Microbiome Data Dimensionality Reduction with Autoencoder

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The Challenge



IBD (103)

Inflammatory bowel disease

UC (86)

Ulcerative colitis

CD (17)

Crohn's disease

non-IBD (67)



• IBD vs non-IBD

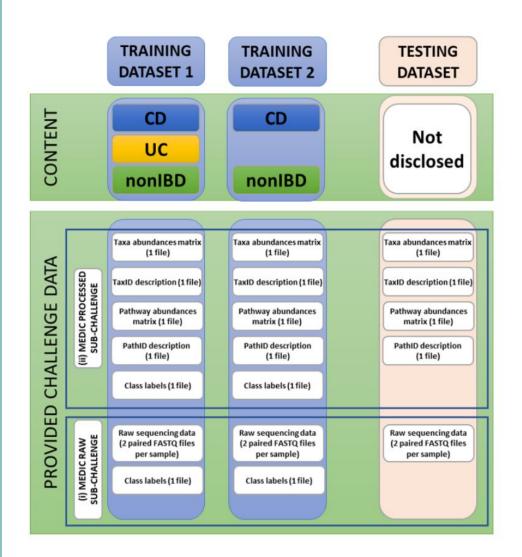
• CD vs non IBD

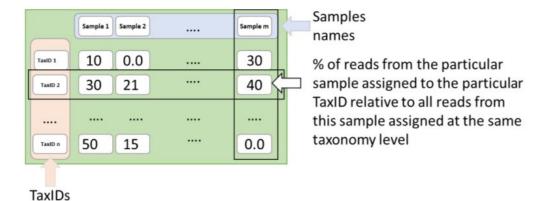


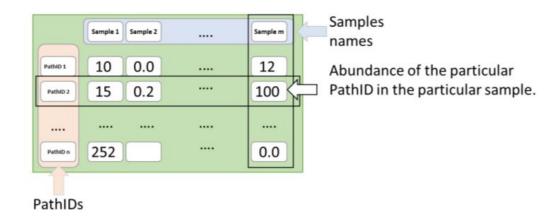
• UC vs non-IBD

• UC vs CD

Datasets

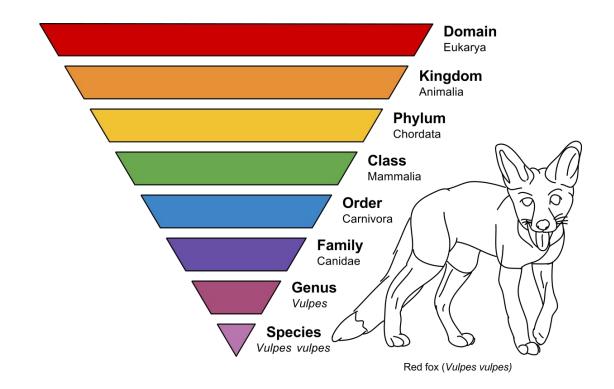




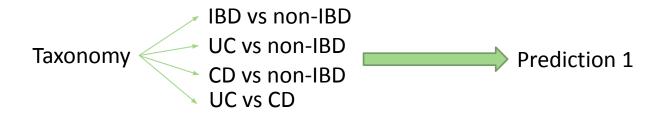


Taxonomy

- Science of naming
- Organisms are grouped together into taxa
- These groups are given a taxonomic rank



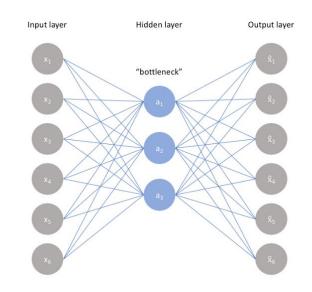
Pathway and Taxonomy

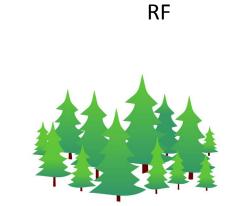


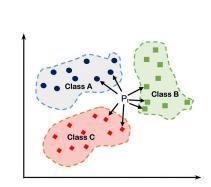


Methods

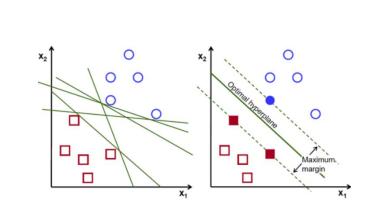
- What is an Autoencoder?
- Classification algorithms





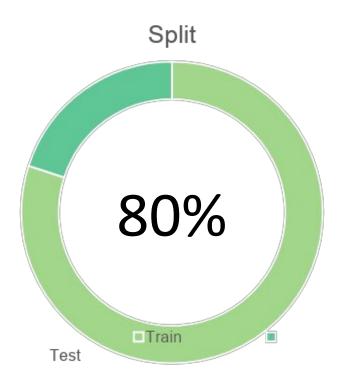


kNN



SVM

Implementatio n

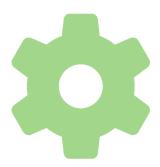








Parameter



Activation

- Sigmoid
- ReLU

Optimizers

- Adam
- Nadam
- Adamax
- Adadelta
- SGD

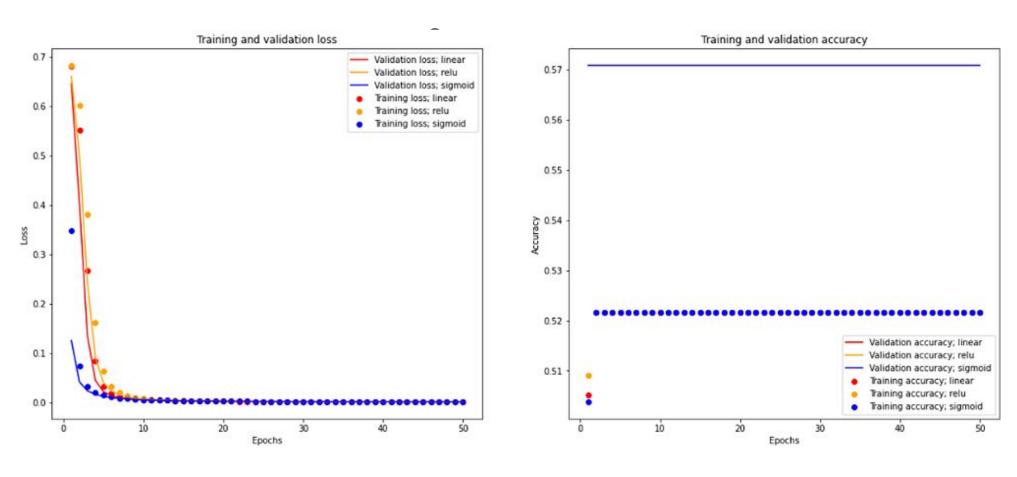
Hidden units

- 24
- 100
- 150
- 200
- 500

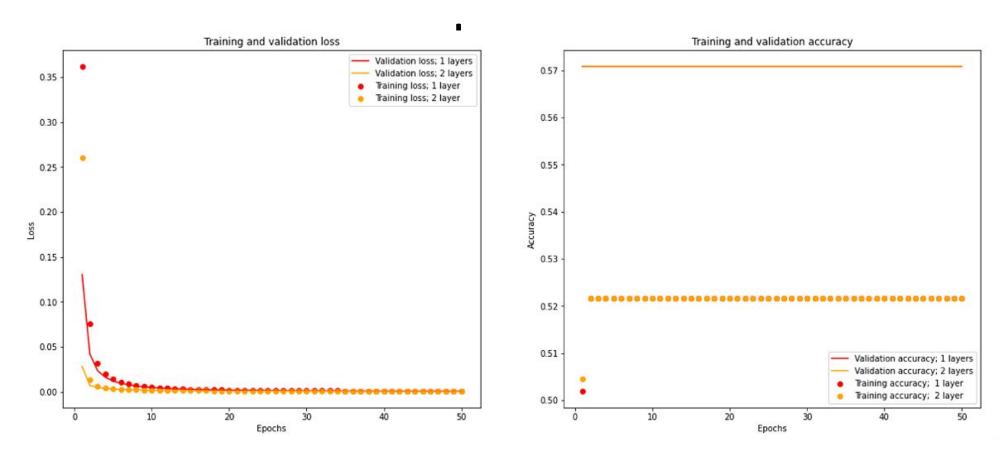
Epochs

• 50

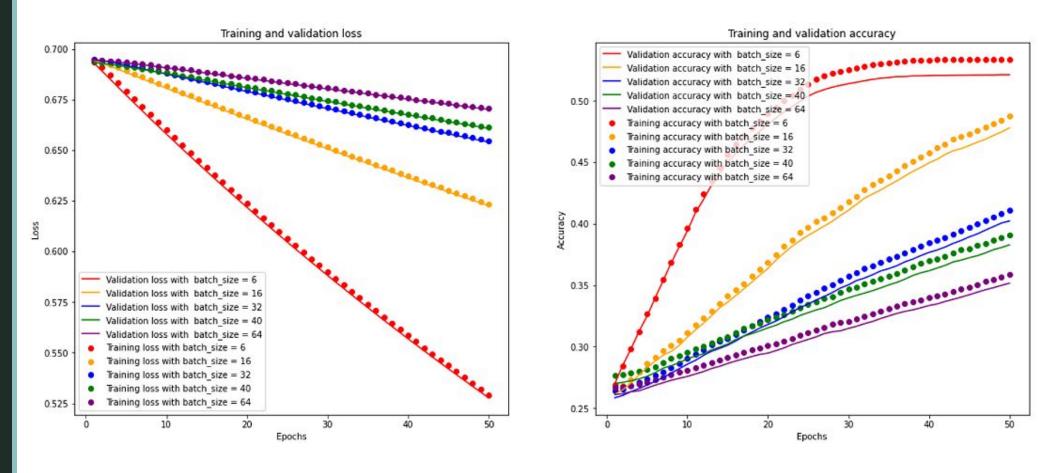
Results – Activation



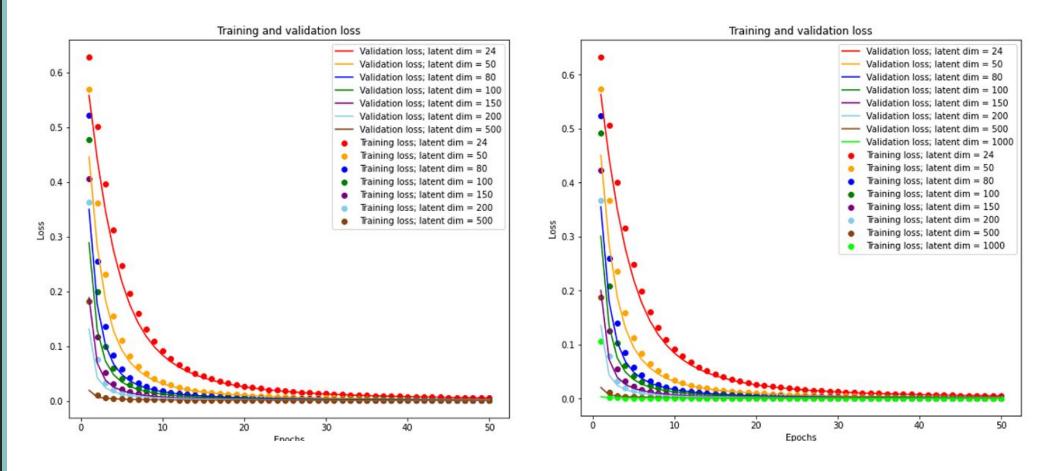
Results – Number of



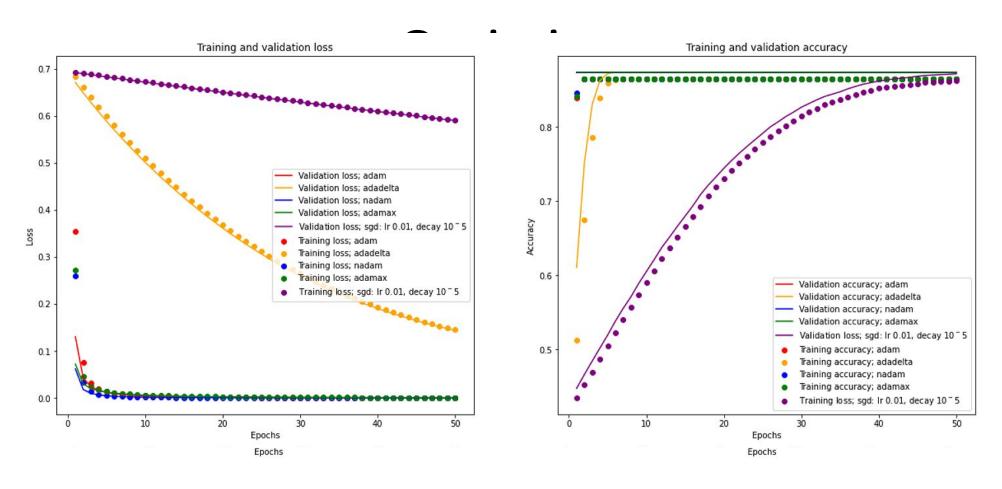
Results - Batch



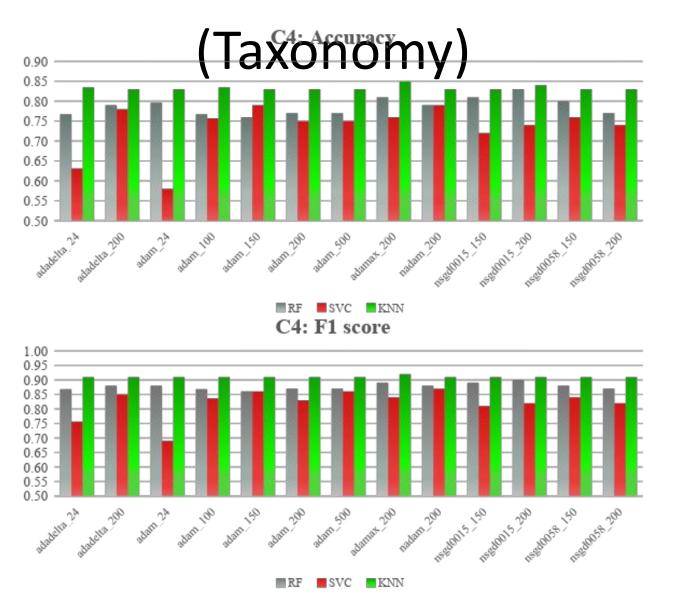
Results – Latent dimension



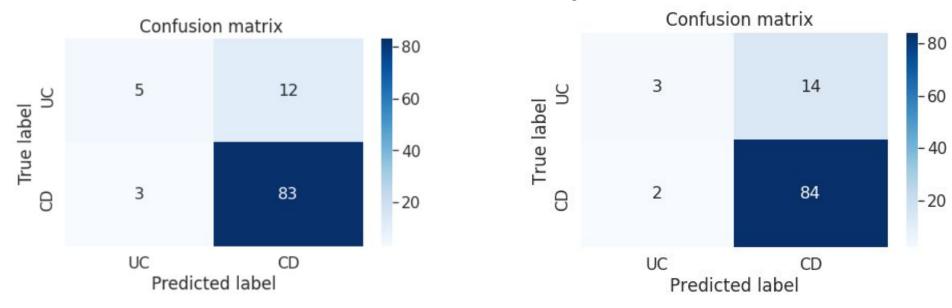
Results –



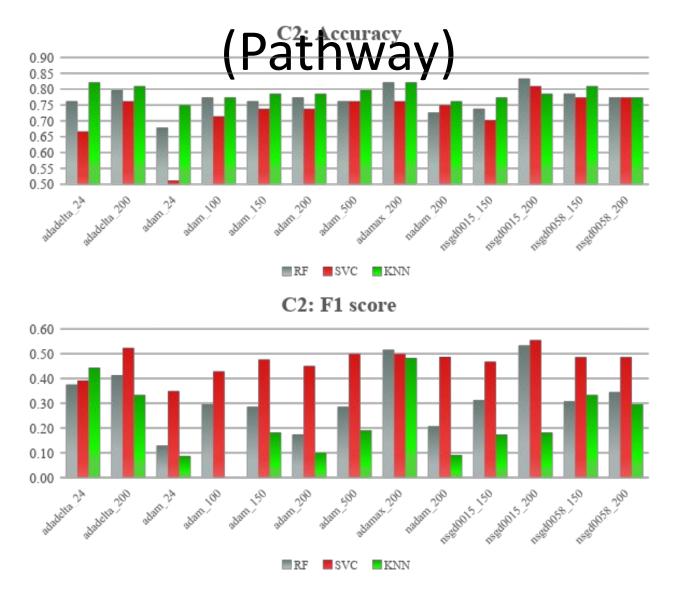
Results - Classification



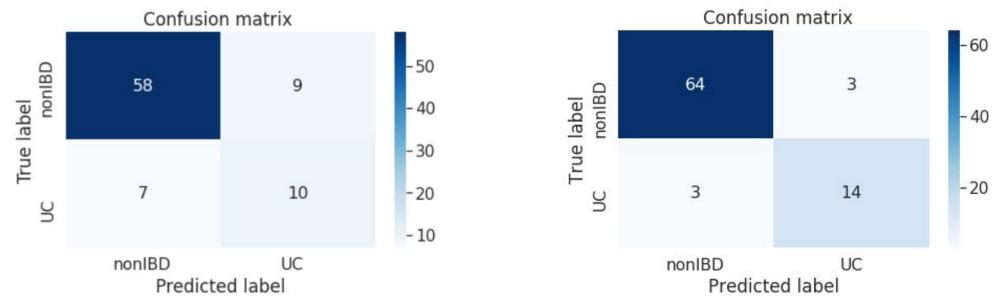
AE vs ML (Taxonomy)



Results - Classification



AE vs ML (Pathway)



Ideas for Future work

- Testing different parameters
- Classification with multiple layers
- Tanh
- More layers
- Regularization
- Sparse AE
- Semi supervised
- Ensemble
- Dropout

