



Multi-modal data integration using deep learning and applications in precision oncology

Dr. Bora Uyar

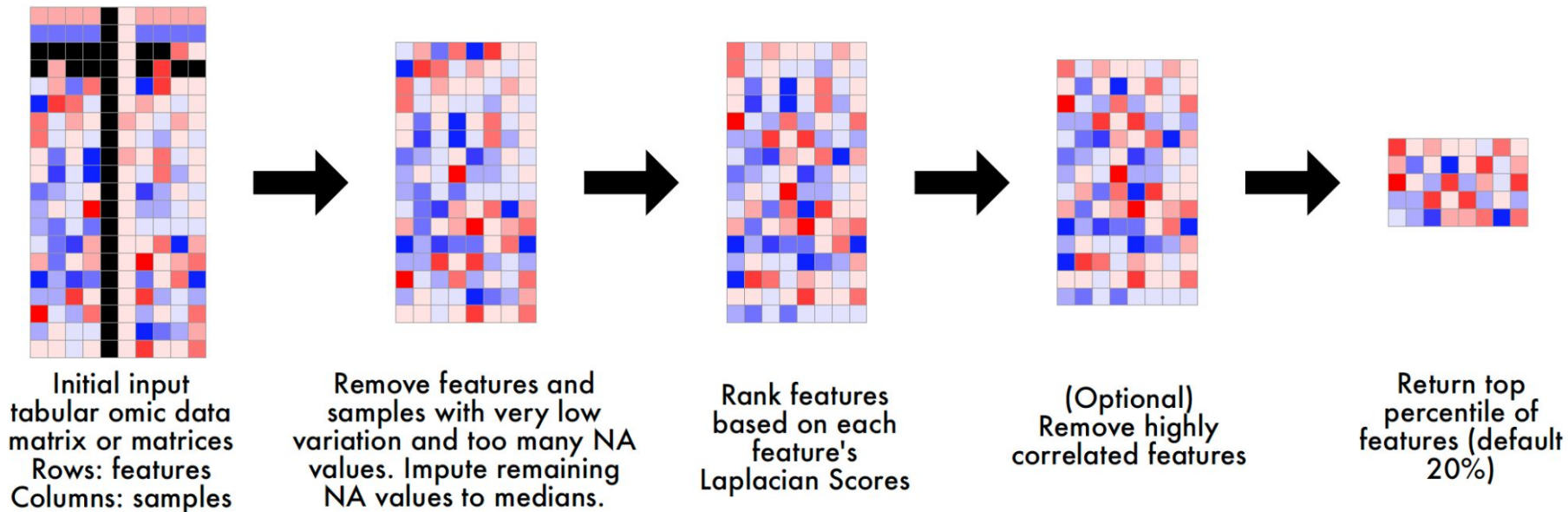
Computational Genomics Workshop

10-16 March 2025



Data Import

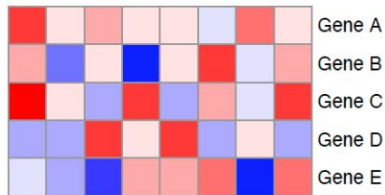
1. Data import and cleanup (repeat for all data modalities)



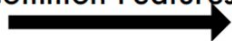
Data Import

2. Harmonize training and testing datasets (repeat for all data modalities)

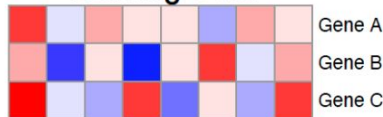
Cleaned up Training Data



Intersect Train and
Test Data for
Common Features



Training Data



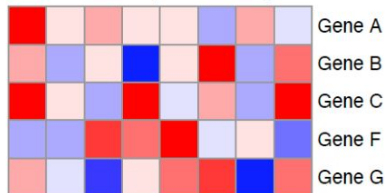
Normalize



Normalize Training Data;
Learn Scaling Factors



Cleaned up Testing Data



Transform



Transform testing data using
learned scaling factors



Important Terms

Neurons/Nodes

Layers: input layer, hidden layers, output layer

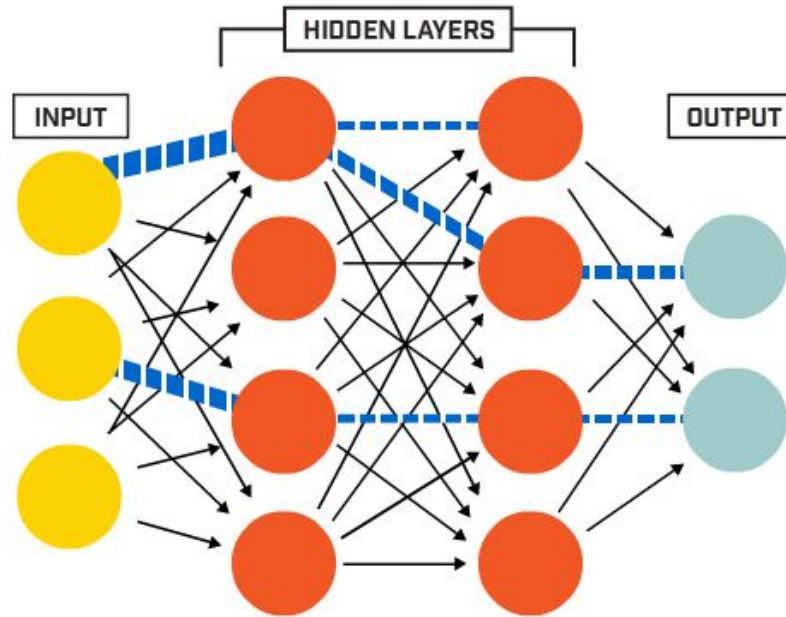
Loss functions

Learning rate

Batch size, batch iterations, epochs

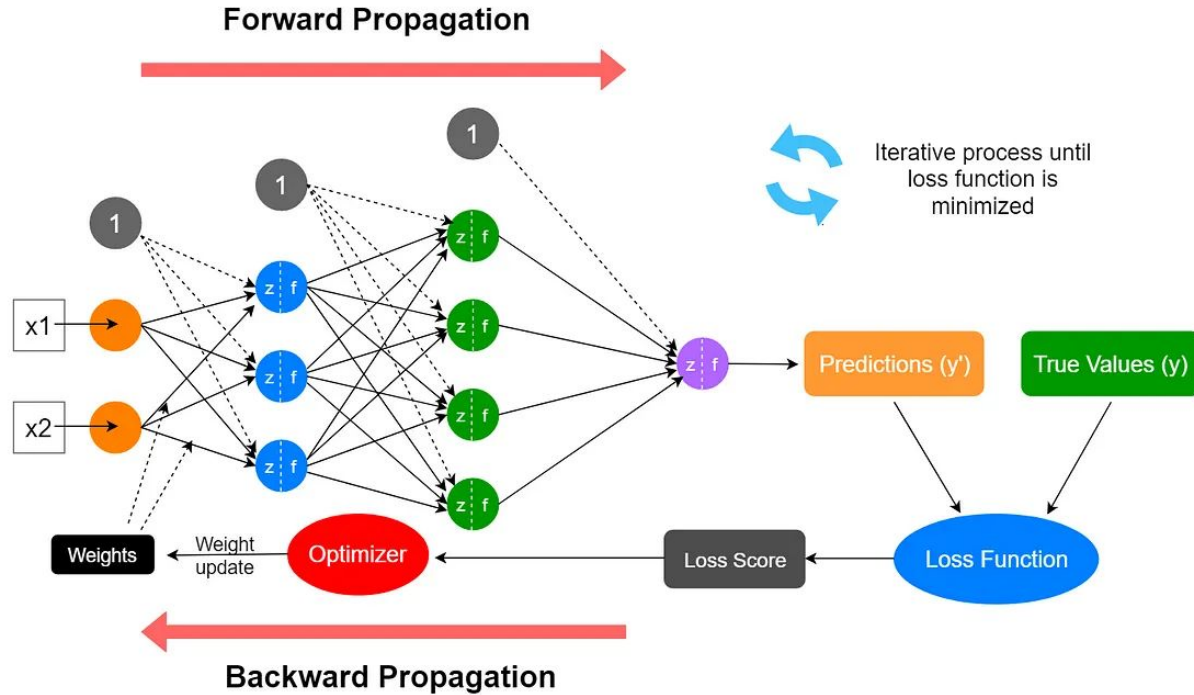
Hyperparameter optimization

Components of a neural network



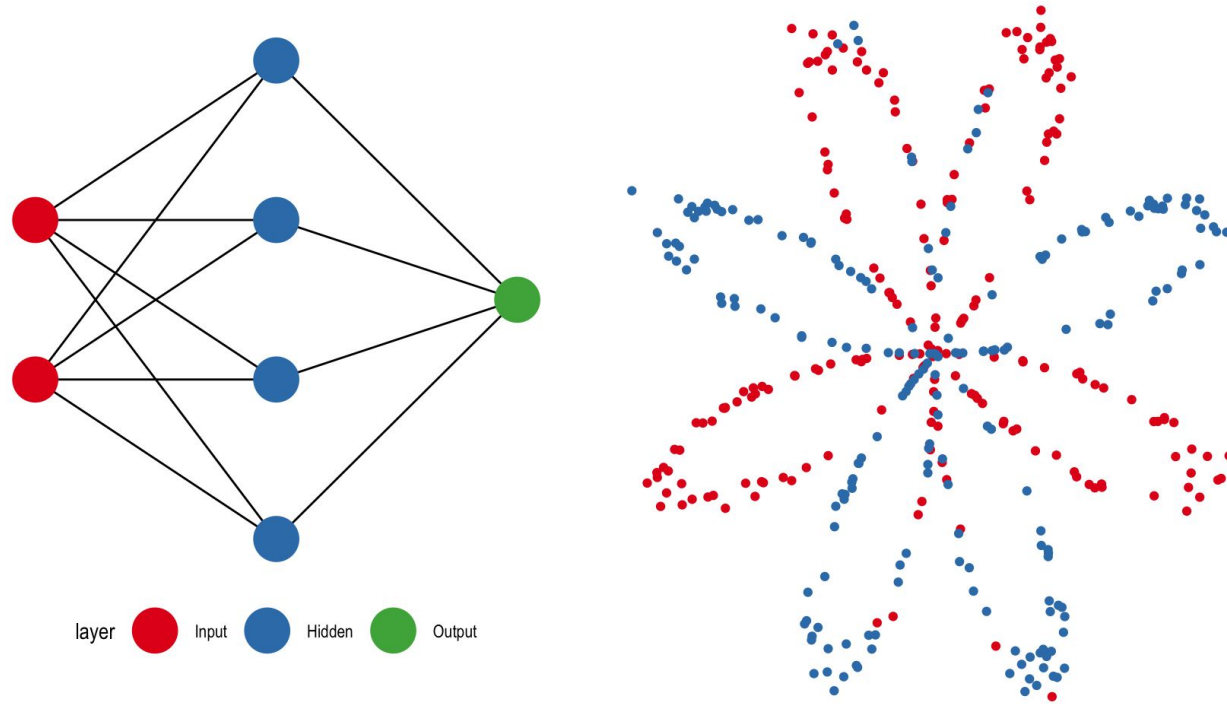
[Introduction to Neural Networks and Their Key Elements
\(Part-C\) — Activation Functions & Layers | Towards AI](#)

Training Process



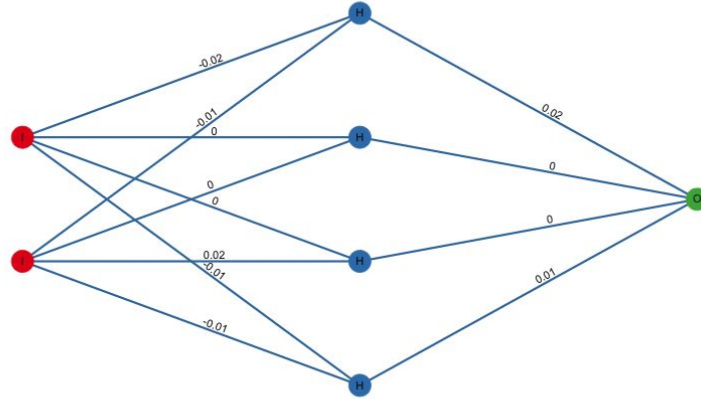
[Decoding Backpropagation and Its Role in Neural Network Learning | ml-articles – Weights & Biases](#)

Network architecture and the problem

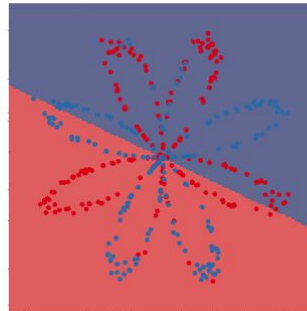


[An animated neuRal net implementation](#)

Training a neural net at iteration 0

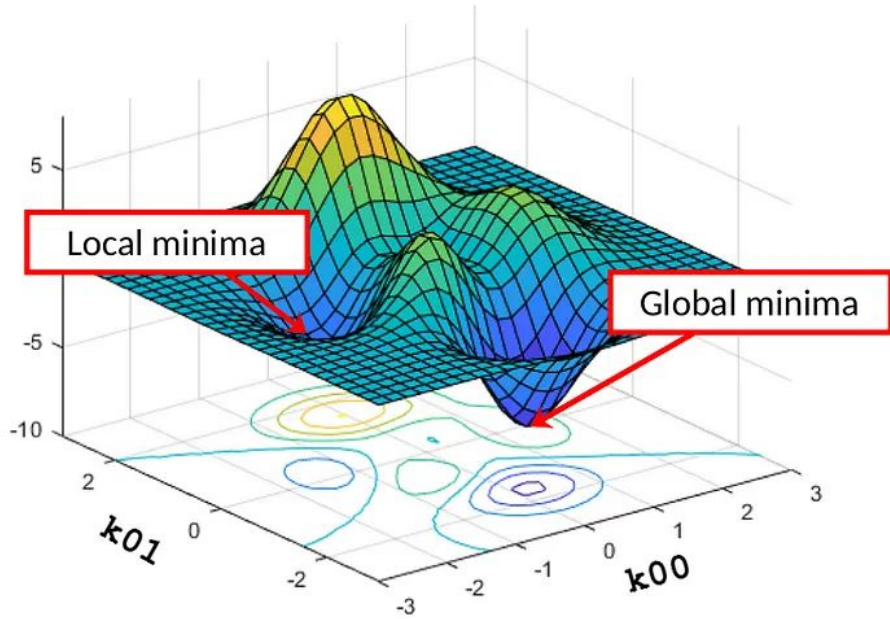


0.7
•
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3



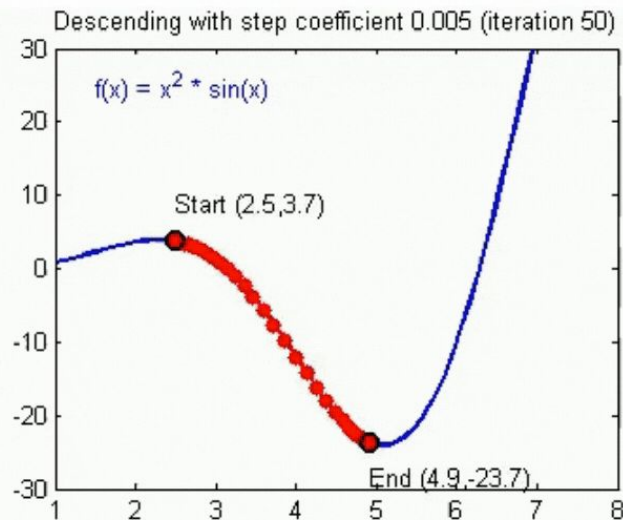
[An animated neuRal net implementation](#)

Gradient Descent

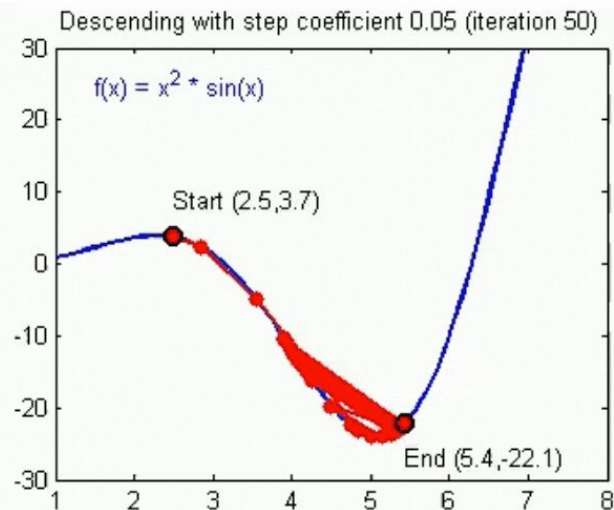


Impact of the learning rate

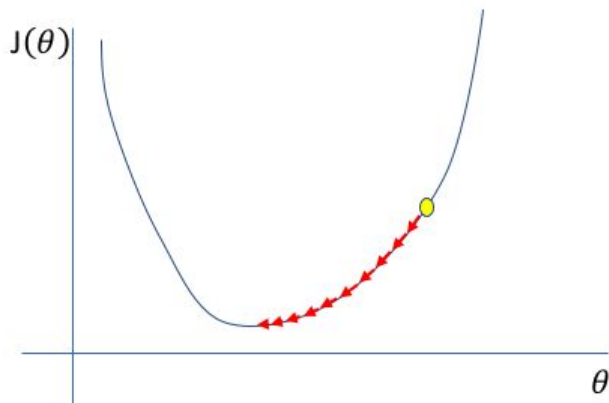
Convergence



Divergence

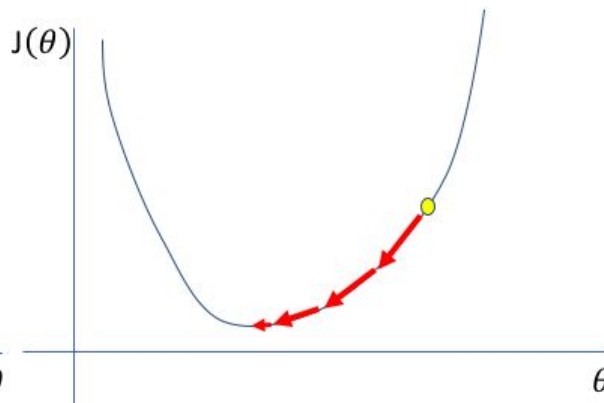


Too low



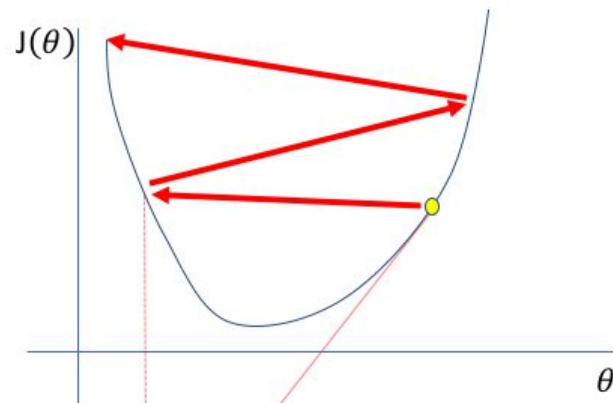
A small learning rate requires many updates before reaching the minimum point

Just right



The optimal learning rate swiftly reaches the minimum point

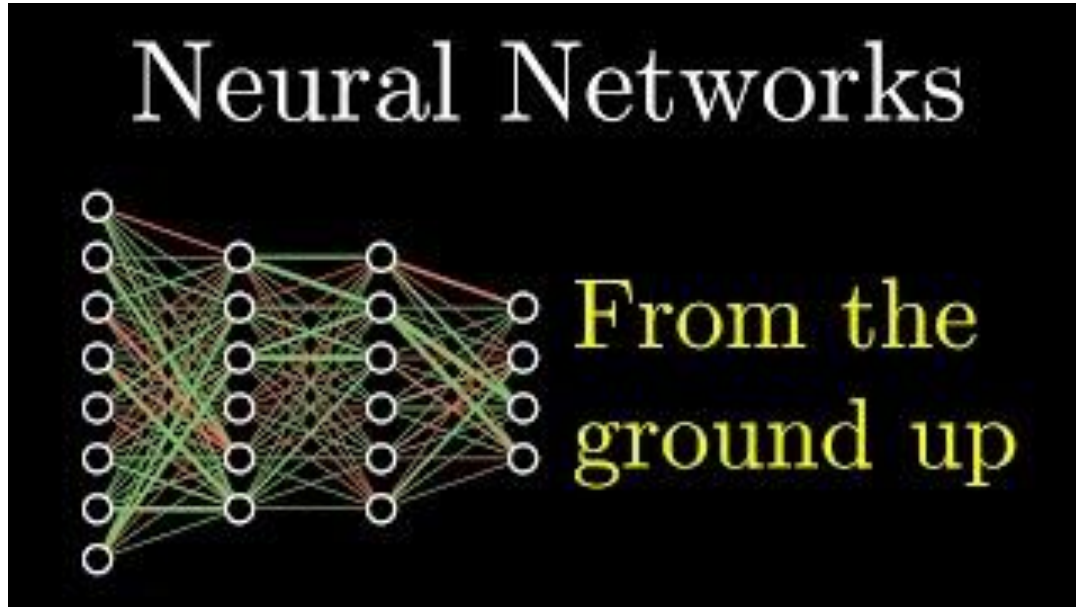
Too high



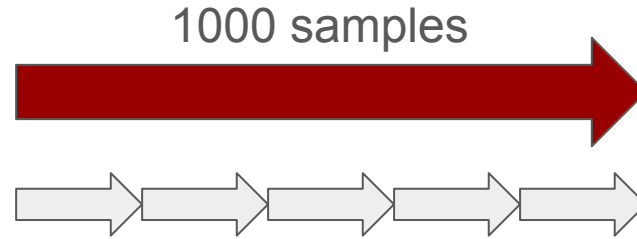
Too large of a learning rate causes drastic updates which lead to divergent behaviors

[Setting the learning rate of your neural network.](#)

Recommended:



Batch iterations, epochs, HPO iterations



batch size: 200

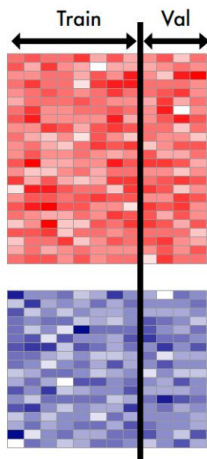
5 batch iterations = 1 Epoch

Batch iteration < Epoch < HPO iteration

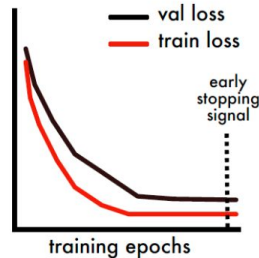
Hyperparameter Tuning

Sequential Bayesian Hyper-parameter Optimization (HPO)

Split Training Dataset for training/validation



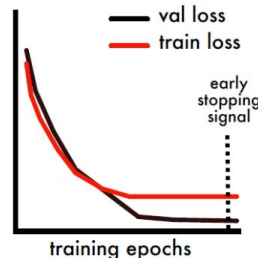
Randomly initialize hyperparameters and train the model



Learning Rate	0.001
Batch Size	32
Hidden Units	256
Embedding Units	64
...	...

HPO-1

Suggest new parameters based on previous validation loss and train the model

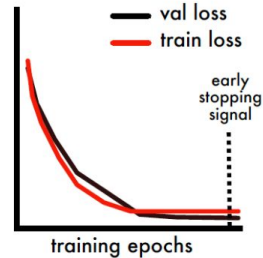


Learning Rate	0.0001
Batch Size	64
Hidden Units	512
Embedding Units	32
...	...

HPO-2

...

Final HPO Step



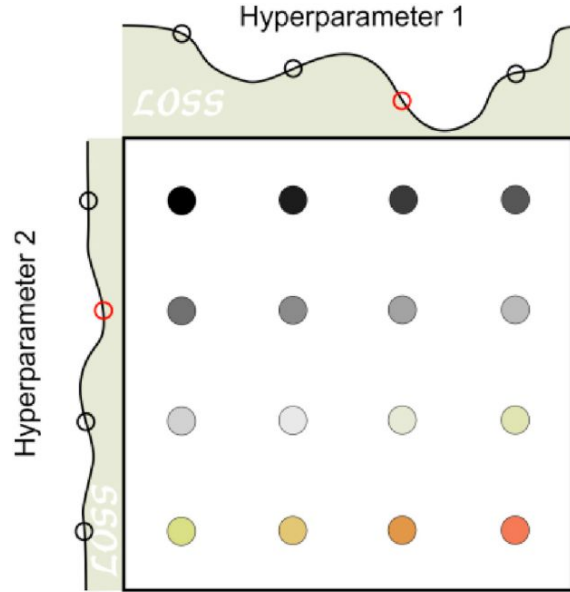
Learning Rate	0.01
Batch Size	16
Hidden Units	128
Embedding Units	24
...	...

HPO-N

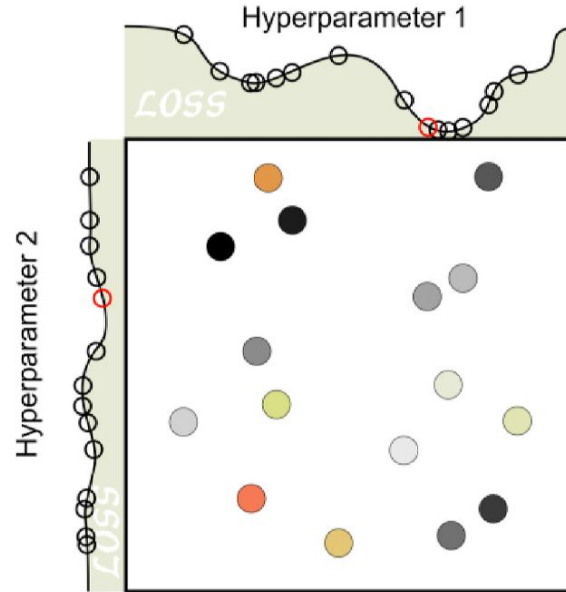
After HPO is finished:

1. Pick the best performing model hyper-parameters based on validation loss
2. Evaluate the best model's performance on the testing (holdout) dataset

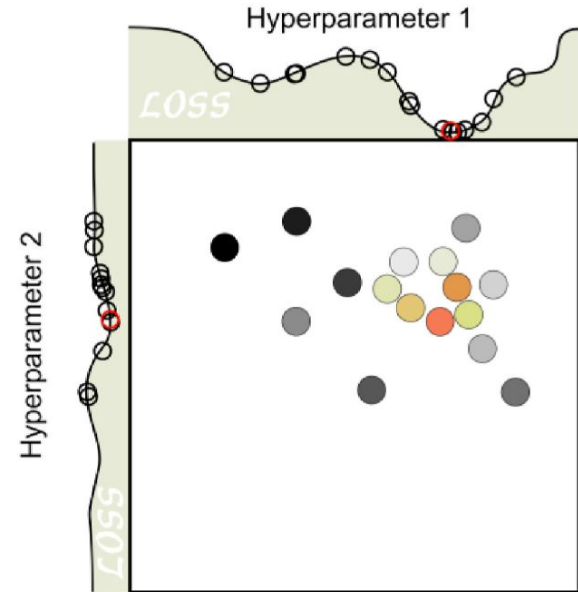
Hyperparameter tuning



Grid Search



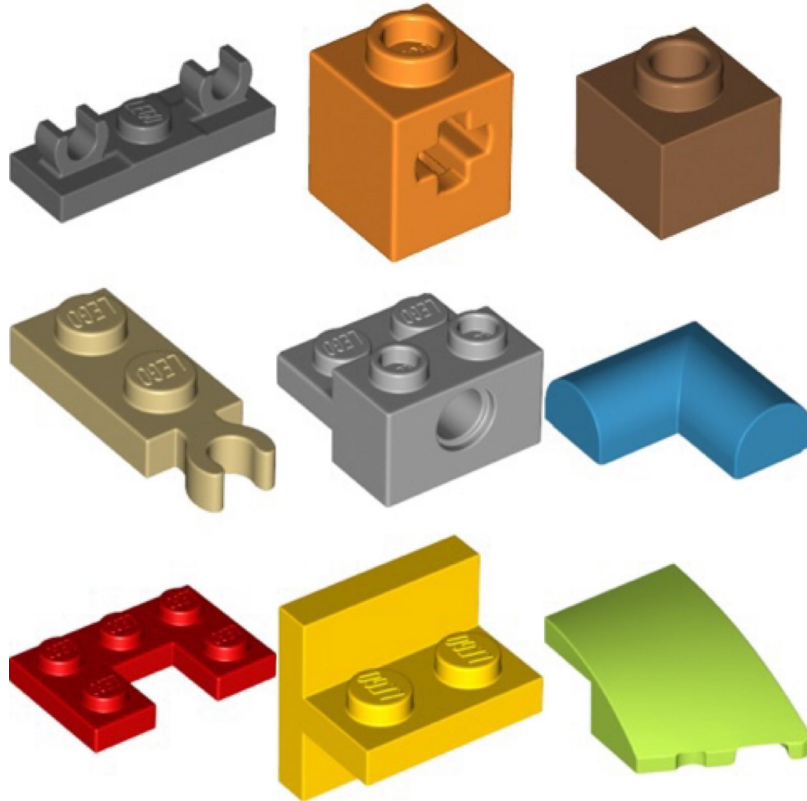
Random Grid Search



Bayesian Optimization

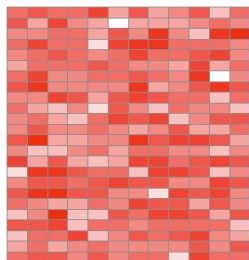
[A tutorial on automatic hyperparameter tuning of deep spectral modelling for regression and classification tasks - ScienceDirect](#)

Neural Network Layers can be combined like Lego pieces

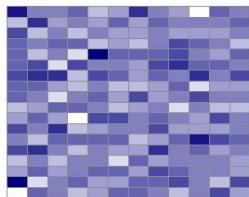


DirectPred: Standard Fully Connected Networks

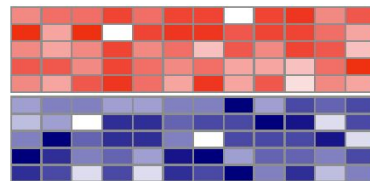
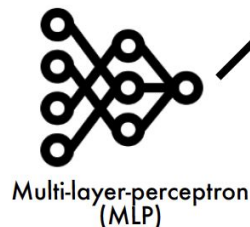
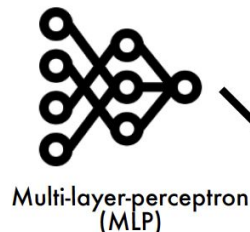
1.INPUT (Multi)-modal data matrices



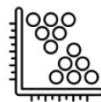
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2.ENCODING Derive sample embeddings



Use sample
embeddings for
clustering



3.PREDICTION Connect sample embeddings to one or more supervisor MLPs

Mean Squared
Error Loss (MSE) for
Numerical Variables



Cross-Entropy Loss
for Categorical
Variables



Cox Proportional
Hazards Loss for
Survival Variables



Homework

https://github.com/BIMSBbioinfo/compgen_course_2025_module3/tree/main/homeworks/hw2