Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research

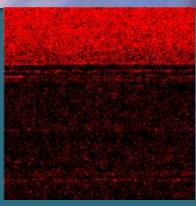
sponsored by the National Cancer Institute

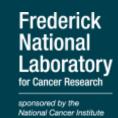


Cancer Type/Site Classification using Deep-Learning

(Preliminary presentation slides)

S. Ravichandran, Ph.D BIDS, FNLCR





Acknowledgements

NCI-DOE Pilot-1 Team

BIDS

- Drs. George Zaki, Andrew Weissman, Mark Jensen and Eric Stahlberg
- Amar Khalsa, Dr. Deb Hope, Anney Che, Hue Readron, Dr. Yongmei Zhao
- Colleagues who reviewed the material



Feel free to follow-along

Github

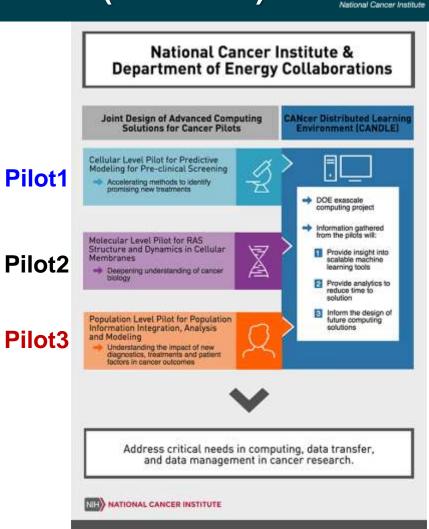
• https://github.com/ravichas/ML-TC1

https://datascience.cancer.gov/collaborations/joint-design-advanced-computing

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The Joint Design of Advanced Computing Solutions for Cancer (JDACS4C)

- JDACS4C program was created in 2016 to accelerate cancer research using emerging exascale computing capabilities.
- Part of the Cancer Moonshot
- Cross-agency collaboration between NCI and the DOE
- **Pilot1**:
 - Focuses on developing predictive models, both computational and experimental, to improve pre-clinical therapeutic drug screening.
 - https://datascience.cancer.gov/collaborations/joint-design-advanced-computing/cellular-pilot



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Introduction

Goal is to share tools/techniques/solutions for cancer related problems. We often take
a test-case and show how it works

You would be able to take our test-case (code/scripts) and tune it to your needs

We want to hear from you, please send us your feed-back



Motivation: Cancer Prediction vs Cancer Detection

- Cancer <u>Prediction</u> has been the major focus
 - Prognosis, Recurrence, Susceptibility

- Cancer <u>Detection</u> (classification of tumors/cancers) is lagging behind <u>Prediction</u> and we would like to share an application that might be useful
 - Detect/Identify cancer type at an early stage

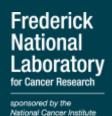


Goal(s)/Questions

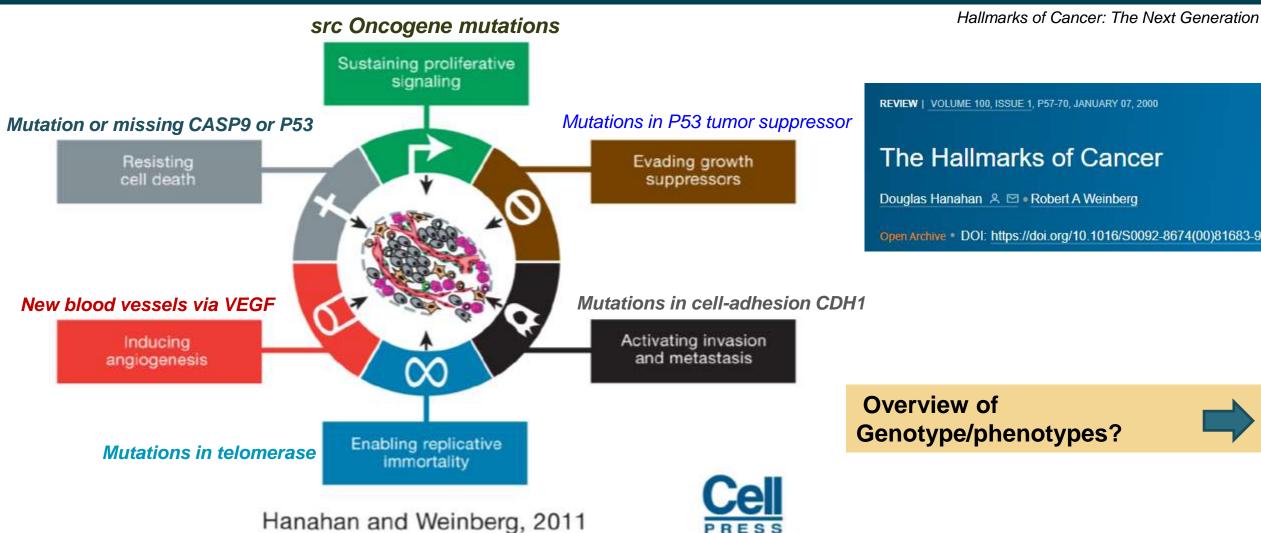
 Take genomic expression data from tumor/cancer samples and apply Deep-Learning to create cancer types/site(s) classifier models

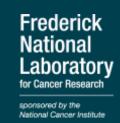
- Are the expression profiles unique to be used for early cancer detection?
 - Improving chance of early detection cure/survival?

Hallmarks of cancer: Integral Components of Most Forms of **Cancer (Acquired Capabilities)**



Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation





Influence of genomic features on phenotypes: An overview

Lung-cancer

RNASeq profile

Phenotype(s)

Genes/Expression



Chromosomes



Genome



Cells

"The observable characteristics in an individual resulting from the expression of genes" from NCI

Promoters
Enhancers
Silencers

Epigenetic factors

DNA methylation Histone modifications

Variations

Diagnosis/treatment vs Prediction





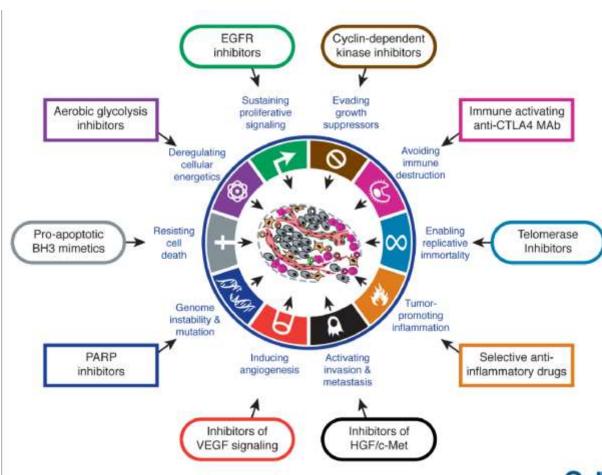
Treatment vs Type-Prediction

Treatment

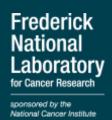
- Gene-centric (or a slice of pathway)
- Disease:
 - Tumor is called a gastrointestinal stromal tumor, or GIST
 - Medicine/inhibitor: Imatinib targeting BCR/KIT

Detecting Type

- Genomic instability in Cancer Cells → Random mutations
 → rare genetic changes that can orchestrate hallmark capabilities. (Hanahan and Weinberg 2011)
- "The architecture of <u>occurring genetic aberrations</u> such as somatic mutations, CNVs, changed gene expression profiles, and different epigenetic alterations, is <u>unique</u> for each <u>type of cancer</u>.", DOI: 10.5114/wo.2014.47136



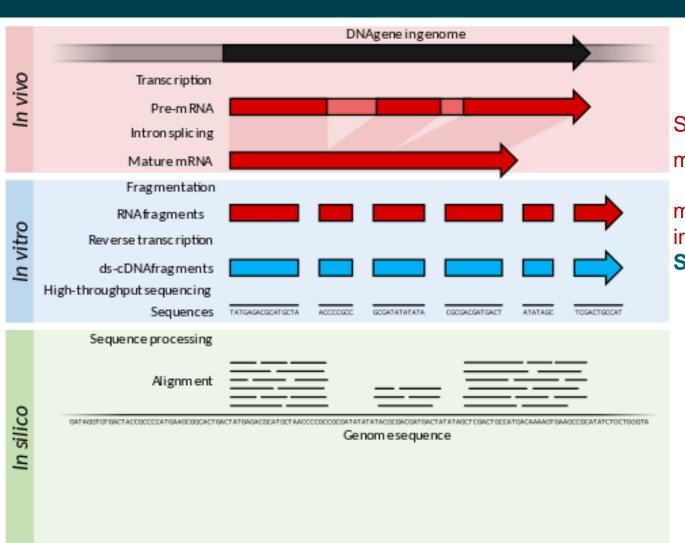
Hanahan and Weinberg, 2011



Expression data

NGS

NGS



Spliced to become mature mRNA mRNA is extracted

mRNA captured/fragmented/copied into stable ds-cDNA **Sequenced**

Reference Genome

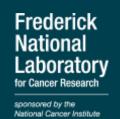
11



Data source: The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)

- NIH launched TCGA Pilot Project a public funded project
- Goal of creating a comprehensive "atlas" of cancer genomic profiles.
- Large cohorts of over <u>30 human tumors</u> through large-scale genome sequencing and integrated multi-dimensional analyses.
- Contains Microarray and NGS data
 - RNASeq
 - miRNA seq
 - SNP based platforms
 - **–**
- TCGA data is available via GDC

https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/ccg/research/structural-genomics/tcga

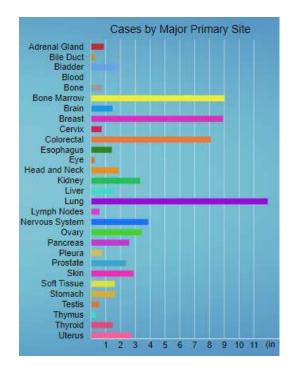


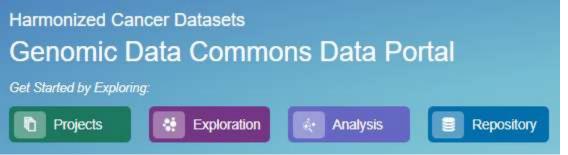
Data Harmonization: GDC (https://gdc.cancer.gov/)

 Data and metadata is submitted to the GDC in standard data types and file formats. Other data sources (Ex. TCGA) are also included

 Data are harmonized against a common reference genome (GRCh38)

 For this workshop, we will focus on TCGA Genomic expression data from GDC





Expression Data Quantification

- RC_g: Number of reads mapped to the gene
- RC_{g75}: The 75th percentile read count value for genes in the sample
- L: Length of the gene in base pairs;
 Calculated as the sum of all exons in a gene

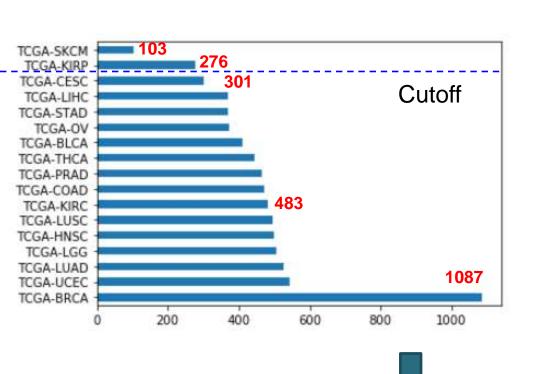
$$FPKM-UQ = \frac{RC_g \times 10^9}{RC_{g75} \times L}$$

FASTQ Alignment to Ref Genome (SAM/BAM) **Quantification HTSeq** Gene Expression (FPKM-UQ)

Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript per Million mapped reads

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How much data for modeling?



CODE	Cancer Site/Type
BRCA	Breast invasive carcinoma
UCEC	Uterine Corpus Endometrial Carcinoma
LUAD	Lung adenocarcinoma
LGG	Brain Lower Grade Glioma
HNSC	Head and Neck squamous cell carcinoma
LUHSC	Lung squamous cell carcinoma
KIRC	Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma
PRAD	Prostate adenocarcinoma
COAD	Colon adenocarcinoma
THCA	Thyroid carcinoma
BLCA	Bladder Urothelial Carcinoma
OV	Ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma
STAD	Stomach adenocarcinoma
LIHC	Liver hepatocellular carcinoma
CEC	Cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma

300 samples each



sponsored by the National Cancer Institute

Expression data from a sample

Gene: AC090241.2 ENSG00000270112

Description novel transcript, antisense to ST8SIAS

Location Chromosome 18: 46,756,487-46,802,449 forward strand.

GRCh38:CM000680.2

About this gene This gene has 8 transcripts (splice variants)

Transcripts Hide transcript table

Gene: DNAH3 ENSG00000158486

Description dynein axonemal heavy chain 3 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:2949&]

Gene Synonyms DKFZp434N074, DLP3, Dnahc3b, Hsadhc3

Location Chromosome 16: 20,933,111-21,159,441 reverse strand.

GRCh38:CM000678.2

About this gene This gene has 6 transcripts (splice variants), 371 orthologues, 14 paralogues and is a member of 1 Ensembl protein family.

Transcripts Hide transcript table

TCGA-BRCA

	Genes	¥	Expression	¥
	ENSG00000242268.2		1658.464179	
4	ENSG00000270112.3		460.2343433	
	ENSG00000167578.15		52440.10096	
	ENSG00000273842.1		0	
	ENSG00000078237.5		68165.45626	
	ENSG00000146083.10		255959.2351	
	ENSG00000225275.4		0	
	ENSG00000158486.12		104.9473768	
	ENSG00000198242.12		4968556.658	
	ENSG00000259883.1		6108.999052	
	ENSG00000231981.3		0	
	ENSG00000269475.2		0	
	ENSG00000201788.1		0	
	ENSG00000134108.11		957330.2056	
	ENSG00000263089.1		3484.027373	
	ENSG00000172137.17		41485.9507	
	ENSG00000167700.7		226717.4208	
	ENSG00000234943.2		2082.245035	
	ENSG00000240423.1		310.5246749	
	ENSG00000060642.9		155863.9216	
	ENSG00000271616.1		0	
	ENSG00000234881.1		0	
	ENSG00000236040.1		394.4755669	
	ENSG00000231105.1		1583.312582	
	ENSG00000243044.1		0	
	ENSG00000182141.8		45538.60648	
	ENSG00000269416.4		119.0847054	
	ENSG00000264981.1		0	

60,483 transcripts



Data Preparation

Sample300 Sample1 Sample2 Sample3 Sample4 Sample297 Sample298 Sample299 **Breast Cancer**

60,484 transcripts

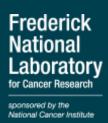
¥	Expression	¥
8.2	1658.464179	
2.3	460.2343433	
8.15	52440.10096	
12.1	0	
17.5	68165.45626	
3.10	255959.2351	
5.4	0	
6.12	104.9473768	
12.12	4968556.658	
3.1	6108.999052	
1.3	0	
5.2	0	
8.1	0	
8.11	957330.2056	
9.1	3484.027373	
17.17	41485.9507	
0.7	226717.4208	
13.2	2082.245035	
3.1	310.5246749	
12.9	155863.9216	
6.1	0	
1.1	0	
0.1	394.4755669	
15.1	1583.312582	
14.1	0	
11.8	45538.60648	
6.4	119.0847054	
1.1	0	

Genes	▼ Expression ▼
ENSG00000242268.2	1658.464179
ENSG00000270112.3	460.2343433
ENSG00000167578.15	52440.10096
ENSG00000273842.1	0
ENSG00000078237.5	68165.45626
ENSG00000146083.10	255959.2351
ENSG00000225275.4	0
ENSG00000158486.12	104.9473768
ENSG00000198242.12	4968556.658
ENSG00000259883.1	6108.999052
ENSG00000231981.3	0
ENSG00000269475.2	0
ENSG00000201788.1	0
ENSG00000134108.11	957330.2056
ENSG00000263089.1	3484.027373
ENSG00000172137.17	41485.9507
ENSG00000167700.7	226717.4208
ENSG00000234943.2	2082.245035
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ENSG00000060642.9	155863.9216
ENSG00000271616.1	0
ENSG00000234881.1	0
ENSG00000236040.1	394.4755669
ENSG00000231105.1	1583.312582
ENSG00000243044.1	0
ENSG00000182141.8	45538.60648
ENSG00000269416.4	119.0847054
ENSG00000264981.1	0

ENSG00000242268.2	1658.464179
ENSG00000270112.3	460.2343433
ENSG00000167578.15	52440.10096
ENSG00000273842.1	0
ENSG00000078237.5	68165.45626
ENSG00000146083.10	255959.2351
ENSG00000225275.4	0
ENSG00000158486.12	104.9473768
ENSG00000198242.12	4968556.658
ENSG00000259883.1	6108.999052
ENSG00000231981.3	0
ENSG00000269475.2	0
ENSG00000201788.1	0
ENSG00000134108.11	957330.2056
ENSG00000263089.1	3484.027373
ENSG00000172137.17	41485.9507
ENSG00000167700.7	226717.4208
ENSG00000234943.2	2082.245035
ENSG00000240423.1	310.5246749
ENSG00000060642.9	155863.9216
ENSG00000271616.1	0
ENSG00000234881.1	0
ENSG00000236040.1	394.4755669
ENSG00000231105.1	1583.312582
ENSG00000243044.1	0
ENSG00000182141.8	45538.60648
ENSG00000269416.4	119.0847054
ENSG00000264981.1	0

	 Expression
ENSG00000242268.2	1658.464179
ENSG00000270112.3	460.2343433
ENSG00000167578.15	52440.10096
ENSG00000273842.1	0
ENSG00000078237.5	68165.45626
ENSG00000146083.10	255959.2351
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ENSG00000234943.2	2082.245035
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ENSG00000060642.9	155863.9216
ENSG00000271616.1	0
ENSG00000234881.1	0
ENSG00000236040.1	394.4755669
ENSG00000231105.1	1583.312582
ENSG00000243044.1	0
ENSG00000182141.8	45538.60648
ENSG00000269416.4	119.0847054
ENSG00000264981.1	0

Genes	▼ Expression	F
G00000242268.2	1658.464179	_
G00000270112.3	460.2343433	
G00000167578.15	52440.10096	
G00000273842.1	0	
G00000078237.5	68165.45626	
G00000146083.10	255959.2351	
G00000225275.4	0	
G00000158486.12	104.9473768	
G00000198242.12	4968556.658	
G00000259883.1	6108.999052	
G00000231981.3	0	
G00000269475.2	0	
G00000201788.1	0	
G00000134108.11	957330.2056	
G00000263089.1	3484.027373	
G00000172137.17	41485.9507	
G00000167700.7	226717.4208	
G00000234943.2	2082.245035	
G00000240423.1	310.5246749	
G00000060642.9	155863.9216	
G00000271616.1	0	
G00000234881.1	0	
G00000236040.1	394.4755669	
G00000231105.1	1583.312582	
G00000243044.1	0	
G00000182141.8	45538.60648	
G00000269416.4	119.0847054	
G00000264981.1	0	
G00000264981.1	0	



Data Preparation

	Sample1	Sample2	Sample3	Sample4	Sample297	Sample298	Sample299	Sample300
Breast Cancer		Comparison Co		Common	Service	Command Com		Temporal Tem
Lung Cancer	No.000000000000000000000000000000000000	No.0000000001001 No.0000000000000101 No.00000000000001001 No.000000000000000000000000000000000000	No.00000001203 Side (4917)	150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	Physicological Physical Phy	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	05/00/00/20/20/20 1 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18-50000018-01-01-01 18-50000018-01-01-01 18-50000018-01-01-01 18-50000018-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-
					Genes	Genes	Genes Expression ENSCO000024258.2 1658.464179	Genes
Kidney Cancer	Geneta Temperation Temp	Comparison	General Companies Companie	Geneta	Decommons 1.5 Decommons 2.5 Deco	INCOGNOTION 1	INCOCONDOCTIVAL 3 40 31-54441	INCOGNOCOTATIL 1.3

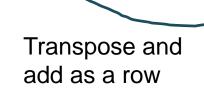


Merged Sample Expression Data

Genes

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	 60474	60475	60476	60477	60478	60479	60480	60481	60482	submitter_id
	0	574548	2263.14	983212	69718	54834.9	19718.1	175853	735123	38662.4	233190	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-04-1331-01A-01R-1569-13
	1	352295	4592.37	663107	39745.4	36553.5	41147.1	241313	396423	37567	128693	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-04-1332-01A-01R-1564-13
Щ	2	295162	649.026	1.21115e+06	57385.5	33097.4	58051.8	228615	346066	105567	408267	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-04-1338-01A-01R-1564-13
7	3	329580	1835.59	1.08437e+06	33812.3	24516.1	22330.6	42134.4	895558	56178	83847.3	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-04-1341-01A-01R-1564-13
SAMP	4	289269	40061.7	2.44837e+06	26399.5	18248	49610	74761.1	571992	71951.9	98726.4	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-04-1343-01A-01R-1564-13
3												 									***
Z	4495	1.18093e+06	0	1.01139e+06	67877.2	15005.7	50527.3	6.21536e+06	1.47373e+06	459656	167488	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-ZS-A9CD-01A-11R-A37K-07
	4496	929228	0	869800	95607.5	17188.6	9352.12	7.61121e+06	196838	354465	138074	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-ZS-A9CE-01A-11R-A37K-07
	4497	469276	476.683	516938	110051	34469.4	37334.7	5.95811e+06	427832	323833	154861	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-ZS-A9CF-01A-11R-A38B-07
	4498	2.44119e+06	18282.7	853547	79288.7	106926	42593.9	4.80111e+06	955338	331924	177020	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-ZS-A9CG-01A-11R-A37K-07
	4499	259853	505.488	591328	74253.7	42553.5	118772	148978	508465	153862	170412	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TCGA-ZX-AA5X-01A-11R-A42T-07

4500 rows × 60484 columns



Genes	×	Expression	Ψ.
00000242268.2		1658.464179	
00000270112.3		460.2343433	
00000167578.15		52440.10096	
00000273842.1		0	
00000078237.5		68165.45626	
00000146083.10		255959.2351	
00000225275.4		0	
00000158486.12		104.9473768	
00000198242.12		4968556.658	
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00000243044.1		0	
00000182141.8		45538.60648	
00000269416.4		119.0847054	
00000264981.1		0	

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Quantifying mRNA abundance and Scaling

- GDC harmonization data is provided in FPKM-UQ
- In our code, FPKM-UQ is rescaled to TPM using the following formula.

$$\mathsf{TPM}_i = \left(\frac{\mathsf{FPKM}_i}{\Sigma_j \mathsf{FPKM}_j}\right) \cdot 10^6$$

TPM has nice mathematical properties and a stable entity

https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Encyclopedia/pages/HTSeq-FPKM-UQ/

Mapping and quantifying mammalian transcriptomes by RNA-Seq



One-hot encoding to convert Cancer types to numbers

- Convenient to transform categorical variables into a numerical quantity for computations
 - BRCA to 0 ; LUAD to 1 etc.
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 13, 14

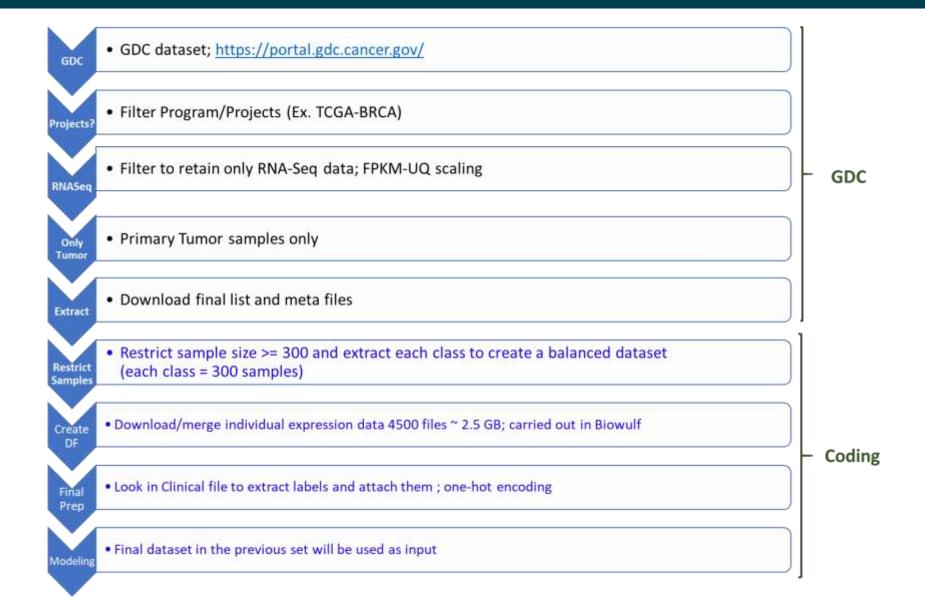
TCGA-CESC TCGA-LIHC TCGA-STAD TCGA-OV TCGA-BLCA TCGA-THCA TCGA-PRAD TCGA-COAD TCGA-KIRC TCGA-LUSC TCGA-HNSC TCGA-HNSC TCGA-LUAD TCGA-LUAD TCGA-LUAD TCGA-UCEC TCGA-BRCA

```
>>> encoded
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
 [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
  [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
  [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
 dtype=float32)
```

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National Cancer Institute

Data preparation steps summary





Before we break for hands-on

 Python as the programming language for this workshop, but similar libraries are available in R or other languages





- Will use Jupyter Notebook for sharing the code
 - With little effort one can convert the Python code into R and still use Jupyter Notebook



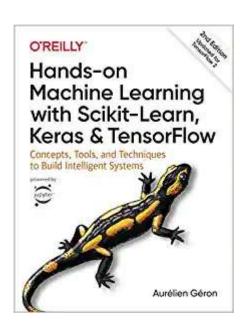
To be continued after hands-on

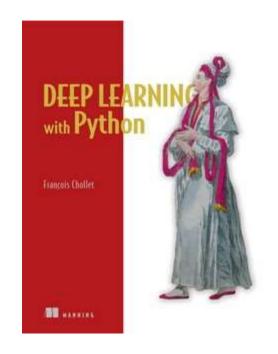
https://github.com/ravichas/ML-TC1



Before we begin the modeling section ...

Due to lack of time, I wont be covering the basics of Neural Network





These are good books for beginners and up

Keras is a high-level NN package that is built on top of popular high-level libraries (TF, Theano). Works well with CPU/GPU

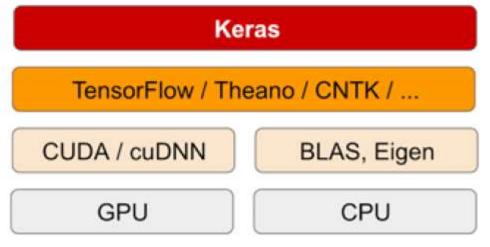


Figure from Deep Learning with Python



Supervised Learning

- Goal
 - Construct a model that takes in input features/target pair to return a prediction for target/outcome
- Train a machine learning
 - Model refers to learning its parameters, which typically involves minimizing a loss function on training data with the aim of making accurate predictions on unseen (test) data

Supervised Learning:

Data: (x,y); where x is the genomic expression profile; y is the cancer classes

Goal? Learn the function that maps $x \rightarrow y$

Terminology

60482	60481	60480	60479	60478	60477	60476	60475	60474		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	233190	38662.4	735123	175853	19718.1	54834.9	69718	983212	2263.14	574548	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		128693	37567	396423	241313	41147.1	36553.5	39745.4	663107	4592.37	352295	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	408267	105567	346066	228615	58051.8	33097.4	57385.5	1.21115e+06	649.026	295162	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	83847.3	56178	895558	42134.4	22330.6	24516.1	33812.3	1.08437e+06	1835.59	329580	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	98726.4	71951.9	571992	74761.1	49610	18248	26399.5	2.44837e+06	40061.7	289269	4
	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 37567 128693 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 105567 408267 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 56178 83847.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	735123 38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 241313 396423 37567 128693 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 228615 346066 105567 408267 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 42134.4 895558 56178 83847.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0 <	54834.9 19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0	69718 54834.9 19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	983212 69718 54834.9 19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2263.14 983212 69718 54834.9 19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0	574548 2263.14 983212 69718 54834.9 19718.1 175853 735123 38662.4 233190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Columns

input variables or features or attributes

Outcome column

Outcome variables or targets

Rows

- Training example or instance
- Whole table Training data set



What is different about Neural Network?

If you know the equation (algorithm), then you feed in the input and you get the output.
 You can code the function yourself

```
def function(x):

y = 2.0 + 5.0 * x

return(y)
```

You can choose to use linear modeling and use the data to figure the relationship

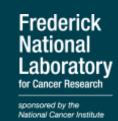
Model
$$\leftarrow$$
 Im(y \sim x)

Neural Network using the data learn the algorithm.

INPUT

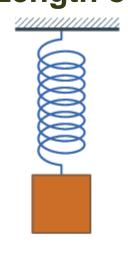
ALGORITHM

OUTPUT



A Simple Network

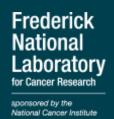
Input: Mass or M (kg)
Output: Length or L (m)



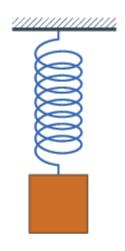
M L

Input	Output
0.125	0.39
0.25	0.40
0.5	0.43
1	0.48
2	0.58
3	???

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A Simple Network



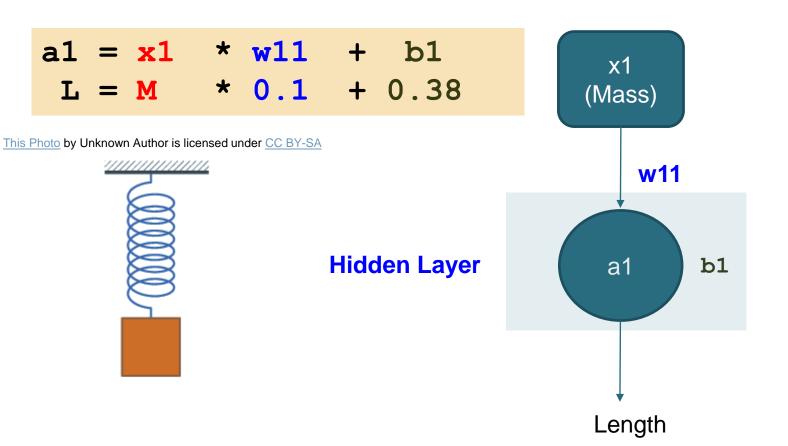
M	L
0.125	0.39
0.25	0.40
0.5	0.43
1	0.48
2	0.58
3	0.68

$$L = 0.1 * Mass + 0.38$$

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A Simple Network



M	L
0.125	0.39
0.25	0.40
0.5	0.43
1	0.48
2	0.58
3	0.68

These are the model variables: [array([[0.10058284]], dtype=float32), array([0.37793916], dtype=float32)]

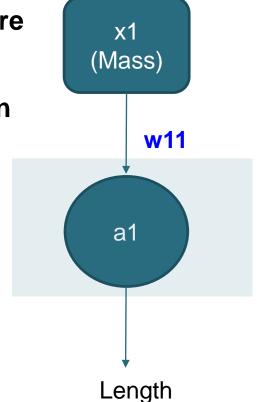
Based on Mary Attenporougn, in Mathematics for Electrical Engineering and Computing, 2003

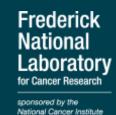


Error minimization

- Goal is to choose Ws such that predictions of the network should be close to y
- Error function or cost function a measure how good our predictions are

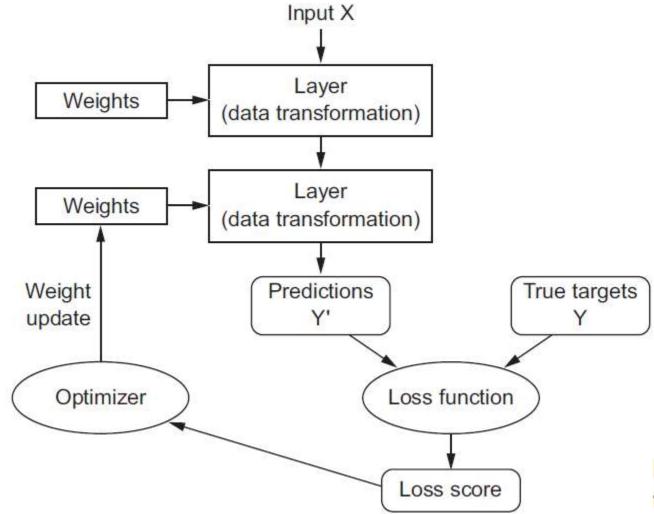
• Eventually, we want to pick a set of w that minimizes the error function

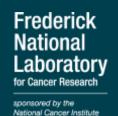




Deep Learning Procedure

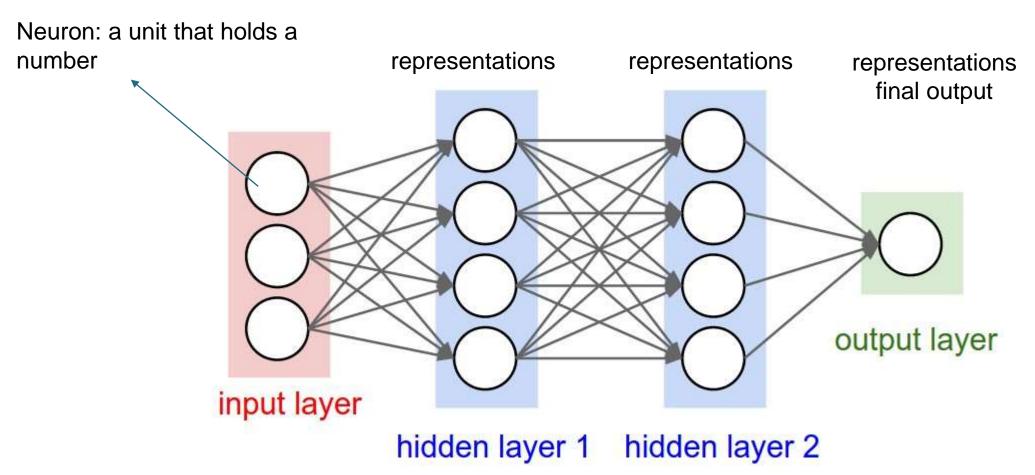
Taken from Deep Learning with Keras book





Vanilla network

Each neuron receives input from all the neurons in the previous layer (densely connected)

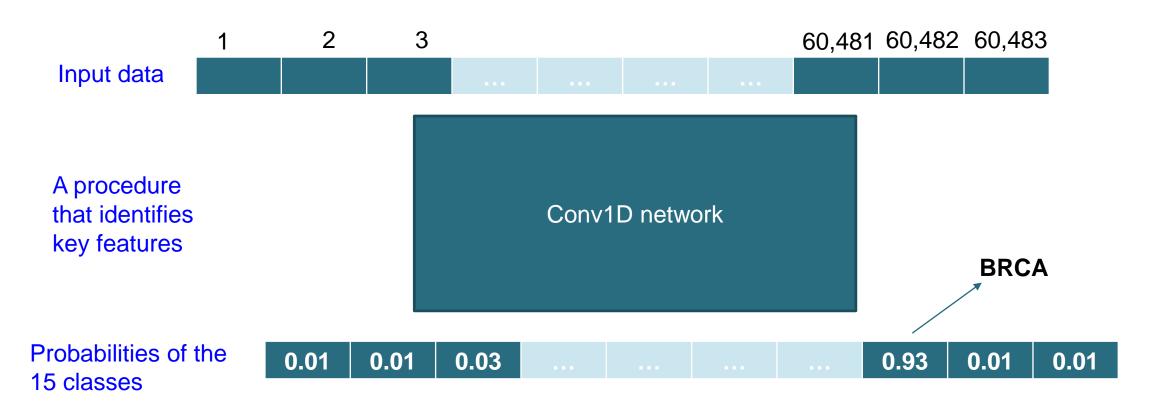


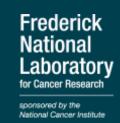
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Convolutional Neural Network

- We are going to take a vector of genomic expression values and feed them into a network with a series of operations to create a model
- Model is what we call convolutional-1D network



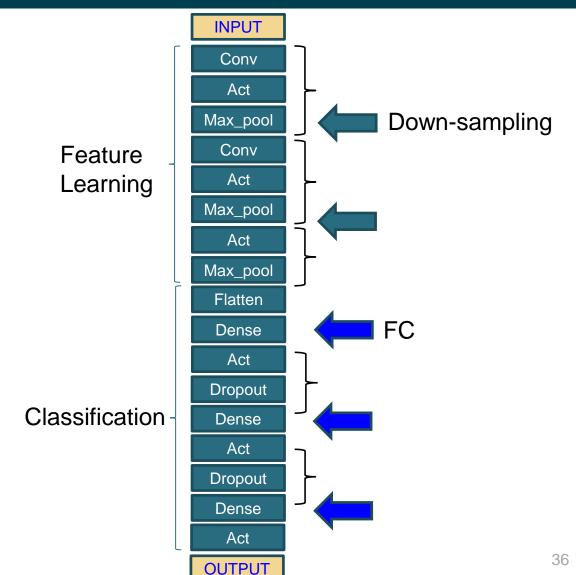


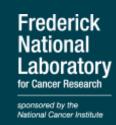
Components of conv1D

- 1. Act: Activation
- 2. Conv: Convolution
- 3. Max_pool: Maxpooling
- 4. Flatten
- 5. Dense
- 6. Dropout

Topology of a network defines a "hypothesis space"

Choosing a specific topology is usually not straightforward and comes with practice.

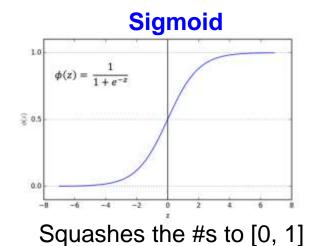


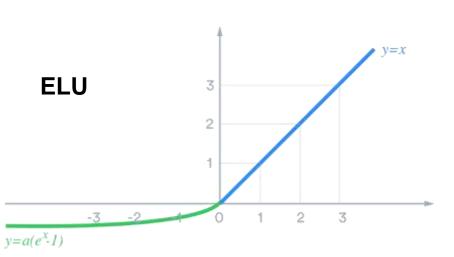


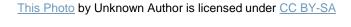
1. Activation Function

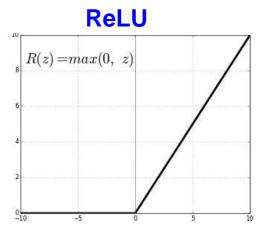
Activation functions are included to create non-linearity

- Sigmoid
- ReLU
- Leaky ReLU
- ELU
- Maxout
- Tanh





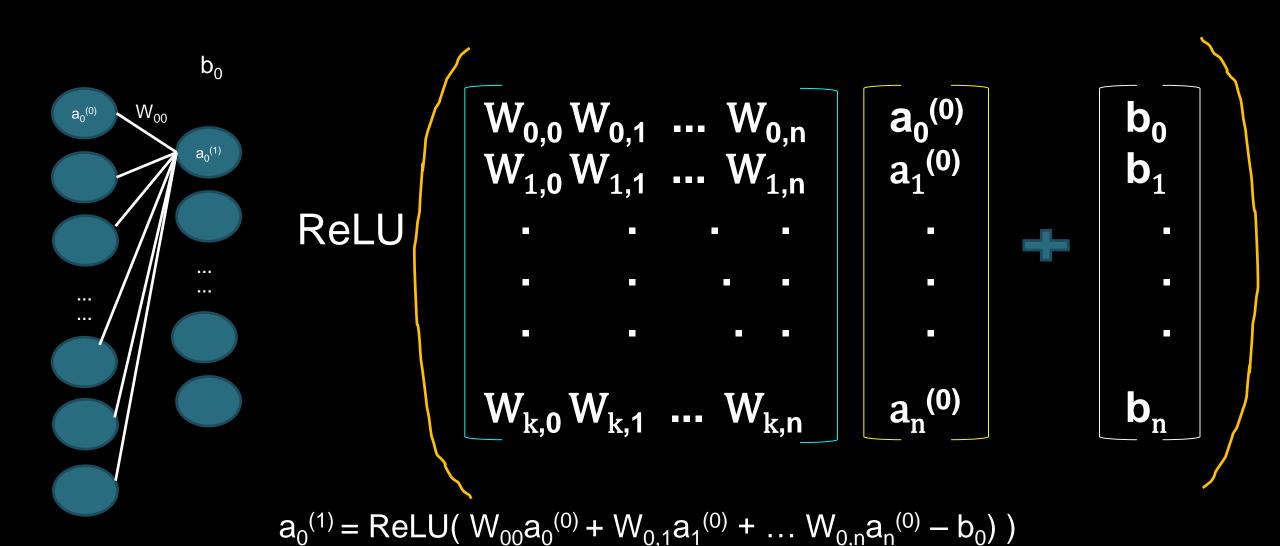




1. Activation function

$$a^{(L)} = ReLU(w^{(L)}a^{(L-1)} - b^{(L)})$$

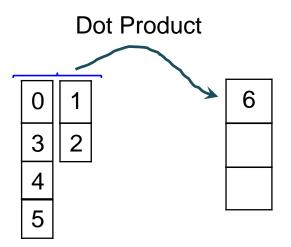






Process of applying filter (<u>kernel</u>) to the data for the purpose of subsampling. Kernel is a matrix that has a smaller dimension than the input data creates chunks

Reduces the number of parameters and allow creation of deeper networks

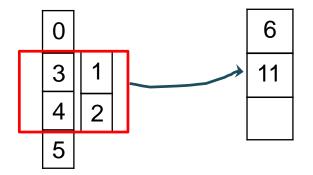




Process of applying filter (<u>kernel</u>) to the data for the purpose of subsampling. Kernel is a matrix that has a smaller dimension than the input data creates chunks

Reduces the number of parameters and allow creation of deeper networks

Dot Product

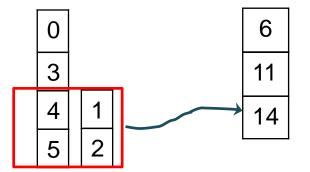




Process of applying filter (<u>kernel</u>) to the data for the purpose of subsampling. Kernel is a matrix that has a smaller dimension than the input data creates chunks

Reduces the number of parameters and allow creation of deeper networks

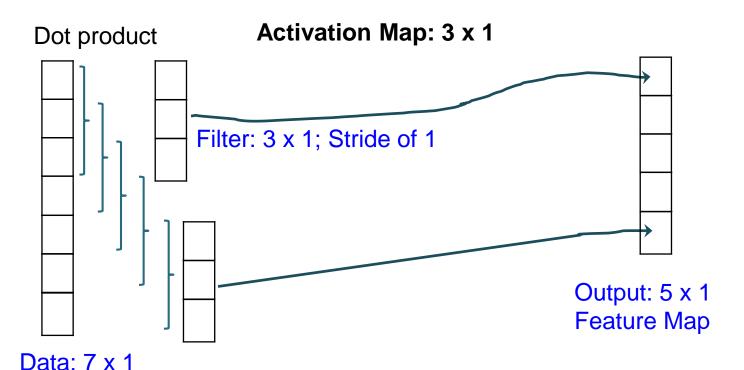
Dot Product





Process of applying filter (<u>kernel</u>) to the data for the purpose of subsampling. Kernel is a matrix that has a smaller dimension than the input data creates chunks

Reduces the number of parameters and allow creation of deeper networks



(N-F)/stride+1 will be the size after filtering

(7-3)/1+1=5; zero padding on the border



Convolution Layer

- Hyperparameters
 - Number of filters
 - Spatial extent
 - Stride
 - Amount of zero padding

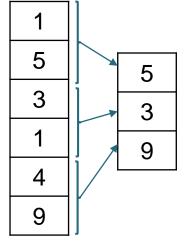
Andrew, one of my colleague, expert in CANDLE, can help you with this.

andrew.weisman@nih.gov



3. Pooling

- Pooling makes the representations smaller/manageable (downsampling) by retaining only important features; creates smaller clusters of manageable size
- Each activation map will be pooled separately.
- Common approach is Max Pooling



Max-pooling with filter size of 2x1 and stride of 2

Max Pooling Intuition:

Enhancing the signals by looking at a region and pick the maximum activation value

Each of these are activation and we are looking for

Research shows that zero-padding is not followed.

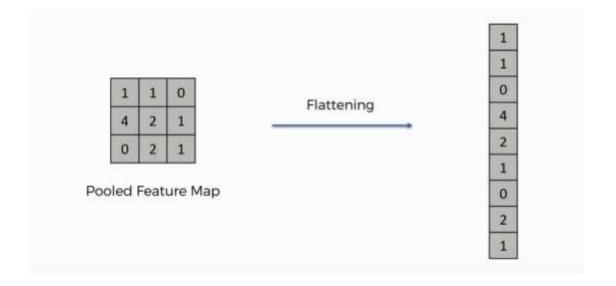
Because we are interested in down-sampling

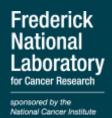
Common setting for filter 2 or 3



4. Flatten

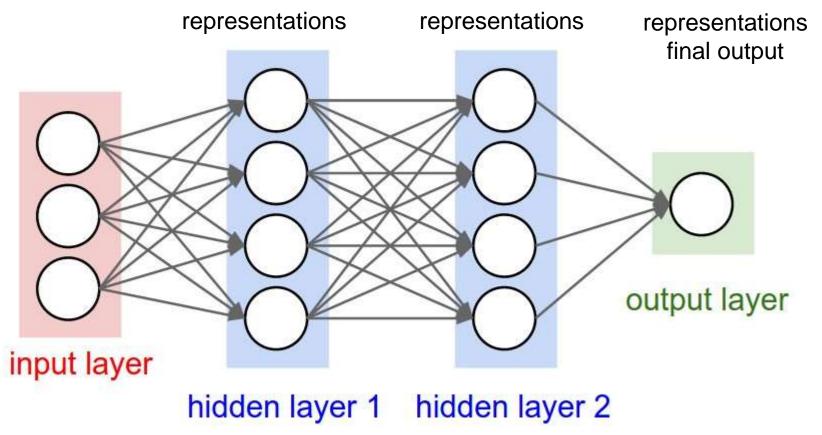
Procedure to transform a 2D matrix (features) to a 1D vector which in turn can be fed into a fully-connected layer (dense)





5. Dense

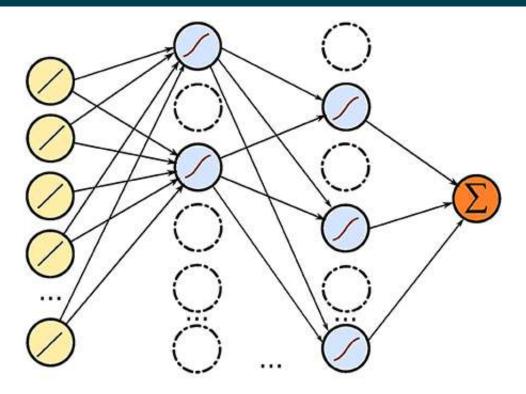
Each neuron receives input from all the neurons in the previous layer (densely connected)



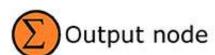
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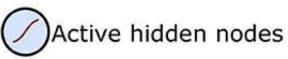
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6. Dropout



// Input nodes





()Inactive hidden nodes

Imbalance in the weights among the nodes can lead to some node weights not contributing to the learning

One solution:

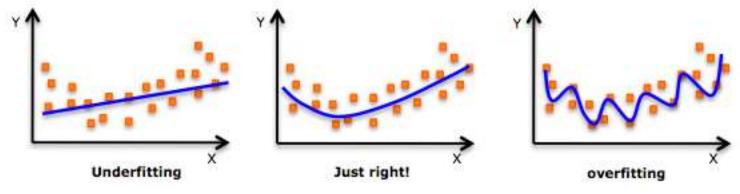
Remove a random proportion of selection of neurons in a neural network during training

Can help weak learners become strong learners

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sponsored by the National Cancer Institute

6. Dropout



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Model Summary

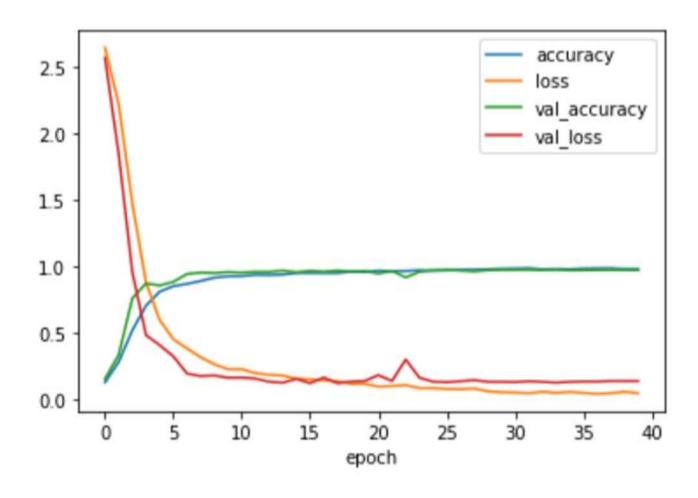
1.0 128 10 1 Model: "sequential_1"			
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None,	60464, 128)	2688
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	60464, 128)	0
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPooling1	(None,	60464, 128)	0
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None,	60455, 128)	163968
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	60455, 128)	0
max_pooling1d_2 (MaxPooling1	(None,	6045, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	773760)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	200)	154752200
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	200)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	200)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	20)	4020
activation_4 (Activation)	(None,	20)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	20)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	15)	315
activation_5 (Activation)	(None,	15)	0
Total params: 154,923,191 Trainable params: 154,923,191 Non-trainable params: 0	1		=======

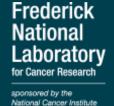
INPUT Conv Act Max_pool Conv Act Max_pool Act Max_pool Flatten Dense Act Dropout Dense Act Dropout Dense OUTPUT

~ 154 M parameters

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Model Performance





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Questions/Comments

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