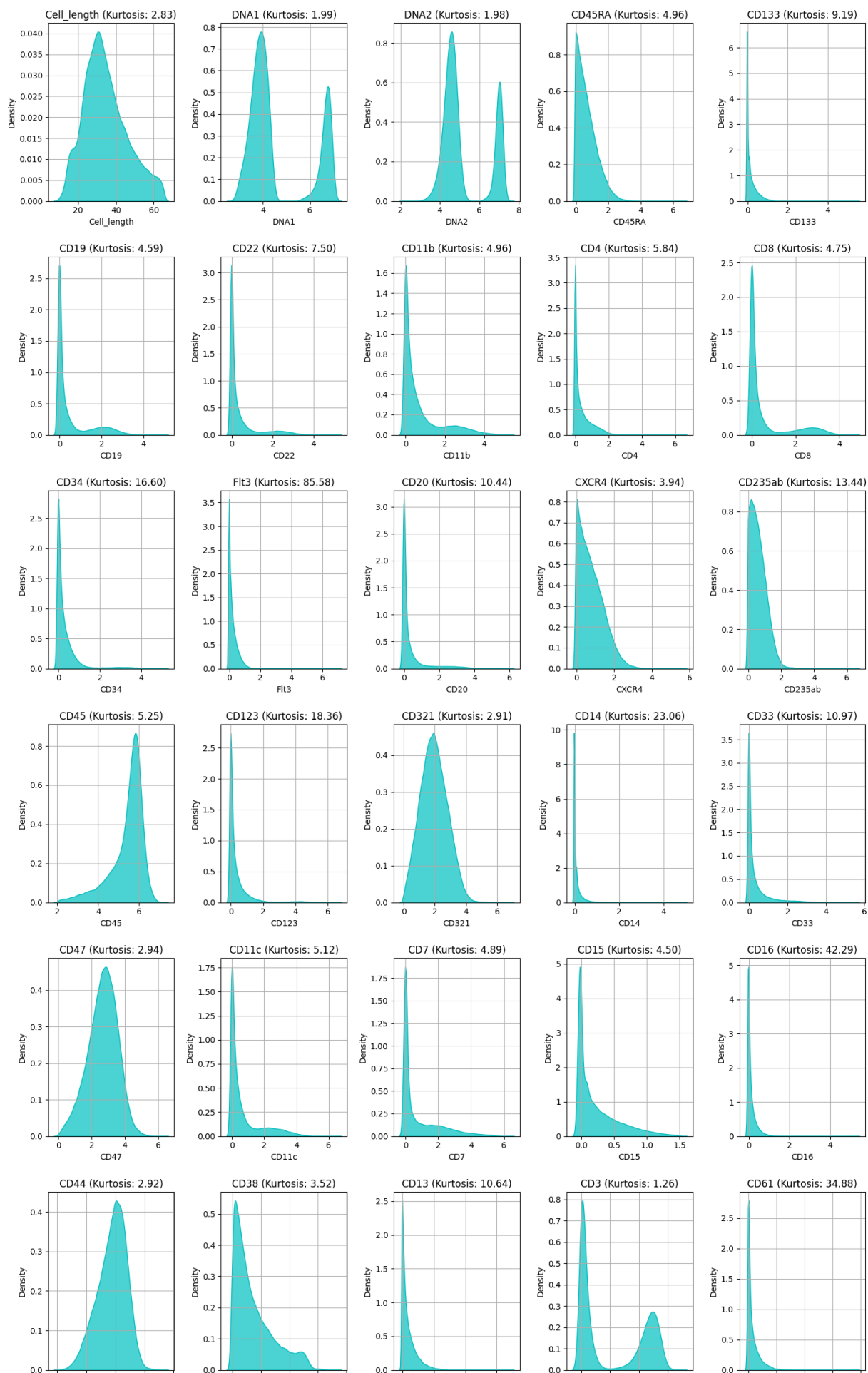
# Loop through columns and plot KDE on each subplot
for idx, column in enumerate(data.columns):
    sns.kdeplot(data[column].dropna(), color='c', fill=True, alpha=0.7, ax=axes[idx])
    axes[idx].set_title(f'{column} (Kurtosis: {kurtosis_df.loc[column, "kurtosis"]})')
    axes[idx].set_xlabel(column)
    axes[idx].set_ylabel('Density')
    axes[idx].grid(True)

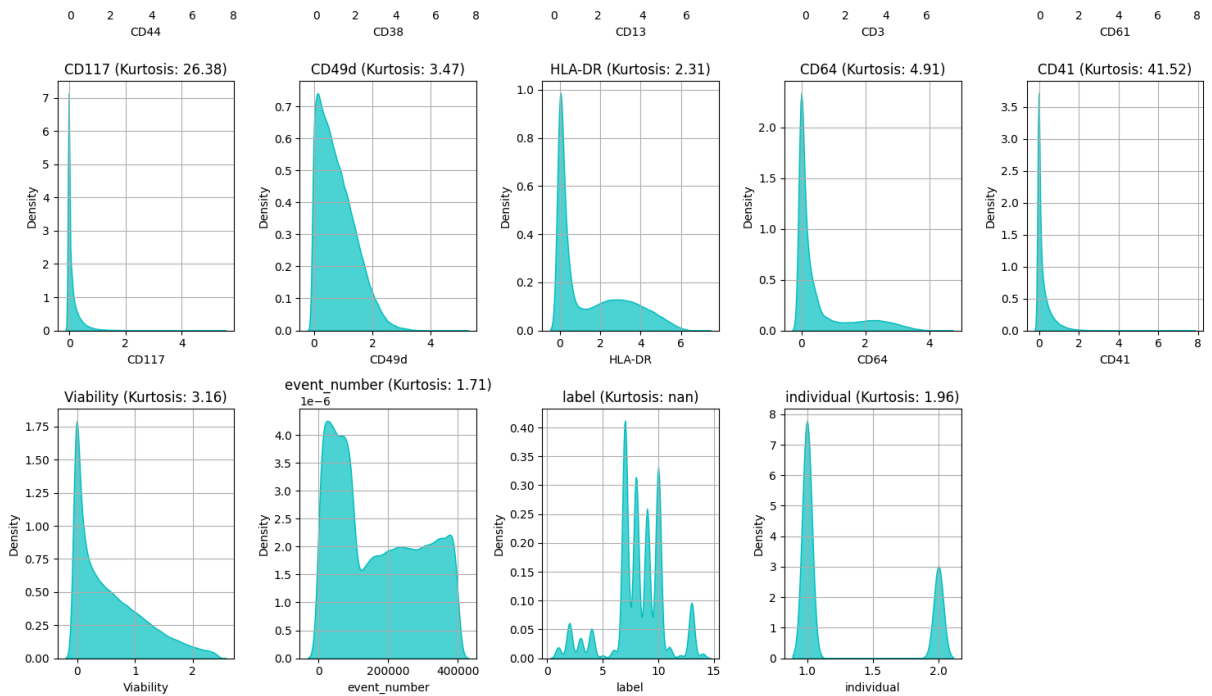
# Remove any unused subplots (if n_plots is not a perfect multiple of n_cols)
for i in range(n_plots, len(axes)):
    fig.delaxes(axes[i])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

	Column	Kurtosis	Category
Cell_length	Cell_length	2.834033	Platykurtic (light tails)
DNA1	DNA1	1.994037	Platykurtic (light tails)
DNA2	DNA2	1.975021	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD45RA	CD45RA	4.964272	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD133	CD133	9.190066	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD19	CD19	4.590887	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD22	CD22	7.500223	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD11b	CD11b	4.964495	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD4	CD4	5.844261	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD8	CD8	4.745776	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD34	CD34	16.596416	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
Flt3	Flt3	85.583534	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD20	CD20	10.435449	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CXCR4	CXCR4	3.936307	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD235ab	CD235ab	13.440586	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD45	CD45	5.246770	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD123	CD123	18.361217	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD321	CD321	2.914593	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD14	CD14	23.062535	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD33	CD33	10.967536	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD47	CD47	2.943834	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD11c	CD11c	5.117156	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD7	CD7	4.885115	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD15	CD15	4.504387	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD16	CD16	42.287749	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD44	CD44	2.918792	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD38	CD38	3.521190	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD13	CD13	10.637564	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD3	CD3	1.264612	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD61	CD61	34.878020	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD117	CD117	26.375108	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD49d	CD49d	3.468119	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
HLA-DR	HLA-DR	2.309924	Platykurtic (light tails)
CD64	CD64	4.910631	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
CD41	CD41	41.521113	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
Viability	Viability	3.156935	Leptokurtic (heavy tails)
event_number	event_number	1.706183	Platykurtic (light tails)
label	label	NaN	Mesokurtic (normal tails)
individual	individual	1.964382	Platykurtic (light tails)





CLASS WORK CODE

```
In [ ]: import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Load the MNIST dataset
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
train_images = train_images.astype('float32') / 255.0
test_images = test_images.astype('float32') / 255.0

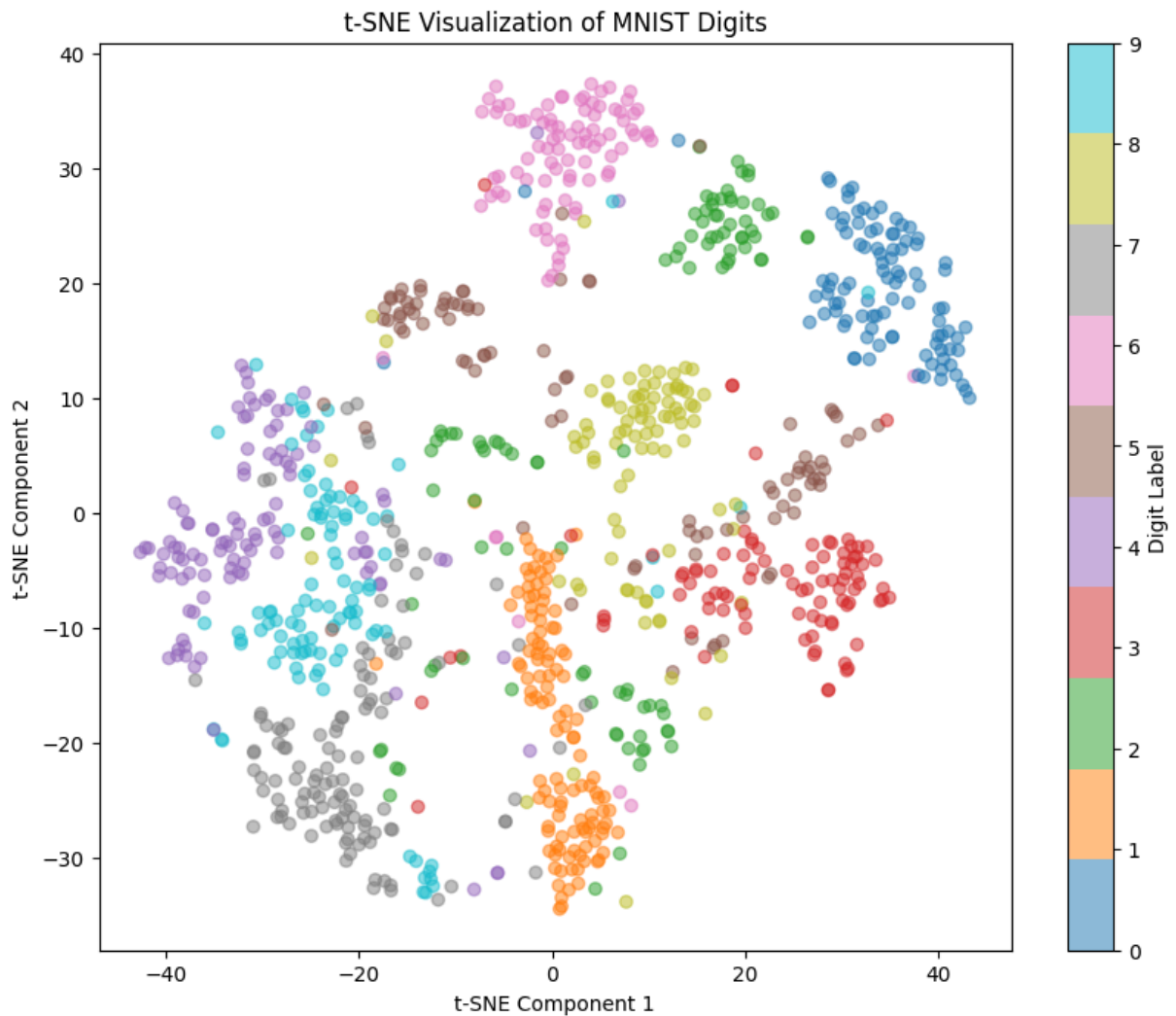
# Flatten the images and take a subset
n_samples = 1000
train_images_flat = train_images[:n_samples].reshape(n_samples, -1)
train_labels_subset = train_labels[:n_samples]

# Perform t-SNE
tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=42, perplexity=30)
train_images_embedded = tsne.fit_transform(train_images_flat)

# Plot the t-SNE results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
scatter = plt.scatter(train_images_embedded[:, 0], train_images_embedded[:, 1], c=train_labels_subset)
plt.colorbar(scatter, label='Digit Label')
plt.title('t-SNE Visualization of MNIST Digits')
plt.xlabel('t-SNE Component 1')
plt.ylabel('t-SNE Component 2')
plt.show()
```

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz>

11490434/11490434 ————— 0s 0us/step



T-SNE

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

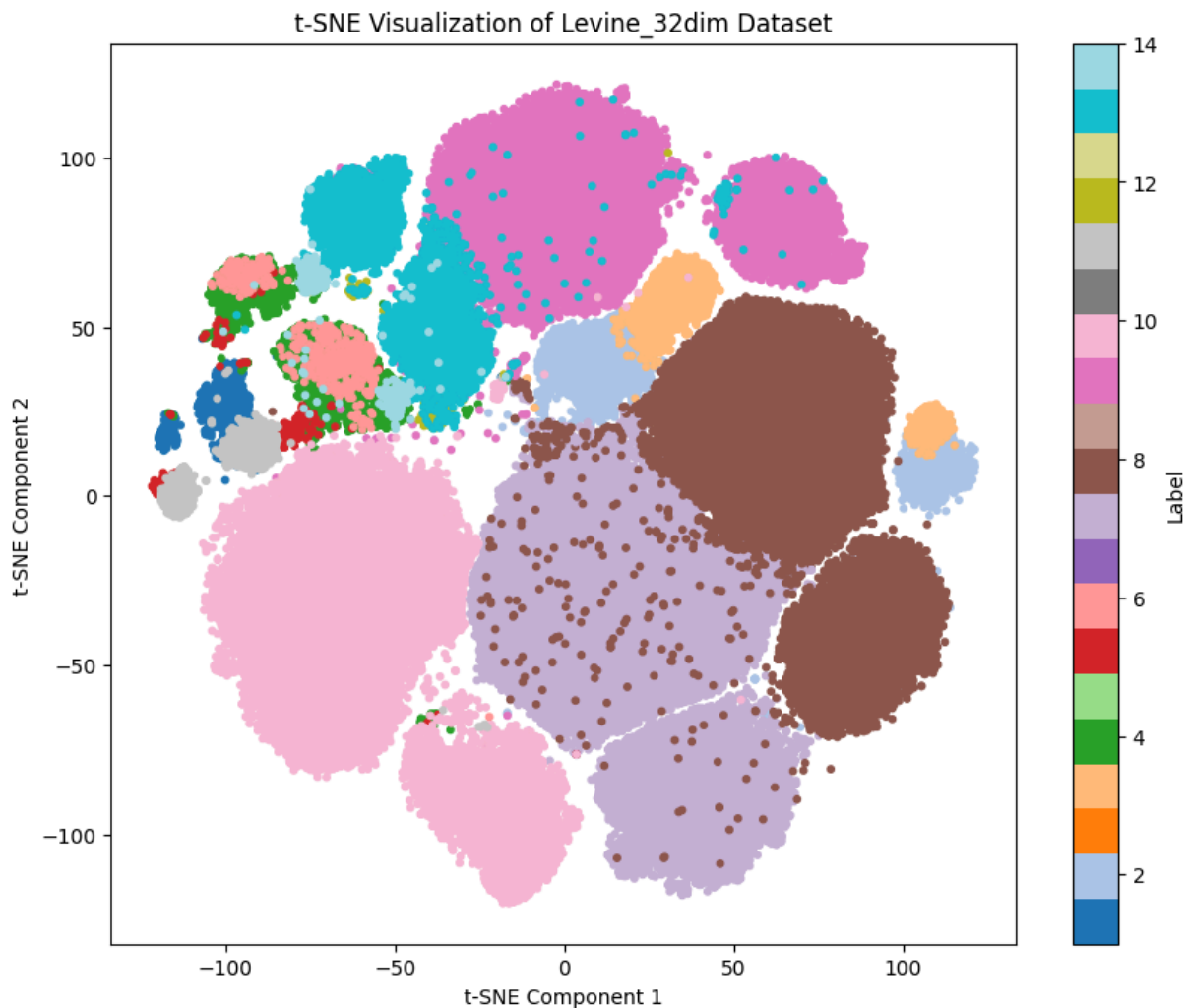
# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

# Standardize the data (z-score normalization)
scaler = StandardScaler()
data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data_filtered)

# Perform t-SNE
tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=42, perplexity=30) # You can adjust
tsne_results = tsne.fit_transform(data_standardized)
```

```
# Add the t-SNE results to the original data for visualization
data['t-SNE Component 1'] = tsne_results[:, 0]
data['t-SNE Component 2'] = tsne_results[:, 1]

# Plot the t-SNE visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
scatter = plt.scatter(data['t-SNE Component 1'], data['t-SNE Component 2'],
plt.colorbar(scatter, label='Label')
plt.title('t-SNE Visualization of Levine_32dim Dataset')
plt.xlabel('t-SNE Component 1')
plt.ylabel('t-SNE Component 2')
plt.show()
```



PCA

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')
```

```

# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

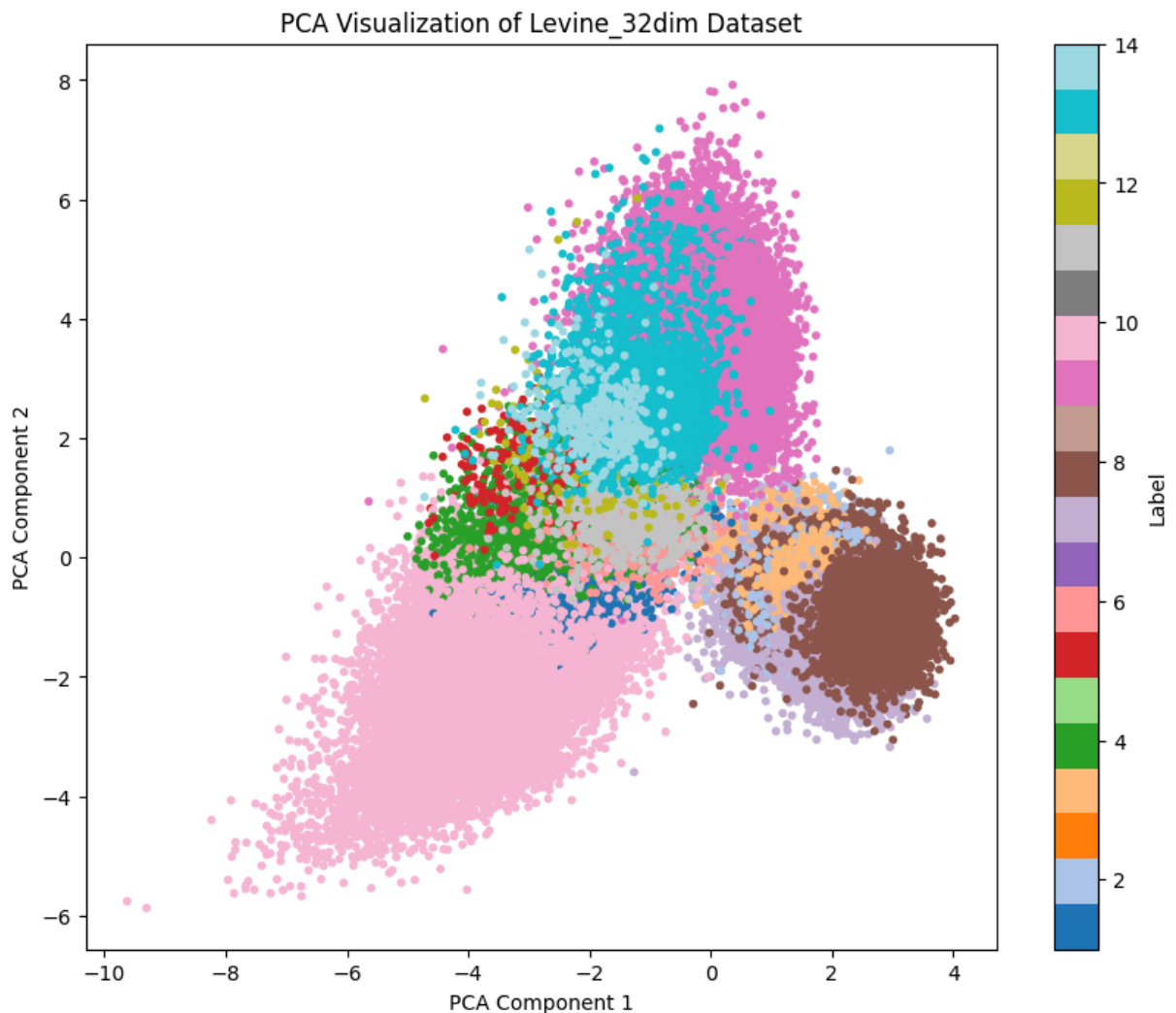
# Standardize the data (z-score normalization)
scaler = StandardScaler()
data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data_filtered)

# Perform PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=2) # Reduce to 2 dimensions for visualization
pca_result = pca.fit_transform(data_standardized)

# Add the PCA results to the original data for visualization
data['PCA Component 1'] = pca_result[:, 0]
data['PCA Component 2'] = pca_result[:, 1]

# Plot the PCA results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
scatter = plt.scatter(data['PCA Component 1'], data['PCA Component 2'], c=data['Label'])
plt.colorbar(scatter, label='Label')
plt.title('PCA Visualization of Levine_32dim Dataset')
plt.xlabel('PCA Component 1')
plt.ylabel('PCA Component 2')
plt.show()

```



3D PCA graph

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # Importing 3D plotting

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

# Standardize the data (z-score normalization)
scaler = StandardScaler()
data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data_filtered)

# Perform PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=3) # Reduce to 3 dimensions for 3D visualization
pca_result = pca.fit_transform(data_standardized)

# Add the PCA results to the original data for visualization
data['PCA Component 1'] = pca_result[:, 0]
data['PCA Component 2'] = pca_result[:, 1]
data['PCA Component 3'] = pca_result[:, 2]

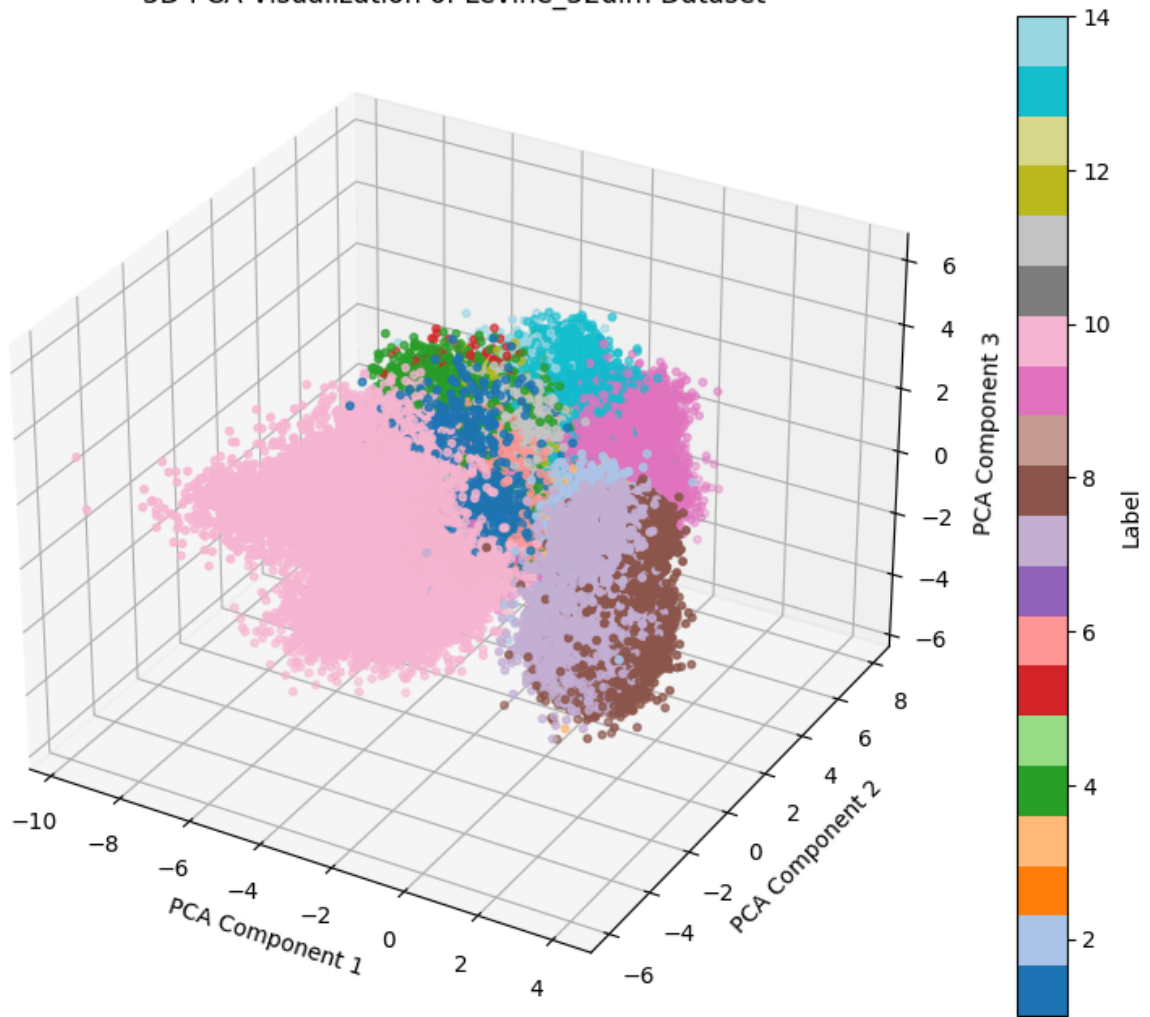
# Plot the PCA results in 3D
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# Create a 3D scatter plot
scatter = ax.scatter(data['PCA Component 1'], data['PCA Component 2'], data['PCA Component 3'],
                    c=data['label'], cmap='tab20', s=10)

# Add color bar and labels
plt.colorbar(scatter, label='Label')
ax.set_title('3D PCA Visualization of Levine_32dim Dataset')
ax.set_xlabel('PCA Component 1')
ax.set_ylabel('PCA Component 2')
ax.set_zlabel('PCA Component 3')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

3D PCA Visualization of Levine_32dim Dataset



Variance, Cumulative Proportion and S.D.

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

# Standardize the data (z-score normalization)
scaler = StandardScaler()
data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data_filtered)

# Perform PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=4) # Use 4 principal components
pca.fit(data_standardized)

# Extract the required information
```

```

explained_variance = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
cumulative_variance = explained_variance.cumsum()
standard_deviation = pca.singular_values_ / (len(data_standardized) - 1)**0.5

# Create a DataFrame for the output
pca_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    'PC1': [standard_deviation[0], explained_variance[0], cumulative_variance[0],
            'PC2': [standard_deviation[1], explained_variance[1], cumulative_variance[1],
            'PC3': [standard_deviation[2], explained_variance[2], cumulative_variance[2],
            'PC4': [standard_deviation[3], explained_variance[3], cumulative_variance[3],
    }, index=['Standard Deviation', 'Proportion of Variance', 'Cumulative Proportion of Variance']

# Round the numbers for better readability
pca_summary = pca_summary.map(lambda x: f'{x:.4f}')

# Apply styles to the DataFrame
styled_summary = (pca_summary.style
                  .set_caption("PCA Summary")
                  .set_table_styles(
                      [{ 'selector': 'caption', 'props': [('font-size', '16px')]
                      },
                      [
                          {'background_gradient': {'cmap': 'coolwarm', 'axis': None}},
                          {'set_properties': {'text-align': 'center'}}
                      ]
                  )

# Hiding the index column manually (workaround)
styled_summary.set_table_styles([
    {'index': [{ 'selector': '', 'props': 'display:none;'}]} # Hides the index column
])

# Display the styled DataFrame
styled_summary

```

Out []:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard Deviation	2.3277	1.9574	1.8780	1.6067
Proportion of Variance	0.1548	0.1095	0.1008	0.0738
Cumulative Proportion	0.1548	0.2643	0.3650	0.4388

Binary Mask

In []:

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Set a random seed for reproducibility
np.random.seed(42)

# Create a sample DataFrame called 'demodata' for demonstration
demodata = pd.DataFrame({
    'column1': [5, 12, 18, 7],
    'column2': [10, 20, 15, 30],
    'column3': [25, 35, 40, 45]
})

```



```

})

# Define the probability of masking (e.g., 0.3 means a 30% chance each element is masked)
p_m = 0.3

# Convert 'demodata' to a NumPy array for masking
data_array = demodata.values

# Generate a binary mask based on the probability, where 1 = not masked, 0 = masked
mask = np.random.binomial(1, 1 - p_m, data_array.shape) # Reverse probability

# Convert to a DataFrame for easier analysis
binary_mask_df = pd.DataFrame(mask, columns=demodata.columns)

print("Original DataFrame:\n", demodata)
print("\nBinary Mask DataFrame:\n", binary_mask_df)

```

Original DataFrame:

	column1	column2	column3
0	5	10	25
1	12	20	35
2	18	15	40
3	7	30	45

Binary Mask DataFrame:

	column1	column2	column3
0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	1	0	1
3	0	1	0

Randomly Shuffle

```

In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Create a sample DataFrame called 'demodata' for demonstration
demodata = pd.DataFrame({
    'column1': [5, 12, 18, 7],
    'column2': [10, 20, 15, 30],
    'column3': [25, 35, 40, 45]
})

# Shuffle each column in the DataFrame independently
shuffled_demodata = demodata.apply(lambda col: np.random.permutation(col))

print("Original DataFrame:\n", demodata)
print("\nShuffled DataFrame:\n", shuffled_demodata)

```

Original DataFrame:

	column1	column2	column3
0	5	10	25
1	12	20	35
2	18	15	40
3	7	30	45

Shuffled DataFrame:

	column1	column2	column3
0	5	10	25
1	7	30	35
2	18	15	45
3	12	20	40

Corrupted DataFrame

Formula = (x.values * (1 - m) + x_shuffled.values * m)

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Create a sample DataFrame called 'x' (original data)
x = pd.DataFrame({
    'column1': [5, 12, 18, 7],
    'column2': [10, 20, 15, 30],
    'column3': [25, 35, 40, 45]
})

# Define the probability of masking (e.g., 0.3 means a 30% chance each element is masked)
p_m = 0.3

# Generate a binary mask matrix 'm'
m = np.random.binomial(1, 1 - p_m, x.shape)
binary_mask_df = pd.DataFrame(m, columns=x.columns)

# Shuffle each column in 'x' independently to create 'x_shuffled'
x_shuffled = x.apply(lambda col: np.random.permutation(col))

# Calculate the corrupted DataFrame 'x_corrupted' using the formula
x_corrupted_array = x.values * (1 - m) + x_shuffled.values * m
x_corrupted = pd.DataFrame(x_corrupted_array, columns=x.columns)

# Display results
print("Original DataFrame (x):\n", x)
print("\nBinary Mask DataFrame (m):\n", binary_mask_df)
print("\nShuffled DataFrame (x_shuffled):\n", x_shuffled)
print("\nCorrupted DataFrame (x_corrupted):\n", x_corrupted)
```

Original DataFrame (x):

	column1	column2	column3
0	5	10	25
1	12	20	35
2	18	15	40
3	7	30	45

Binary Mask DataFrame (m):

	column1	column2	column3
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1
2	1	0	0
3	0	1	1

Shuffled DataFrame (x_shuffled):

	column1	column2	column3
0	12	20	35
1	18	30	40
2	7	15	45
3	5	10	25

Corrupted DataFrame (x_corrupted):

	column1	column2	column3
0	12	20	25
1	12	30	40
2	7	15	40
3	7	10	25

Applying Binary Mask, Shuffled Output and Corrupted DataFrame on Original Data

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

# Set the probability of masking
p_m = 0.3

# Generate a binary mask matrix 'm'
m = np.random.binomial(1, 1 - p_m, data_filtered.shape)
binary_mask_df = pd.DataFrame(m, columns=data_filtered.columns)

# Shuffle each column in 'data_filtered' independently to create 'data_shuffled'
data_shuffled = data_filtered.apply(lambda col: np.random.permutation(col))

# Calculate the corrupted DataFrame 'data_corrupted' using the formula
data_corrupted_array = data_filtered.values * (1 - m) + data_shuffled.values
```

```
data_corrupted = pd.DataFrame(data_corrupted_array, columns=data_filtered.columns)

# Display results
print("Binary Mask DataFrame (m):\n", binary_mask_df)
print("\nShuffled DataFrame (data_shuffled):\n", data_shuffled)
print("\nCorrupted DataFrame (data_corrupted):\n", data_corrupted)
```

Binary Mask DataFrame (m):

	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11b	CD4	CD8	CD34	...
\											
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	...
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	...
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	...
3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	...
4	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
...
265622	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	...
265623	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	...
265624	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	...
265625	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	...
265626	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	...

	CD38	CD13	CD3	CD61	CD117	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
...
265622	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
265623	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
265624	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
265625	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
265626	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

[265627 rows x 35 columns]

Shuffled DataFrame (data_shuffled):

	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11
b \							
0	6.786063	4.214412	0.932480	-0.030651	-0.051090	-0.002778	-0.024796
1	3.304212	7.155713	1.322412	0.090728	-0.007041	-0.033089	0.174548
2	4.232708	4.346681	1.713726	0.378271	-0.018368	0.058568	1.044414
3	3.755032	6.724153	0.878355	-0.012575	-0.027815	0.344878	2.169431
4	6.930991	7.020067	0.887629	0.302343	0.265898	0.095072	0.634529
...
265622	4.394648	7.033258	0.237882	0.105213	0.465943	0.350927	-0.010262
265623	3.545460	6.664328	0.784556	-0.021298	0.452340	0.274911	-0.018145
265624	6.721840	7.070103	0.137400	0.046618	0.250286	-0.022243	1.182211
265625	4.143820	4.791909	0.713227	-0.026401	0.264846	-0.030205	-0.012409
265626	3.969794	4.868542	1.126973	-0.021412	2.468656	0.886238	0.119620
...
CD4	CD8	CD34	...	CD38	CD13	CD3	\
0	2.229733	0.380750	0.617069	...	-0.011144	0.570248	0.360248
1	-0.034576	0.028380	0.055998	...	1.569619	0.157208	4.741579
2	0.176456	-0.023832	0.138957	...	1.820143	0.401342	0.179631
3	0.046905	0.779659	0.201482	...	0.335812	0.330737	0.194957
4	0.156090	0.700664	-0.018936	...	1.498051	0.220634	4.908208
...
265622	0.069230	-0.000519	0.084240	...	1.209014	0.258038	0.004559
265623	-0.031157	0.167407	-0.020814	...	2.673337	0.262981	5.468722
265624	-0.032375	2.264701	-0.050539	...	1.283733	0.761438	4.324525
265625	0.188642	0.009173	1.229125	...	1.934654	0.065372	0.414364

265626	0.016725	2.610154	-0.016104	...	0.837135	0.905025	-0.006939
	CD61	CD117	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viabilit
y							
0	0.253711	0.025271	0.439650	0.262099	1.541640	0.494105	1.41903
0							
1	-0.036119	0.302787	0.529624	-0.019200	-0.039433	0.086273	-0.01077
7							
2	-0.014565	0.010527	0.213956	0.396175	0.255850	-0.008803	0.15931
3							
3	0.125449	0.232510	0.266171	0.002137	1.904348	0.255121	1.26861
0							
4	0.339887	0.167298	0.198912	3.861918	0.219850	1.012320	0.07820
2							
...
...							
265622	0.775456	0.431145	1.899320	3.525005	0.617201	0.075405	0.67677
1							
265623	-0.019933	0.054991	-0.000330	-0.000796	-0.043636	1.289842	1.02400
5							
265624	0.019075	0.135054	0.760935	-0.009125	0.624089	0.387557	-0.03445
6							
265625	0.046970	0.134328	2.088230	-0.011615	0.078023	-0.007928	0.34438
5							
265626	1.335617	0.328452	1.374000	0.111610	-0.037714	-0.021994	1.65772
2							

[265627 rows x 35 columns]

Corrupted DataFrame (data_corrupted):

	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11
b \							
0	6.786063	4.617262	0.162691	-0.030651	-0.051090	0.066388	-0.009184
1	3.304212	4.816692	0.701349	0.090728	-0.007041	0.074409	0.174548
2	3.838727	4.386369	0.603568	0.378271	-0.018368	0.058568	-0.001881
3	3.755032	6.724153	0.878355	-0.027611	-0.027815	0.344878	2.169431
4	6.930991	7.020067	0.887629	0.302343	0.080423	0.095072	0.634529
...
265622	4.394648	7.033258	0.237882	0.105213	0.465943	-0.007261	-0.010262
265623	3.545460	7.154026	0.784556	-0.021298	0.452340	-0.035158	-0.018145
265624	6.889866	7.070103	0.684921	-0.006264	-0.026111	-0.030837	1.182211
265625	4.143820	7.144353	0.713227	-0.011310	0.264846	0.073983	-0.012409
265626	3.969794	4.868542	1.126973	-0.021412	2.468656	0.886238	3.864711
	CD4	CD8	CD34	...	CD38	CD13	CD3 \
0	2.229733	0.380750	0.617069	...	1.395208	0.038552	0.360248
1	-0.034576	0.028380	0.055998	...	3.448410	1.457326	4.741579
2	-0.008781	-0.023832	0.138957	...	1.820143	0.401342	0.179631
3	-0.019066	0.779659	-0.027419	...	4.147996	0.330737	0.060443
4	0.156090	0.700664	-0.018936	...	1.498051	0.220634	4.908208
...
265622	0.069230	-0.000519	-0.029219	...	1.209014	0.258038	0.004559
265623	0.970120	0.167407	-0.020814	...	2.673337	0.408006	5.468722
265624	-0.032375	2.264701	0.107905	...	1.621310	0.761438	4.324525
265625	0.188642	0.009173	1.229125	...	1.934654	0.275652	-0.014854
265626	0.792307	2.610154	-0.016104	...	0.837135	0.905025	-0.006939

	CD61	CD117	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viabilit
y							
0	-0.002936	0.025271	0.853505	0.262099	1.541640	0.494105	1.41903
0							
1	1.258437	0.089660	0.529624	-0.019200	-0.039433	0.086273	-0.01077
7							
2	-0.014565	0.010527	0.213956	1.308337	0.255850	-0.008803	0.15931
3							
3	0.125449	0.066470	0.266171	0.002137	1.904348	0.255121	-0.02652
3							
4	0.339887	0.167298	0.198912	0.197332	0.076167	-0.040488	0.07820
2							
...	
...							
265622	0.861068	0.431145	1.899320	3.525005	-0.042495	0.075405	0.67677
1							
265623	0.565170	0.054991	-0.000330	-0.000796	-0.043636	1.289842	1.02400
5							
265624	0.019075	0.087102	-0.055912	0.501536	0.624089	0.387557	0.10720
6							
265625	-0.029347	0.134328	0.101955	-0.011615	0.078023	-0.007928	0.34438
5							
265626	1.335617	0.328452	1.374000	0.111610	-0.037714	-0.052526	0.31046
6							

[265627 rows x 35 columns]

New Mask

Formula = (mask_new = 1 * (data_filtered != data_corrupted))

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Exclude the specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_num']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)

# Set the probability of masking
p_m = 0.3

# Generate a binary mask matrix 'm' (changes every run)
m = np.random.binomial(1, 1 - p_m, data_filtered.shape)
binary_mask_df = pd.DataFrame(m, columns=data_filtered.columns)

# Shuffle each column in 'data_filtered' independently to create 'data_shuffled'
data_shuffled = data_filtered.apply(lambda col: np.random.permutation(col))

# Calculate the corrupted DataFrame 'data_corrupted' using the formula
```

```

data_corrupted_array = data_filtered.values * (1 - m) + data_shuffled.values
data_corrupted = pd.DataFrame(data_corrupted_array, columns=data_filtered.columns)

# Generate mask_new to indicate differences between original and corrupted data
mask_new = 1 * (data_filtered != data_corrupted)

# Print only the new mask matrix
print("New Mask Matrix (mask_new):\n", mask_new)

```

New Mask Matrix (mask_new):

	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11b	CD4	CD8	CD34	...
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	...
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	...
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	...
4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	...
...
265622	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	...
265623	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
265624	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	...
265625	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	...
265626	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	...

	CD38	CD13	CD3	CD61	CD117	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
...
265622	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
265623	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
265624	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
265625	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
265626	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

[265627 rows x 35 columns]

Split features and labels for unlabeled data

```

In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Define the target column used for labeling
label_column = 'label'

# Separate labeled and unlabeled data using label_df
label_df = df[df[label_column].notnull()] # labeled data
unlabeled_df = df[df[label_column].isnull()] # unlabeled data

# Split features and labels for labeled data

```



```
x_labeled = label_df.drop(columns=[label_column])
y_labeled = label_df[label_column]

# Split features and labels for unlabeled data
x_unlabeled = unlabeled_df.drop(columns=[label_column])
y_unlabeled = unlabeled_df[label_column]

# Display results
print("Labeled Features (x_labeled):\n", x_labeled)
print("\nLabeled Labels (y_labeled):\n", y_labeled)
print("\nUnlabeled Features (x_unlabeled):\n", x_unlabeled)
print("\nUnlabeled Labels (y_unlabeled):\n", y_unlabeled)
```

Labeled Features (x_labeled):

	Event	Time	Cell_length	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	\
0	1	2693.00	22	4.391057	4.617262	0.162691	
1	2	3736.00	35	4.340481	4.816692	0.701349	
2	3	7015.00	32	3.838727	4.386369	0.603568	
3	4	7099.00	29	4.255806	4.830048	0.433747	
4	5	7700.00	25	3.976909	4.506433	-0.008809	
...	
104179	104180	641812.44	58	6.827981	7.249403	-0.000106	
104180	104181	653387.44	55	6.683204	7.166172	0.692668	
104181	104182	671024.44	40	6.911546	7.152603	-0.036795	
104182	104183	680006.44	48	6.700332	7.100771	0.308817	
104183	104184	687494.44	64	6.559460	7.080928	0.519572	

	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11b	...	CD61	CD117	\
0	-0.029585	-0.006696	0.066388	-0.009184	...	-0.002936	0.053050	
1	-0.038280	-0.016654	0.074409	0.808031	...	1.258437	0.089660	
2	-0.032216	0.073855	-0.042977	-0.001881	...	0.257137	0.046222	
3	-0.027611	-0.017661	-0.044072	0.733698	...	-0.041140	0.066470	
4	-0.030297	0.080423	0.495791	1.107627	...	0.168609	-0.006223	
...	
104179	-0.030641	1.432347	-0.044946	-0.016534	...	0.188846	-0.002144	
104180	-0.037335	1.639063	0.286325	-0.036985	...	-0.029213	-0.031301	
104181	-0.014477	1.637975	-0.021794	-0.020169	...	-0.015220	-0.034755	
104182	0.075762	1.455129	0.042576	-0.049737	...	-0.016644	-0.047522	
104183	0.097257	1.346523	0.279473	-0.021585	...	-0.051973	-0.017015	

	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability	file_number	\
0	0.853505	1.664480	-0.005376	-0.001961	0.648429	3.627711	
1	0.197818	0.491592	0.144814	0.868014	0.561384	3.627711	
2	2.586670	1.308337	-0.010961	-0.010413	0.643337	3.627711	
3	1.338669	0.140523	-0.013449	-0.026039	-0.026523	3.627711	
4	0.180924	0.197332	0.076167	-0.040488	0.283287	3.627711	
...	
104179	1.115652	2.373524	-0.004620	-0.051592	0.157816	3.669327	
104180	1.653418	4.367032	0.062683	0.158656	0.025255	3.669327	
104181	1.083173	3.541526	0.110382	0.108349	-0.043739	3.669327	
104182	0.432565	3.882030	0.058852	0.185295	0.204898	3.669327	
104183	0.263008	4.332834	-0.017214	0.130106	0.023135	3.669327	

	event_number	individual
0	307	1
1	545	1
2	1726	1
3	1766	1
4	2031	1
...
104179	100344	2
104180	100892	2
104181	101558	2
104182	101842	2
104183	102112	2

[104184 rows x 41 columns]

Labeled Labels (y_labeled):

```

0          1.0
1          1.0
2          1.0
3          1.0
4          1.0

```

```

...
104179     14.0
104180     14.0
104181     14.0
104182     14.0
104183     14.0

```

Name: label, Length: 104184, dtype: float64

Unlabeled Features (x_unlabeled):

	Event	Time	Cell_length	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	\
104184	104185	40.00	25	4.203073	4.837565	0.095543	
104185	104186	176.00	34	4.042991	4.808275	0.035310	
104186	104187	189.00	37	4.233125	4.922201	0.415954	
104187	104188	193.00	26	3.997143	4.685426	-0.038565	
104188	104189	204.00	20	4.115830	4.893428	0.177246	
...	
265622	265623	707951.44	41	6.826629	7.133022	1.474081	
265623	265624	708145.44	45	6.787791	7.154026	0.116755	
265624	265625	708398.44	41	6.889866	7.141219	0.684921	
265625	265626	708585.44	39	6.865218	7.144353	0.288761	
265626	265627	709122.44	41	6.887820	7.127359	0.360753	

	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11b	...	CD61	CD117	\
104184	-0.027206	0.172384	-0.001950	0.505713	...	3.029787	-0.010093	
104185	-0.013869	-0.043922	-0.001871	0.180261	...	-0.017628	0.346248	
104186	0.412757	0.431715	-0.025619	0.491190	...	0.000544	0.691393	
104187	0.125894	0.191383	-0.026497	0.342190	...	-0.012887	0.033096	
104188	0.171916	0.028568	-0.029751	2.480689	...	-0.015719	-0.043689	
...	
265622	-0.019174	-0.055620	-0.007261	0.063395	...	0.861068	-0.011105	
265623	-0.056213	-0.008864	-0.035158	-0.041845	...	0.565170	0.143869	
265624	-0.006264	-0.026111	-0.030837	-0.034641	...	-0.008680	0.087102	
265625	-0.011310	-0.048786	0.073983	-0.031787	...	-0.029347	-0.047971	
265626	0.128604	-0.006934	0.109846	3.864711	...	-0.023831	0.080195	

	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability	file_number	\
104184	0.387121	2.859639	2.709532	1.208795	0.102978	3.627711	
104185	0.089940	-0.017702	0.045091	-0.022009	0.092770	3.627711	
104186	2.996583	5.812406	1.713608	0.479122	1.888485	3.627711	
104187	-0.029722	-0.031126	-0.020739	-0.014693	0.067437	3.627711	
104188	0.027586	2.543139	3.323810	-0.002918	0.109243	3.627711	
...	
265622	0.533736	0.123758	-0.042495	-0.027971	0.236957	3.669327	
265623	1.269464	0.047215	-0.008000	-0.025811	-0.003500	3.669327	
265624	-0.055912	0.501536	0.053884	-0.042602	0.107206	3.669327	
265625	0.101955	6.200001	0.296877	0.192786	0.620872	3.669327	
265626	0.037962	3.675123	-0.000878	-0.052526	0.310466	3.669327	

	event_number	individual
104184	1	1
104185	6	1

104186	7	1
104187	8	1
104188	9	1
...
265622	102686	2
265623	102690	2
265624	102701	2
265625	102706	2
265626	102720	2

[161443 rows x 41 columns]

Unlabeled Labels (y_unlabeled):

104184	NaN
104185	NaN
104186	NaN
104187	NaN
104188	NaN
...	..
265622	NaN
265623	NaN
265624	NaN
265625	NaN
265626	NaN

Name: label, Length: 161443, dtype: float64

Split labelled dataset into x_test, x_train and y_test and y_train . train = 70% and test = 30%

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Define the target column used for labeling
label_column = 'label'

# Separate labeled data
label_df = df[df[label_column].notnull()]

# Split features and labels for labeled data
x_labeled = label_df.drop(columns=[label_column])
y_labeled = label_df[label_column]

# Split labeled data into training and testing sets (70%-30% split)
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_labeled, y_labeled, te

# Display results
print("Training Features (x_train):\n", x_train)
print("\nTesting Features (x_test):\n", x_test)
```

```
print("\nTraining Labels (y_train):\n", y_train)
print("\nTesting Labels (y_test):\n", y_test)
```

Training Features (x_train):

	Event	Time	Cell_length	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	\
64113	64114	401196.00	25	3.899656	4.594272	0.976652	
82744	82745	502826.44	31	6.592998	6.901888	0.431481	
24294	24295	488377.00	41	3.543583	4.467671	0.377192	
7820	7821	225689.00	38	4.305227	4.881685	0.199351	
43295	43296	153333.00	26	4.159271	4.861015	0.831285	
...	
54886	54887	93991.00	15	4.074604	4.747052	0.431805	
76820	76821	46189.00	33	6.584427	6.882117	0.640424	
103694	103695	574005.44	43	6.719895	7.080995	0.306443	
860	861	516979.00	26	3.886782	4.886936	0.060176	
15795	15796	225860.00	25	3.523293	4.289820	0.646288	

	CD133	CD19	CD22	CD11b	...	CD61	CD117	\
64113	0.302811	0.154761	-0.011676	3.180236	...	0.051464	-0.003680	
82744	-0.052898	-0.037690	-0.029715	-0.040846	...	-0.036430	0.021689	
24294	0.219081	0.245478	0.193328	0.075123	...	1.003383	0.406137	
7820	0.100678	-0.025812	-0.002898	1.437247	...	-0.007282	1.421540	
43295	0.191518	2.002712	3.387782	0.179219	...	-0.040754	0.060944	
...	
54886	0.228761	-0.011434	-0.017082	1.379518	...	-0.029607	-0.039425	
76820	-0.044057	-0.013737	-0.030704	-0.009781	...	-0.038000	0.190509	
103694	-0.026339	2.074008	0.052549	0.167479	...	0.054690	0.011329	
860	0.233401	-0.020592	-0.007786	1.090780	...	-0.001868	-0.046200	
15795	-0.028126	0.184879	0.214664	0.224471	...	0.089666	0.343049	

	CD49d	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability	file_number	\
64113	1.260410	0.700093	2.355886	0.125409	0.840205	3.627711	
82744	0.034946	-0.055651	-0.023248	-0.054842	-0.009329	3.669327	
24294	1.928676	-0.046849	0.229309	0.937020	1.231347	3.627711	
7820	1.443145	2.461705	0.528679	0.072205	0.892480	3.627711	
43295	1.294561	3.085858	-0.014128	0.479256	2.269233	3.627711	
...	
54886	0.036619	2.424191	1.080756	-0.014481	0.190138	3.627711	
76820	0.204920	-0.004600	0.135288	-0.042874	-0.023160	3.669327	
103694	0.267845	4.060155	0.123218	0.006991	-0.026324	3.669327	
860	1.016980	0.000744	-0.030356	-0.033473	0.371143	3.627711	
15795	0.784416	0.064465	0.088172	-0.013586	0.153918	3.627711	

	event_number	individual
64113	318320	1
82744	80934	2
24294	366690	1
7820	203131	1
43295	152117	1
...
54886	96894	1
76820	8563	2
103694	94148	2
860	378748	1
15795	203230	1

[72928 rows x 41 columns]

Testing Features (x_test):

\	Event	Time	Cell_length	DNA1	DNA2	CD45RA	CD133
60544	60545	278003.0	49	3.618797	4.144135	0.198186	0.000282
50673	50674	490341.0	27	3.660988	4.497041	1.272625	0.129642
50682	50683	490912.0	23	3.854865	4.663734	1.527763	0.151383
1761	1762	170466.0	17	3.716473	4.465312	0.375236	-0.037150
98760	98761	423490.0	32	6.826030	7.007709	0.223441	-0.048813
...
20510	20511	370777.0	63	3.260559	3.934633	0.448954	0.219533
11540	11541	99635.0	37	3.204839	3.422136	0.088893	0.359100
30042	30043	145367.0	57	3.351777	4.185945	1.148632	0.383412
40569	40570	45221.0	50	4.010990	4.529642	1.211406	1.121462
93618	93619	289293.0	37	6.732461	6.913152	1.734362	0.126751

	CD19	CD22	CD11b	...	CD61	CD117	CD49d	\
60544	0.253703	-0.018972	2.665005	...	0.307357	0.208639	2.039954	
50673	3.054480	2.493220	0.189975	...	0.084448	0.033192	0.004637	
50682	2.361353	2.281009	0.528589	...	-0.041903	-0.026017	0.109363	
1761	-0.035385	0.127904	0.415204	...	-0.001024	-0.017034	0.023385	
98760	-0.018816	-0.045954	4.067125	...	-0.029816	-0.046020	0.140410	
...	
20510	0.105799	0.093621	-0.006647	...	0.599577	0.376384	2.196247	
11540	-0.001227	0.128556	0.008345	...	0.908547	0.001992	0.464461	
30042	-0.037390	0.229479	0.005238	...	0.596622	0.055177	0.761682	
40569	1.185200	0.905587	0.254603	...	0.120182	-0.007947	1.649371	
93618	1.406384	1.672294	0.082506	...	-0.033528	-0.011614	0.134475	

	HLA-DR	CD64	CD41	Viability	file_number	event_number	\
60544	2.847283	2.798986	1.090235	1.005784	3.627711	237532	
50673	4.488360	0.866820	-0.002174	0.917810	3.627711	367731	
50682	2.328828	-0.008223	-0.018680	1.091297	3.627711	367970	
1761	0.120367	0.472159	-0.014919	0.620643	3.627711	164637	
98760	0.735830	1.011186	-0.044875	0.149759	3.669327	62492	
...	
20510	0.342656	0.235691	0.128557	1.251073	3.627711	298390	
11540	-0.011717	0.331829	0.804992	1.791590	3.627711	103618	
30042	0.194395	0.496897	1.122718	0.614461	3.627711	146117	
40569	3.598308	0.521024	0.592218	1.099637	3.627711	37211	
93618	1.677873	0.355002	-0.013528	-0.017024	3.669327	56333	

	individual
60544	1
50673	1
50682	1
1761	1
98760	2
...	...
20510	1
11540	1
30042	1
40569	1
93618	2

[31256 rows x 41 columns]

Training Labels (y_train):

```

64113      10.0
82744      7.0
24294      7.0
7820       6.0
43295      9.0
...
54886     10.0
76820      7.0
103694     13.0
860        1.0
15795      7.0
Name: label, Length: 72928, dtype: float64

```

Testing Labels (y_test):

```

60544     10.0
50673      9.0
50682      9.0
1761       2.0
98760     10.0
...
20510      7.0
11540      7.0
30042      8.0
40569      9.0
93618      9.0
Name: label, Length: 31256, dtype: float64

```

Logistic regression and Xgboost

```

In [20]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')

# Define the target column used for labeling
label_column = 'label'

# Separate labeled data
label_df = df[df[label_column].notnull()]

# Split features and labels for labeled data
x_labeled = label_df.drop(columns=[label_column])
y_labeled = label_df[label_column]

# Encode labels if necessary (e.g., for non-numeric labels)
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
y_labeled = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_labeled)

# Split labeled data into training and testing sets (70%-30% split)
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_labeled, y_labeled, te

```



```

# Scale features for Logistic Regression and XGBoost
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test_scaled = scaler.transform(x_test)

# Logistic Regression Model with increased max_iter and scaled data
logistic_model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=2000)
logistic_model.fit(x_train_scaled, y_train)
y_test_hat_logistic = logistic_model.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)

# XGBoost Model (using scaled data)
xgb_model = XGBClassifier(eval_metric='mlogloss')
xgb_model.fit(x_train_scaled, y_train) # Use scaled data for training
y_test_hat_xgb = xgb_model.predict_proba(x_test_scaled) # Use scaled test data

# Display the predicted probabilities for Logistic Regression and XGBoost
print("Logistic Regression Predicted Probabilities:\n", y_test_hat_logistic)
print("\nXGBoost Predicted Probabilities:\n", y_test_hat_xgb)

```

```

Logistic Regression Predicted Probabilities:
[[8.71532016e-11 7.15777514e-16 5.86413815e-12 ... 3.71679135e-10
 2.57615663e-08 2.92952487e-08]
 [3.89684389e-14 5.45734530e-13 1.08967360e-13 ... 9.25120232e-10
 3.73081988e-05 6.16167181e-09]
 [1.84225273e-11 5.90550517e-10 1.12355888e-11 ... 1.59113271e-11
 1.62867175e-05 6.66716712e-10]
 ...
 [5.05774251e-10 1.66206209e-05 5.93223532e-09 ... 3.54583852e-09
 3.57005966e-11 9.95221511e-09]
 [6.94828817e-11 7.05048241e-10 2.51660858e-10 ... 1.19779551e-11
 1.34185137e-06 2.54193720e-06]
 [3.32647158e-10 1.39746320e-06 5.84840148e-10 ... 1.09125625e-13
 1.93385444e-05 1.73713000e-10]]

```

```

XGBoost Predicted Probabilities:
[[8.8804103e-07 8.2875789e-07 5.7034327e-07 ... 1.1134865e-06
 7.0003387e-07 9.7590839e-07]
 [7.1397778e-07 7.8185877e-07 5.3256036e-07 ... 1.1057809e-06
 6.3680345e-06 1.2659862e-06]
 [8.2513844e-07 9.2658485e-07 6.4014063e-07 ... 9.4035636e-07
 2.3140719e-06 1.1265030e-06]
 ...
 [4.7537603e-07 1.6399291e-06 4.6528021e-07 ... 5.1612403e-07
 4.0387292e-07 4.1018055e-07]
 [3.5595222e-06 3.8425301e-06 3.3242245e-06 ... 4.7351091e-06
 7.2303219e-06 2.1757294e-05]
 [1.9763070e-06 1.7193395e-06 1.8571778e-06 ... 2.2942536e-06
 3.7291477e-06 2.6302241e-06]]

```

Logistic Regression Log Loss

```

In [39]: from sklearn.metrics import log_loss

# Calculate log loss for Logistic Regression

```

```
logistic_loss = log_loss(y_test, y_test_hat_logistic)
print("Logistic Regression Log Loss:", logistic_loss)
```

Logistic Regression Log Loss: 0.007401566937746702

XGBoost Log Loss

```
In [40]: from sklearn.metrics import log_loss

# Calculate log loss for XGBoost
xgb_loss = log_loss(y_test, y_test_hat_xgb)
print("XGBoost Log Loss:", xgb_loss)
```

XGBoost Log Loss: 0.0014473331046161019

CLASSWORK

```
In [7]: from keras.layers import Input, Dense
        from keras.models import Model
        import numpy as np

def binary_mask(p_m, data):
    """Generates a binary mask with probability p_m."""
    return np.random.binomial(1, 1 - p_m, data.shape)

def corruption(mask, data):
    num_samples, num_features = data.shape
    shuffled_data = np.zeros([num_samples, num_features])

    for feature_idx in range(num_features):
        shuffled_indices = np.random.permutation(num_samples)
        shuffled_data[:, feature_idx] = data[shuffled_indices, feature_idx]

    data_corrupted = data * (1 - mask) + shuffled_data * mask
    mask_new = (data != data_corrupted).astype(int)

    return mask_new, data_corrupted

def self_supervised(x_unlabeled, p_m, alpha, parameters):
    epochs = parameters['epochs']
    batch_size = parameters['batch_size']
    _, dimension = x_unlabeled.shape

    # Define model architecture
    input_layer = Input(shape=(dimension,))
    h = Dense(int(dimension), activation='relu')(input_layer)

    output1 = Dense(int(dimension), activation='sigmoid', name='mask_estimation')
    output2 = Dense(int(dimension), activation='sigmoid', name='feature_estimation')

    model = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=[output1, output2])
```

```

# Compile model with appropriate loss functions and weights
model.compile(
    optimizer="rmsprop",
    loss={'mask_estimation': 'binary_crossentropy', 'feature_estimation':
    loss_weights={'mask_estimation': 1.0, 'feature_estimation': float(alpha)
    )

# Generate corrupted input and mask labels
corruption_binary_mask = binary_mask(p_m, x_unlabeled)
x_unlabeled_corrupted, mask_label = corruption(corruption_binary_mask, x_unlabeled)

assert x_unlabeled_corrupted.shape == mask_label.shape

# Train model
model.fit(x_unlabeled_corrupted, {'mask_estimation': mask_label, 'feature_estimation':
    epochs=epochs, batch_size=batch_size)

# Display model summary (this will print the model's parameters)
model.summary()

# Define encoder
name_of_layer = model.layers[1].name
layer_output = model.get_layer(name_of_layer).output
encoder = Model(inputs=model.input, outputs=layer_output)

return encoder

```

```

In [8]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Levine_32dim.fcs.csv')





























# Exclude specified columns
exclude_columns = ['Event', 'Time', 'Cell_length', 'file_number', 'event_number']
data_filtered = data.drop(columns=exclude_columns)























# Standardize the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_unlabeled_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(data_filtered) # Now x_unlabeled_scaled

# Define other parameters
p_m = 0.3
alpha = 2.0
parameters = {
    'batch_size': 128,
    'epochs': 50,
}

# Run the self_supervised function with the scaled data
encoder_model = self_supervised(x_unlabeled_scaled, p_m, alpha, parameters)

```

Epoch 1/50		
2076/2076		5s 2ms/step - loss: 2.0832
Epoch 2/50		
2076/2076		6s 3ms/step - loss: 1.9925
Epoch 3/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.9959
Epoch 4/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.9581
Epoch 5/50		
2076/2076		8s 3ms/step - loss: 1.8994
Epoch 6/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.8662
Epoch 7/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.8019
Epoch 8/50		
2076/2076		6s 3ms/step - loss: 1.9000
Epoch 9/50		
2076/2076		8s 2ms/step - loss: 1.7035
Epoch 10/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3959
Epoch 11/50		
2076/2076		6s 3ms/step - loss: 1.5150
Epoch 12/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.3383
Epoch 13/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.2883
Epoch 14/50		
2076/2076		8s 3ms/step - loss: 1.2600
Epoch 15/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 1.0581
Epoch 16/50		
2076/2076		6s 2ms/step - loss: 0.7630
Epoch 17/50		
2076/2076		5s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3620
Epoch 18/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2985
Epoch 19/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: 0.7215
Epoch 20/50		
2076/2076		6s 3ms/step - loss: -0.1579
Epoch 21/50		
2076/2076		8s 2ms/step - loss: -0.0397
Epoch 22/50		
2076/2076		7s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3407
Epoch 23/50		
2076/2076		9s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2010
Epoch 24/50		
2076/2076		6s 3ms/step - loss: -1.1176
Epoch 25/50		
2076/2076		8s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1148
Epoch 26/50		
2076/2076		7s 3ms/step - loss: -1.3213
Epoch 27/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: -3.8500
Epoch 28/50		
2076/2076		4s 2ms/step - loss: -1.2900

Epoch 29/50
2076/2076  **7s** 3ms/step - loss: -1.3041
Epoch 30/50
2076/2076  **8s** 2ms/step - loss: -3.6426
Epoch 31/50
2076/2076  **5s** 3ms/step - loss: -1.6354
Epoch 32/50
2076/2076  **9s** 2ms/step - loss: -3.9099
Epoch 33/50
2076/2076  **5s** 2ms/step - loss: -2.4034
Epoch 34/50
2076/2076  **5s** 2ms/step - loss: -2.3920
Epoch 35/50
2076/2076  **4s** 2ms/step - loss: -1.1857
Epoch 36/50
2076/2076  **6s** 2ms/step - loss: -4.3850
Epoch 37/50
2076/2076  **5s** 2ms/step - loss: -4.6088
Epoch 38/50
2076/2076  **5s** 3ms/step - loss: -6.8267
Epoch 39/50
2076/2076  **10s** 2ms/step - loss: -7.7914
Epoch 40/50
2076/2076  **4s** 2ms/step - loss: -7.1373
Epoch 41/50
2076/2076  **6s** 3ms/step - loss: -5.6402
Epoch 42/50
2076/2076  **9s** 2ms/step - loss: -9.3524
Epoch 43/50
2076/2076  **7s** 3ms/step - loss: -9.3948
Epoch 44/50
2076/2076  **8s** 2ms/step - loss: -11.3782
Epoch 45/50
2076/2076  **7s** 3ms/step - loss: -11.6957
Epoch 46/50
2076/2076  **8s** 2ms/step - loss: -6.5291
Epoch 47/50
2076/2076  **7s** 3ms/step - loss: -8.5328
Epoch 48/50
2076/2076  **4s** 2ms/step - loss: -8.4592
Epoch 49/50
2076/2076  **5s** 2ms/step - loss: -5.3708
Epoch 50/50
2076/2076  **7s** 3ms/step - loss: -16.0661
Model: "functional"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_layer (InputLayer)	(None, 35)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 35)	1,260
mask_estimation (Dense)	(None, 35)	1,260
feature_estimation (Dense)	(None, 35)	1,260

Total params: 7,562 (29.54 KB)

Trainable params: 3,780 (14.77 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

Optimizer params: 3,782 (14.78 KB)

```
In [10]: encoder_path = "/content/encoder_model.keras"
```

```
encoder_model.save(encoder_path)
```

```
In [11]: from keras.models import load_model
encoder_model = load_model(encoder_path)
```

```
In [38]: X_train_scaled_encoded = encoder_model.predict(x_train_scaled)
X_test_scaled_encoded = encoder_model.predict(x_test_scaled)

logistic_model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=2000)
logistic_model.fit(X_train_scaled_encoded, y_train)
y_encoded = logistic_model.predict_proba(X_test_scaled_encoded)

from sklearn.metrics import log_loss
print("Logistic Regression Log Loss:", log_loss(y_test, y_encoded))

xgb_model = XGBClassifier(eval_metric='mlogloss')
xgb_model.fit(X_train_scaled_encoded, y_train)
y_encoded_xgb = xgb_model.predict_proba(X_test_scaled_encoded)

print("XGBoost Log Loss:", log_loss(y_test, y_encoded_xgb))
```

2279/2279 ————— 7s 3ms/step

977/977 ————— 1s 1ms/step

Logistic Regression Log Loss: 0.04272104968091639

XGBoost Log Loss: 0.047771756718024666