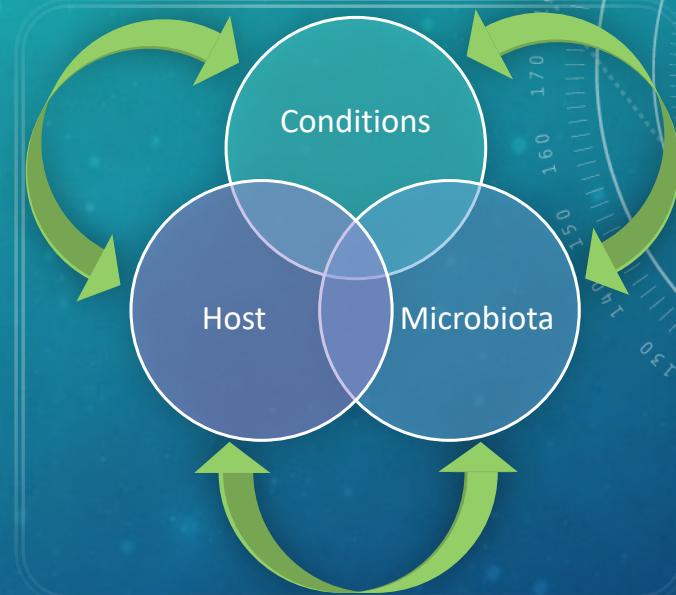


WHERE WE LEFT OFF

- We took our environmental/host data
 - Did we find which condition impact the host?
- We took our microbiome data
- We produced count table, taxonomy, trees
- We made a bunch of multivariate analysis
 - Did we understand which condition impacts the microbiome? Where?
 - Did we understand if microbiome impacts host? Why?



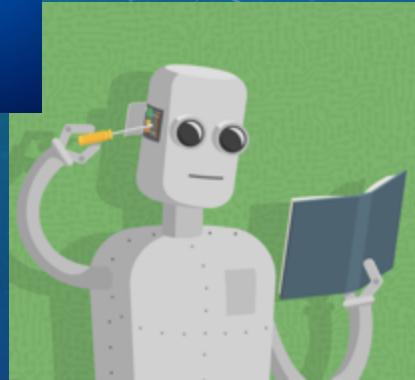
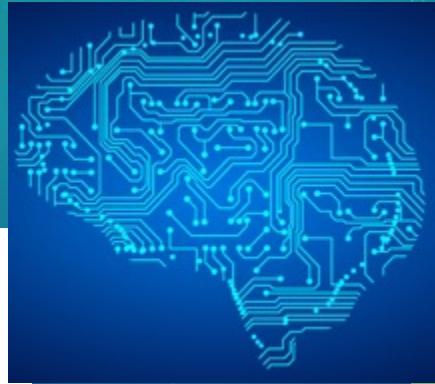
AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD

- Generalized
- Powerful
- Advanced
- Sensitive



WHAT IS MACHINE LEARNING?

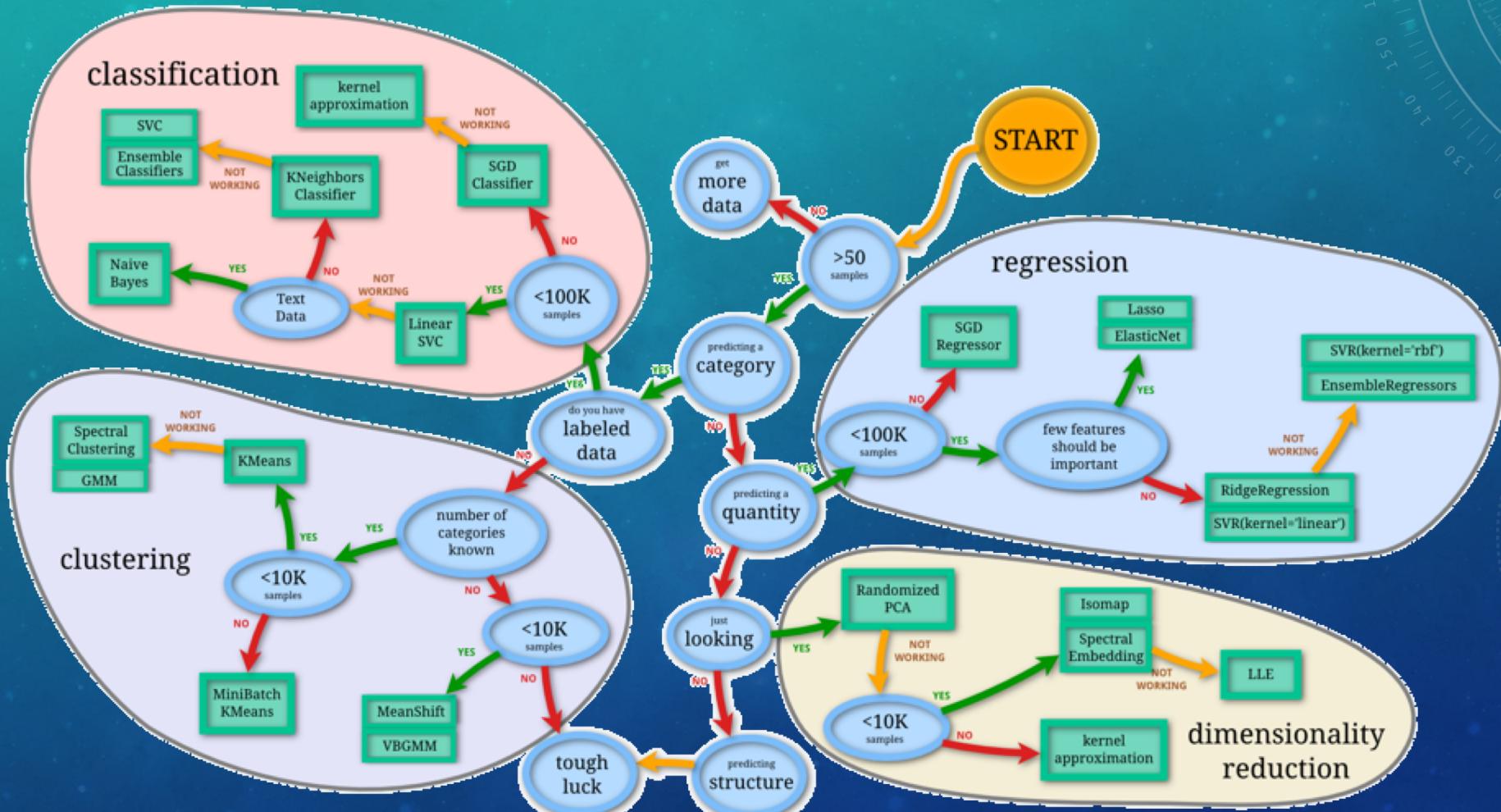
- An excuse for fantasy android/brain images that don't really explain anything
 - (please use Wall-E).
- Not statistics!
 - Statistics focuses on describing observations (mean, variance, etc)
 - ML focuses on predicting NEW observations BY generalizing observations into a model
 - Like all good things, this is just a simplification
- Do we care about predictions? No, but we care about understanding which are the best predictors (variables) for our model, i.e. understanding relationships in our data



MACHINE LEARNING CATEGORIES

- Based on the type of variables
 - Categorical -> Classification
 - Numerical -> Regression
- Based on the type of response
 - We know what we want -> Supervised
 - We want to get insights -> Unsupervised
- Based on how they optimize the model fitting:
 - Minimize distance between points and a line: Linear/Logistic regression
 - Find partitions in the data: tree-based methods, support vector machines
 - Reduce dimensionality: PCA and similar
 - Clustering
 - Bayesian

HOW DO I CHOOSE?



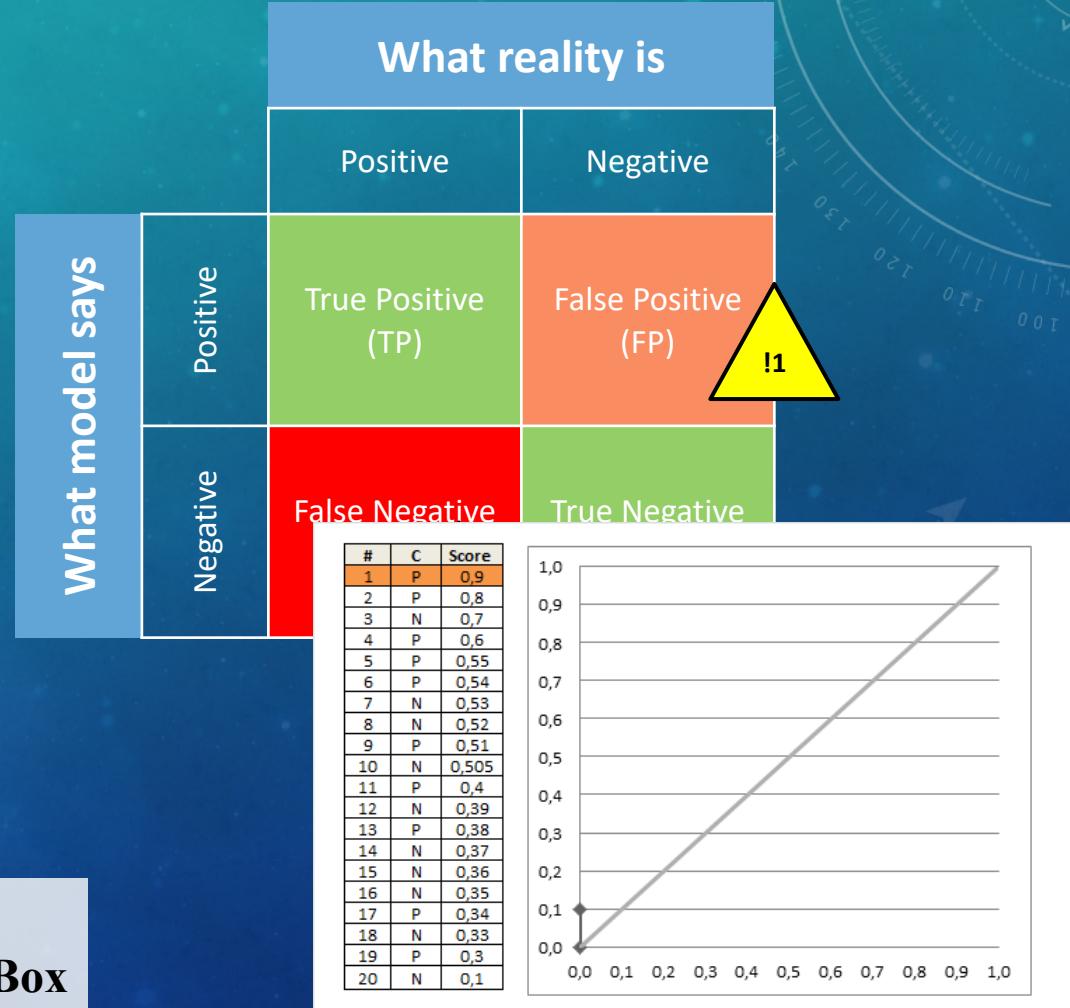
HOW DO I KNOW MY CLASSIFICATION IS GOOD?

- USE THE CONFUSION MATRIX

- Precision = $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
- Recall = $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
- Accuracy = $\frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN}$
- $F1\ score = 2 \frac{Precision*Recall}{Precision+Recall} = \frac{2TP}{2TP+FP+FN}$
- AUC (Area Under the Curve)
 - What curve? ROC = Recall over FP/N
- Etc...

“Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful”

George Box

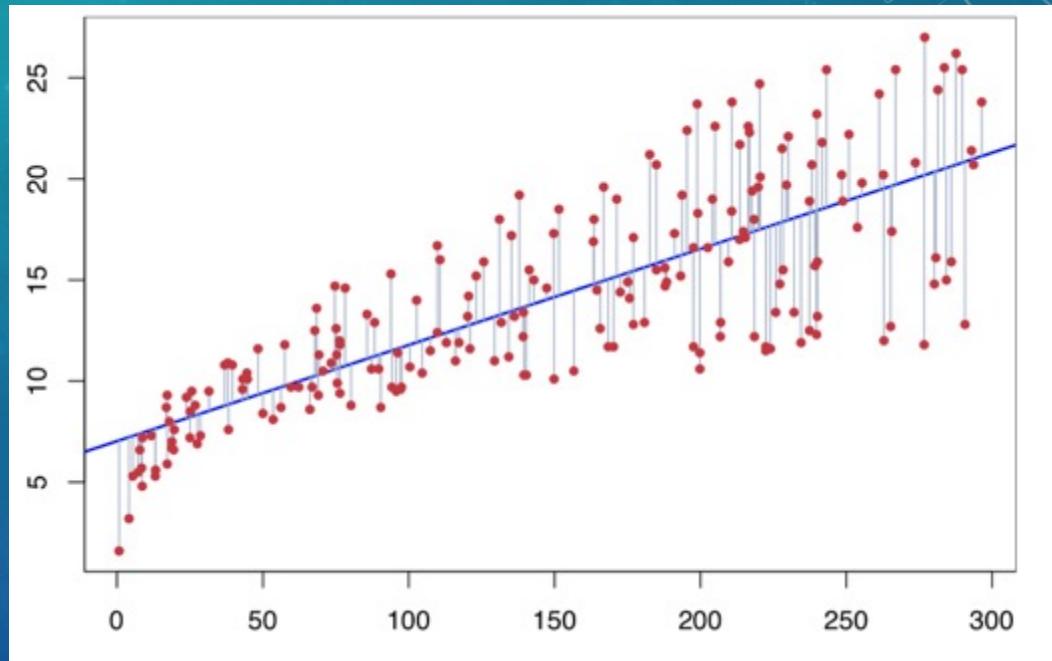


HOW DO I KNOW MY REGRESSION IS GOOD?

- $RSS = \sum(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ (error of the model)
- $TSS = \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2$ (variance in the sample)
- $R^2 = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS}$ (NB: never decreases when increasing number of predictors, regardless of their significance)
- $MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$
- $RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$
- $AdjR^2 = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS} \times \frac{n-1}{n-k-1}$

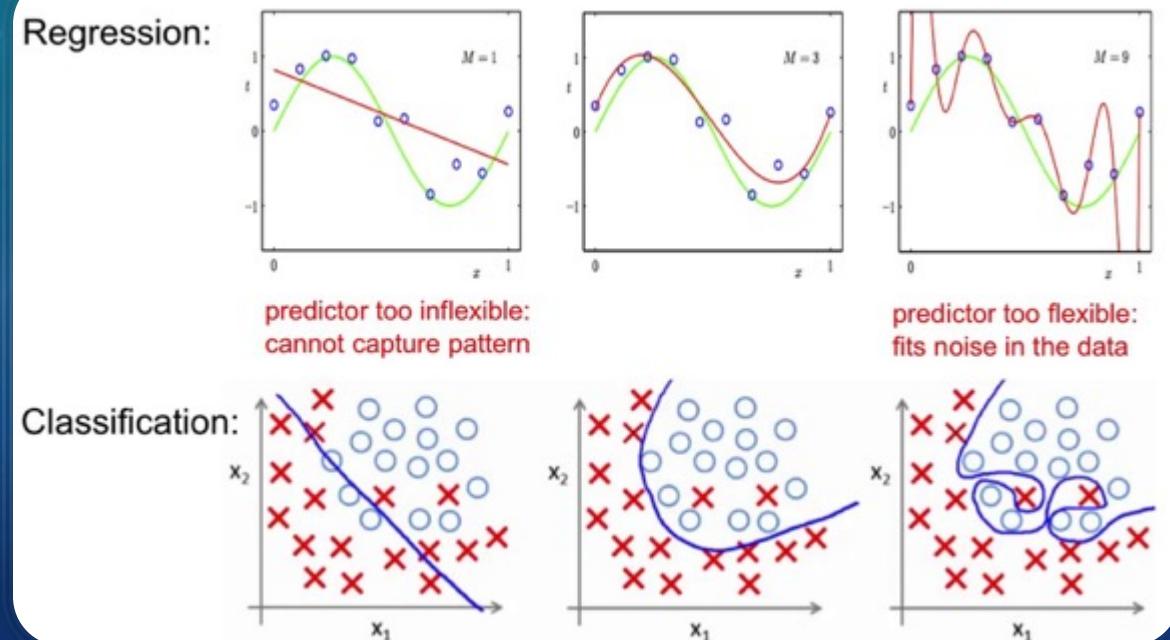
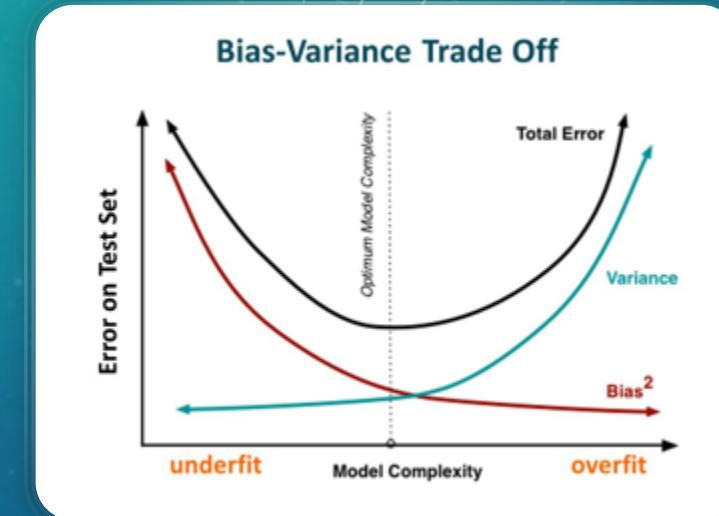
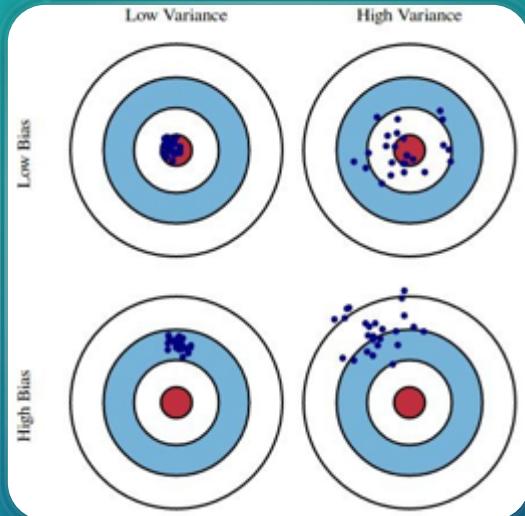
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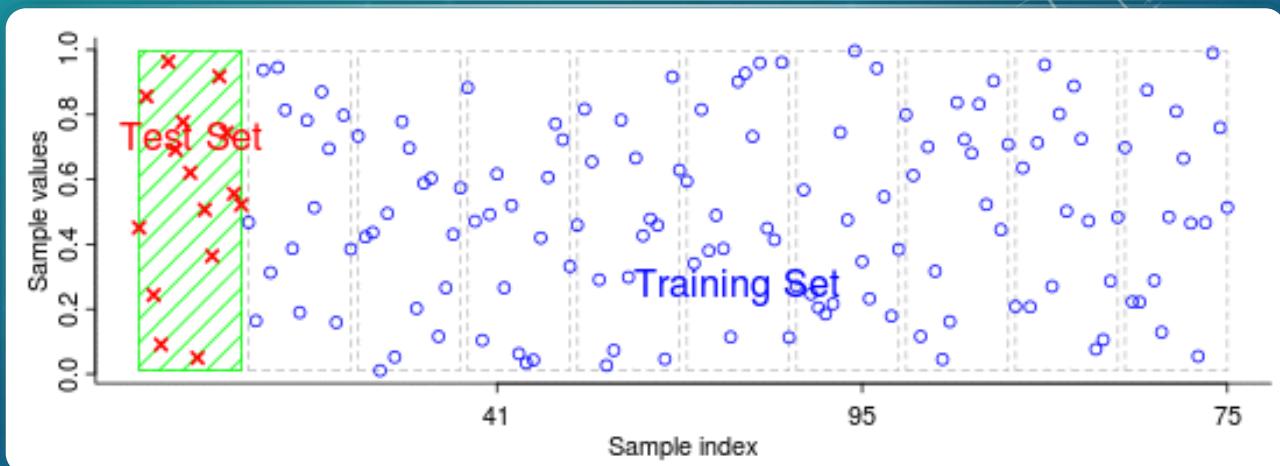
WHY ALL MODELS ARE WRONG?

- Bias-variance trade-off
 - Bias: distance from real value
 - Variance: dispersion around your mean prediction
- Right fit is hard to choose:
 - Underfitting: does not capture pattern
 - Overfitting: will fit data perfectly but do all predictions wrong
- High bias leads to underfitting
- High variance leads to overfitting



HOW CAN I OPTIMIZE THE MODEL?

- Feature engineering
- Hyperparameter tuning (i.e. parameters of the algorithm)
- Resample your data:
 - Cross-validation (k-fold, leave one out, etc.)
 - Bootstrap, bagging, boosting
- Cross validation is often used to fine-tune hyperparameters and feature selection



LOG-TRANSFORMED BALANCES

- Method to transform count tables
- Applies logarithmic transformation on species ratio
 - Reduces heteroscedasticity
 - Infers relationships
 - Clusters those log-ratio using hierarchical clustering
 - Results in a weighted tree of balances
- Weighted log-ratios change between pair of species BUT NOT in the whole dataset
 - Avoids the problem of relative abundances
 - Breaks time-dependence

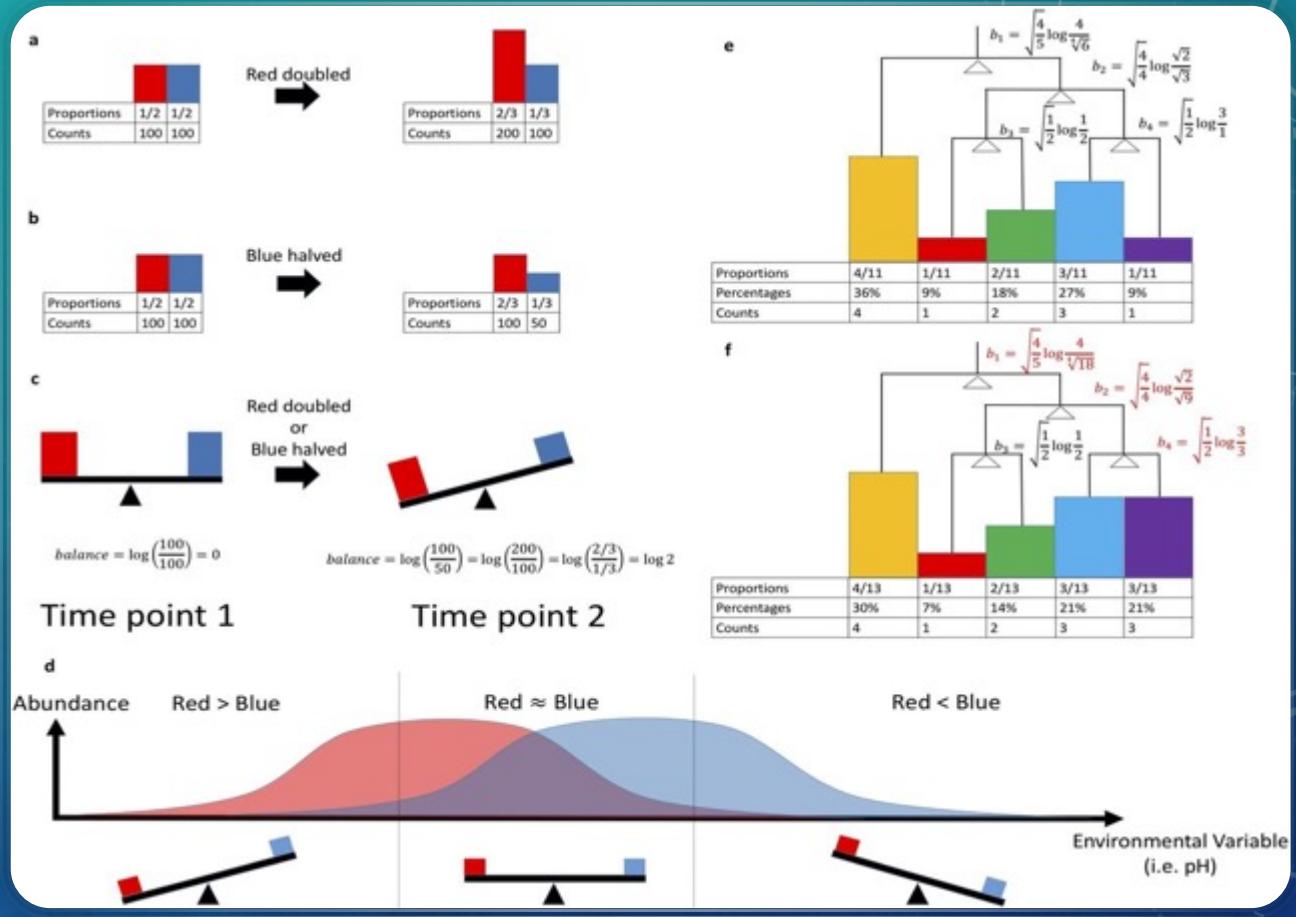
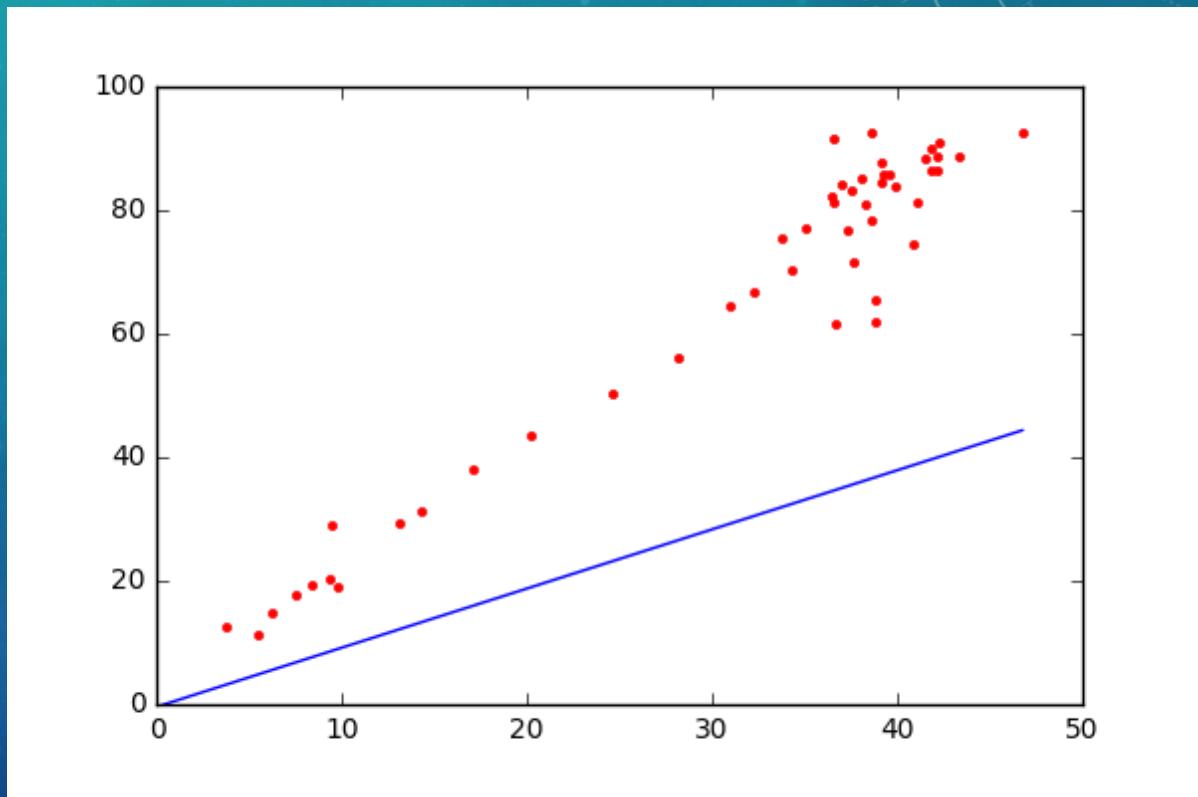


Image from James T. Morton et al. mSystems 2017; 2:e00162-16

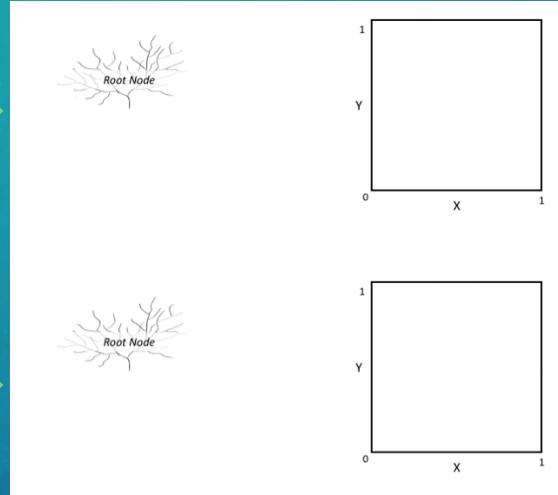
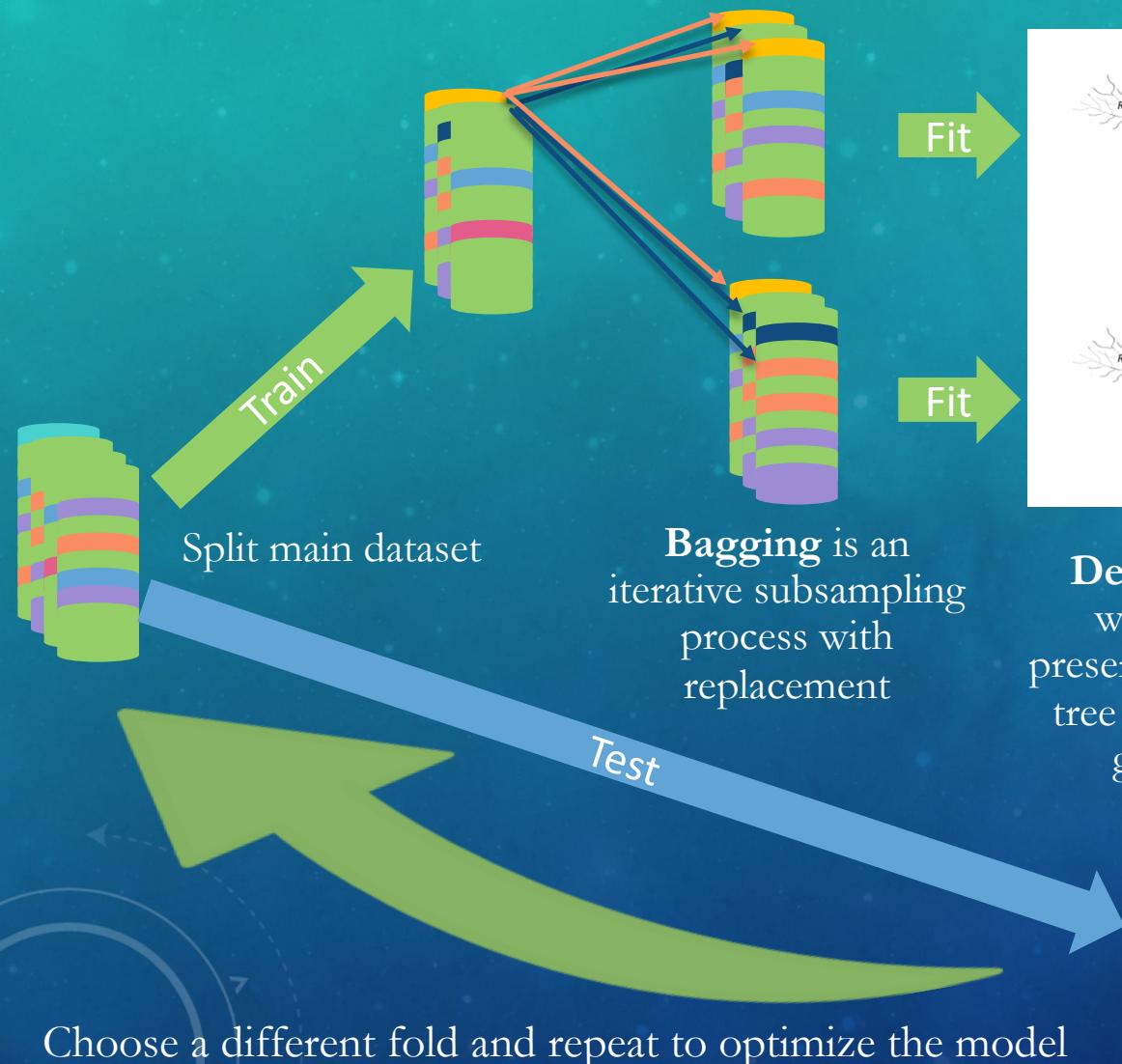
ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES (OLS)

- Finds linear fit to the variables
- Minimizes RMSE
 - Sensitive to magnitude and heteroscedasticity

- In our case equation is
 $\text{balance}_i \sim \text{var}_1 + \text{var}_2 + \text{etc}$
- We use balances to solve heteroscedasticity and magnitude issues
- Results: tells us which balance is significantly correlated with each variables
- Balances must be exported



RANDOM FOREST ANALYSIS



Decision trees find point where splitting the data preserves variance (entropy). A tree is fit on each subdataset generated by bagging



Model evaluated against Test set

- Metrics: Accuracy (classification), RMSE (regression)
- Parameters: #leaves, #trees, #branches, etc

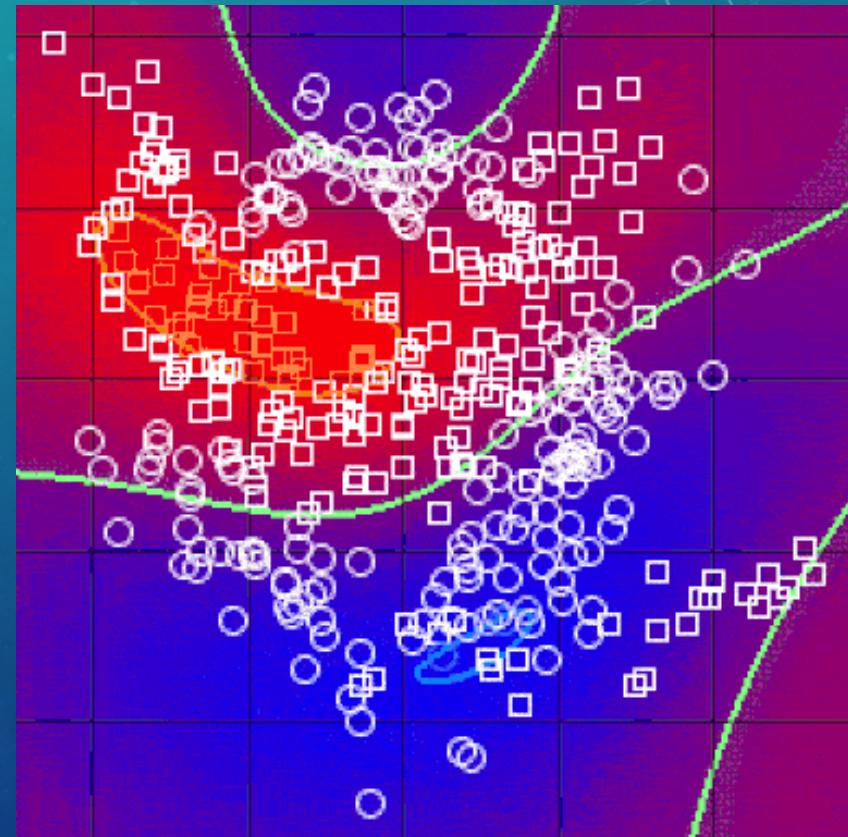
- **Feature importance** is a measure the weight of each feature in the split → this gives us what we want
- In our data, a good “feature engineering” is to collapse the taxa to higher levels
- No data transformation required

Model

Splits (i.e. decision margins) are averaged/voted

OTHER ML ALGORITHMS THAT MIGHT BE USEFUL

- Support Vector Machines: find hyperplanes that separate data into features minimizing the tolerance boundaries
- Logistic regression: the basic of all classification methods (logit function, between 0 and 1)
- K-Nearest Neighbors: classify the new point based on the majority of its closest points
- PCA and LDA for dimensionality reduction
- Ridge and Lasso: two regularization methods for linear regression (discard features to increase AdjR^2)



HOW ARE WE DOING?



A



B



C

CODE

הנִזְקָנָה

故人不以爲子也。故曰：「子」者，子孫也。故曰：「子」者，子孫也。

卷之三

卷之三

וְעַתָּה תִּשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים וְעַתָּה תִּשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים

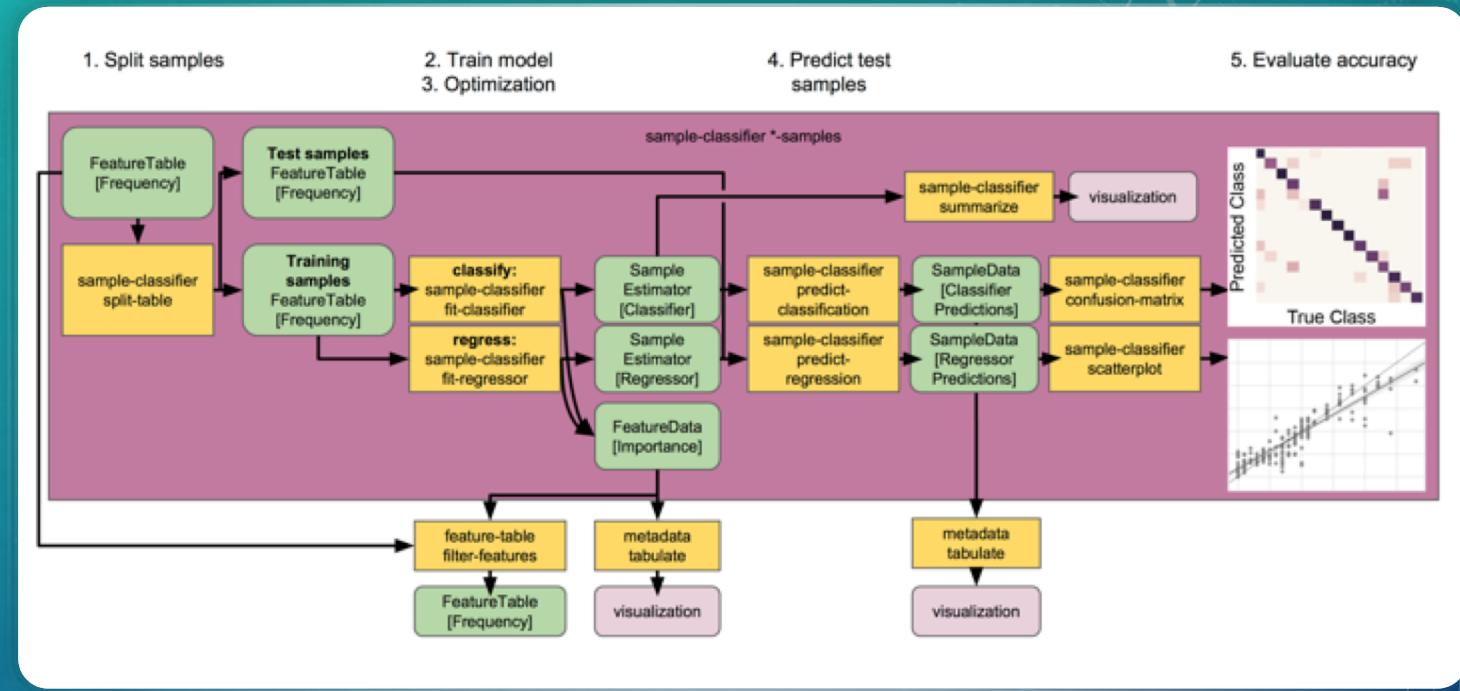
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תְּהִלָּה וְעַמְּדָה בְּבֵית יְהוָה

OTHER RESOURCES



- GUSTA.ME website for multivariate statistics (<https://mb3is.megx.net/gustame>)
- Phyloseq website (<https://joey711.github.io/phyloseq/index.html>)
- Waste Not Want Not paper (<https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003531>)
- Why DADA2 is better than OTU picking (<https://www.nature.com/articles/ismej2017119>)
- Bioconductor workflow (<https://f1000research.com/articles/5-1492/v2>)
- Qiime2 tutorials (<https://docs.qiime2.org/2018.8/tutorials/>)
- Wikipedia Confusion Matrix (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion_matrix)
- Introduction to statistical learning book (<http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~gareth/ISL/>) and mooc (<https://lagunita.stanford.edu/courses/HumanitiesSciences/StatLearning/Winter2016/about>)
- Machine Learning A to Z™ mooc (<https://www.udemy.com/share/100034BUYcc1ZRR34=/>)