

# NDEV84212

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Bsc Hons Data Science: Project Presentation

4-October-2019

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# Problem Statement

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- + About 90% of all malaria deaths in the world today occur in Africa south of the Sahara.
- + The majority of infections in Africa are caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- + Identifying parasite species and their stage is very important in scutinizing the properties of malaria
- + The process is labor intensive and time consuming

## Why is it a data science problem

- + The problem requires a machine to diagnose a disease based on microscope images of bacilli.
- + A data science problem is a problem that involves data mining, cleaning and predictive modelling while also providing insights, recommendations and classifications in the process.

## Why the solution requires the skills of a data scientist

- + The end result is to have a working model that has been trained to accurately recognise different bacilli.
- + The process involves data gymnastics, and flexibility through complex matrix computations and manipulations.



The convolution of two functions,  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$ , is given by:

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$$

In discrete time, this is given by:

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m)g(n - m)$$

Note, however, that in general CNNs don't use *convolution*, but instead use *cross-correlation*. Colloquially, instead of "flip-and-drag," CNNs just "drag." For real-valued functions, cross-correlation is defined by:

$$(f \star g)(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m)g(n + m)$$

We'll follow the field's convention and call this operation convolution.

The 2D convolution (formally: cross-correlation) is given by:

$$(f * g)(i, j) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m, n)g(i + m, j + n)$$

This generalizes to higher dimensions as well. Note also: these “convolutions” are not commutative.

Example: Note, we assume that outside of each grid are zero values (that are not drawn). Now, dragging across the top row, we get:

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

\*

$w$	$x$
$y$	$z$

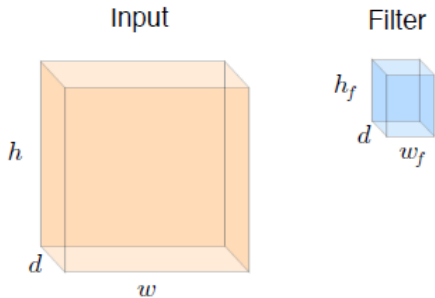
=

$z$	$y + z$	$y + z$	$y$

## Convolutional Layer

This convolution operation (typically in 3D, since images often come with a width and height as well as *depth* for the R, G, B channels) defines the “convolutional layer” of a CNN. The convolutional layer defines a collection of filters (or activation maps), each with the same dimension as the input.

- Say the input was of dimensionality  $(w, h, d)$ .
- Say the filter dimensionality is  $(w_f, h_f, d)$ . So that the filter operates on a small region of the input, typically  $w_f < w$ .
- The depths being equal means that the output of this convolution operation is 2D.



## Data Sources

- + The data was acquired from **AI research**: "air.ug/microscopy/"
- + It is structured since the data consists of images and annotations.
- + The data classifies as big data since each category of disease consists of over 2000 images, each image consisting of multiple bounding boxes in order to indicate parasites and bacilli.

A one-off customized adapter for any camera and microscope combination is created in order to capture the images from the microscope.



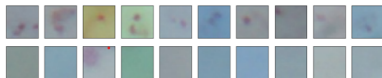
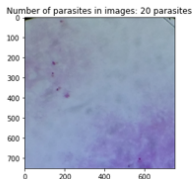
*Image capture in progress at Mulago National Referral Hospital*

The captured images then preprocessed, before being fed to a model. annotations need to be made.



## Model Performance

Epoch 10/12  
500/500 [=====] - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.6818 - acc: 0.500 - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.6715 - acc: 0.578 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.7249 - acc: 0.520 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.7143 - acc: 0.554 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.7103 - acc: 0.550 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.7048 - acc: 0.588 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.7023 - acc: 0.580 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6998 - acc: 0.585 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6956 - acc: 0.590 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6940 - acc: 0.590 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6923 - acc: 0.593 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7000 - acc: 0.583 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6998 - acc: 0.576 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6995 - acc: 0.567 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6988 - acc: 0.568 - 3s 7ms/sample - loss: 0.6978 - acc: 0.5740  
Epoch 11/12  
500/500 [=====] - ETA: 4s - loss: 0.7206 - acc: 0.437 - ETA: 4s - loss: 0.7001 - acc: 0.531 - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.6953 - acc: 0.541 - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.6956 - acc: 0.546 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6942 - acc: 0.568 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6992 - acc: 0.541 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6990 - acc: 0.522 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6972 - acc: 0.531 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6923 - acc: 0.538 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6959 - acc: 0.528 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6949 - acc: 0.536 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6925 - acc: 0.541 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6925 - acc: 0.543 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6891 - acc: 0.551 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6916 - acc: 0.543 - 4s 7ms/sample - loss: 0.6954 - acc: 0.5400  
Epoch 12/12  
500/500 [=====] - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.7070 - acc: 0.468 - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.6952 - acc: 0.453 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6971 - acc: 0.458 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6919 - acc: 0.523 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6904 - acc: 0.550 - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.6899 - acc: 0.552 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6936 - acc: 0.544 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6921 - acc: 0.543 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6904 - acc: 0.545 - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.6905 - acc: 0.543 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6916 - acc: 0.536 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6903 - acc: 0.541 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6932 - acc: 0.545 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6922 - acc: 0.544 - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6938 - acc: 0.543 - 3s 7ms/sample - loss: 0.6926 - acc: 0.5520



(a) Parasites

## The Data

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	4792	4793	4794	4795	4796	4797	4798	4799	4800	target
0	129	163	186	129	163	186	129	163	186	130	...	131	167	191	132	168	192	132	168	192	negative
1	145	146	180	144	145	179	142	144	178	141	...	137	147	177	139	147	177	139	147	177	negative
2	140	166	182	140	166	182	140	166	182	140	...	141	166	182	140	165	181	140	165	181	positive
3	139	171	146	139	171	146	139	171	146	139	...	140	174	150	140	174	150	140	174	150	negative
4	106	139	155	107	140	156	106	140	156	106	...	105	135	152	104	137	152	105	138	153	positive
5	161	178	181	160	177	180	160	177	180	160	...	163	177	176	163	177	176	162	176	175	negative

- + The Dataset stores an array with each row corresponding to a vectorized feature for each image.
- + Converting the 2d feature vector into one or more 1D feature vectors
- + The number of rows equal the number of images.

## Pre-processing

Info file found : C:\Users\Olatomiwa\Documents\Project Files\data\microscopy\_public.info

DataManager : microscopy

info:

```
usage = Sample dataset Microscopy data
name = microscopy
task = binary.classification
target_type = Numerical
feat_type = Numerical
metric = auc_binary
time_budget = 1200
feat_num = 4800
target_num = 1
label_num = 1
train_num = 500
valid_num = 500
test_num = 500
has_categorical = 0
has_missing = 0
is_sparse = 0
format = dense
```

data:

```
X_train = array(500, 4800)
Y_train = array(500,)
X_valid = array(500, 4800)
Y_valid = array(500,)
X_test = array(500, 4800)
Y_test = array(500,)
```

feat\_type: array(4800,)

feat\_idx: array(0,)

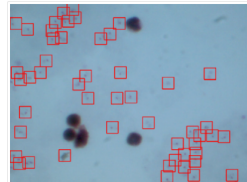


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# Neural Network with 386046 learnable parameters

## Layer information

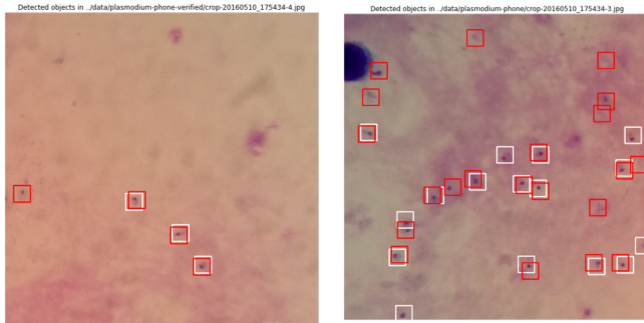
#	name	size
0	input	3x28x28
1	conv1	7x18x18
2	pool1	7x9x9
3	conv2	12x8x8
4	hidden3	500
5	output	2



Detection of plasmodium falciparum in thick blood smear image.

(a) Model Parameters and the Image

# Predictions



(a) Parasites Predictions