



Feature Selection in Machine Learning for BioMedical Data

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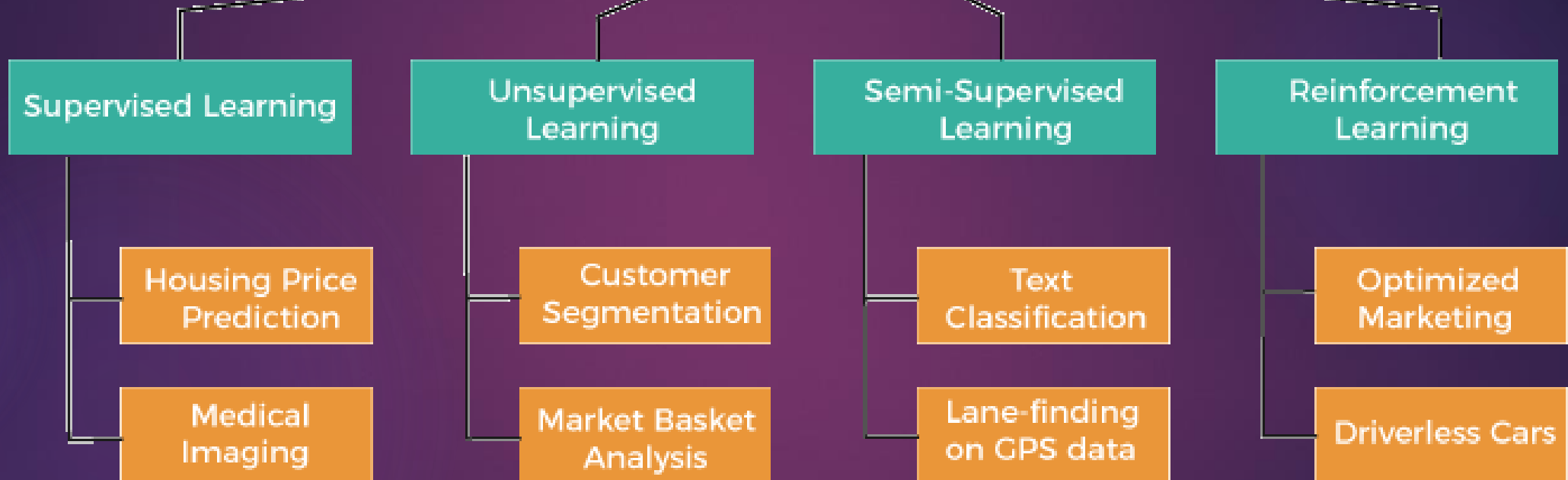
Content of Lecture 1

1. Introduction to Feature Selection
2. Filter method
3. Wrapper methods
4. Embedded method



Introduction to Feature Selection

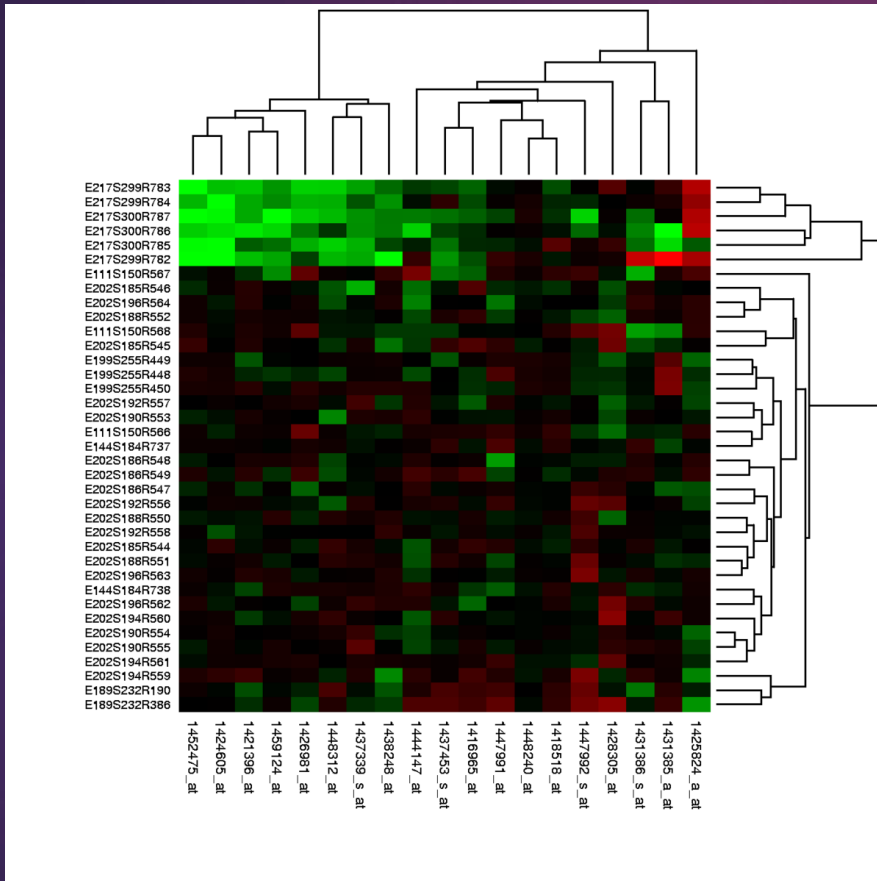
Machine Learning Types



Supervise Learning: regression or classification

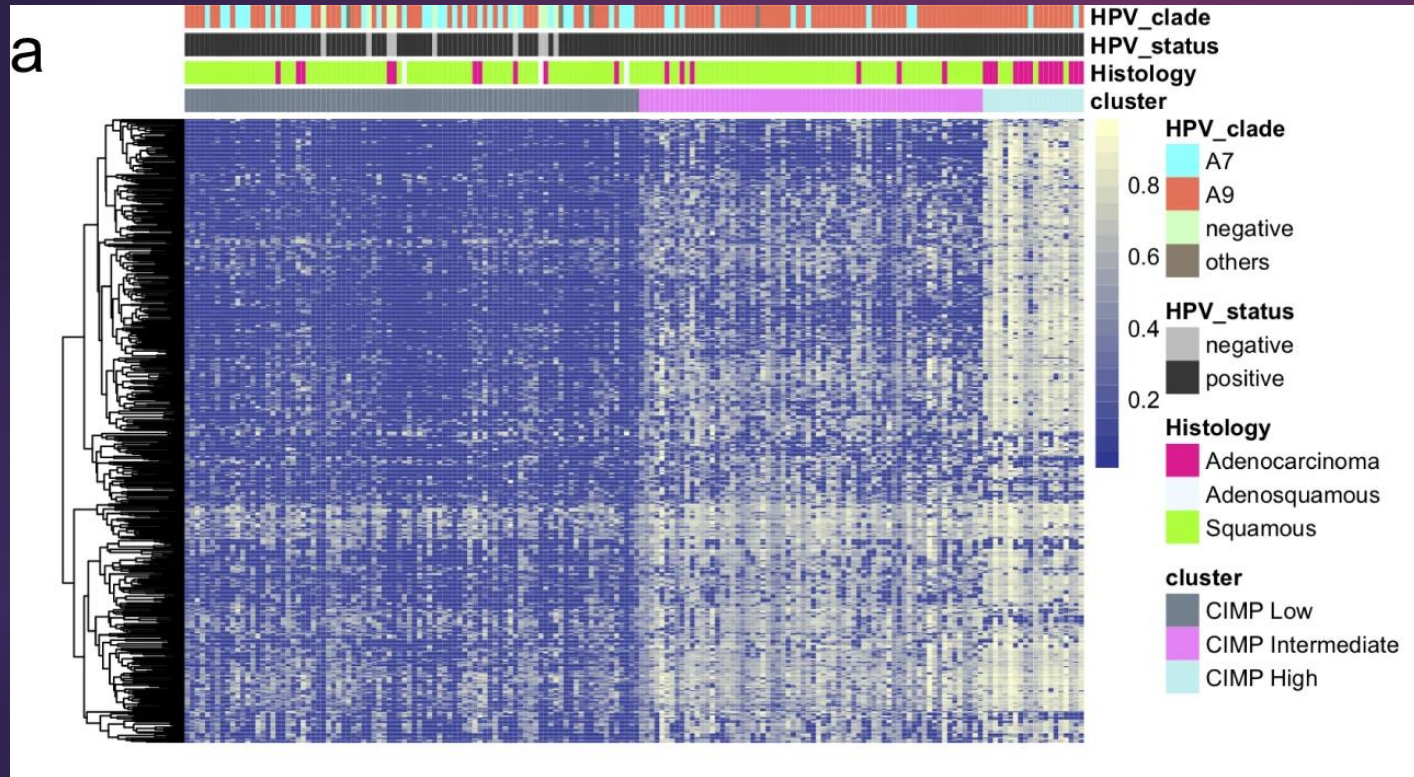
$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{Y}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{X}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_p \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

BioMedical data: gene expression with $p \gg n$



n = number of samples 6, 10, 100, 1k
 P = number of genes 20k

BioMedical data: DNA methylation ($p \gg n$)



n = number of samples 6, 10, 100, 1k
 P = number of CpG 28M

What is feature/variable selection?

- Find the features (variables/columns) in X which are important for predicting, and remove the features that are not
- Give:

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{Y}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{X}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_p \end{bmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

Bias	Age	Height	Hours of sleep
1	21	170.82	6
1	19	208.78	10
1	22	158.57	10
1	23	194.08	8
1	19	151.22	7
...
1	24	190.41	8
1	24	172.04	6
1	23	159.80	10
1	19	178.16	9
1	18	194.08	11

→

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

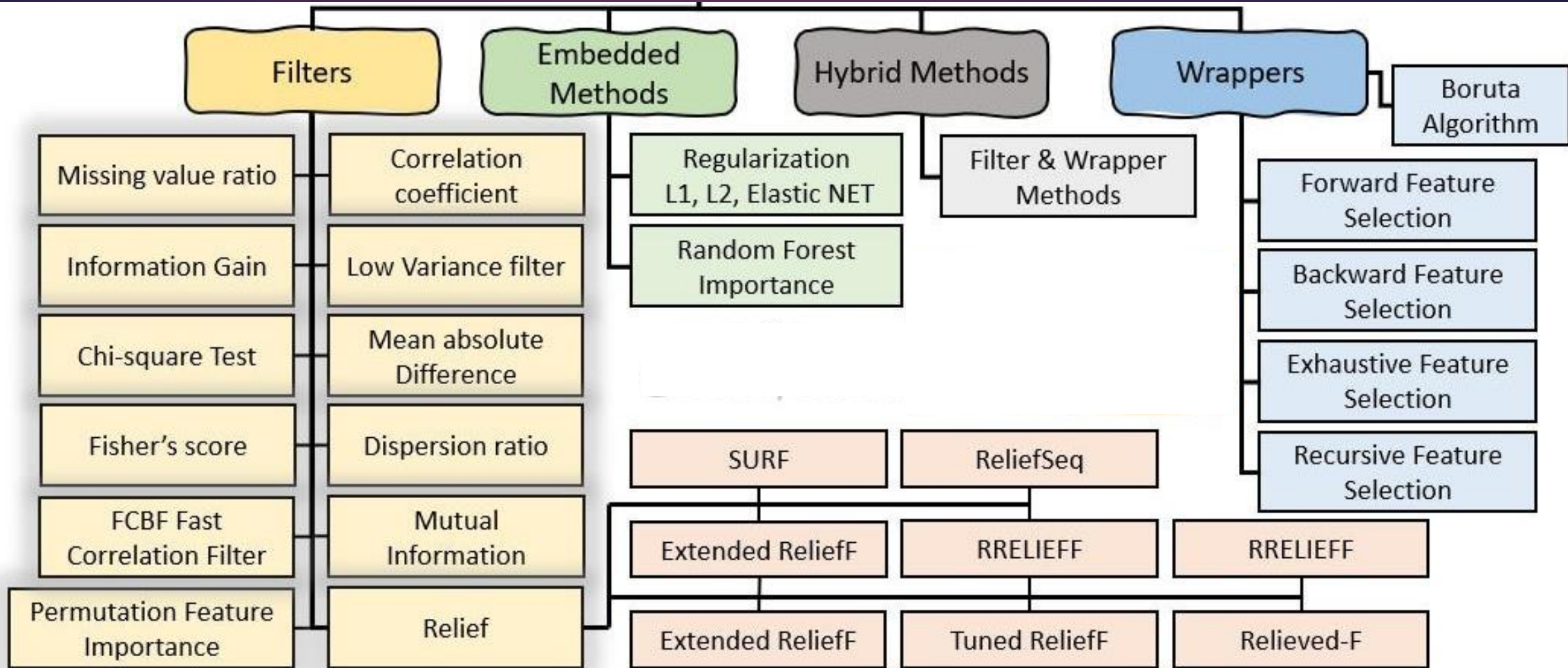
- Find the columns in X which are important for predicting y

Why feature selection?

- ▶ Interpretability: Models are more interpretable with fewer features. If you get the same performance with 10 features instead of 500 features, why not use the model with smaller number of features?
- ▶ Computation: Models fit/predict faster with fewer columns.
- ▶ Data collection: What type of new data should I collect? It may be cheaper to collect fewer columns.
- ▶ Fundamental tradeoff: Can I reduce overfitting by removing useless features?
- ▶ Feature selection can often result in better performing (less overfit), easier to understand, and faster model.

How do we carry out feature selection?

Supervised Feature Selection

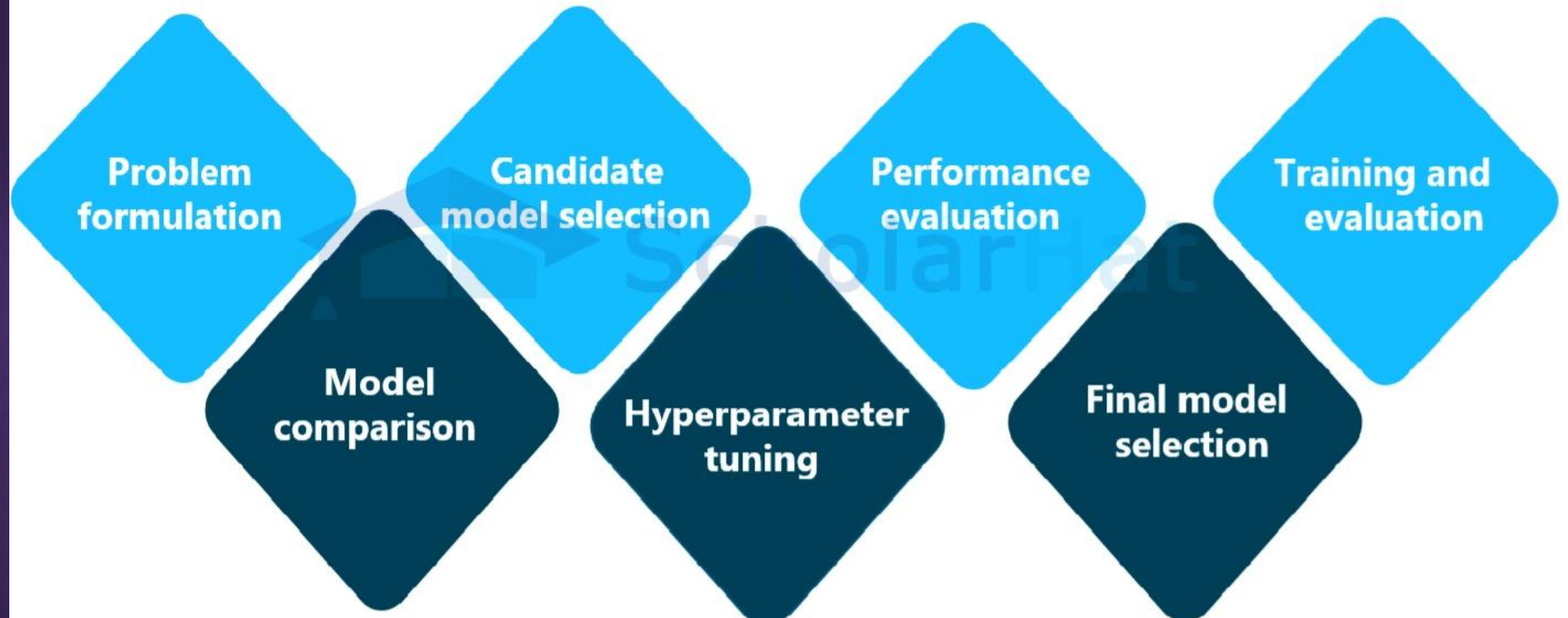


Model Selection vs Feature Selection

- ▶ Feature Selection is a part of Model Selection

Model selection: steps

Model Selection Process



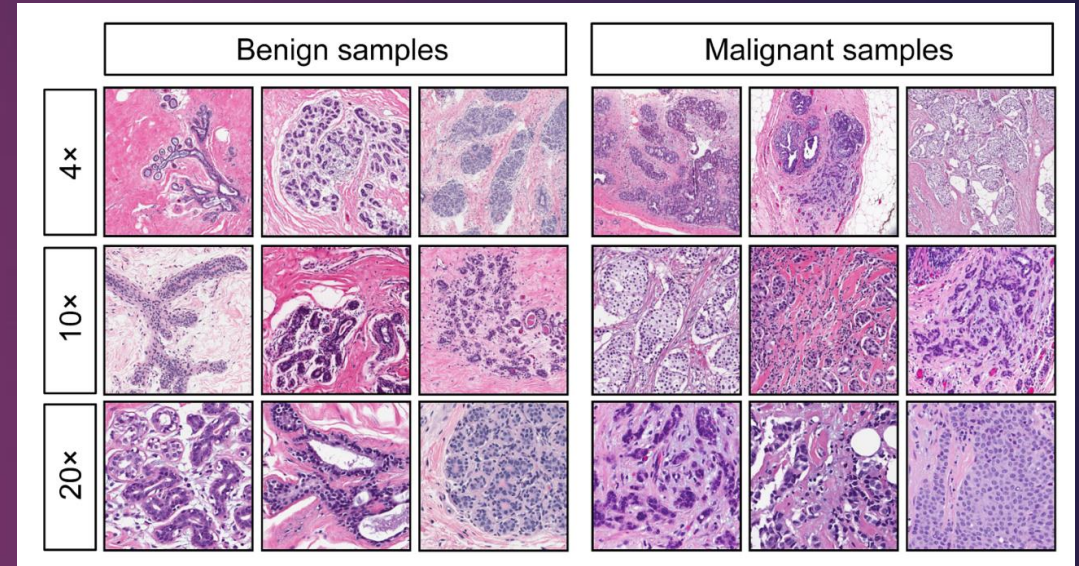
Model selection: steps

Stage 1: Selecting the regression model forms

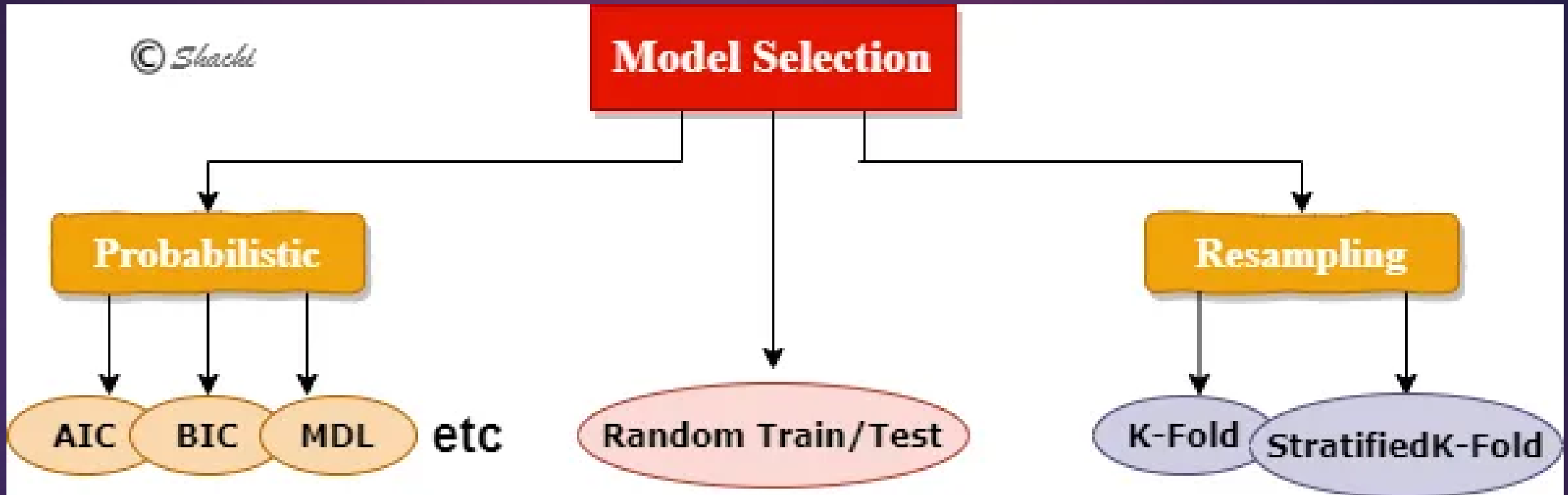
Stage 2: Selecting the regression model and the independent variables

Stage 3: Fitting the model

Stage 4: Examining or validation of the applied model

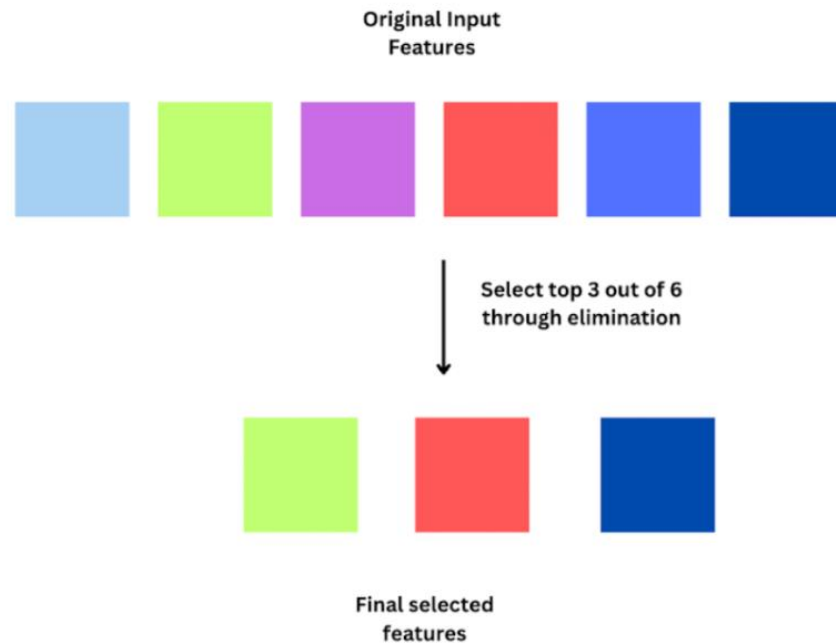


Model selection: methods

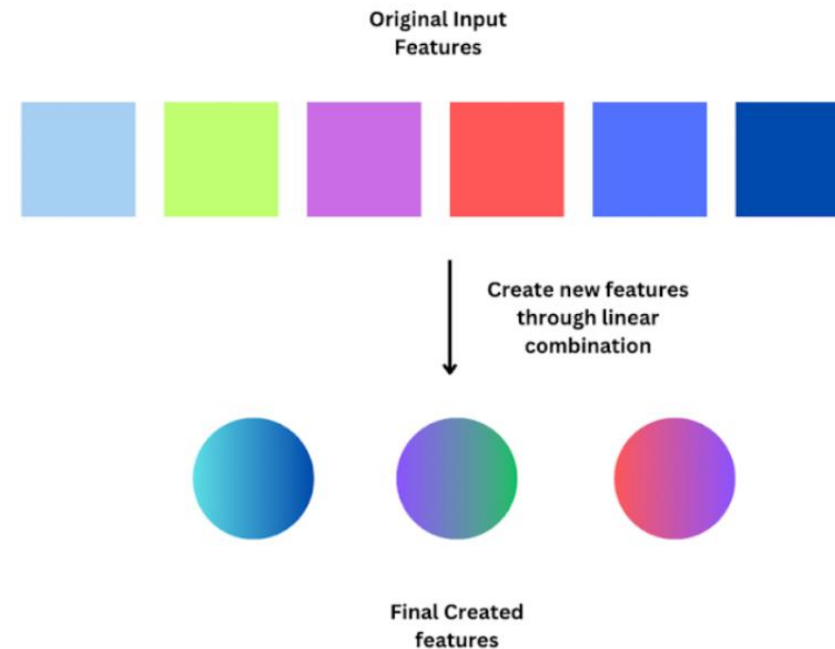


Feature Selection vs Feature Extraction/Engineering

Feature Selection



Feature Extraction





Xin chân thành cảm ơn!

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