

EECS E6690 Project Presentation

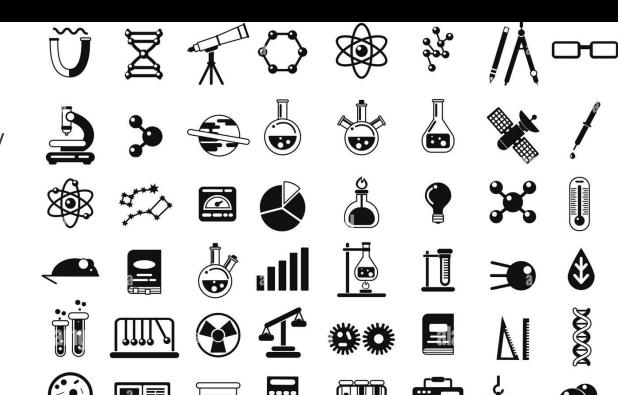
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Part 1: Dataset description

QSAR biodegradation Data Set

Dataset Description

- Various kinds of chemicals are left in the environment by industry
- Many of the chemicals are not biodegradable
- Information about biodegradability of chemicals are not yet abundant



alamy



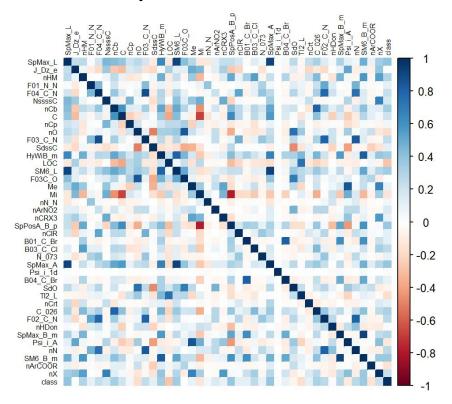
Dataset Description

- QSAR (Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships) is used to predict the biodegradability of chemicals
- QSAR biodegradation data set was built to develop QSAR models for studying the relationship between chemical structure and biodegradability of molecules
- Experimental values collected from webpage of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation of Japan (NITE)

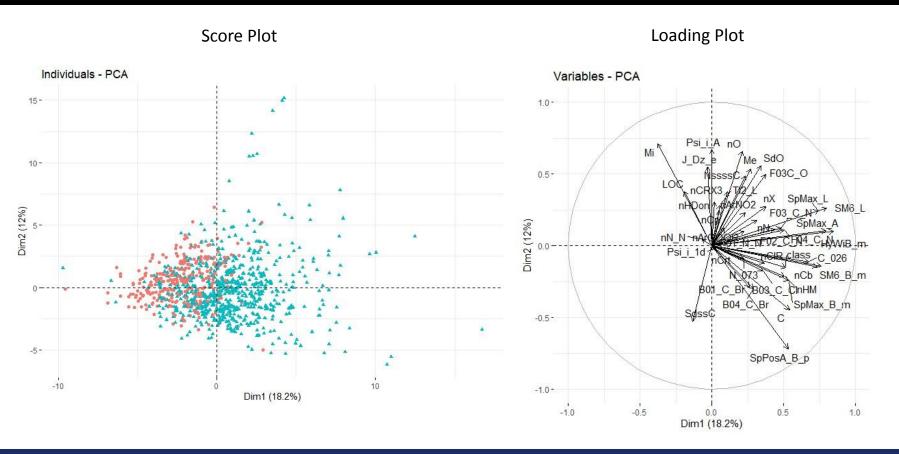
Dataset Description

- Number of Instances: 1055
 where 356 molecules are ready
 biodegradable (RB) and 699 are not
 ready biodegradable (NRB)
- Number of Attributes: 41
 selected using many classification
 modeling methods combined with
 genetic algorithms
- Correlations between descriptors:

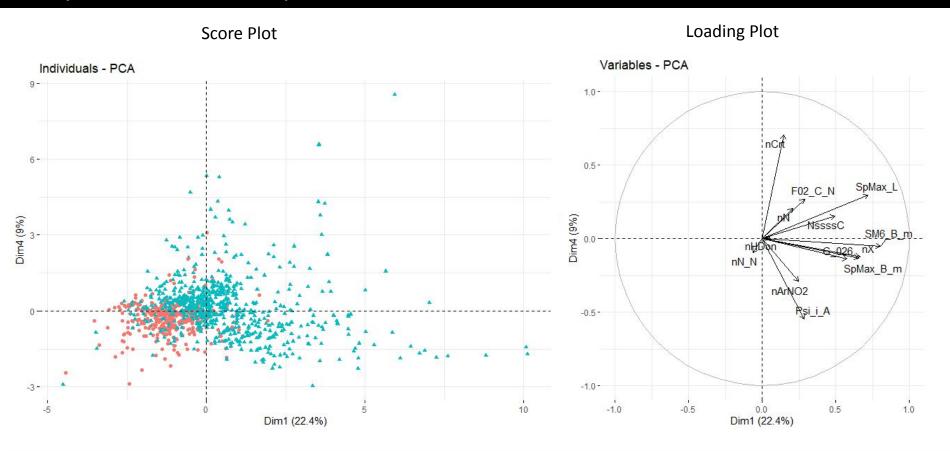
Heatmap of variable correlations



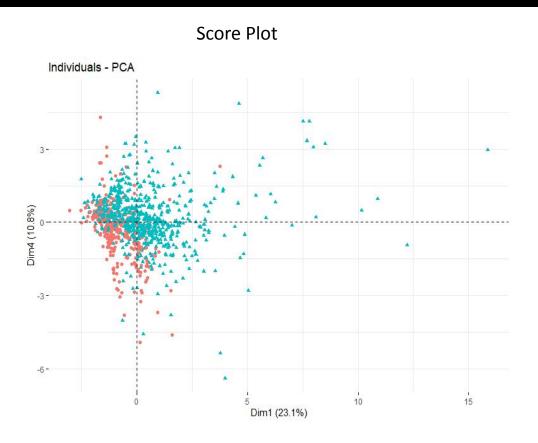
All Descriptors PCA



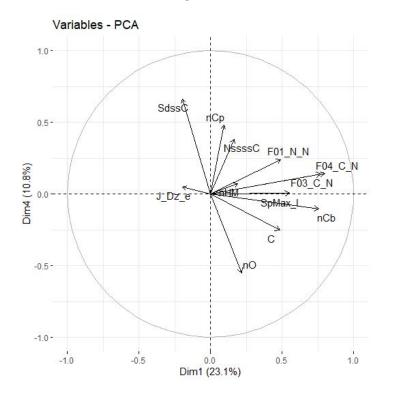
Paper's SVM Descriptors PCA



Paper's kNN Descriptors PCA

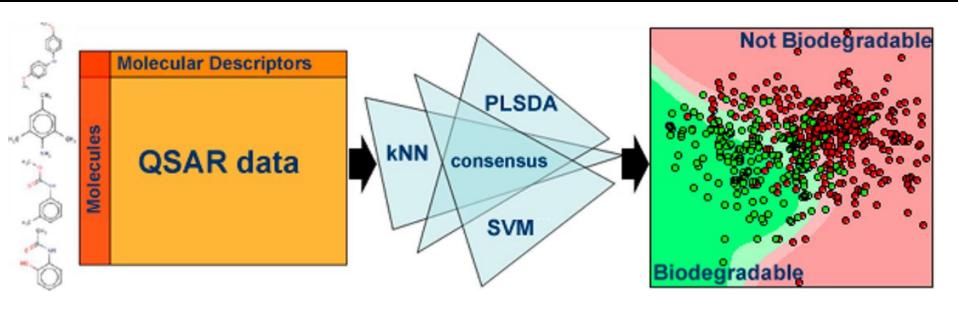


Loading Plot



Part 2: Paper detail and reproduce KNN, PLSDA, SVM

Quick View



Data set dividing:

41 Attributes, 1055 instances

training set: 837 test set: 218

5-fold cross-validation

2 Class:

RB: ready biodegradable

NRB: not ready biodegradable

Model Validation

• Specificity:

the ability to correctly predict RB molecules

$$Sp = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

TN: # true negatives

FP: # false positives

• Sensitivity:

the ability to correctly predict NRB molecules

$$Sn = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

TP: # true positives

FN: # false negatives

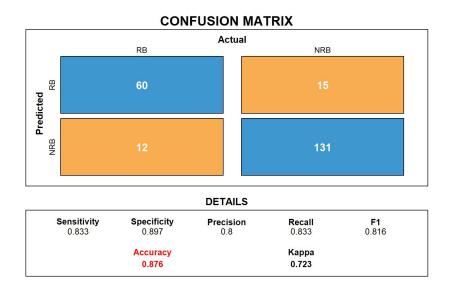
• ER:

the classification error rate

$$ER = 1 - \frac{Sp + Sn}{2}$$

1. k Nearest Neighbors (kNN)

Our reproduce result:



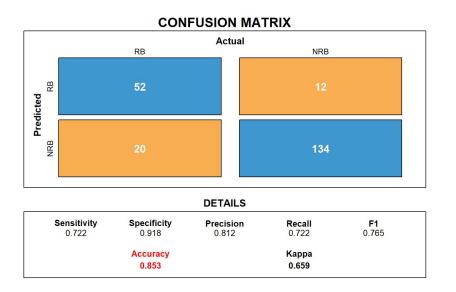
12 descriptors selected

Euclidean distance

Techniques	ER	Sp	Sn
KNN (paper)	0.15	0.90	0.81
KNN (reproduced)	0.12	0.90	0.83

2. Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis (PLSDA)

Our reproduce result:

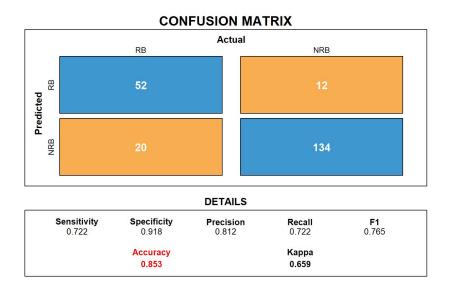


23 descriptors selected

Techniques	ER	Sp	Sn
PLSDA (paper)	0.15	0.87	0.83
PLSDA (reproduced)	0.15	0.92	0.72

3. support vector machines (SVM)

Our reproduce result:

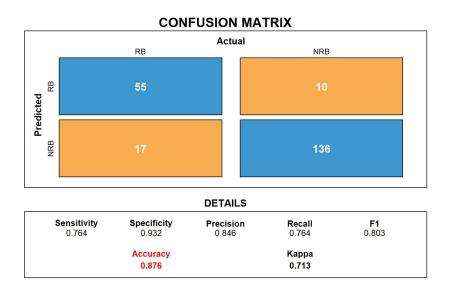


14 descriptors selected

Techniques	ER	Sp	Sn
SVM (paper)	0.14	0.91	0.82
SVM (reproduced)	0.15	0.92	0.72

SVM-improved

Our reproduce result:



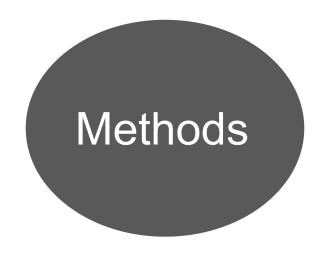
all descriptors

5-fold cross-validation ==>7-fold

Techniques	ER	Sp	Sn
SVM (paper)	0.14	0.91	0.82
SVM (reproduced)	0.15	0.92	0.72
SVM (improved)	0.12	0.93	0.76

Part 3: Other Techniques Implementation

Overview



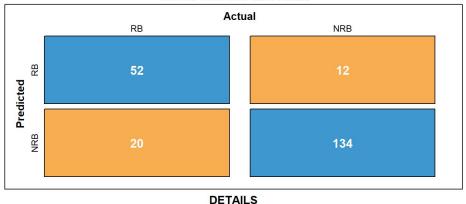


LDA(Linear Discriminant Analysis)

R Code

```
1  lda.fit <- lda(class ~ ., data =
    qsar_train)
2  lda.pred <- predict(lda.fit,
    qsar_test)
3  table(lda.class, qsar_test$class)
4  mean(lda.class == qsar_test$class)</pre>
```

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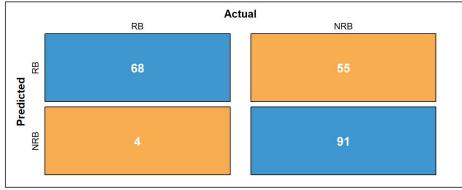
Sensitivity Specificity Precision Recall F1 0.722 0.918 0.812 0.722 0.765 Accuracy Kappa 0.853 0.659

Naive Bayes

R Code

```
nb.fit <- naiveBayes(class ~.,data
= qsar_train)
nb.class <- predict(nb.fit,</pre>
qsar_test)
table(nb.class, qsar_test$class)
mean(nb.class == qsar_test$class)
```

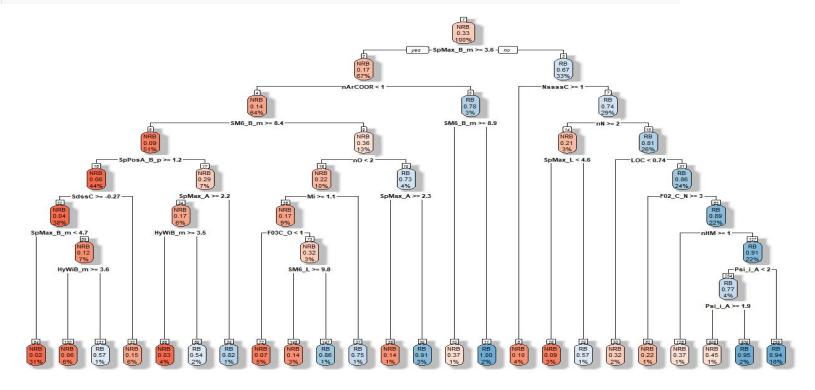
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Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	Recall 0.944	F1
0.944	0.623	0.553		0.697
	Accuracy 0.729		Kappa 0.481	

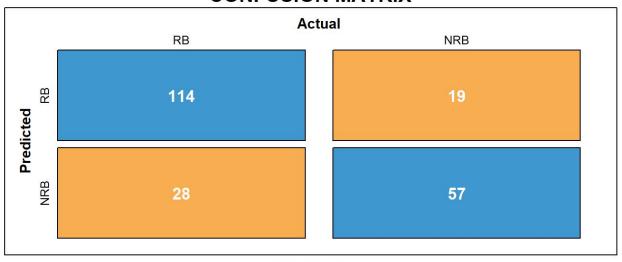
Decision Tree(Without pruning)

```
q.rpart <- rpart(class~., data=q_train, method = 'class', cp=0)</pre>
```



Decision Tree(Without pruning)

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Sensitivity 0.803	Specificity 0.75	Precision 0.857	Recall 0.803	F1 0.829
	Accuracy		Kappa	
	0.784		0.538	

▶ For each α :

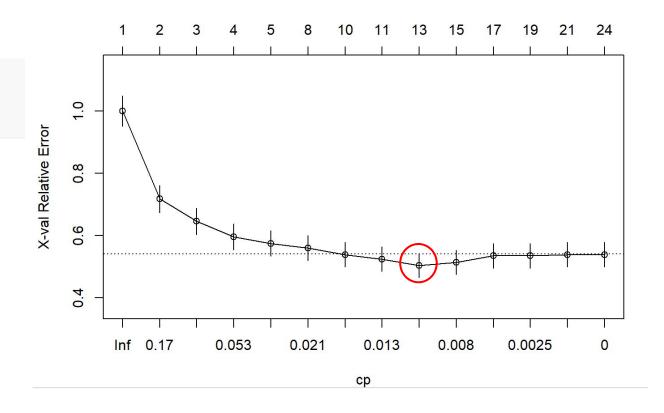
$$\min_{T \subseteq T_0} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{|T|} \sum_{i: x_i \in R_m} (y_i - \hat{y}_{R_m})^2 + \alpha |T| \right\},\,$$

CP(Complexity Parameter) in rpart

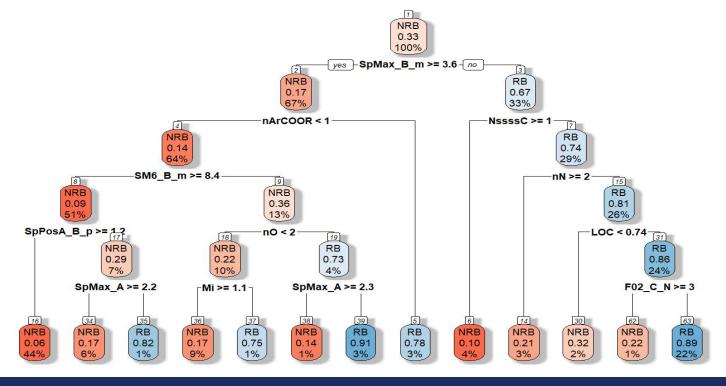
$$\sum_{\text{Terminal Nodes}} Misclass_i + \lambda * (Splits)$$

R Code

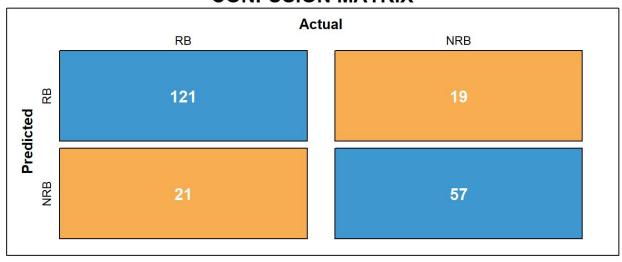
- printcp(q.rpart)
- plotcp(q.rpart)



```
1 q.prune <- rpart(class~., data=q_train, method = 'class', cp=0.0089286)</pre>
```



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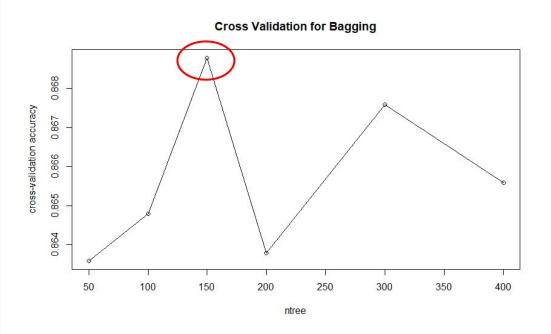


Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	Recall 0.852	F1
0.852	0.75	0.864		0.858
	Accuracy 0.817		Kappa 0.598	

Bagging

Cross Validation

```
num_trees<-c(50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400)
    bagging_cv_acc < -seq(0, 0, length = 6)
    for (epoch in 1:6) {
      cv_index<-sample(837, 837)</pre>
      for (i in 1:6) {
        for (k in 1:5) {
          cv_test_index<-cv_index[(1+round(167.4*(k-
    1))):round(167.4*k)]
          qsar.bag.cv<-randomForest(as.factor(class)</pre>
    ~.,data = qsar_train[-cv_test_index, ],
 9
                                      ntree =
    num_trees[i], mtry = 41, importance = TRUE)
10
          bag.cv.pred <- predict(qsar.bag.cv,</pre>
    newdata = qsar_train[cv_test_index, ])
11
          cv.acc<-mean(bag.cv.pred ==</pre>
    qsar_train[cv_test_index, ]$class)
          bagging_cv_acc[i]<-bagging_cv_acc[i] +</pre>
12
    cv.acc
14
15 }
16  num_tree = num_trees[which.max(bagging_cv_acc)]
```

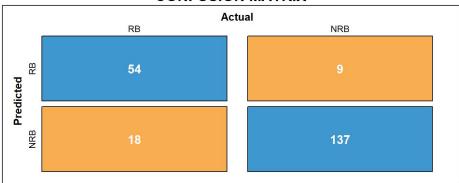


Bagging

R Code

```
qsar.bagging <-
randomForest(as.factor(class) ~.,data =
qsar_train, ntree = num_tree, mtry = 41,
importance = TRUE)
bag.pred <- predict(qsar.bagging, newdata =</pre>
qsar_test)
mean(bag.pred == qsar_test$class)
```

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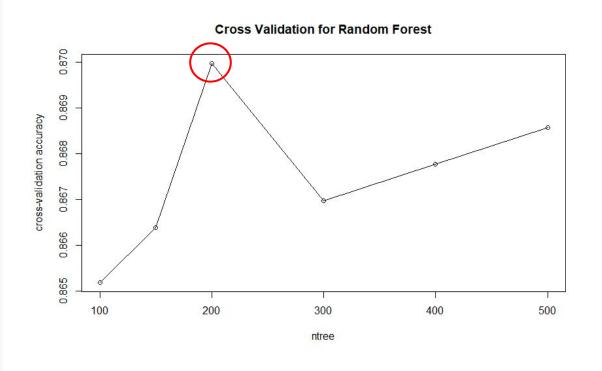


Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	Recall	F1 0.8
0.75	0.938	0.857	0.75	
	Accuracy 0.876		Kappa 0.711	

Random Forest

Cross Validation

```
1 num_trees_rf<-c(100, 150, 200, 300, 400,
    500)
 2 rf_cv_acc < -seq(0, 0, length = 6)
   for (epoch in 1:6) {
      cv_index<-sample(837, 837)</pre>
     for (i in 1:6) {
       for (k in 1:5) {
          cv_test_index<-
    cv_index[(1+round(167.4*(k-
   1))):round(167.4*k)]
          qsar.rf.cv<-
    randomForest(as.factor(class) ~.,data =
   qsar_train[-cv_test_index, ],
                                    ntree =
    num_trees_rf[i], importance = TRUE)
10
          rf.cv.pred <- predict(gsar.rf.cv,
    newdata = qsar_train[cv_test_index, ])
          cv.acc<-mean(rf.cv.pred ==</pre>
11
   qsar_train[cv_test_index, ]$class)
          rf_cv_acc[i]<-rf_cv_acc[i] + cv.acc
12
13
14
15 }
16 num_tree_rf =
    num_trees_rf[which.max(rf_cv_acc)]
```

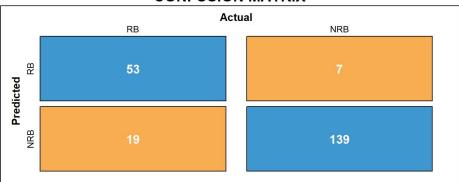


Random Forest

R Code

```
qsar.rf <- randomForest(as.factor(class)</pre>
~., data = qsar_train, ntree = num_tree_rf,
 importance = TRUE)
rf.pred <- predict(qsar.rf, newdata =
qsar_test)
mean(rf.pred == qsar_test$class)
```

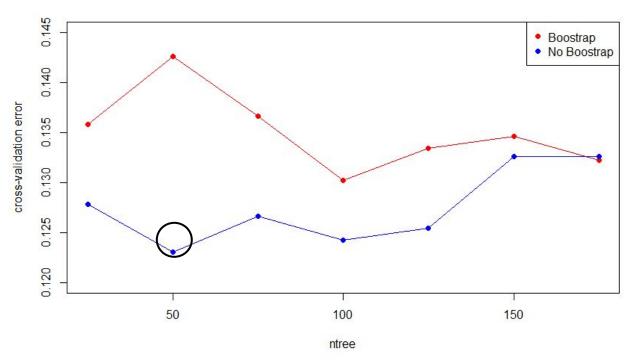
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Sensitivity 0.736	Specificity 0.952	Precision 0.883	Recall 0.736	F1 0.803
	Accuracy		Kappa	
	0.881		0.719	

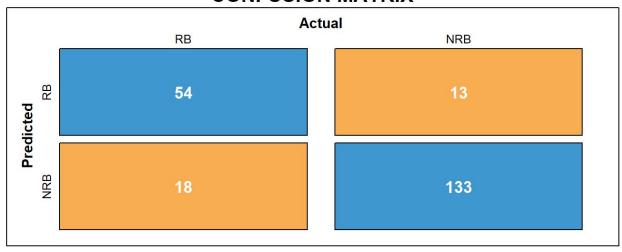
AdaBoost (with Freund coefficient)





AdaBoost (with Freund coefficient)

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Sensitivity 0.75	Specificity 0.911	Precision 0.806	Recall 0.75	F1 0.777
	Accuracy 0.858		Kappa 0.673	

AdaBoost with Breiman coefficient

- 1. Set $w_i = 1/n, i = 1, 2, ..., n$, where n is the number of training points.
- 2. For $m = 1, \ldots, M$, repeat:
 - (a) Fit a (weak) classifier $G_m(x)$ to training data using wights w_i .
 - (b) Compute the weighted error

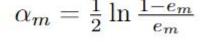
$$e_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i 1_{\{y_i \neq G_m(x_i)\}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i}$$

- (c) Compute $\alpha_m = \log((1 e_m)/e_m)$.
- (d) Update

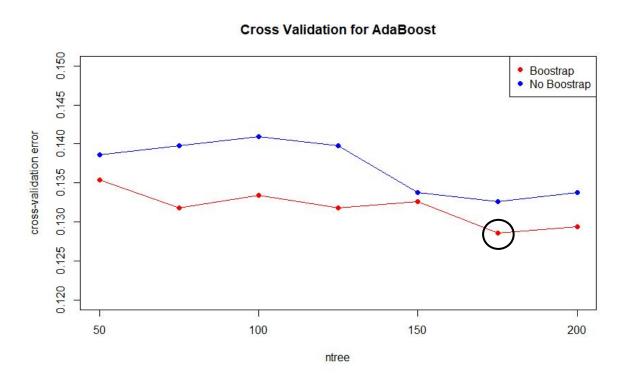
$$w_i \leftarrow w_i \exp(\alpha_m 1_{\{y_i \neq G_m(x_i)\}}), \quad , i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

3. Final classifier

$$G(x) = \operatorname{sign}\left[\sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m G_m(x)\right]$$

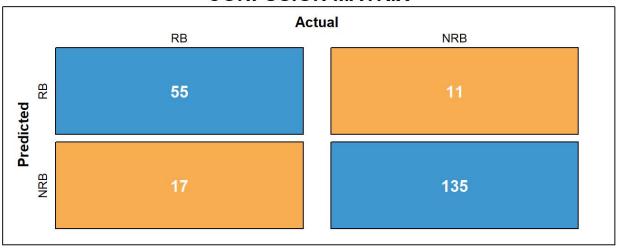


AdaBoost with Breiman coefficient



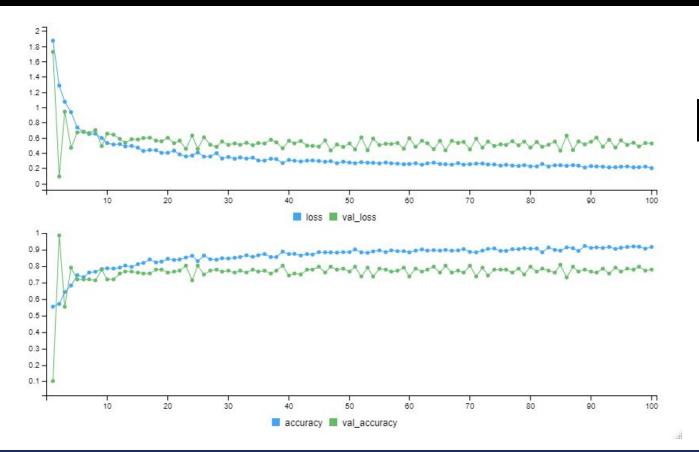
AdaBoost with Breiman coefficient

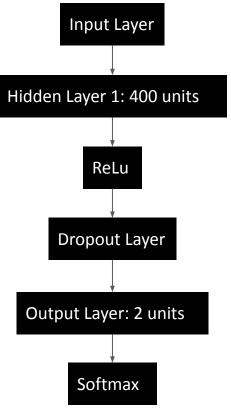




Sensitivity 0.764	Specificity 0.925	Precision 0.833	Recall 0.764	F1 0.797
	Accuracy		Карра	
	0.872		0.703	

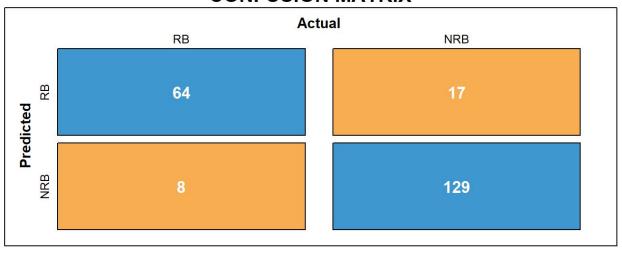
Neural Network (NN): 1 hidden layer





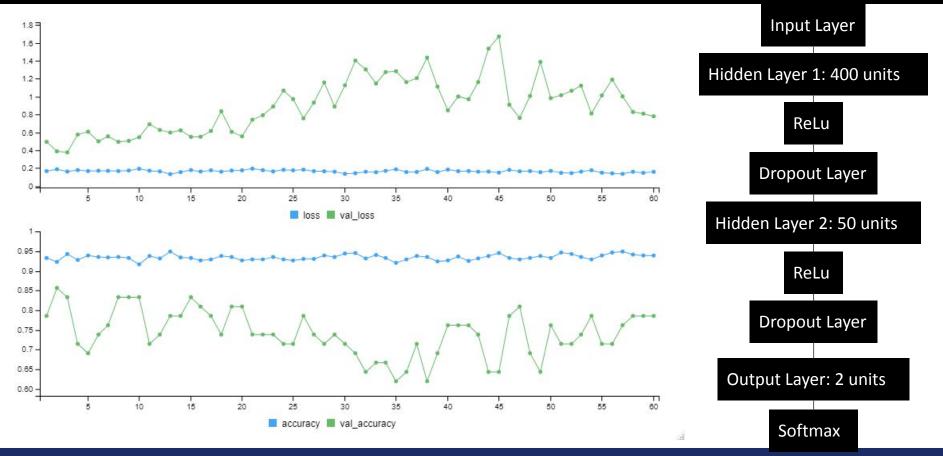
Neural Network (NN): 1 hidden layer

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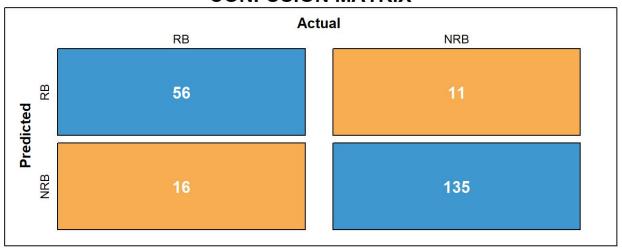
Sensitivity 0.889	Specificity 0.884	Precision 0.79	Recall 0.889	F1 0.837
	Accuracy 0.885		Kappa 0.749	

Deep Neural Network (DNN): 2 hidden layers



Deep Neural Network (DNN): 2 hidden layers





Sensitivity 0.778	Specificity 0.925	Precision 0.836	Recall 0.778	F1 0.806
Accuracy 0.876			Kappa 0.715	

Part 4: Conclusion

Individual Model Summary

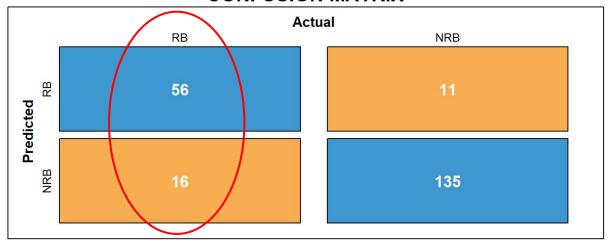
D.S. = descriptors selection

Techniques	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity	
SVM+D.S.	85.3%	91.8%	72.2%	
KNN+D.S.	87.6%	89.7%	83.3%	
PLSDA+D.S.	85.3%	91.8%	72.2%	
LDA	85.3%	91.8%	72.2%	
Naive Bayes	72.9%	62.3%	94.4%	
Tree	78.4%	75%	80.3%	
Pruning Tree 81.7%		75%	85.2%	
SVM	87.6%	93.2%	76.4%	

Techniques	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
Bagging	87.6%	93.8%	75.0%
Random Forest	88.1%	95.2%	73.6%
Adaboost (with Breiman coef.)	87.2%	92.5%	76.4%
Adaboost (with Freud coef.)	85.8%	91.1%	75.0%
Neural Network (NN)	88.5%	88.4%	88.9%
DNN	87.6%	92.5%	77.8%

Individual Model Summary





Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	Recall 0.778	F1
0.778	0.925	0.836		0.806
Accuracy 0.876			Kappa 0.715	

Consensus Model

Consensus Model	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
C1: (SVM+D.S.) + (KNN+D.S.) + (PLSDA+D.S.)	87.61%	93.15%	76.39%
C2: NN + SVM + (KNN+D.S.)	88.99%	92.47%	81.94%
C3: NN + DNN + (KNN+D.S.)	89.91%	92.47%	84.72%
C4: NN + Adaboost (with Breiman coef.) + (KNN+D.S.)	90.37%	93.15%	84.72%
C5: NN + Random Forest + (KNN+D.S.)	89.91%	93.15%	83.33%
C6: NN + Bagging + (KNN+D.S.)	88.99%	91.78%	83.33%
C7: NN + Adaboost (with Freund coef.) + (KNN+D.S.)	90.37%	93.84%	83.33%
C8: NN * 2 + Adaboost (with Freud coef.) + Adaboost (with Breiman coef.) + (KNN+D.S.)	90.83%	93.84%	84.72%

Thanks For Listening

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Wenxiang Zhou (wz2542)
Yi Chen (yc4029)