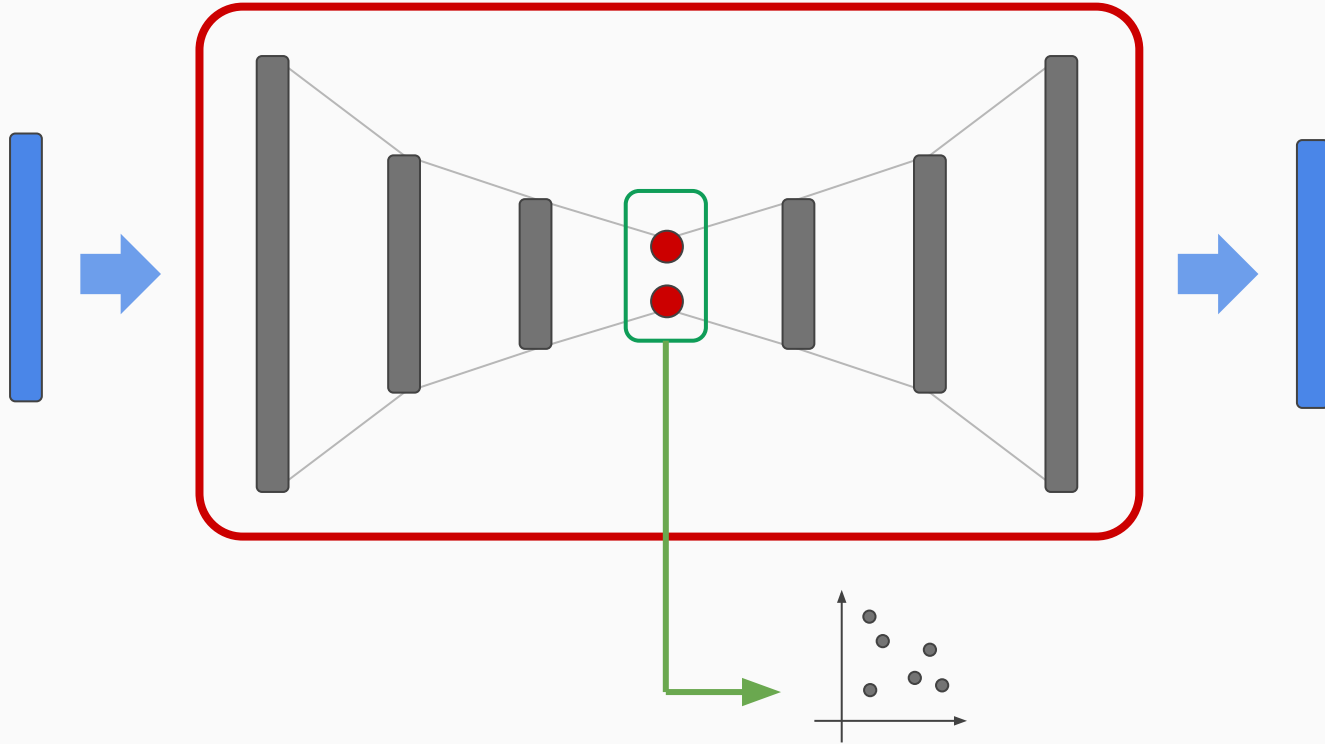


# Progress Report

Kuei-Yueh (Clint) Ko

# Idea of autoencoder

## Autoencoder



# Preprocess Data

(exact same procedures as approximating UMAP using NN)

```
[0] AMJ_5L_Costim.txt  
[1] B6901GFJ-08_Costim.txt  
[2] AMJ_5L_CMV_pp65.txt  
[3] B6901GFJ-08_CMV_pp65.txt  
[4] AMJ_5L_SEB.txt  
[5] B6901GFJ-08_SEB.txt
```



**Standardization**



**Sub sample  $10^4$  events / cells  
twice for each sample  
=> 12 sub samples**



**Get one sub sample for each group**



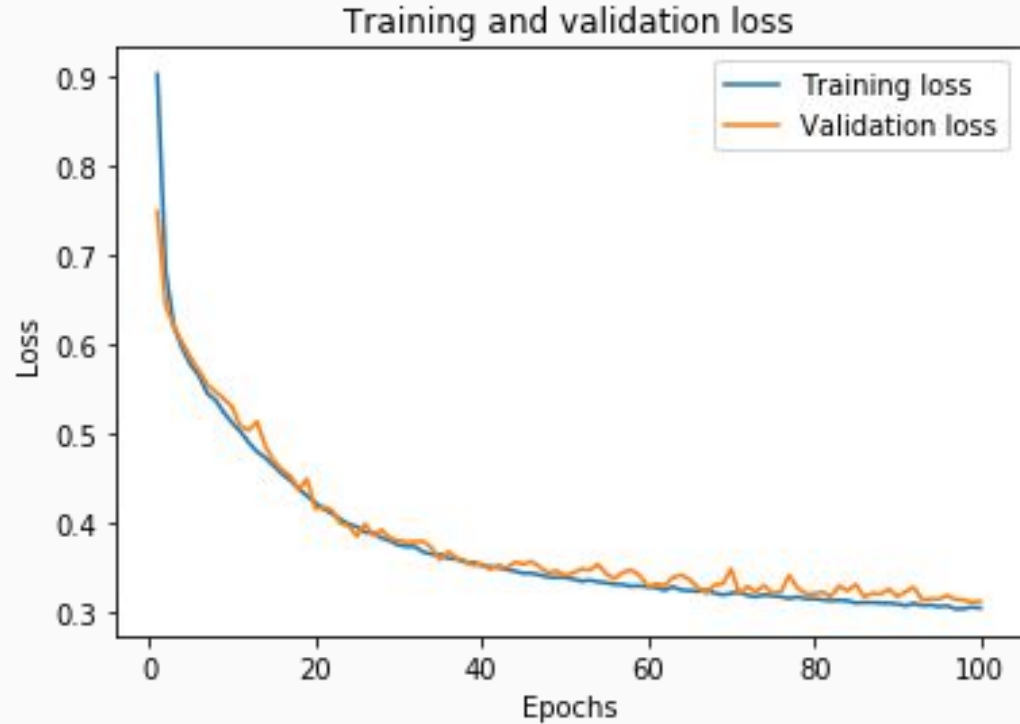
**Split to train (90%) and test (10%)  
dataset**

# Structure of the autoencoder I used

```
# InputLayer (None, 14) <--
#         Dense (None, 128)
#         Dense (None, 64)
#         Dense (None, 32)
#         Dense (None, 16)
#         Dense (None, 2) <--
#         Dense (None, 16)
#         Dense (None, 32)
#         Dense (None, 64)
#         Dense (None, 128)
# OutputLayer (None, 14) <--
```

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(128, input_shape=(14,), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(2, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(14))
model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer='rmsprop', metrics=['mse'])
```

# Training: Loss over Epochs



# Set up the Encoder

```
model.input
```

```
<tf.Tensor 'dense_42_input:0' shape=(?, 14) dtype=float32>
```

```
model.layers
```

```
[<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9ba405ab70>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9ba405aa58>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9bcc225f98>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9bd22a6ac8>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9bcc21ba90>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9bcc206c88>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9ba413f668>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9bc407bc88>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9b9443d2e8>,  
<keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7f9b94458908>]
```

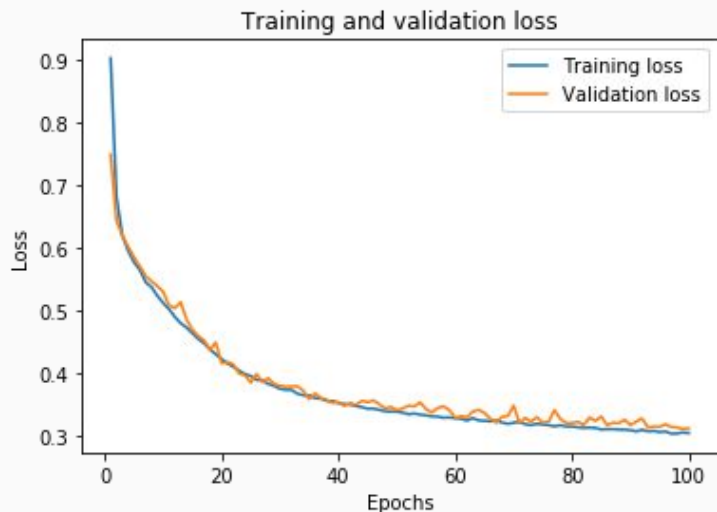
```
model.layers[4].output
```

```
<tf.Tensor 'dense_46/Relu:0' shape=(?, 2) dtype=float32>
```

## Set up the Encoder

```
XX = model.input  
YY = model.layers[4].output  
F = K.function([XX], [YY])  
encoder = lambda X: F([X])[0]
```

# Run Encoder on Train and Test



```
encoded_out_train = encoder(X_train)
```

```
encoded_out_test = encoder(X_test)
```

```
print(encoded_out_train.shape)
```

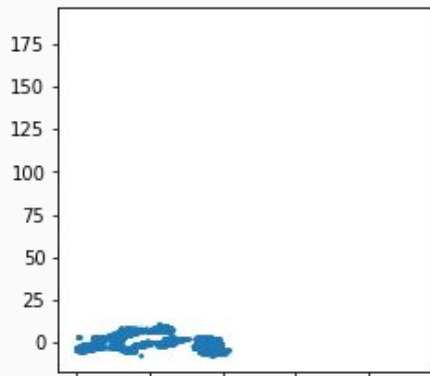
```
print(encoded_out_test.shape)
```

```
(27000, 2)
```

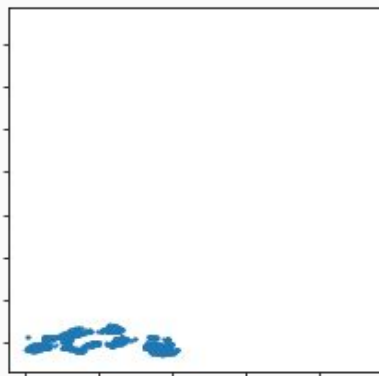
```
(3000, 2)
```

# Visualize the “Encoded” Train and Test

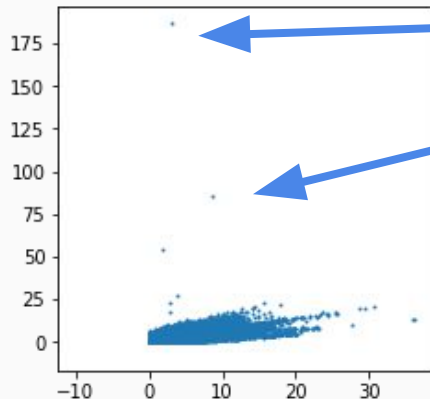
UMAP (Train)



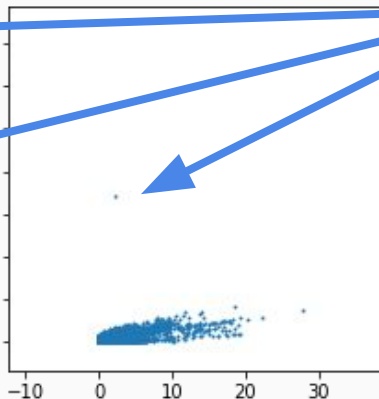
UMAP (Test)



Encoder (Train)



Encoder (Test)



There are some points  
with extreme values

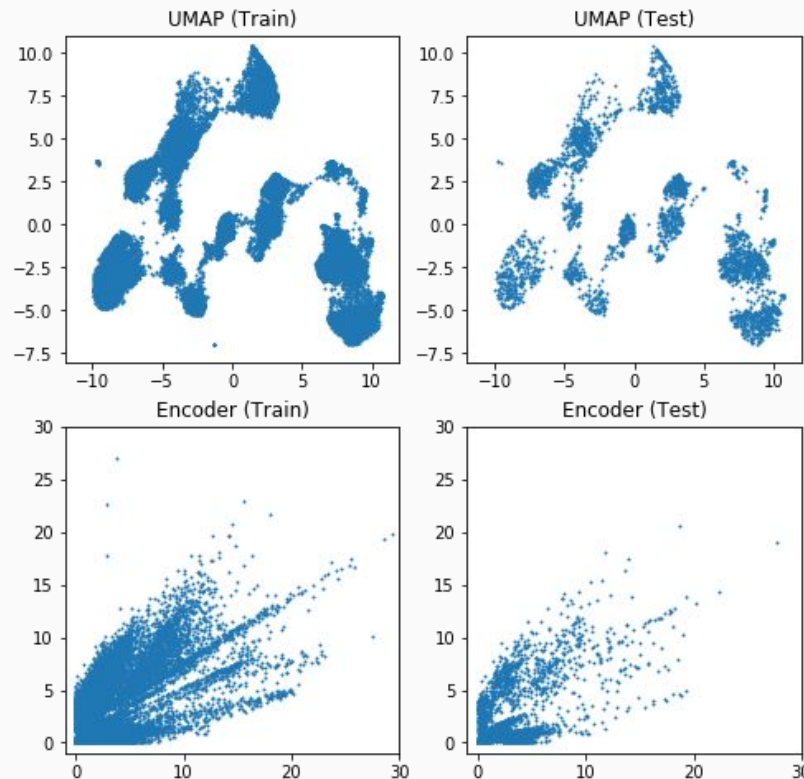


# Visualize the “Encoded” Train and Test

## Note:

Here I zoom in to where the most points are

The train and test are mixture of Costim, CMV, and SEB dataset



UMAP

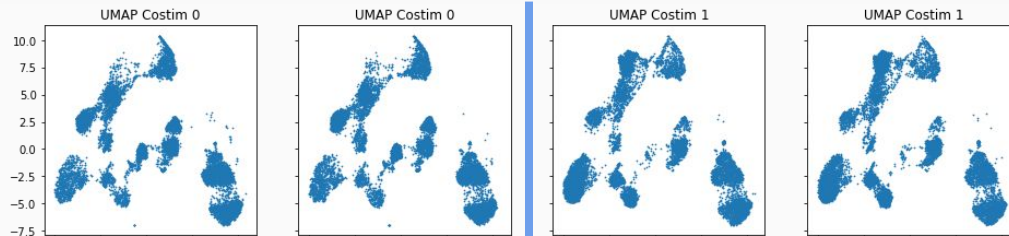
Autoencoder

Train (90%)

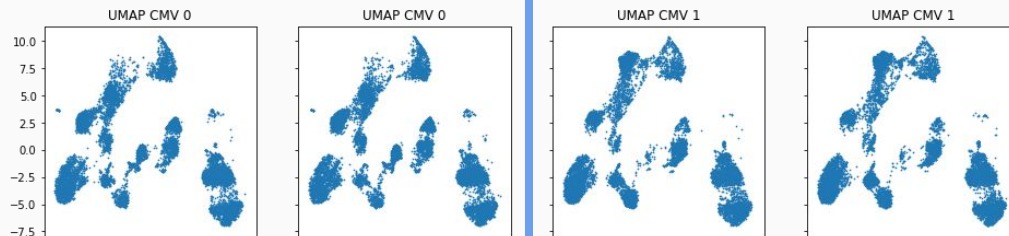
Test (10%)

# Apply the Encoder function to other sub samples and compare with UMAP

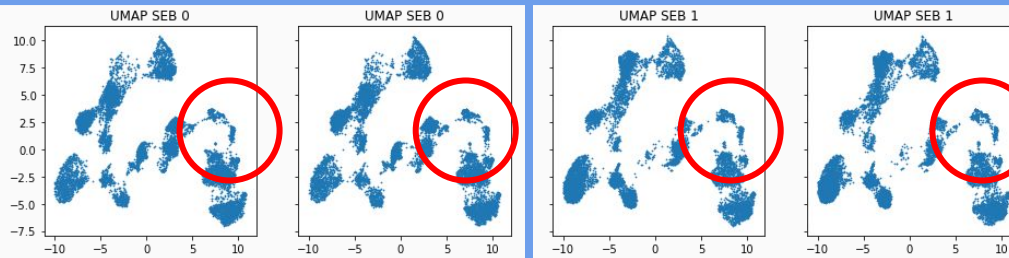
Costim



CMV



SEB

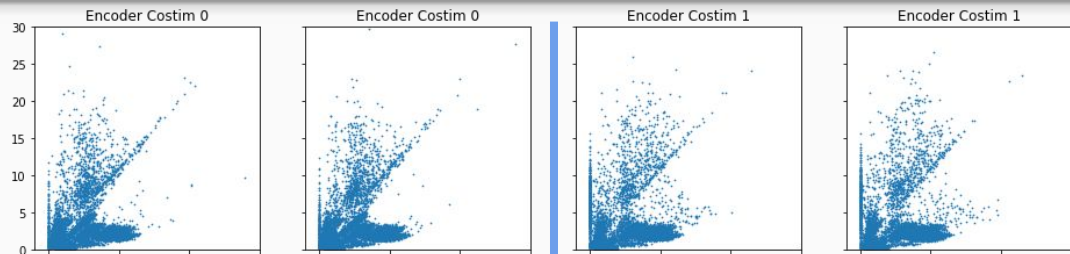


Sample 1

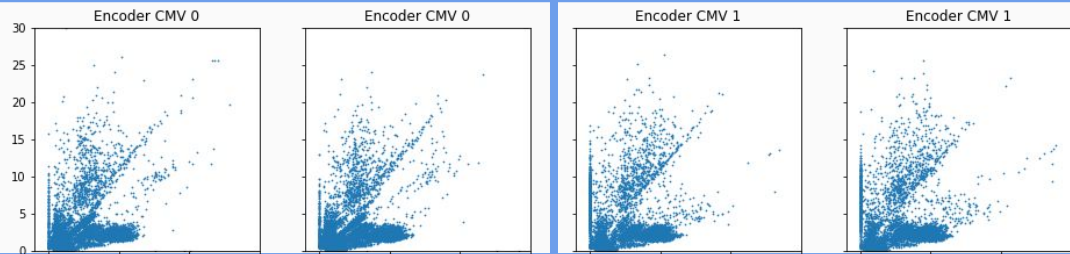
Sample 2

# Apply the Encoder function to other sub samples and compare with UMAP

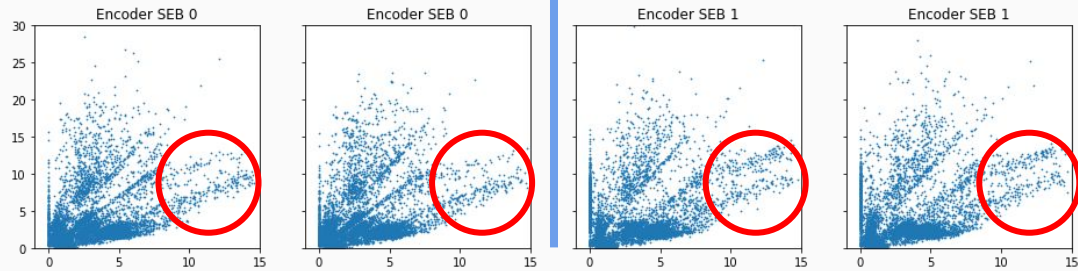
Costim



CMV



SEB



Sample 1

Sample 2