

# KSBI-BIML 2026

Bioinformatics & Machine Learning(BIML)  
Workshop for Life Scientists

생명정보학 & 머신러닝 워크샵(온라인)



## Introduction to artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning

정성원 \_ 가천대의과대학교



**KSBI**  
KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
BIOINFORMATICS

| 한국생명정보학회



본 강의 자료는 한국생명정보학회가 주관하는 BIML 2026 워크샵을 목적으로 제작된 것으로 해당 목적 이외의 다른 용도로 사용할 수 없음을 분명하게 알립니다.

이를 다른 사람과 공유하거나 복제, 배포, 전송할 수 없으며 만약 이러한 사항을 위반할 경우 발생하는 **모든 법적 책임은 행위자 본인에게 있음**을 알립니다.

# KSBI-BIML 2026

## Bioinformatics & Machine Learning (BIML) Workshop for Life Scientists

한국생명정보학회가 주최하는 BIML-2026 동계 Bioinformatics & Machine Learning 교육 워크숍에 여러분을 초대합니다.

BIML 워크숍은 생명정보학 연구자들이 최신 AI바이오 분야의 인공지능 기반 분석 기술과 바이오 데이터 분석 기법을 이론과 실습을 통해 체계적으로 배울 수 있는 전문 교육 프로그램입니다. 2015년에 시작된 BIML 워크숍은 올해로 12년 차를 맞이하며, 국내 생명정보학 분야의 최초이자 최고 수준의 교육 프로그램으로 자리 잡았습니다. 이번 워크숍은 크게 인공지능바이오(AI바이오) 분야와 디지털바이오 분야, 두 분야로 구성됩니다.

AI바이오 분야에서는 생명정보 분석에 폭넓게 응용되고 있는 다양한 인공지능 기반 자료 모델링 기법을 다룰 예정입니다. 특히, 인공지능 심층학습을 활용한 단백질 구조 예측, 유전체 분석, 신약 개발에 대한 이론 및 실습 강의를 진행됩니다.

또한 디지털바이오 분야에서는 단일세포오믹스, 공간오믹스, 멀티오믹스, 메타오믹스에 대한 강의도 마련되어 있어, 연구자들의 분석 역량 강화에 실질적인 도움을 줄 것으로 기대됩니다.

또한 2024년부터 추가된 의료정보 자료 분석을 다루는 강의를 올해도 지속해서 운영하고자 합니다. 이는 최근 의료정보 자료 분석에 관한 연구 수요 증가를 반영한 것으로, 관련 연구를 수행하는 의과학자 및 의료정보 연구자들에게 유용한 지침을 제공할 것입니다.

또한, 올해도 생명정보학 기술의 다양화에 발맞춰 온라인 강좌를 대폭 확대했습니다. 올해는 무료 강좌 10개를 포함한 총 40개 이상의 강좌가 개설되며, 연구 주제에 맞는 강좌 추천과 강연료 할인 혜택도 제공합니다.

BIML-2026는 국내 주요 연구 중심 대학의 전임 교수 및 각 분야 최고 전문가들의 강의로 구성되어 있으며, 기초 이론부터 최신 연구 동향까지 아우르는 심도 있는 교육의 장이 될 것으로 확신합니다.

여러분의 많은 관심과 참여를 기대합니다!

2026년 2월

한국생명정보학회장 류 성 호

# Introduction to artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning

본 강의는 다양한 분야에서 이용되는 데이터 기반 인공지능 학습의 근간을 이루는 기계학습의 개념, 최근 널리 사용되는 deep learning 및 생물정보학에의 응용에 대한 소개를 중심으로 하는 입문 과정이다. 인공지능에 대한 개념 및 핵심 기초 이론을 다루어 널리 사용되는 기계학습 알고리즘의 특성을 이해하는 능력을 기르고 향후 그에 맞는 응용을 할 수 있는 기초 역량을 기르는 데 목표를 둔다. 이를 위하여 본 강의의 구성은 인공지능 기술의 핵심을 이루는 패턴 인식/식별 관점에서의 기계학습에 대한 소개, 그리고 다양한 패턴인식 기법의 기초가 되는 regression 기법 및 그 연장선에 있는 deep learning 을 포함한 신경망 모델에 대한 소개로 이루어지며, classification 문제의 특성 및 그에 대한 접근 방법을 언급한다. 또한 이러한 기계학습 및 신경망/딥러닝 기법을 이용한 생물정보학 연구 유형에 대하여 소개한다.

강의는 다음의 내용을 포함한다:

- Machine learning 의 개념
- Regression analysis
- The concept of classification and its evaluation
- Neural networks and deep learning
- Application of ML/NN/DL to Bioinformatics

\* 참고강의교재:

패턴 인식에 대한 체계적인 학습에 도움이 되는 reference: "Pattern Classification, second edition", Duda, Hart, and Stork, Wiley-Interscience, 2000

\* 교육생준비물: 별도 준비물 없음

\* 강의 난이도: 초급

\* 강의: 정성원 교수 (가천대학교 의예과 유전체외과학전공)

## Curriculum Vitae

**Speaker Name: Sungwon Jung, Ph.D.**



### ► Personal Info

Name Sungwon Jung  
Title Associate Professor  
Affiliation Gachon University College of Medicine

### ► Contact Information

Address 38-13 Dokjeom-ro 3beon-gil, Namdong-gu, Incheon 21565  
Email sjung@gachon.ac.kr

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### Research Interest

Pathway analysis, Systems biology, Machine learning

### Educational Experience

1998 B.S. in Computer Science, KAIST, Republic of Korea  
2000 M.S. in Computer Science, KAIST, Republic of Korea  
2007 Ph.D. in Computer Science, KAIST, Republic of Korea

### Professional Experience

2007-2008 Post Doctoral Research Associate, IBM-KAIST Bio-Computing Research Center, KAIST  
2008-2013 Post Doctoral Fellow, Translational Genomics Research Institute, USA  
2013-2015 Principal Scientist, Samsung Genome Institute, Samsung Medical Center  
2015- Assistant/Associate Professor, Department of Genome Medicine and Science, Gachon University College of Medicine

### Selected Publications (5 maximum)

1. Jongmin Lee, Sangtae Choi, Donghae Jung, YunJae Jung, Jung Ho Kim, Sungwon Jung and Won-Suk Lee, "Mutational Characterization of Colorectal Cancer from Korean Patients with Targeted Sequencing", *Journal of Cancer* 12(24):7300-7310, 2021
2. Collins et al., "Direct Measurement of ATP7B Peptides Is Highly Effective in the Diagnosis of Wilson Disease" *Gastroenterology*, 160(7):2367-2382, 2021.
3. Lee et al., "Identifying metastasis-initiating miRNA-target regulations of colorectal cancer from expressional changes in primary tumors", *Scientific Reports* 10:14919, 2020
4. Sungwon Jung, "KEDDY: a knowledge-based statistical gene set test method to detect differential functional protein-protein interactions", *Bioinformatics* 35(4):619-627, 2019
5. Sungwon Jung, "Implications of publicly available genomic data resources in searching for therapeutic targets of obesity and type 2 diabetes", *Experimental & Molecular Medicine* 50:43, 2018

# KSBi-BIML 2024

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence,  
Machine Learning, and Deep Learning

정성원 (가천대학교 의예과 유전체외과학전공)

## 강의 개요

- ◆ 인공지능의 근간을 이루는 기계학습에 대한 소개
- ◆ 기계학습 기초 이론
  - Regression
  - Classification evaluation
  - Neural network & Deep learning
  - Application of ML/NN/DL to Bioinformatics

# Machine Learning 소개

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## Machine Learning 이란?

특정 작업을 잘 할 수  
있도록 사례 데이터를  
이용하여 컴퓨터를  
학습시키는 것

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# 넷플릭스의 개인화된 콘텐츠 추천

본인 취향의 콘텐츠들을 고르면,

해당 콘텐츠를 참고해서 취향에 맞는 콘텐츠 추천

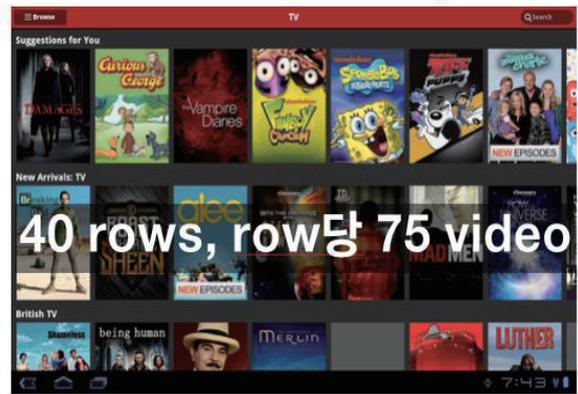
이후 사용 패턴에 따라 추천 업데이트

- 시청 기록, 콘텐츠 평가 결과 등
- 유사 취향 타 회원의 선호 정보 참고
- 장르, 카테고리, 배우, 출시연도 참고
- 하루 중 시청 시간대
- 시청시 사용하는 디바이스
- 시청 시간
- ...

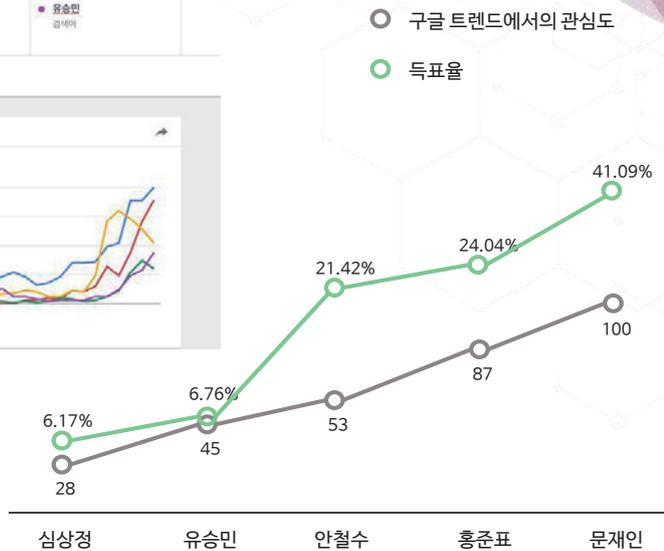
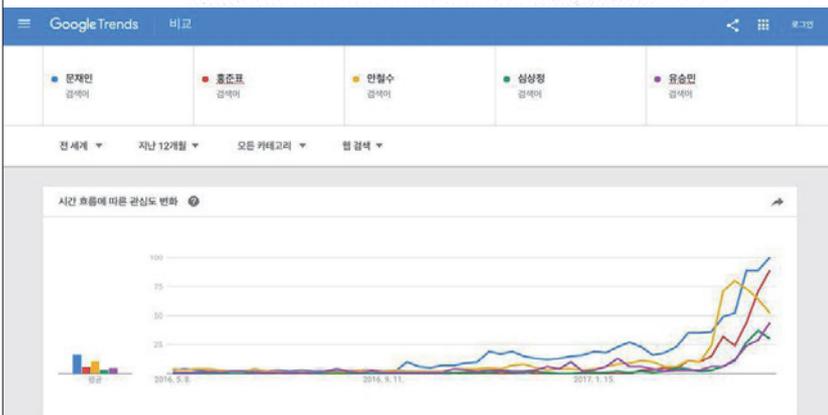


개인화 랭킹

각각 다른 랭킹의 마켓



## 2017년 대통령선거 직전. 주요 후보들의 구글 트렌드 검색 결과



## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Early artificial intelligence stirs excitement.



## MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning begins to flourish.



## DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning breakthroughs drive AI boom.



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

Source: <https://goo.gl/gz7EZT>

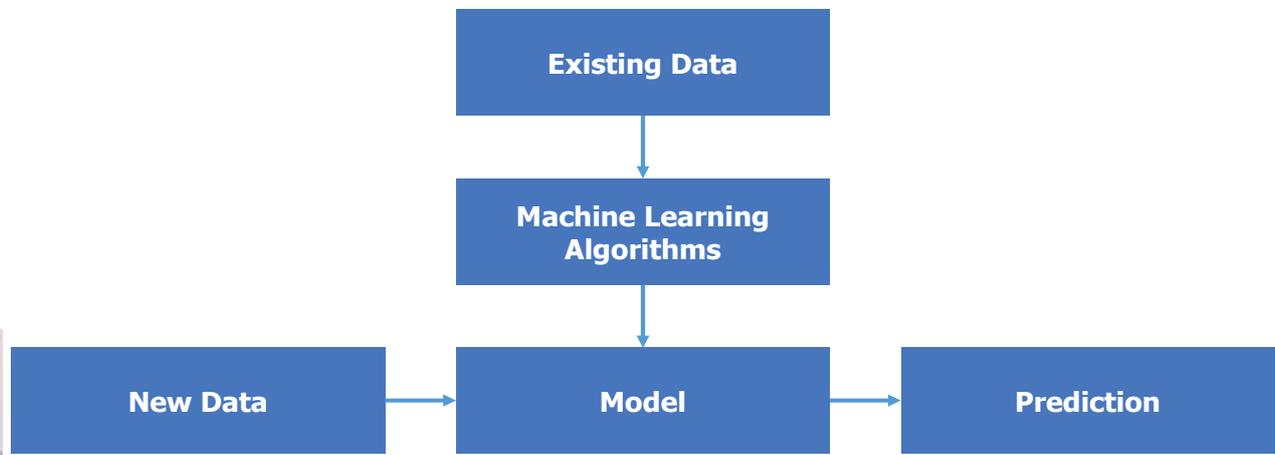
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## Machine Learning 기본 개념이 필요한 이유

- ◆ Deep learning 은 마법의 탄환이 아님
  - 여러 machine learning 기법 중 하나일 뿐
  - 장점과 단점이 있음
- ◆ Artificial intelligence - Machine learning 을 제대로 사용하는 길
  - I. 풀고자 하는 문제의 특성을 이해한다.
  - II. 풀고자 하는 문제에 입력이 되는 데이터에는 무엇이 있는지 파악한다.
  - III. 데이터의 특성과 양을 파악한다.
  - IV. 여기에 적합한 기법을 사용한다.
- ◆ Machine learning 에 있는 다양한 기법들의 이론적 배경, 특징을 이해하고 있을 때 효율적인 문제 해결이 가능

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## 일반적인 Machine Learning 과정



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## Model, Algorithms

### ◆ Model

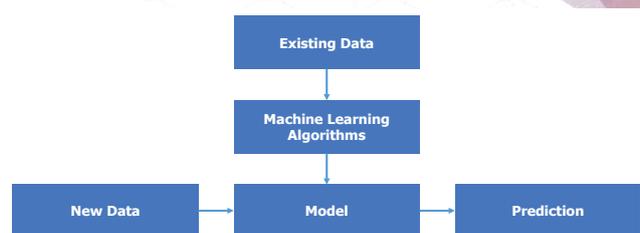
예측을 위한 수학 공식, 함수 등

1차 방정식, 확률분포, condition rule, ...

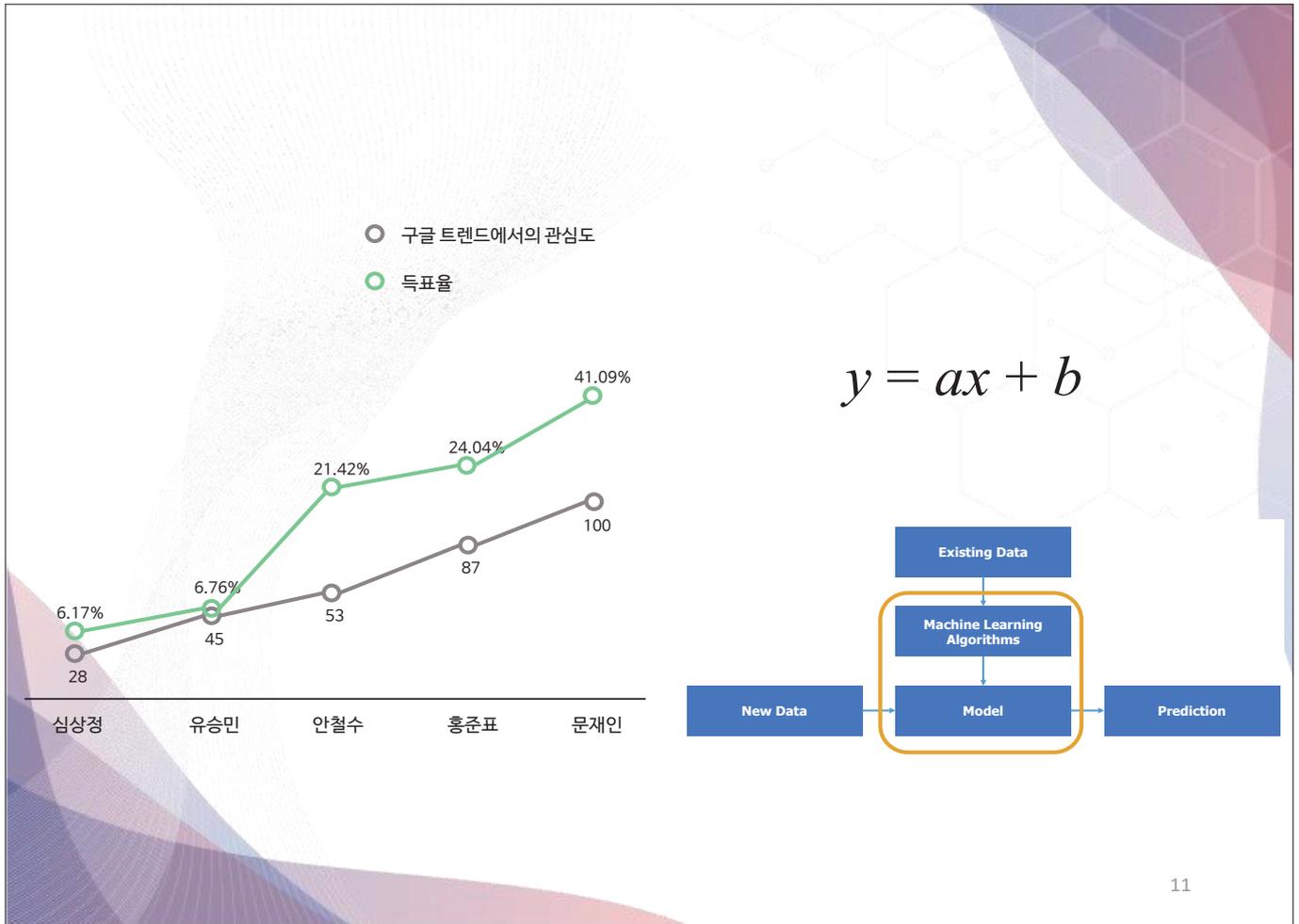
### ◆ Algorithms

어떠한 문제를 풀기 위한 체계

Model 을 생성하기 위한 (데이터 학습) 과정에 대한 description



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## Machine Learning의 가장 기본이 되는 것

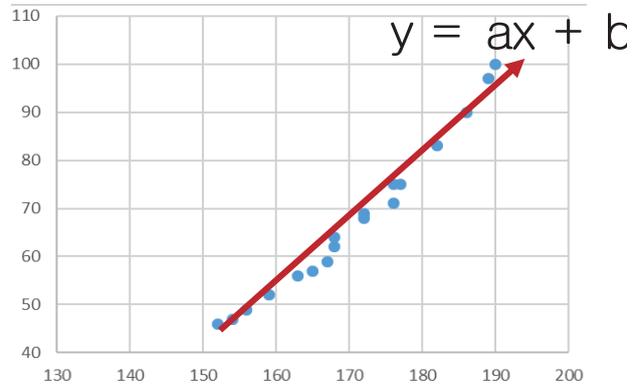
- ◆ 데이터의 패턴을 반영하는 선(직선/곡선) 혹은 모델을 찾아내기  
Pattern recognition
- ◆ 서로 다른 데이터 그룹을 구분할 수 있는 선(직선/곡선) 혹은 모델을 찾아내기  
Pattern classification

그렇다면 어떤 선 혹은 모델을 데이터로부터 어떻게 찾아내야 하는가?

## Regression – 회귀, 추세선을 찾는 것

Height	Weight	Height	Weight
152	46	172	69
154	47	172	68
156	49	176	71
159	52	176	75
163	56	177	75
165	57	182	83
167	59	186	90
168	64	189	97
168	62	190	100

Data source: <http://goo.gl/gDscUQ>

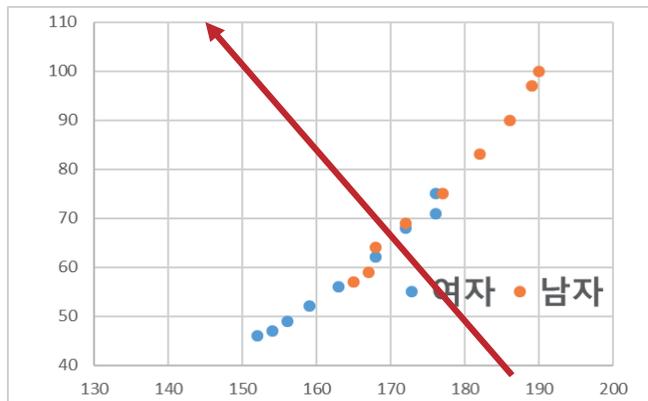


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## Classification – 분류, 데이터를 패턴에 따라 나누는 것

- ◆ 기존 데이터를 바탕으로 데이터를 서로 다른 군으로 나누어 보기

Sex	Height	Weight	Sex	Height	Weight
여자	152	46	남자	172	69
여자	154	47	여자	172	68
여자	156	49	여자	176	71
여자	159	52	여자	176	75
여자	163	56	남자	177	75
남자	165	57	남자	182	83
남자	167	59	남자	186	90
남자	168	64	남자	189	97
여자	168	62	남자	190	100

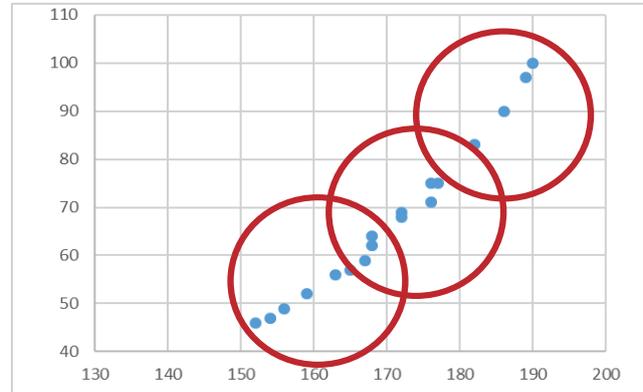


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## Clustering - 군집, 데이터를 모으는 것

- ◆ 데이터 사이의 유사도/거리에 기반하여 비슷한 데이터끼리 군집화

Sex	Height	Weight	Sex	Height	Weight
여자	152	46	남자	172	69
여자	154	47	여자	172	68
여자	156	49	여자	176	71
여자	159	52	여자	176	75
여자	163	56	남자	177	75
남자	165	57	남자	182	83
남자	167	59	남자	186	90
남자	168	64	남자	189	97
여자	168	62	남자	190	100



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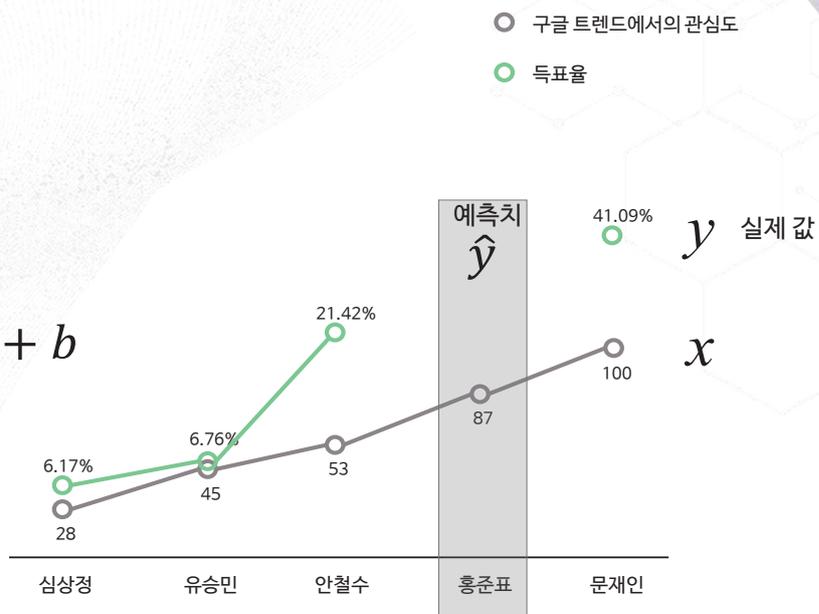
## Machine Learning 기초 - Regression

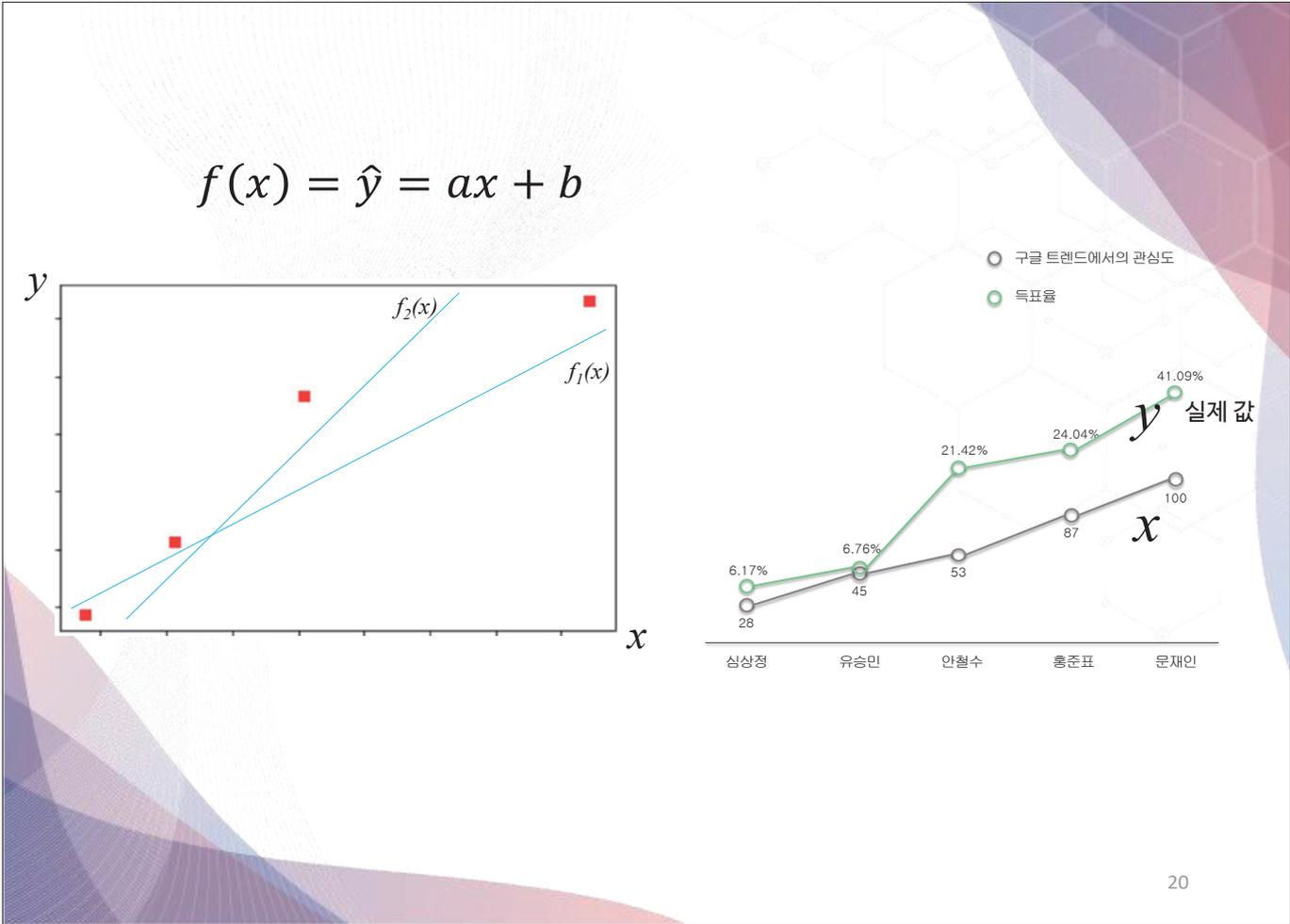
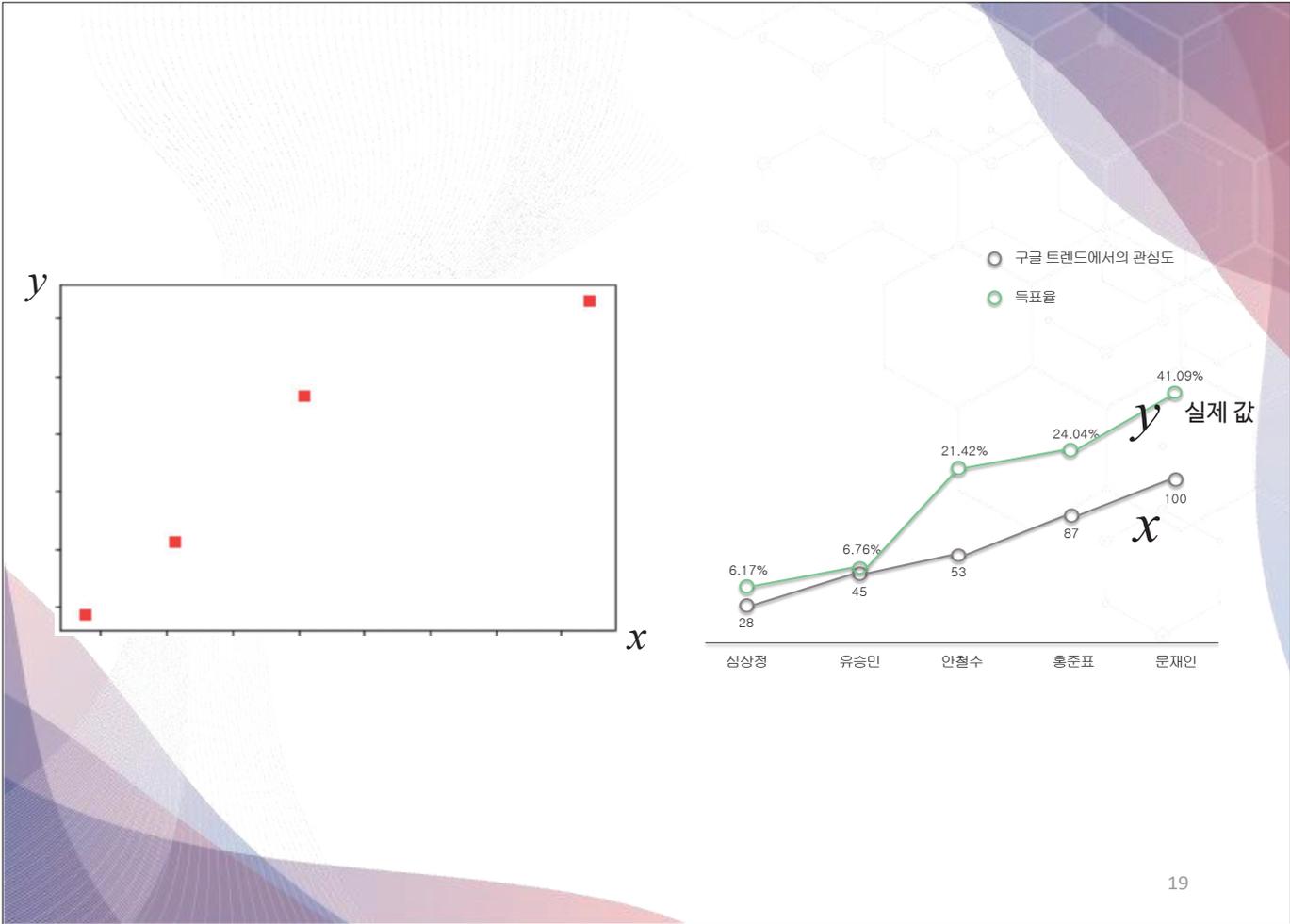
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# Gradient Descent-based Learning

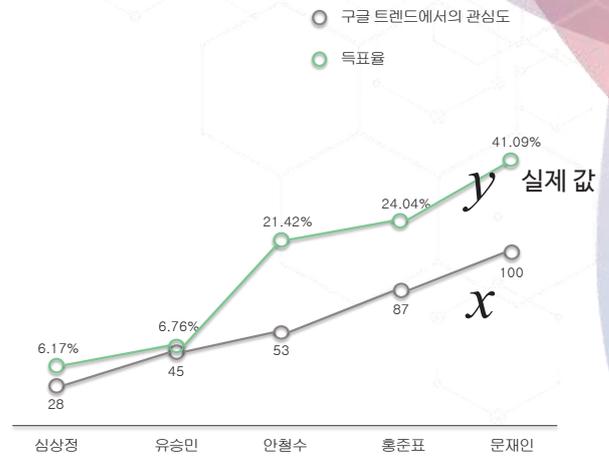
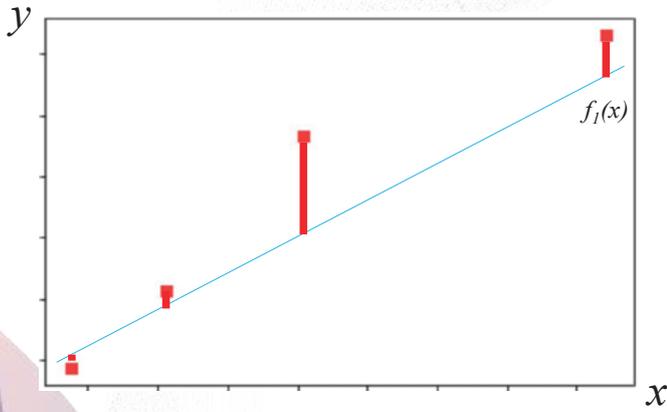
- ◆ 실제 값과 학습된 모델 예측치의 오차를 최소화
- ◆ 학습을 통해 모델의 최적 파라미터를 찾는 것이 목표

$$\hat{y} = ax + b$$

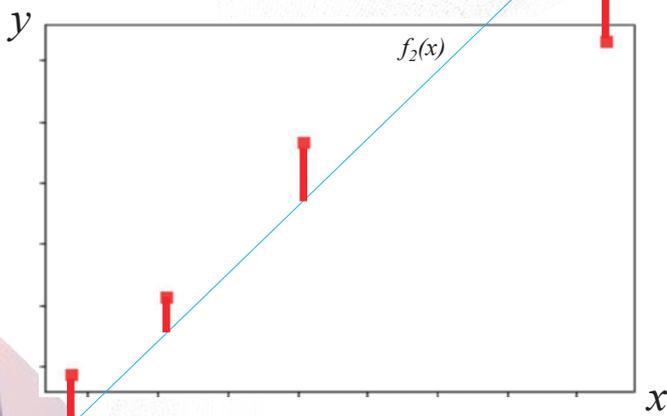




$$f(x) = \hat{y} = ax + b$$



$$f(x) = \hat{y} = ax + b$$



## Linear Regression

### ◆ (파라미터 a 와 b 의) 학습 원리

- 예측값과 실제값의 오차를 계산
- 오차를 최소화하도록 모델 파라미터 (a, b) 를 조정 (학습)
  - 파라미터: 학습을 통해 최적화 해 주어야 하는 변수

$$\hat{y} = ax + b$$
$$y$$

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## Linear Regression

### ◆ (파라미터 a 와 b 의) 학습 원리

- 예측값과 실제값의 오차를 계산
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  - 파라미터: 학습을 통해 최적화 해 주어야 하는 변수

#### 오차의 합

$$(\hat{y}^{(1)} - y^{(1)}) + (\hat{y}^{(2)} - y^{(2)}) + (\hat{y}^{(3)} - y^{(3)}) + (\hat{y}^{(4)} - y^{(4)})$$

오차는 양수 또는 음수 가능 → 상쇄될 수 있음

$$(\hat{y}^{(1)} - y^{(1)})^2 + (\hat{y}^{(2)} - y^{(2)})^2 + (\hat{y}^{(3)} - y^{(3)})^2 + (\hat{y}^{(4)} - y^{(4)})^2$$

제곱의 합으로 변환

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## Linear Regression 모델

- ◆ Squared error 를 오차로 간주하고, 다음 식을 최소화하자.
- ◆ 어떤 함수의 최대 최소 문제의 해결은? 그 함수를 미분하여 시도
- ◆ 목표는 다음 식을 최소화하는 파라미터들 (a, b 혹은  $w_0, w_1$ )

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 \times 1 - y^{(i)})^2$$

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## 가설함수

- ◆ 우리가 현재 설정하는 예측함수를 가설함수로 부른다.

$$f(x) = h_{\theta}(x)$$

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## Loss Function

- ◆ 한 데이터 포인트에서, 실제 값과 예측값의 차이를 계산하는 함수
- ◆ 목적에 따라 여러 종류의 함수가 존재할 수 있음
  - 예: Squared error

$$(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

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## Cost Function

- ◆ 주어진 데이터에 대한, 예측 값과 실제 값 차이의 평균

$$J(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

(Loss function = squared error 의 예)

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- ◆ 우리의 목적 = Cost 를 줄이는 것
- ◆ 정의된 cost function 을 최소화 해 주는 파라미터 값을 찾는 것

$$\arg \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

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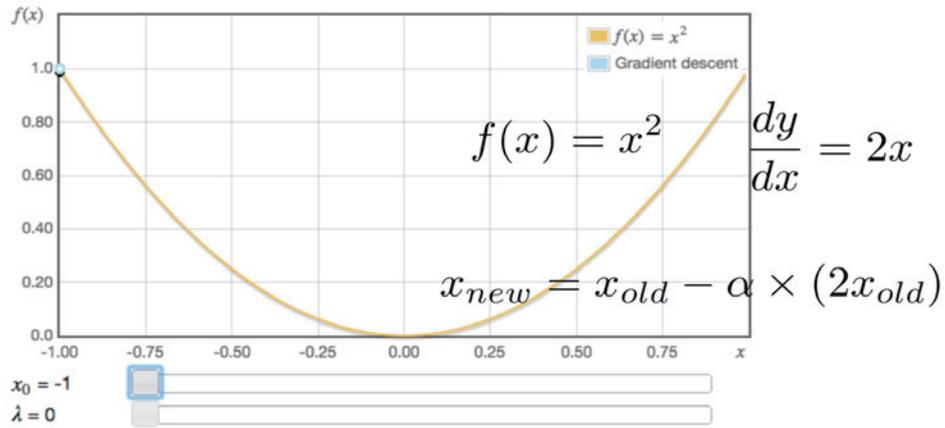
## Cost Function 최소화를 위한 파라미터를 찾는 방법

- ◆ 다양한 최적화 기법을 사용 가능
- ◆ Practically 많이 사용되는 방법: Gradient descent

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# Gradient Descent

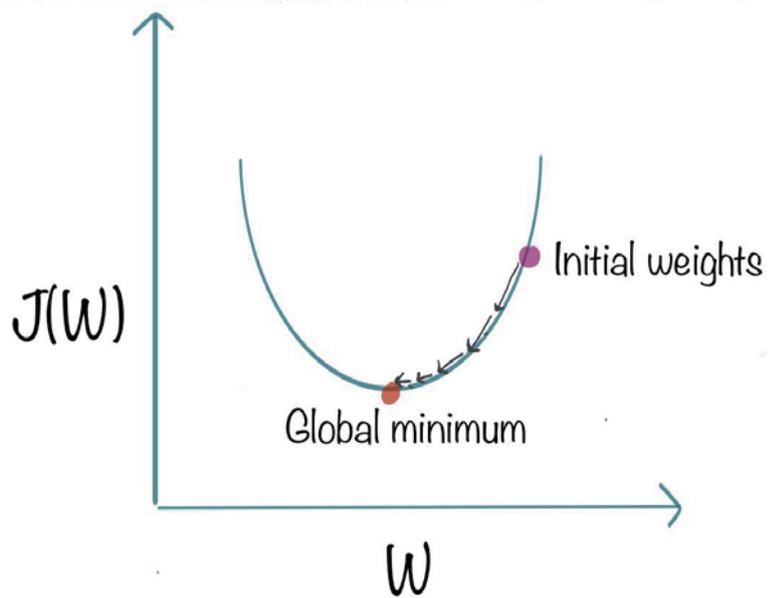
x 를 파라미터(w)로 갖는 다음과 같은 cost function (y)을 상상하면..



<http://www.onmyphd.com/?p=gradient.de>

# Gradient Descent 를 이용한 최소값 찾기

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f(x) = x^2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \\
 x_{new} = x_{old} - \alpha \times (2x_{old})
 \end{array}
 \left[ \begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 1 - 0.1 * 2 * 1 = 0.8 \\
 0.8 - 0.1 * 2 * 0.8 = 0.64 \\
 0.64 - 0.1 * 2 * 0.64 = 0.512 \\
 \vdots
 \end{array} \right]$$



<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2018/06/intuitive-introduction-gradient-descent.html>

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## Learning Process

- Epoch
  - One processing round of the entire training set
  - One Epoch is when an **ENTIRE** dataset is passed through the model only **ONCE**
- Batch
  - Total number of training examples present in a single batch
- Iterations
  - Iterations is the number of batches needed to complete one epoch



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## Gradient Descent 를 이용 할 때 정해야 할 것

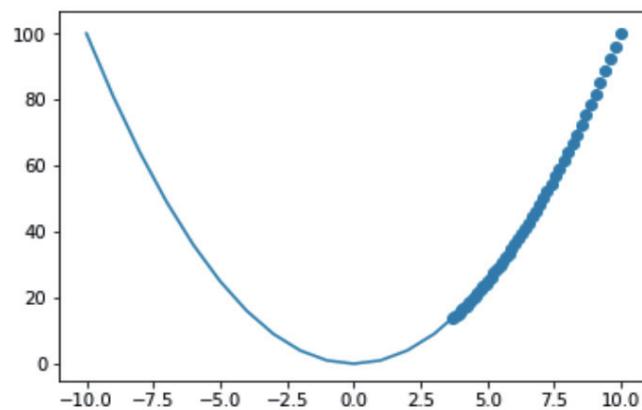
- ◆ Learning rate (alpha) 를 어떤 값으로 정할 것인가?
- ◆ 파라미터를 업데이트하는 스텝을 얼마나 많이 반복할 것인가?

$$x_{new} = x_{old} - \alpha \times (2x_{old})$$

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## Gradient Descent 를 이용할 때 정해야 할 것

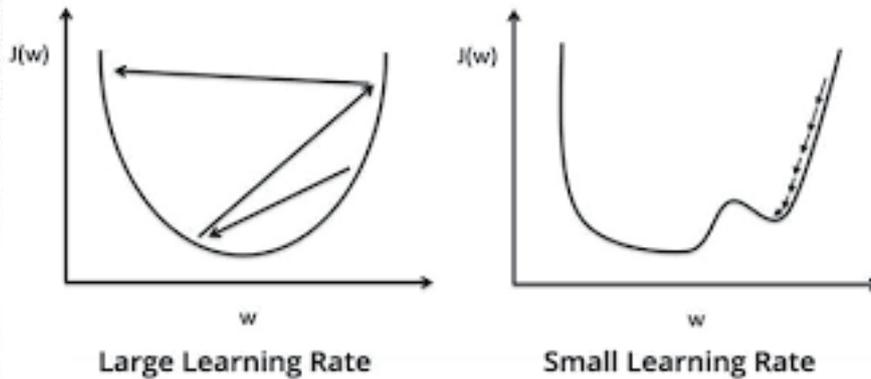
- ◆ Learning rate, Epoch 이 너무 작은 경우
- ◆ 최소 cost 에 수렴하기 전에 learning 프로세스가 끝나거나, 수렴하기까지 오랜 시간이 걸림



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## Gradient Descent 를 이용할 때 정해야 할 것

- ◆ Learning rate, epoch 이 너무 큰 경우
- ◆ 제대로 수렴하지 못 하거나 오히려 발산하는 경우가 생길 수 있음

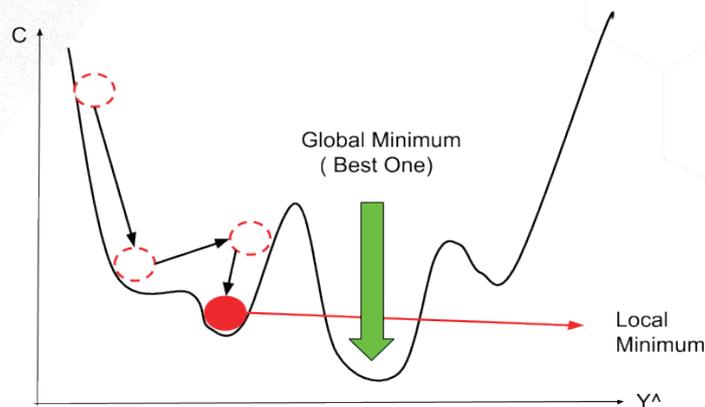


<https://saugatbhattarai.com.np/what-is-gradient-descent-in-machine-learning/>

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## Gradient Descent 를 이용할 때 고려해야 할 것

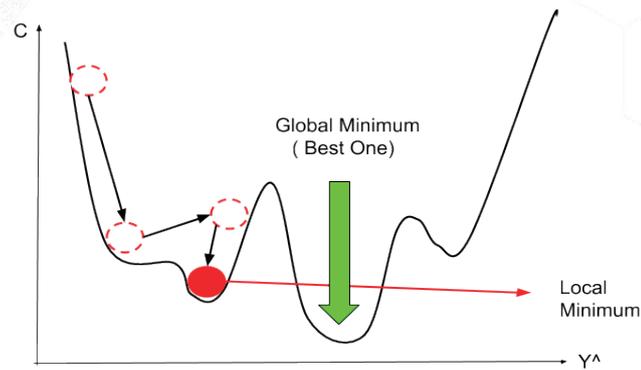
- ◆ Target (Cost) function 이 표현하는 공간의 형태가 복잡한 경우는 어려운 문제
  - 예) 2차원상의 그래프에 굴곡이 많은 경우



<https://www.mltut.com/stochastic-gradient-descent-a-super-easy-complete-guide/>

## Gradient Descent 를 이용할 때 고려해야 할 것

- ◆ Target function 이 표현하는 공간의 형태가 복잡한 경우 벌어질 수 있는 일
  - 수렴에 실패
  - Local minimum 으로 수렴 (시작점에 따라 수렴하는 곳이 다를 수 있음)



<https://www.mltut.com/stochastic-gradient-descent-a-super-easy-complete-guide/>

## Gradient Descent 를 이용한 Linear Regression

- ◆ 임의의 값으로 모델 파라미터를 초기화
- ◆ Cost function 이 최소화 될 때 까지 gradient 를 이용하여 학습
- ◆ 더 이상 cost function 이 줄어들지 않거나, 정해진 learning epochs 를 달성하였을 때 종료

## Gradient Descent 를 이용한 Linear Regression

편미분을 이용한 파라미터별 gradient

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 - y^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

이렇게 했던 것 처럼,  $x_{new} = x_{old} - \alpha \times (2x_{old})$

loop until convergence{

수렴 할 때 까지 or Loop 한계에 도달할 때 까지  
파라미터들을 업데이트

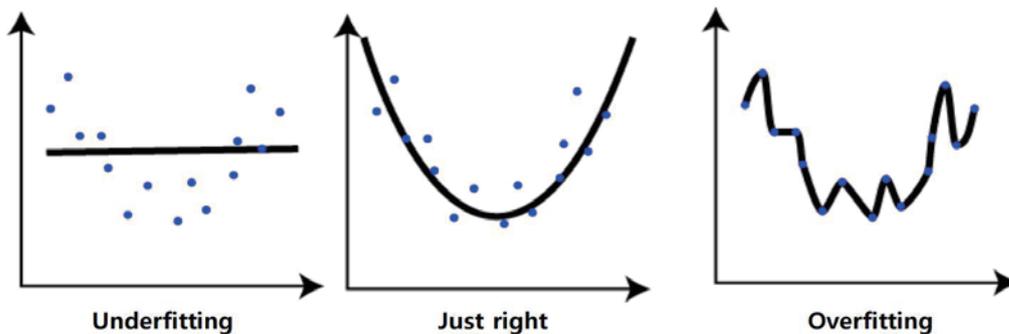
do  $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

}

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## 그 외 고려사항: Overfitting 회피

- ◆ Overfitting: 학습 데이터에 과다하게 최적화 -> 새로운 데이터에 대한 예측 정확도 감소



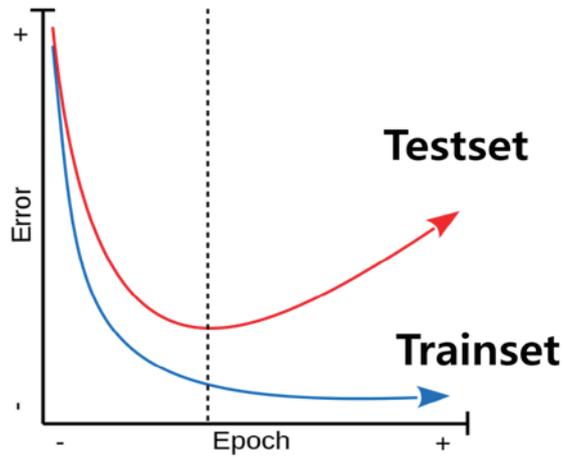
Occam's razor  
보다 단순한 모델로 설명이 가능한 경우, 복잡한 모델을 사용하지 말라

<https://goo.gl/aP8iFa>

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## 그 외 고려사항: Overfitting 회피

- ◆ Training error & Test error



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## 그 외 고려사항: Overfitting 회피

- ◆ 더 많은 학습 데이터를 활용한다.
- ◆ 가능하면 단순한 모델을 사용한다. (파라미터의 수를 줄인다)
- ◆ 파라미터에 대하여 적절한 제약을 활용한다.
- ◆ Regularization 기법의 사용 (모델의 복잡도에 따른 페널티를 cost function 에 추가)
  - L1 regularization

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n |\theta_j|$$

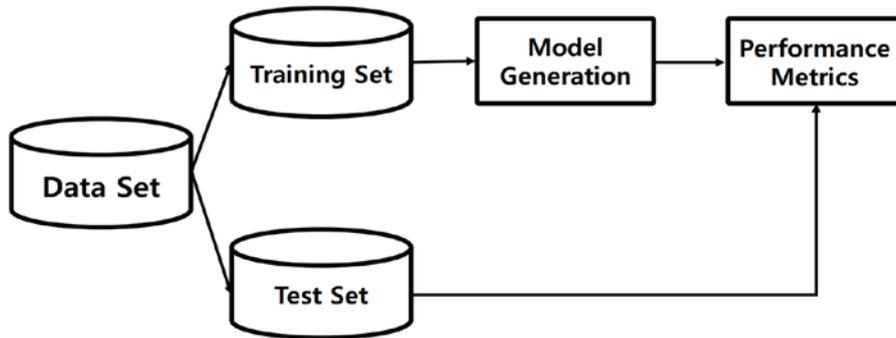
- L2 regularization

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$$

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## Training Data & Test Data

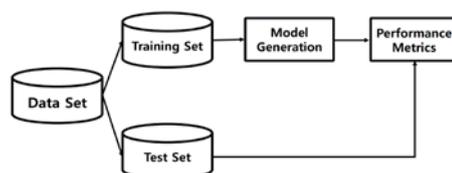
- ◆ 일반적인 machine learning 절차



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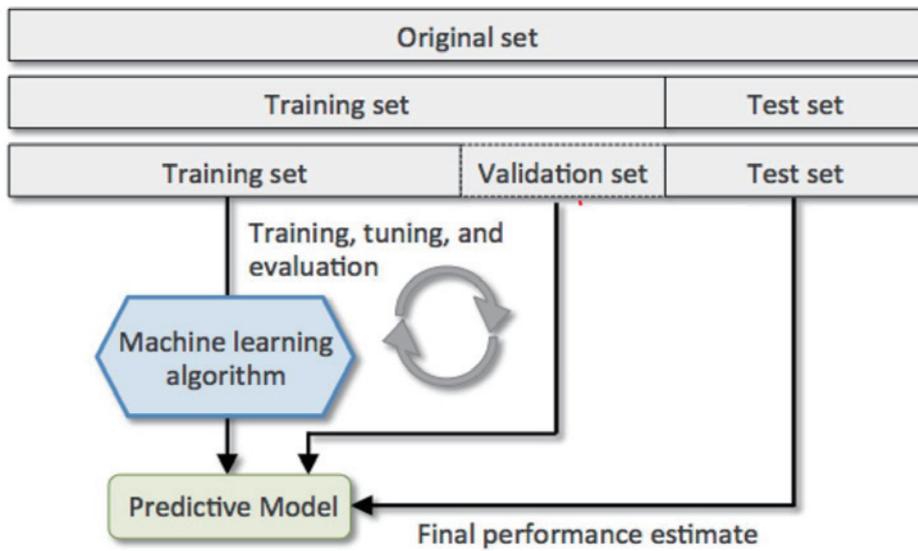
## Training Data & Test Data

- ◆ 주어진 데이터를 training data 와 test data 로 나누어 모델을 학습하고 학습된 모델의 성능을 평가
- ◆ Machine learning 수행에 있어 가장 일반적인 데이터 활용 방법
- ◆ Training data 와 test data 를 나누는 비율, 방법 등은 데이터의 양 및 특성을 고려하여 결정
- ◆ Training data 의 세분화
  - Training data: 모델의 학습에 사용
  - Validation data: 모델 학습 과정에서 모델의 성능을 중간 평가하여 참고하기 위하여 활용



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## Training Data & Test Data

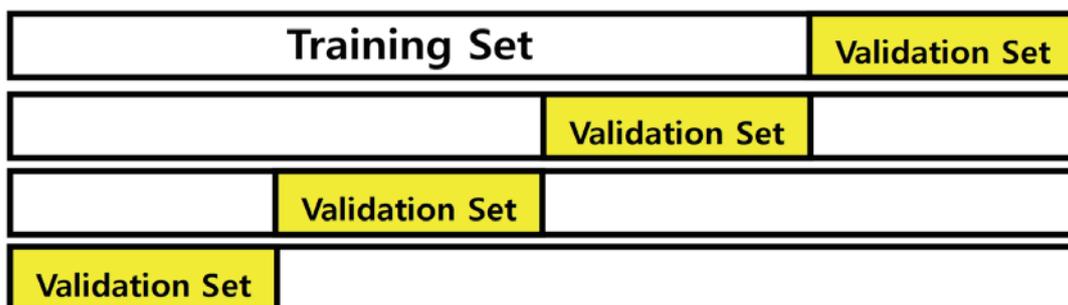


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## Training Data & Test Data

### ◆ K-fold cross validation

- 학습 데이터를 training data 와 validation (or test) data 로 K 번 나누어 사용
- K 번의 평균치를 성능 지표로 사용
- 학습 데이터의 일부를 고정적으로 training/test data 로 나눔에 따라 발생하는 bias 를 회피
- 모델의 파라미터 튜닝 등에 활용 가능

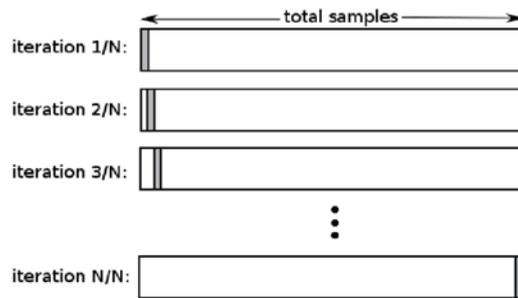


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## Training Data & Test Data

### ◆ Leave one out cross validation (LOOCV)

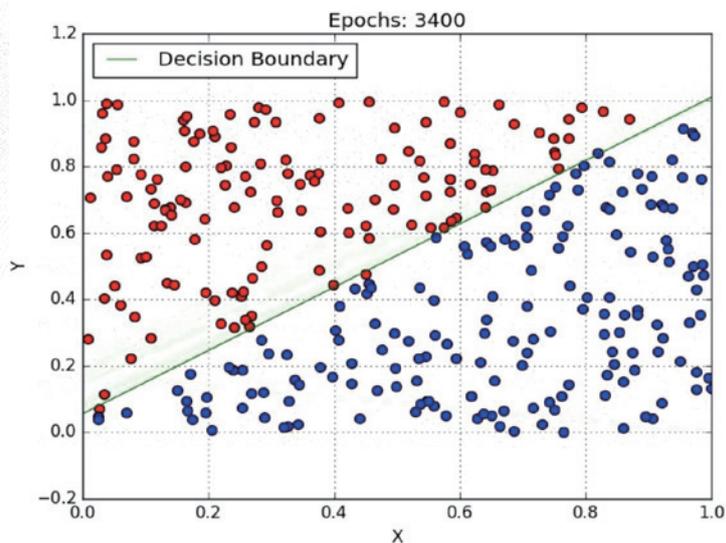
- Cross validation 에서 validation/test data 의 크기가 1인 경우 - 한 번에 한 개의 데이터만 validation/test data 로 사용



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## Logistic Regression for Classification

### ◆ 데이터를 구성하는 서로 다른 두 군집을 어떻게 구분 할 수 있을까?

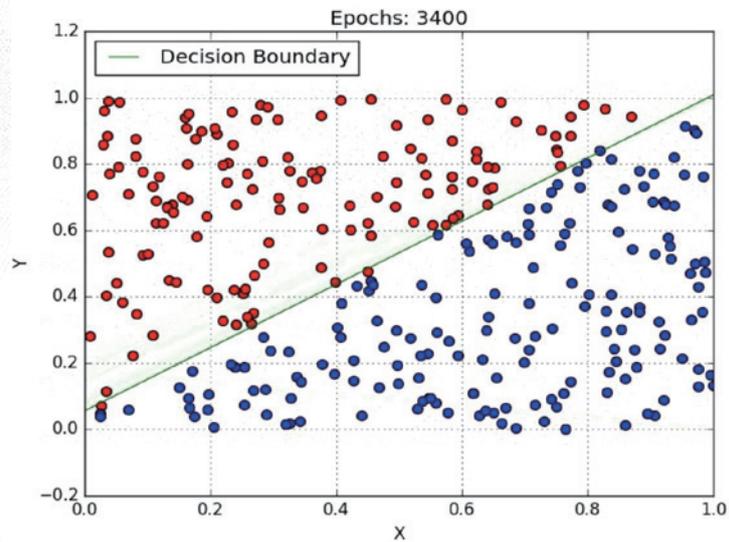


GIF: University of Toronto

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

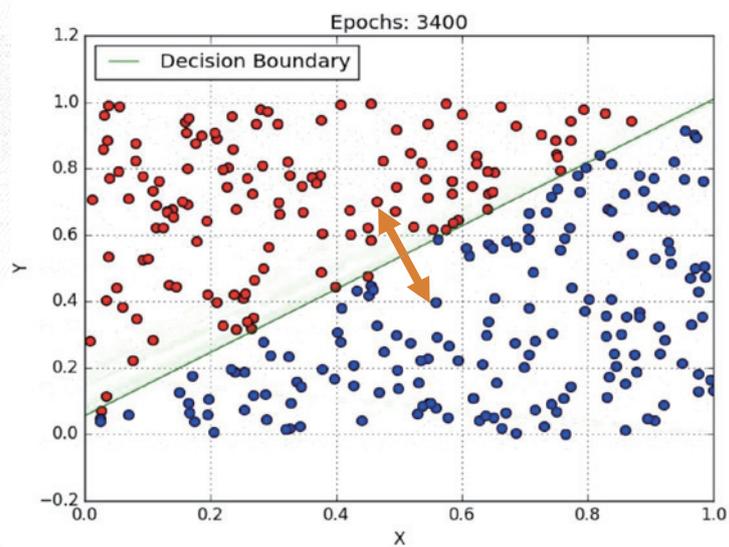
서로 다른 군집을 구분하는 선을 그어 보자



GIF: University of Toronto

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## Logistic Regression for Classification



$$Y = w_0 + w_1 X$$

GIF: University of Toronto

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

$$f(x) = Y = w_0 + w_1 X$$

$$Status = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

최적의 구분을 만드는 파라미터  $w_0$  와  $w_1$  을 어떻게 학습 할 것인가?

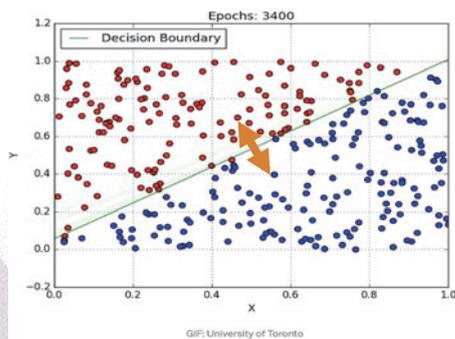
선을 긋는 문제니까, linear regression 으로 학습 가능하다!

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

◆ Linear regression 으로 한다 해도, 몇 가지 생각해 볼 점들

- $f(x) = 0$  을 기준으로 분류한다 해도, 기준값(0)과의 차이를 어떻게 받아들여야 하는가?
- Target function 을 확률로 표현 할 수 없을까?



$$f(x) = Y = w_0 + w_1 X$$

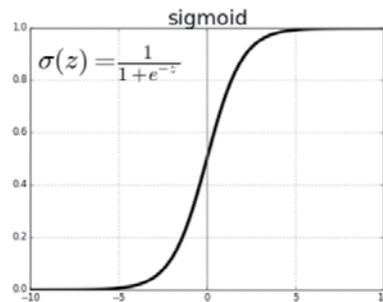
$$Status = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

- ◆ Sigmoid(Logistic) function 을 사용하여 확률로 표현하자.

미분가능한 연속구간으로 변환  
S형태로 닮았다고 하여 **sigmoid function**으로 호칭



<https://goo.gl/38SsHw>

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

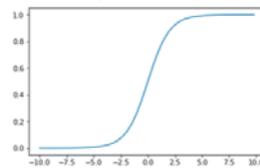
- ◆ 가설함수를 원래의 선형함수(z)에서 logistic function 을 이용한 함수(h)로 변환

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} z &= w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + \cdots + w_nx_n \\ &= \theta^T \mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq h_{\theta}(x) \leq 1$$

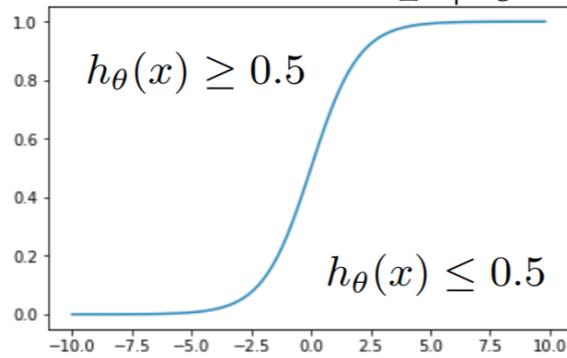


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## Logistic Regression for Classification

- ◆ 확률값(h)에 의한 classification

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



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## Logistic Regression for Classification

- ◆ 파라미터 학습하기

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T \mathbf{x}}}$$

$$\theta^T \mathbf{x} = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + \cdots + w_n x_n$$

$$y = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

필요한 것:

Cost function 의 정의

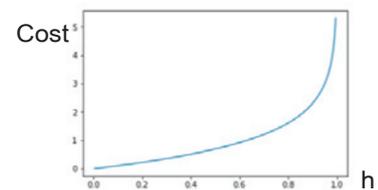
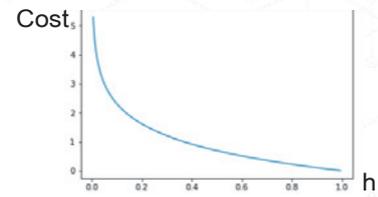
Cost function 의 gradient 계산

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## Logistic Regression for Classification

- ◆ 한 데이터 포인트에서의 cost 를 다음과 같이 정의

$$\text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$



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## Logistic Regression for Classification

- ◆ Cost function

- $y = 1$  or  $0$  이므로,  $\text{cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) = -y \log(h_{\theta}(x)) - (1 - y) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x))$

$$\begin{aligned} J(\theta) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))] \\ \text{find } \theta, \text{ where } \min_{\theta} J(\theta) \quad h_{\theta}(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}} \end{aligned}$$

- ◆ 이 cost function  $J$ 를 최소화하는 파라미터  $\theta$ 를 찾기 위하여 편미분하면,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

이 gradient 를 이용하여 learning!

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# Machine Learning 기초 - Classification Evaluation

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## Classifier Evaluation

- ◆ 기본 개념 - Confusion matrix (혼합 행렬)
  - 실제 class 라벨과 예측 class 라벨의 일치 개수를 matrix 형태로 표현

		Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Class	Positive	True Positive	False Negative
	Negative	False Positive	True Negative

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# Metrics for Classification Performance

- ◆ Accuracy (정확도)

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

- ◆ Error Rate (오차율)

$$Errorrate = \frac{FP + FN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} = (1 - Accuracy)$$

- ◆ Precision (정밀도)

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \text{ (PPV: Positive Predict Value)}$$

- ◆ Specificity (특이도)

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP} \text{ (TNR: True Negative Rate)}$$

- ◆ Sensitivity (민감도)  
(Recall)

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \text{ (TPR: True Positive Rate)}$$

		Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Class	Positive	True Positive	False Negative
	Negative	False Positive	True Negative

전체 데이터 대비 부정확한 예측의 비율

참이라고 예측한 것 중 진짜 참의 비율  
(참이라는 예측이 얼마나 정확한지)

실제 거짓 중 거짓으로 잘 예측한 비율

실제 참인 것들 중 참으로 맞게 예측된 비율  
(실제 참인 것들을 얼마나 많이 맞게 예측했는지)

# Accuracy 외의 다른 Metric 존재 이유는?

- ◆ Class 분포가 bias 되어 있는 데이터가 있기 때문
- ◆ Class 별 정확도의 평가가 의미가 있는 경우 등

- ◆ 예시:

- 대학의 학사경고자 평균 비율 3%
- 하버드 입학 지원자의 합격률 2%
- 광고 이메일 수신자 중 2% 만 물건을 구매
- ...



## 통합 Metric

- ◆ F1 score (F-measure)
  - Precision 과 Recall 의 통합 지표 (harmonic mean)

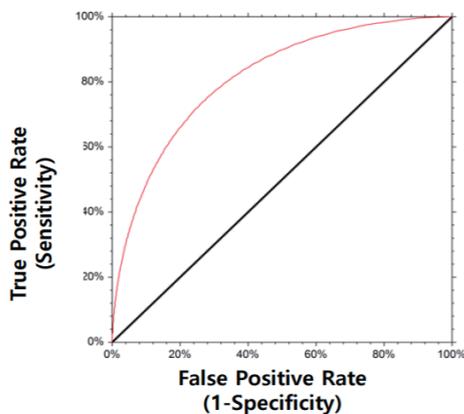
$$F_1 = 2 \frac{\text{precision} * \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

		Prediction	
		1	0
Actual Class	1	True Positive	False Negative
	0	False Positive	True Negative

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## Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) Curve

- ◆ Classifier 의 threshold 를 조정하여, sensitivity ~ specificity 를 도식화
- ◆ Logistic regression, Naive Bayes 등과 같이 classification 기준을 조절 가능한 모델에 적용 가능



Data	Class	Positive Prediction (Threshold)
1	P	0.9
2	P	0.8
3	N	0.7
4	P	0.6
5	P	0.55
6	N	0.54
7	N	0.53
8	N	0.51
9	P	0.5
10	N	0.4

$$\text{Sensitivity}(TPR) = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{TP}{P}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FPR} &= 1 - \text{Specificity}(TNR) \\ &= 1 - \frac{TN}{TN + FP} = 1 - \frac{TN}{N} \end{aligned}$$

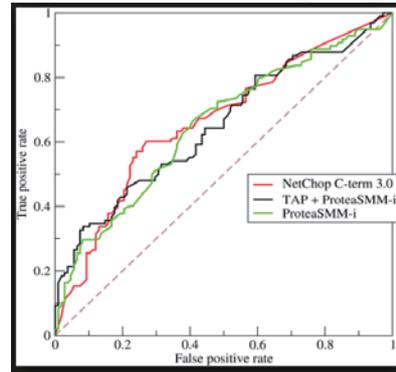
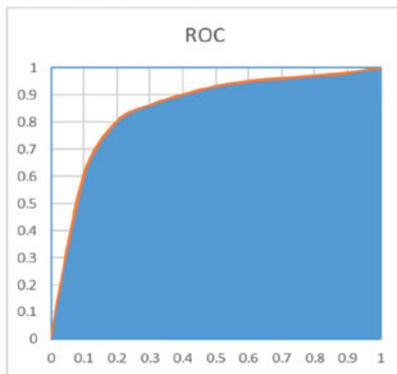
		Prediction	
		1	0
Actual Class	1	True Positive	False Negative
	0	False Positive	True Negative

66

## Summarizing ROC Curve

### ◆ Area under curve (AUC)

- ROC curve 하단의 넓이
- Curve 가 왼쪽 상단에 붙어 있을수록, 하단의 넓이가 넓을수록 높은 성능을 의미함

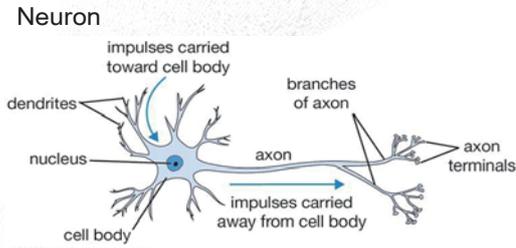


67

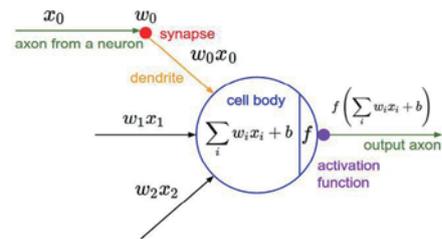
## Machine Learning 기초 - Neural Network and Deep Learning

68

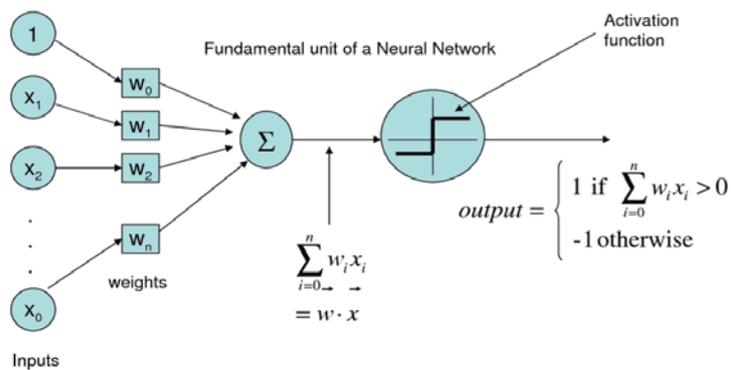
# The Building Unit of Neural Network (and Deep Learning): Neuron



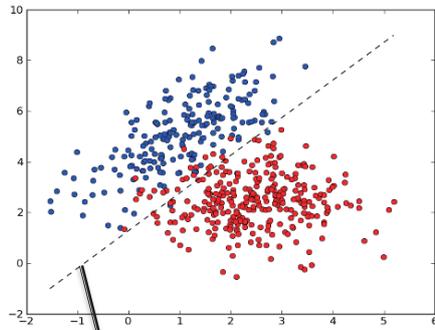
## “Artificial Neuron”



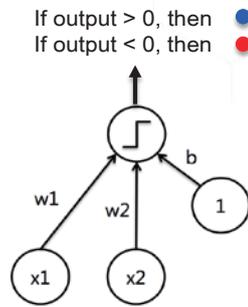
# “Artificial Neuron” - Perceptron



# How Perceptron Works

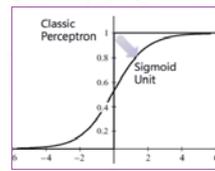
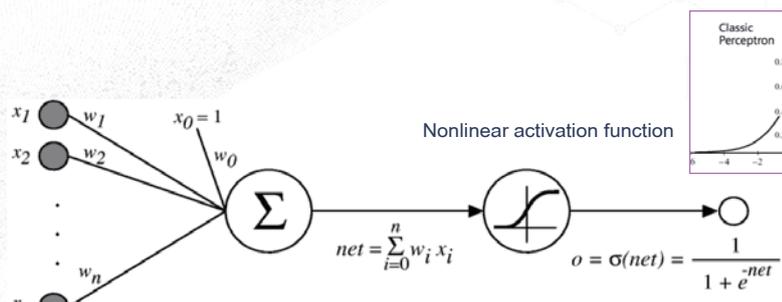


$$w_1 \times x_1 + w_2 \times x_2 + b \times 1 = 0$$

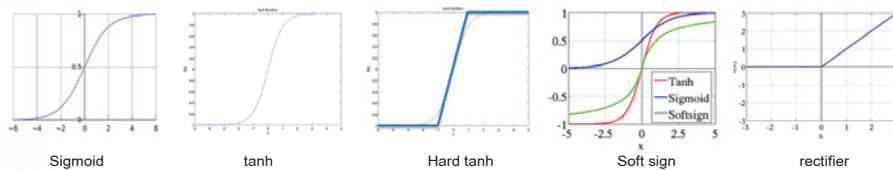


A linear classifier

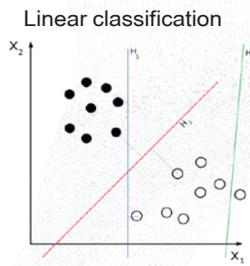
# Going Nonlinear



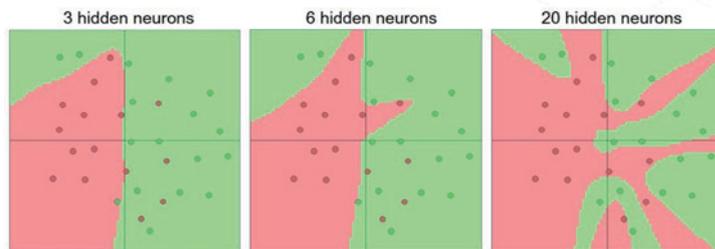
Various choices



# Combination of Neurons for Complex Space Separation



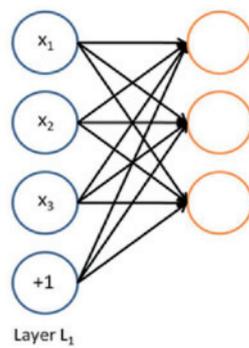
We need more than linear classification here.



Figures from Stanford CS231n github

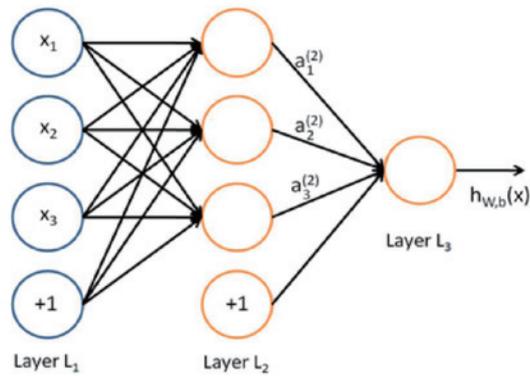
# Neural Network

- ◆ Combination of multiple logistic regression



## Neural Network

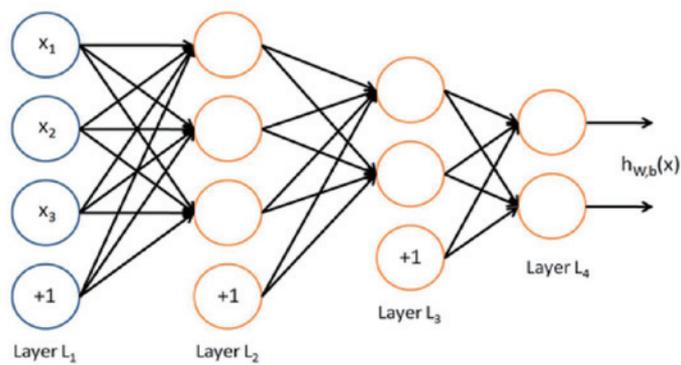
- ◆ Output can be summarized into another logistic regression.



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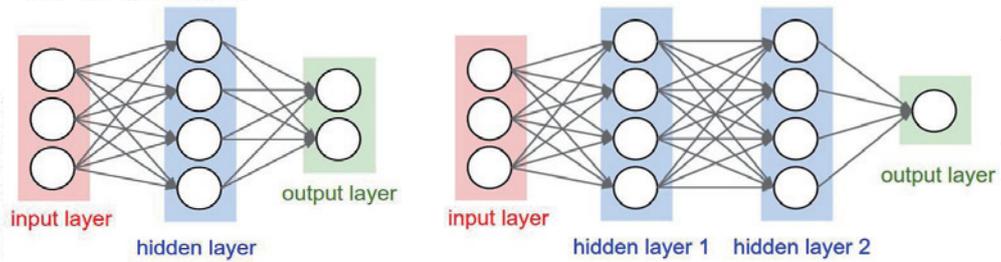
## Multilayer Neural Network

- ◆ Why not going further for even more complex problems?



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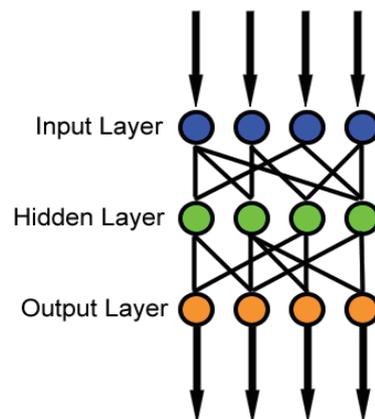
## Multilayer Neural Network



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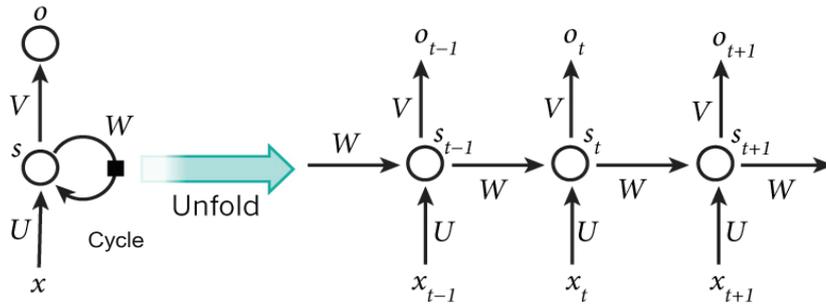
## Feedforward Neural Network

- ◆ Connections between units do not form a cycle.
  - Information always moves one direction.



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# Recurrent Neural Network



By unfolding, it can utilize sequential information.

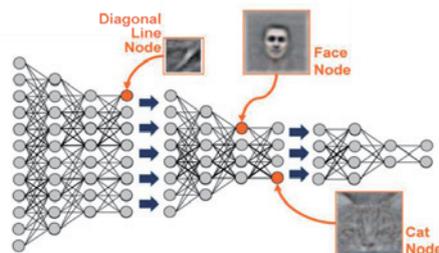
- Sentence
- Voice
- Video
- Other continuous signals (where a current input depends on previous status of input)

Figure from wildml.com

# Deep Learning?

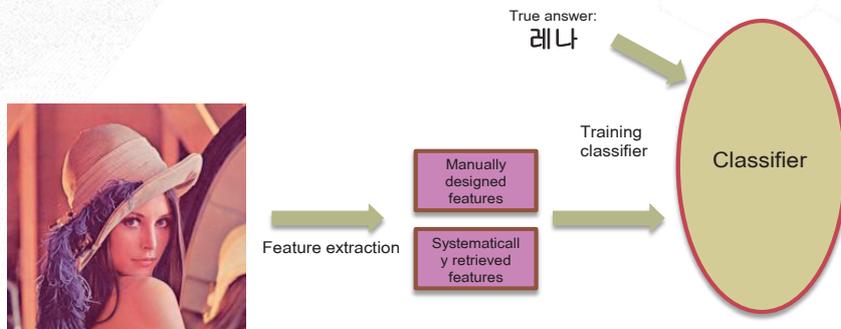
◆ From Wikipedia:

“Deep learning is a branch of machine learning based on a set of algorithms that attempt to model high-level abstractions in data by using multiple processing layers, with complex structures or otherwise, composed of multiple non-linear transformations.”



## Conventional Pattern Recognition

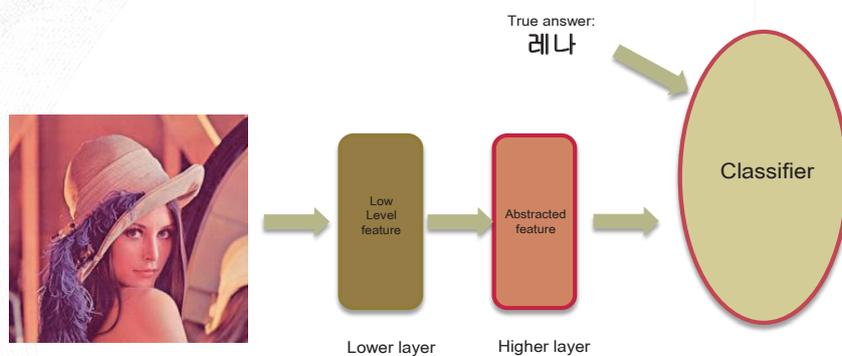
- ◆ I. Feature extraction
- ◆ II. Classifier training



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## Deep Architecture

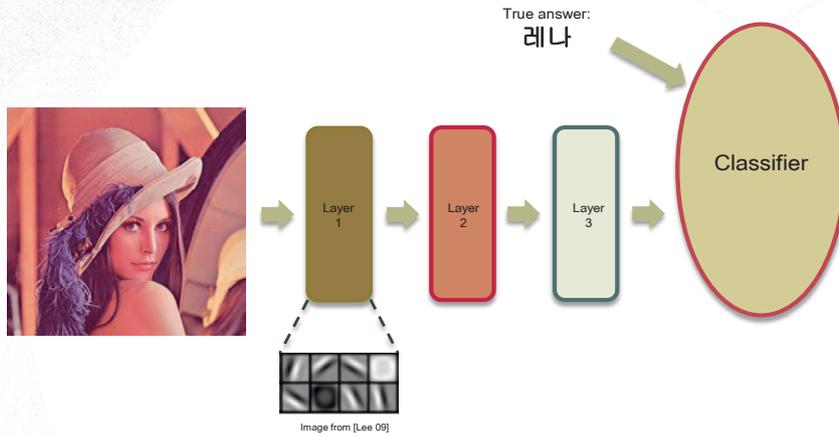
- ◆ Features (including abstracted features) are learned during the model training process.
  - Various levels of abstracted features by multi-layer representation



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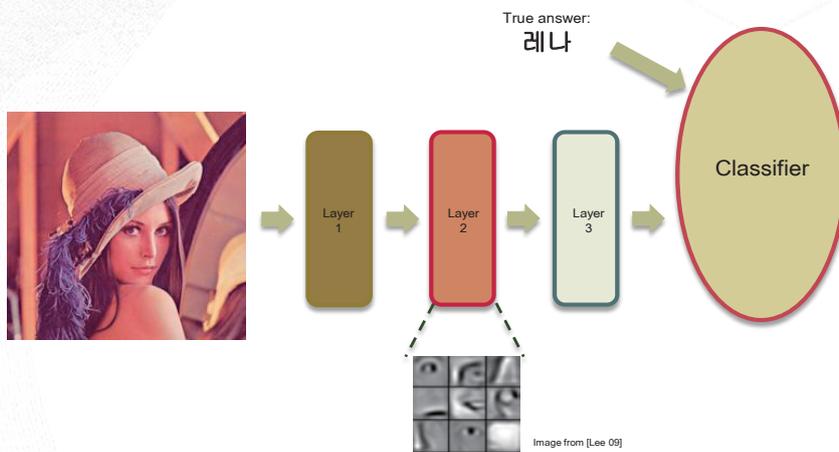
# Deep Architecture

- ◆ Learning multiple levels of features through layerwise models



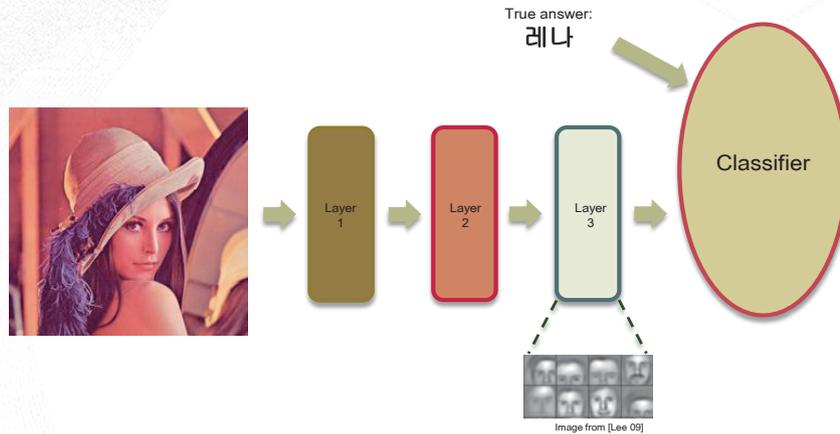
# Deep Architecture

- ◆ Learning multiple levels of features through layerwise models



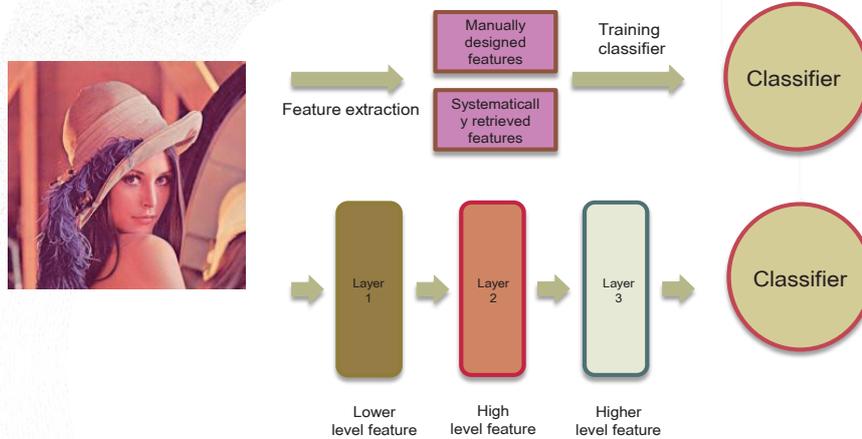
# Deep Architecture

- ◆ Learning multiple levels of features through layerwise models



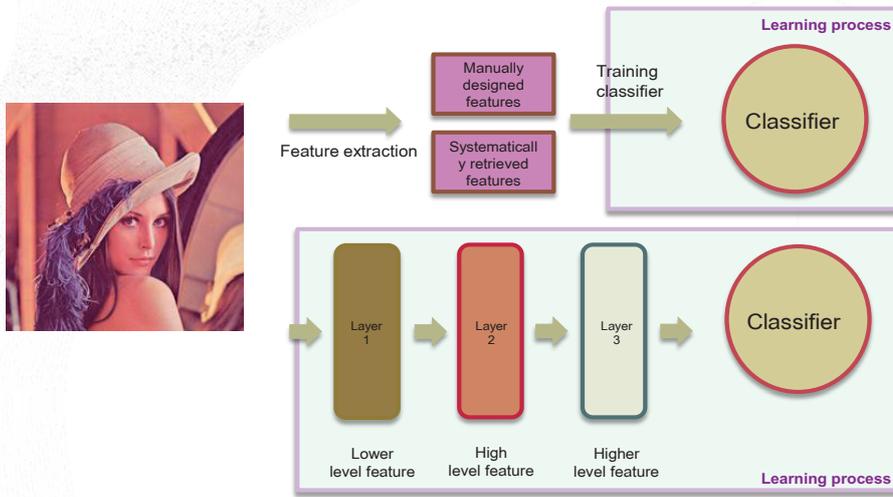
# Should It Be Deep?

Can be more efficient for “simple”, well-structured problems.



With more representational power, it can be appropriate for more complex problems accompanying complex, hierarchical concepts.

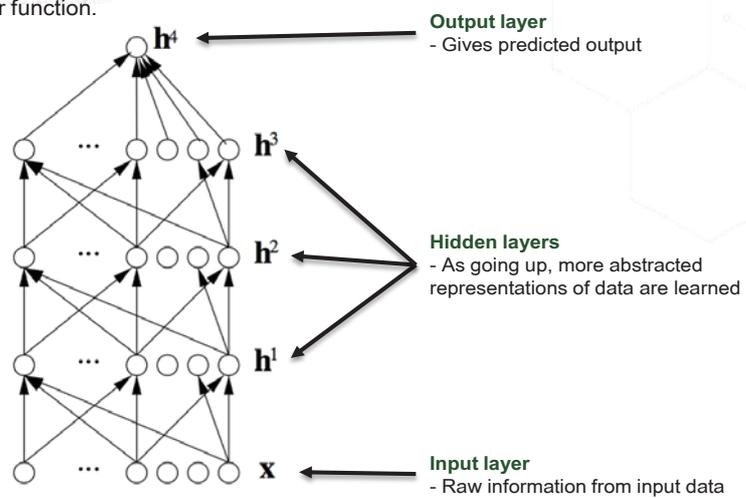
## Difference



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## A Deep Architecture

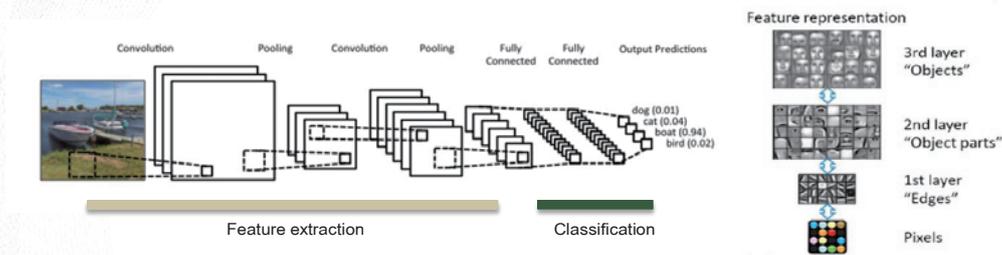
With multilayer structure of nonlinear modules, it can approximate highly complex nonlinear function.



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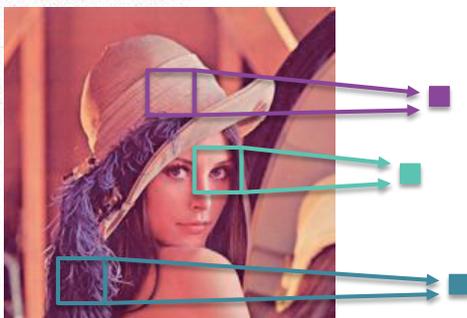
# Convolutional Neural Network

- ◆ Handwritten digit recognition (LeCun 98)
- ◆ A neural network architecture that utilizes the characteristics of images - locality.
- ◆ Convolution: Retrieving features from local regions
- ◆ Pooling: Dimension reduction & combination of local features



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# Convolutional Layer



- ◆ **Locality of image**
  - Each pixel is related to only relatively small neighborhood region.
  - Local connection
- ◆ **Stationary characteristics of image**
  - Certain characteristics are consistent across regions.
  - Shared weights

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# Convolution

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved Feature

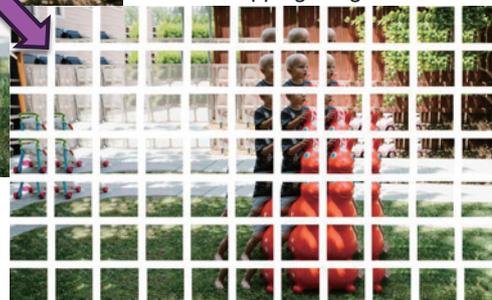
[http://deeplearning.stanford.edu/wiki/index.php/Feature\\_extraction\\_using\\_convolution](http://deeplearning.stanford.edu/wiki/index.php/Feature_extraction_using_convolution)

# Convolutional Neural Network

Input image

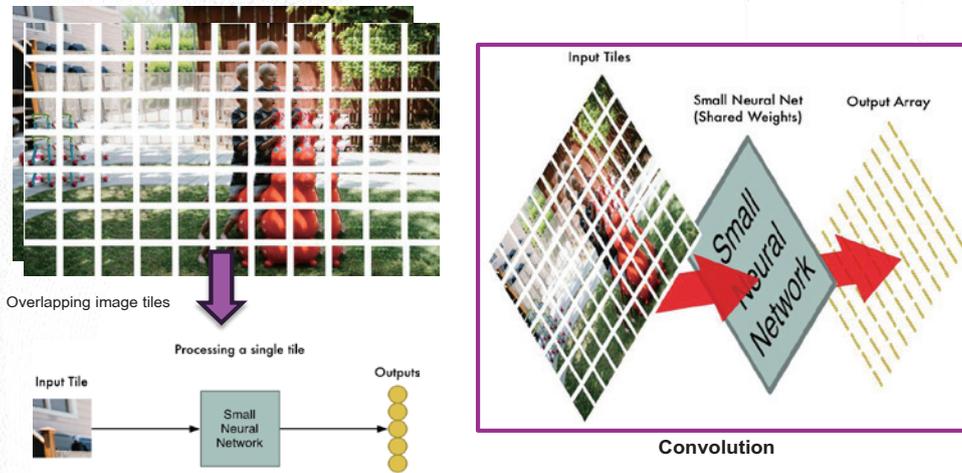


Overlapping image tiles



Images from <https://medium.com/@ageitgey/>

# Convolutional Neural Network



Images from <https://medium.com/@ageitgey/>

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## CNN – Activation Layer

Input -> Conv -> ReLU -> Conv -> ReLU -> Pool -> ReLU -> Conv -> ReLU -> Pool -> Fully Connected

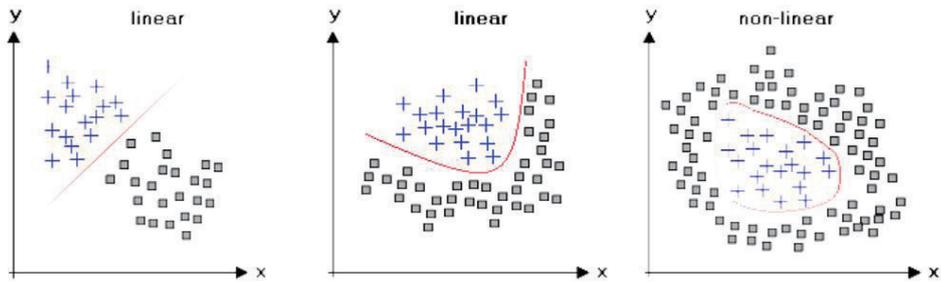
### Activation Layer

- Conv Layer 바로 다음에 사용하는 nonlinear layer  
(Conv layer의 output을 activation map이라고 부르는 이유!)

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## CNN – Activation Layer

Activation layer 에 nonlinear function 을 사용함으로써 데이터 공간상의 복잡한 패턴을 보다 용이하게 표현 가능



universal function approximator.

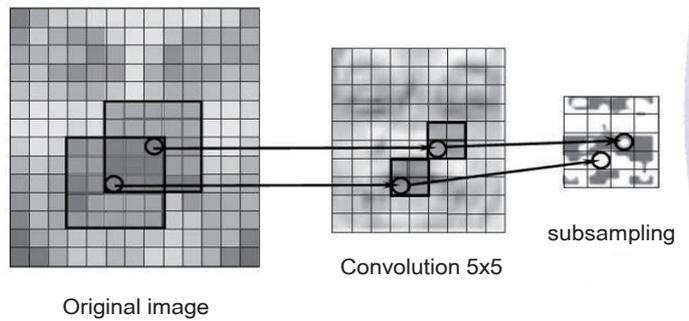
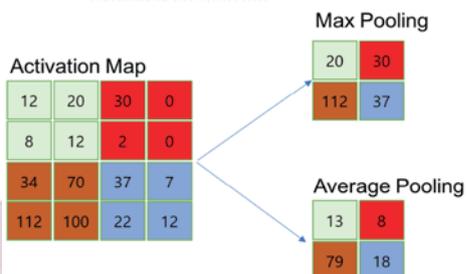
[http://www.statistics4u.com/fundstat\\_eng/cc\\_linvsnonlin.html](http://www.statistics4u.com/fundstat_eng/cc_linvsnonlin.html)

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## CNN – Pooling Layer

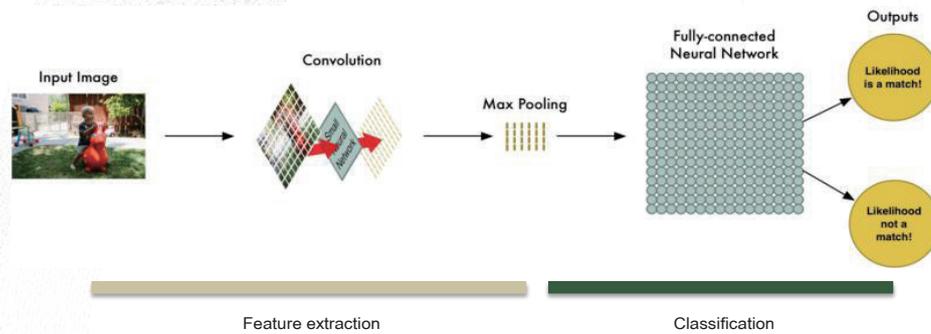
### Pooling layer

- Too many pixels and features
- Reduce dimension by subsampling
- Prevent overfitting



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# Convolutional Neural Network



Images from <https://medium.com/@ageitgey/>

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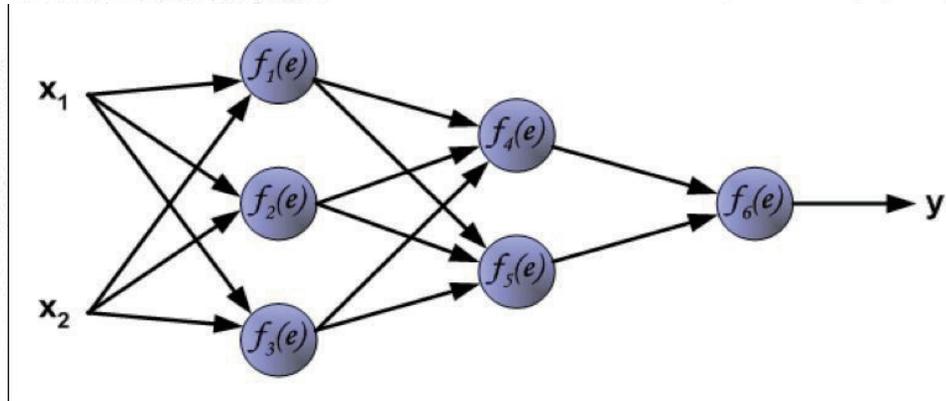
# Today's Popularity of Deep Learning

- ◆ Recall that neural networks and their base theories have been around since 60's.
- ◆ Difficulty of using deep neural networks
  - Lack of dataset large enough to train such complex models
  - Lack of computing power to train complex models with large dataset
  - Lack of efficient learning algorithms
- ◆ Since 2000's
  - Large datasets become available
    - Internet + mobile) Facebook, Google, Instagram, Twitter, ...
    - IoT) Huge data collection sources
    - Etc
  - Huge computing resources become available
    - HPC, multicore architecture, GPUs, ...
  - DBN and many new efficient algorithms

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## Training (Deep) Neural Networks – Backpropagation Algorithm

- ◆ Example) 3 layers, 2 inputs, 1 output



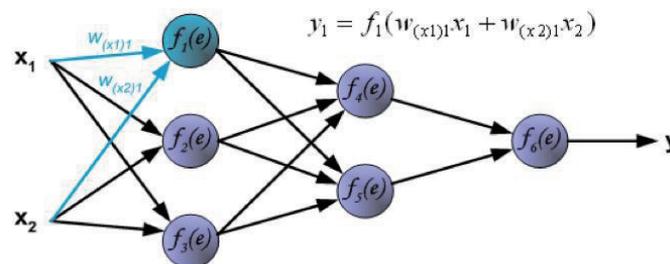
### Training a neural network model:

Given a training data  $\{(D_i, z_i)\}$ , finding the weight values in the network that minimize the difference between the desired output and the output from the network.

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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration

- ◆ Training starts through the input layer:

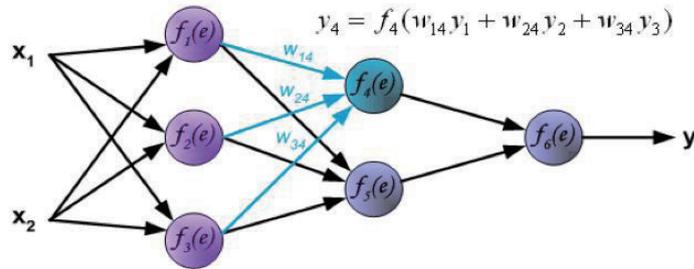


- ◆ The same happens for  $y_2$  and  $y_3$ .

100

## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

- ◆ Propagation of signals go forward through the hidden layer:

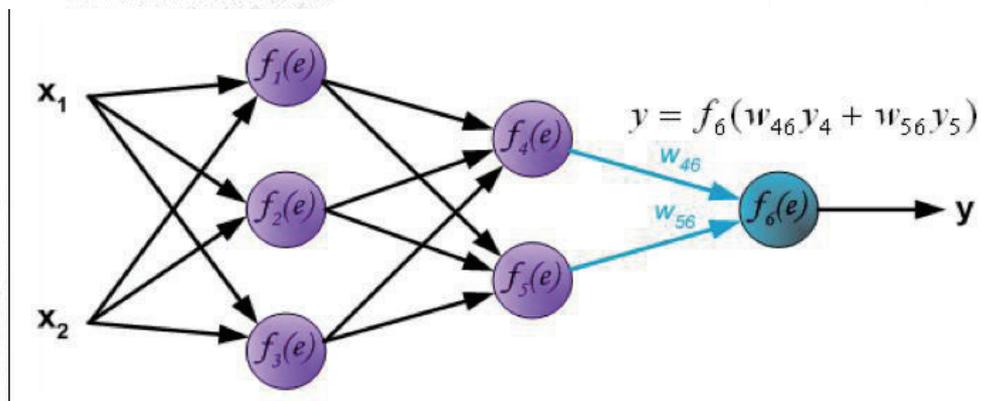


- ◆ The same happens for  $y_5$ .

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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

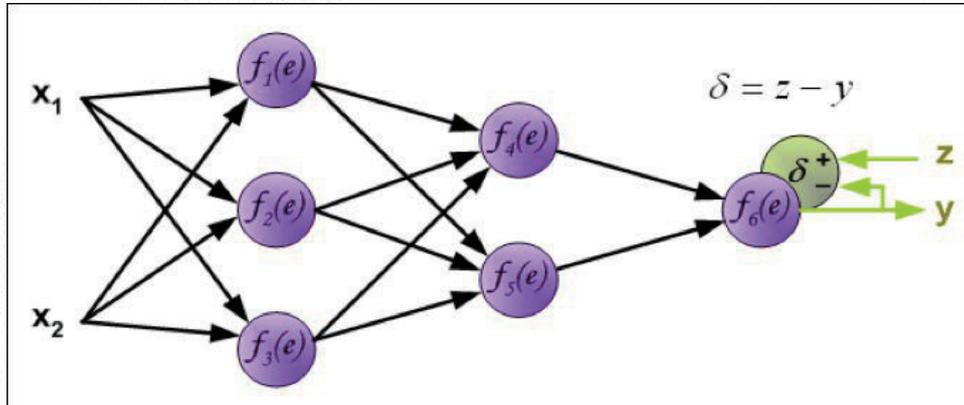
- ◆ Propagation of signals through the output layer:



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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

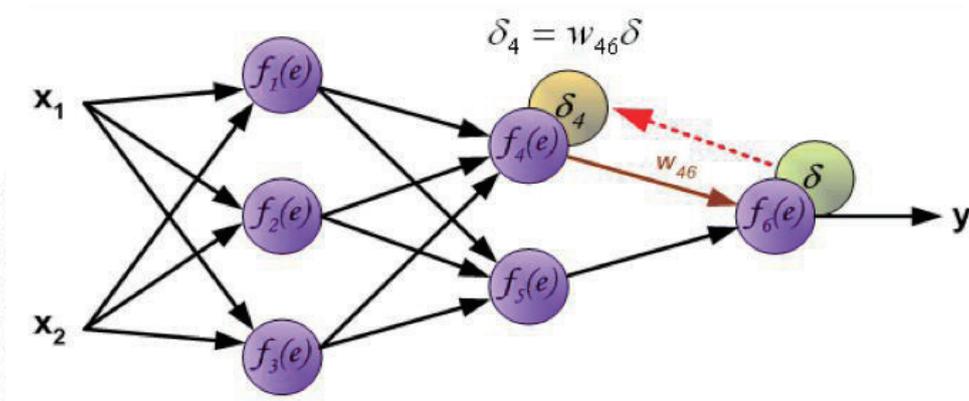
- ◆ Error from the output layer neuron:



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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

- ◆ Propagate error back to all neurons.



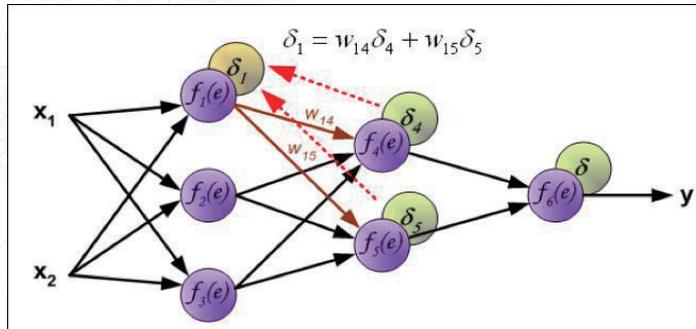
**Backpropagation:**

Propagating error derivatives backwards, updating weights.

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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

- ◆ If propagated errors come from multiple neurons, they are added up:

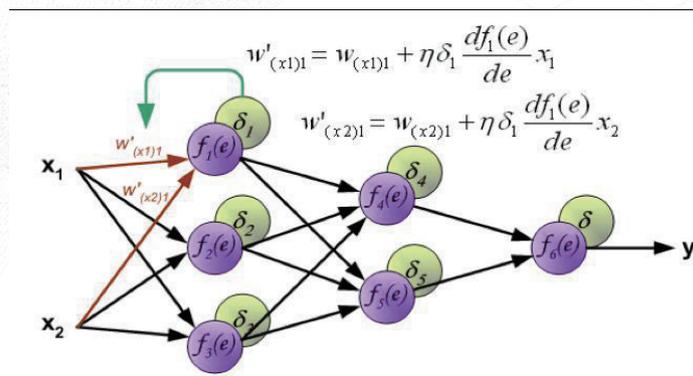


- ◆ The same happens for neuron-2 and neuron-3.

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## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

- ◆ Weight updating starts:



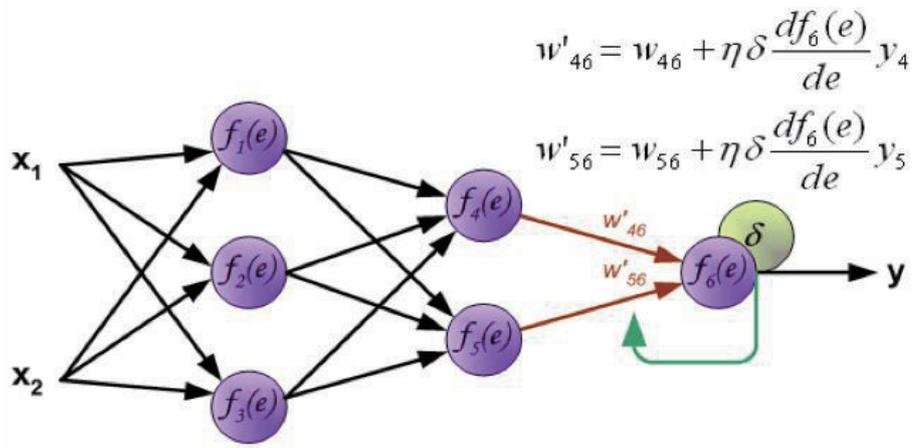
- ◆ The same happens for all neurons.

각 layer 의 parameter 에 대한 gradient 는 chain rule derivative 를 이용하여 효과적으로 계산 가능

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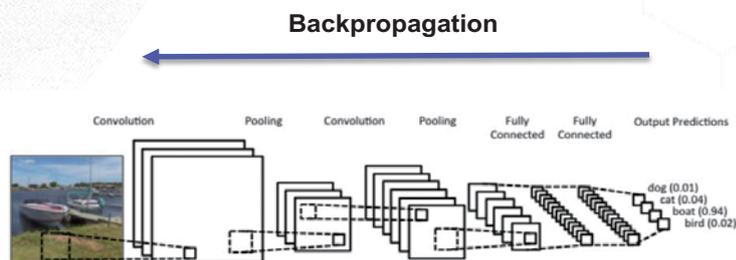
## Backpropagation Concept Illustration (cont'd)

- ◆ Weight updating all the way to the output neuron:



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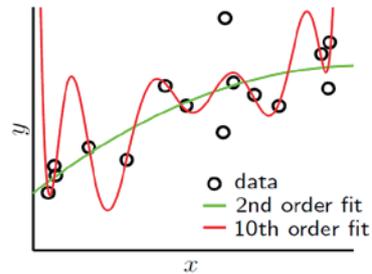
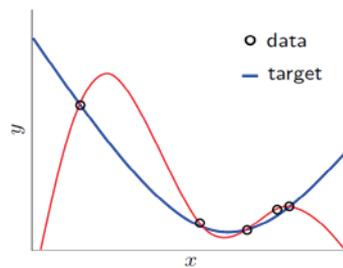
## CNN - Backpropagation



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## A Key Point in Deep Learning

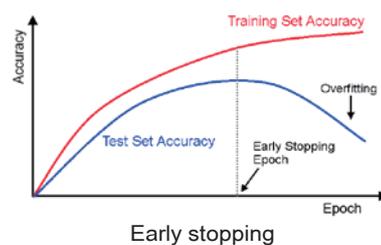
- ◆ Deep neural network is a very complex model (with many parameters to be optimized).
- ◆ Can easily lead to overfitting.



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## Restricting Model Complexity

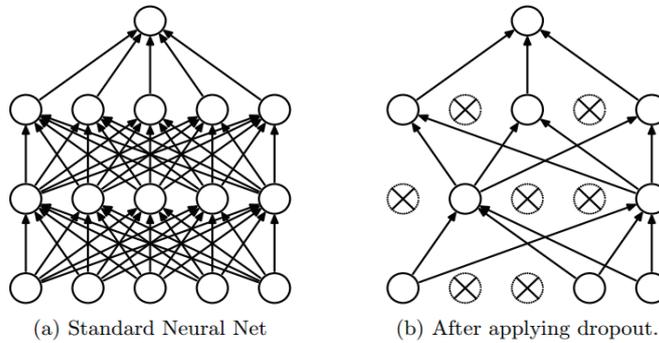
- ◆ Restricting the model complexity
  - Limiting the number of layers
  - Limiting the number of neurons in each layer
  - Sharing weights
- ◆ Other learning techniques to avoid overfitting



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## Shrinking Model on the Fly

### ◆ Dropout

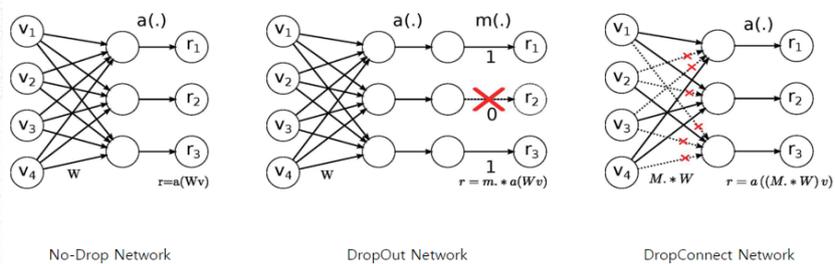


Srivastava, Nitish, et al. "Dropout: A simple way to prevent neural networks from overfitting." *The Journal of Machine Learning Research* 15.1 (2014): 1929-1958.

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## Shrinking Model on the Fly

### ◆ DropConnect



Li Wan, Matthew Zeiler, Sixin Zhang, Yann LeCun, Rob Fergus  
"Regularization of neural networks using DropConnect." *ICLML*, 2013.

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## Summary on Deep Learning

- ◆ Deep learning works better than simple systems because of its hierarchical abstraction of data information.
  - Can be appropriate for problems implying various concepts that can be hierarchically abstracted.
- ◆ Essentials of deep learning
  - Large-scale training data
  - Enough computing resources
  - Efficient training algorithms

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## Considerations in Deep Learning for Biology/Biomedicine

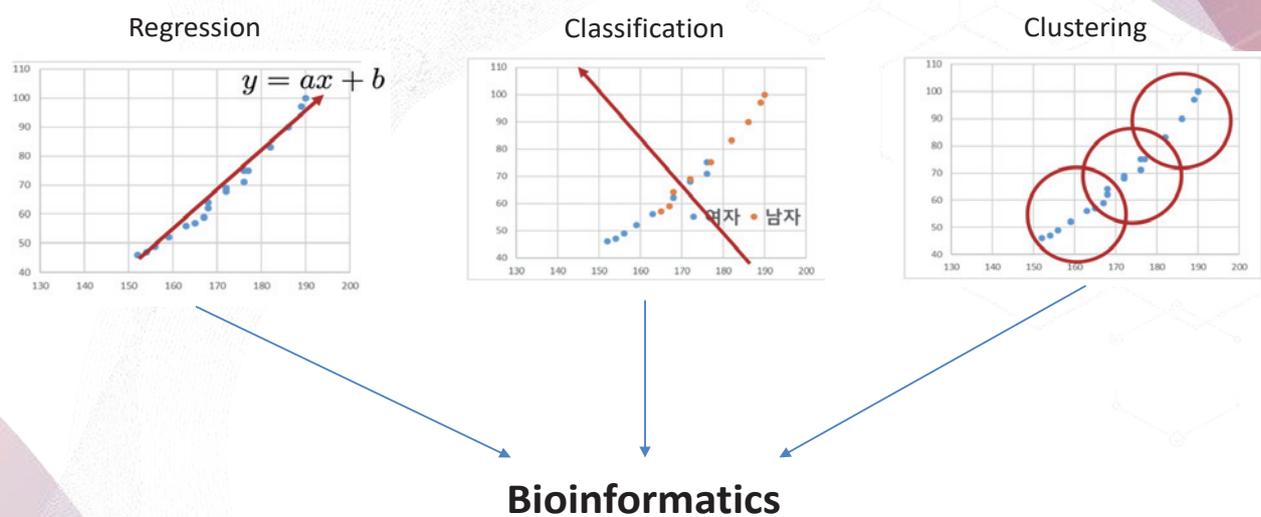
- ◆ Correct understanding of a target problem
  - What is a data instance?
  - How many classes?
- ◆ Selecting a proper learning model
  - Do not think the deep learning is always the best solution! (Because it is not)
- ◆ Checking data availability / feasibility of data collection
  - Positive and negative control
  - Class imbalance
- ◆ Designing proper learning architecture and strategies
  - Selecting appropriate models
  - Appropriate architecture design
  - Effective learning strategies
  - (These are usually THE KNOW-HOW / SPECIALTY of deep learning specialists.)

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# Applications of Machine Learning / Neural Networks / Deep Learning in Bioinformatics

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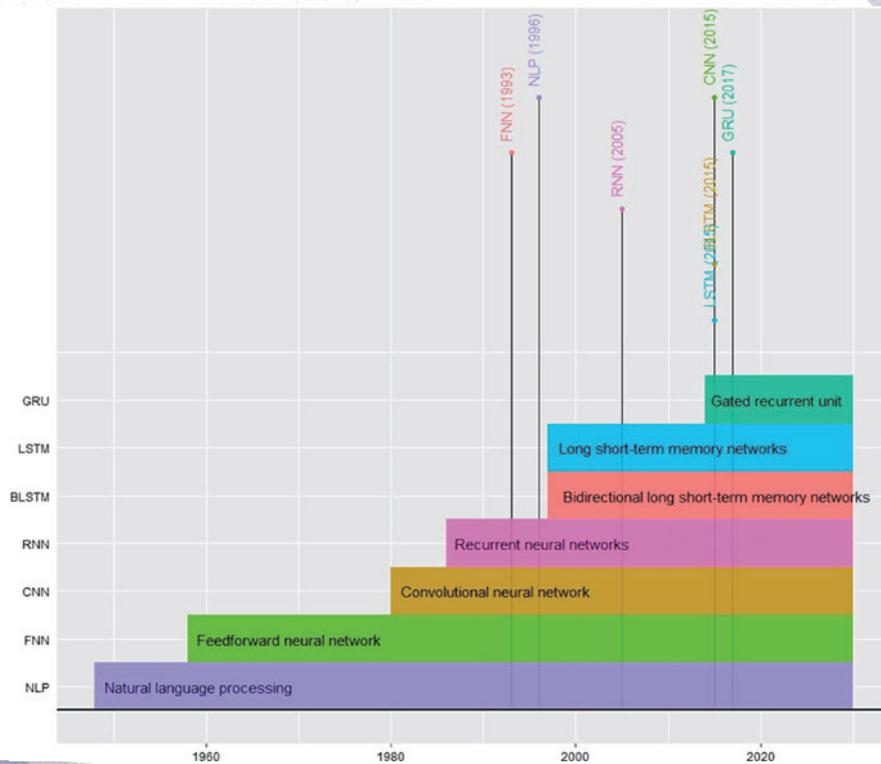
## Machine Learning (including NN/DL) in Bioinformatics



Many applications are in the form of classification.  
(ex. "Predicting something")

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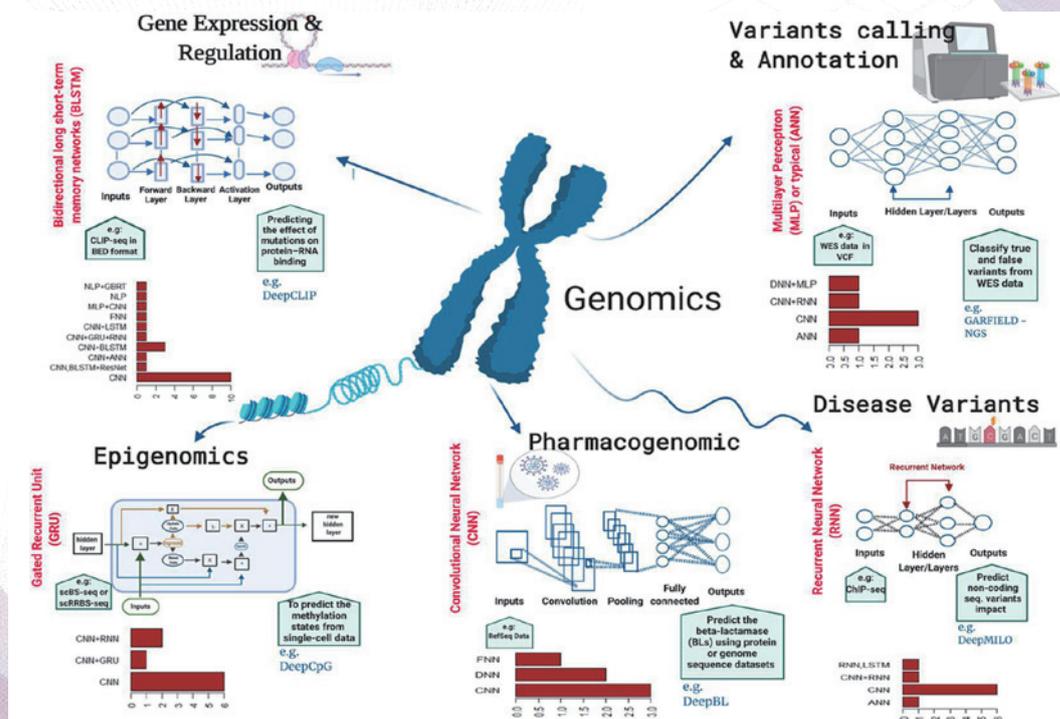
# Deep Learning Applications in NGS Data Analysis



Timeline of implementing deep learning algorithms in genomics (Alharbi and Rashid, Human Genomics 2022)

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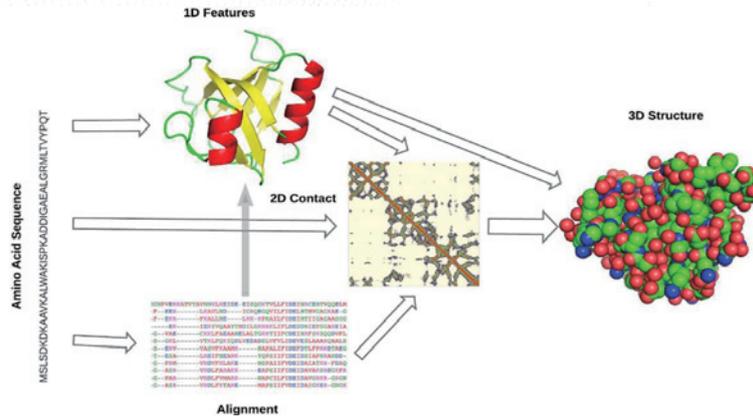
# Deep Learning Applications in NGS Data Analysis



(Alharbi and Rashid, Human Genomics 2022)

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# Deep Learning in Protein Structure Prediction



A generic pipeline for ab initio protein structure prediction

Predictor	PSA	Model	Evolutionary Information
SPIDER2 [59]	SS, SA	Multi-stage FFNN	PSI-BLAST
Sspro/ACCPRO5 [30]	SS, SA	BRNN-CNN	PSI-BLAST
Brewery [60]	SS, SA, TA, CD	Multi-stage BRNN-CNN	PSI-BLAST, HHblits
SPIDER3 [61]	SS, SA, TA, CD	BLSTM	PSI-BLAST, HHblits
RaptorX-Property [23]	SS, SA, DR	CNF	PSI-BLAST, HHblits
NetSurfP-2.0 [62]	SS, SA, TA, DR	BLSTM	HHblits, (or) MMseqs2

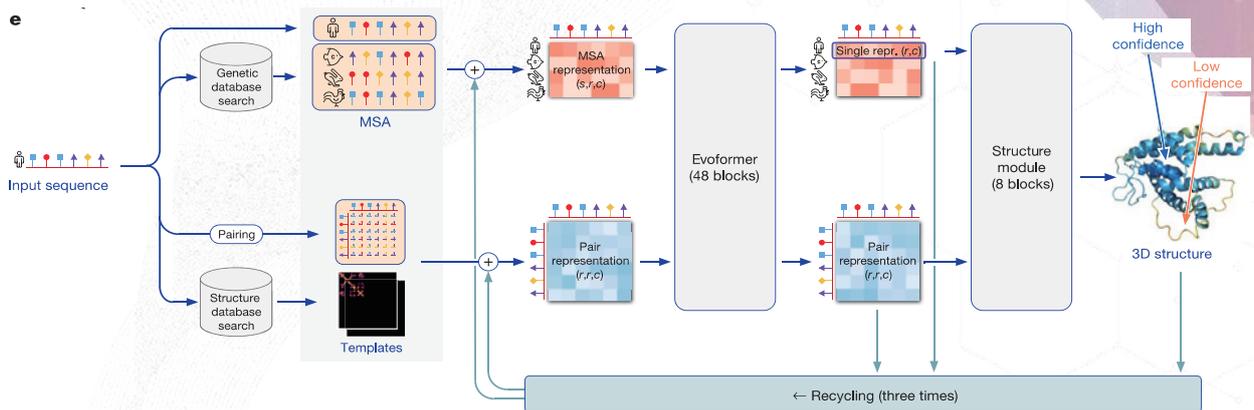
Predictor	PSA	Model	Evolutionary Information
MetaPSICOV2 [114]	CM	Multi-stage FFNN	HHblits, JackHMMer
DeepCDpred [115]	multi-class CM	Multi-stage FFNN	HHblits
RaptorX-Contact [116]	multi-class CM	Residual CNN	HHblits
DNCON2 [117]	CM	Multi-stage CNN	HHblits, jackHMMer
DeepContact [118]	CM	Residual CNN	HHblits, jackHMMer
DeepCov [119]	CM	CNN	HHblits
Pcons4 [120]	CM	CNN	HHblits
SPOT-Contact [121]	CM	Residual CNN 2D-BLSTM	HHblits, PSI-BLAST
TripletRes [122]	CM	Multi-stage residual CNN	HHblits, jackHMMer, HMMER
AlphaFold [123]	DM	Residual CNN	HHblits, PSI-BLAST

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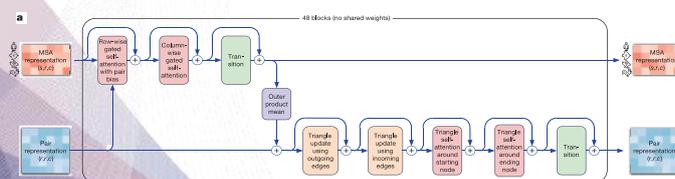
(Torrisi et al., Computational and Structural Biotechnology 2020)

# Deep Learning in Protein Structure Prediction

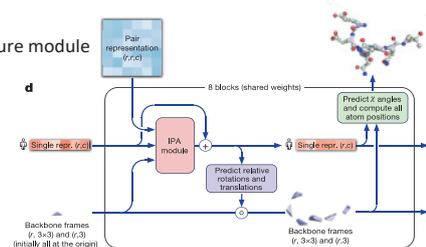
## AlphaFold model architecture



### Evoformer block



### Structure module



(Jumper et al., Nature 2021)

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# Deep Learning in Transcriptome Analysis

Software

## A deep-learning-based RNA-seq germline variant caller

Daniel E. Cook <sup>1</sup>, Aarti Venkat <sup>2</sup>, Dennis Yelizarov<sup>1</sup>, Yannick Pouliot <sup>2</sup>, Pi-Chuan Chang <sup>1,†</sup>, Andrew Carroll <sup>1,\*†</sup> and Francisco M. De La Vega <sup>2,\*†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Google LLC, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA and <sup>2</sup>Tempus Labs, Chicago, IL 60654, USA

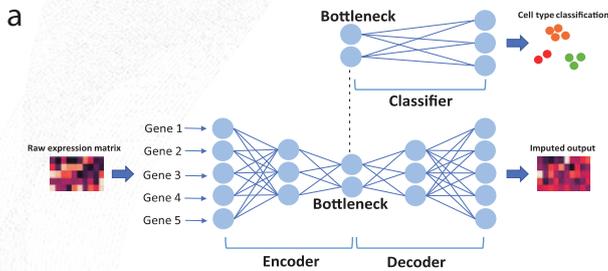
\*To whom correspondence should be addressed.

†These authors contributed equally.

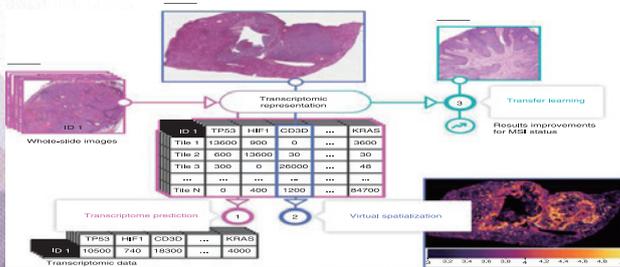
Associate Editor: Aida Ouangraoua

Received on December 6, 2022; revised on March 31, 2023; editorial decision on April 12, 2023; accepted on May 30, 2023

**Germline variant calling from RNA-seq**  
(Cook et al, Bioinformatics 2023)



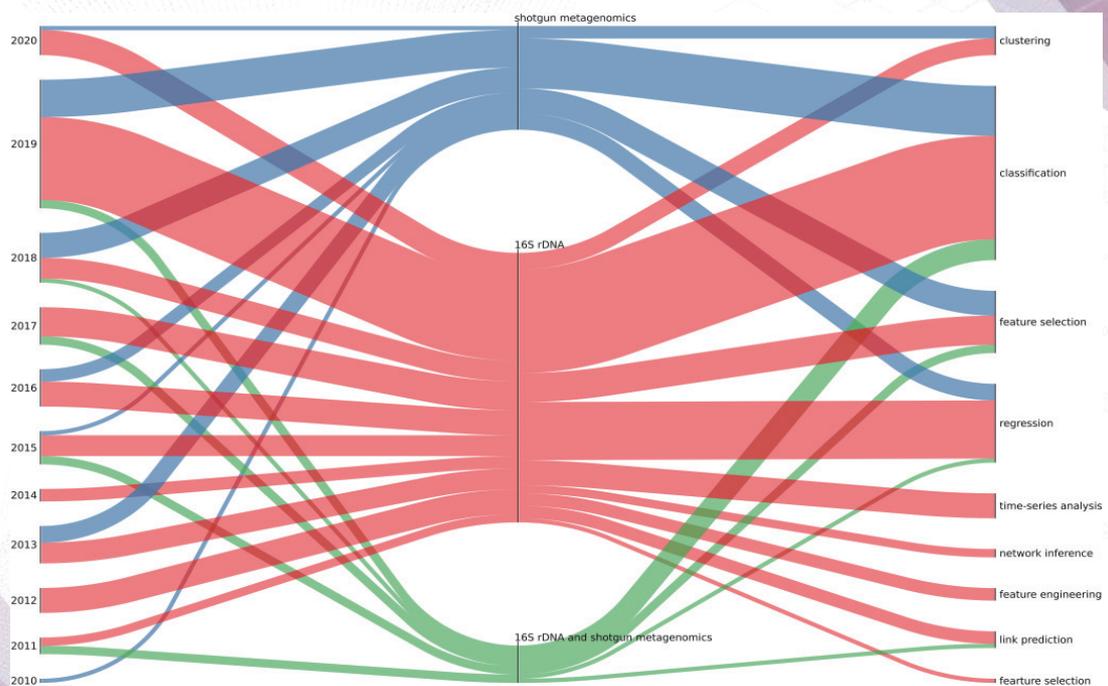
**Denoising and imputation of single cell RNA-seq data**  
(Li et al, Nature Communications 2022)



**Predicting RNA-seq from slide images**  
(Schmauch et al, Nature Communications 2020)

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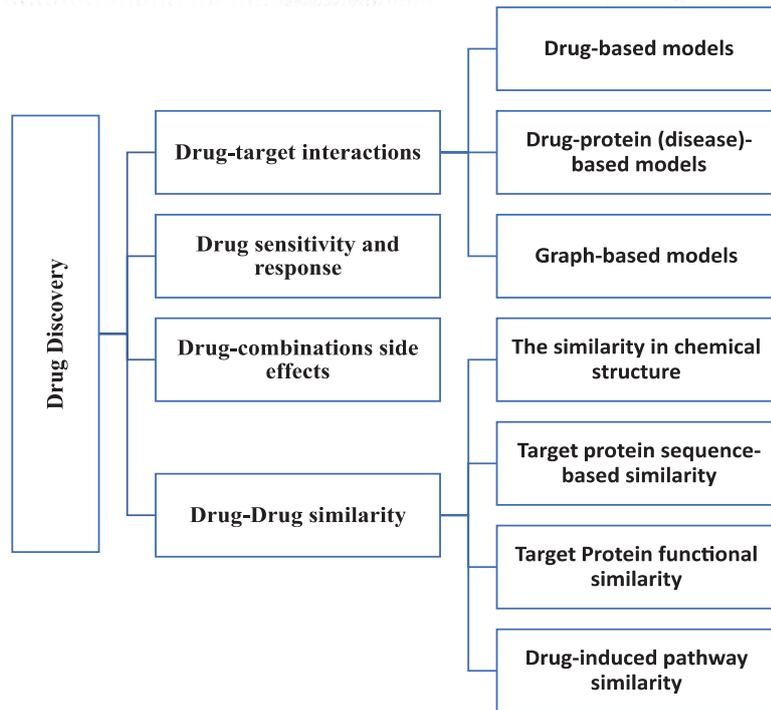
# Machine Learning in Microbiome Studies



**Articles that apply machine learning in human microbiome data analysis**  
(Marcos-Zambrano et al, Frontiers in Microbiology 2021)

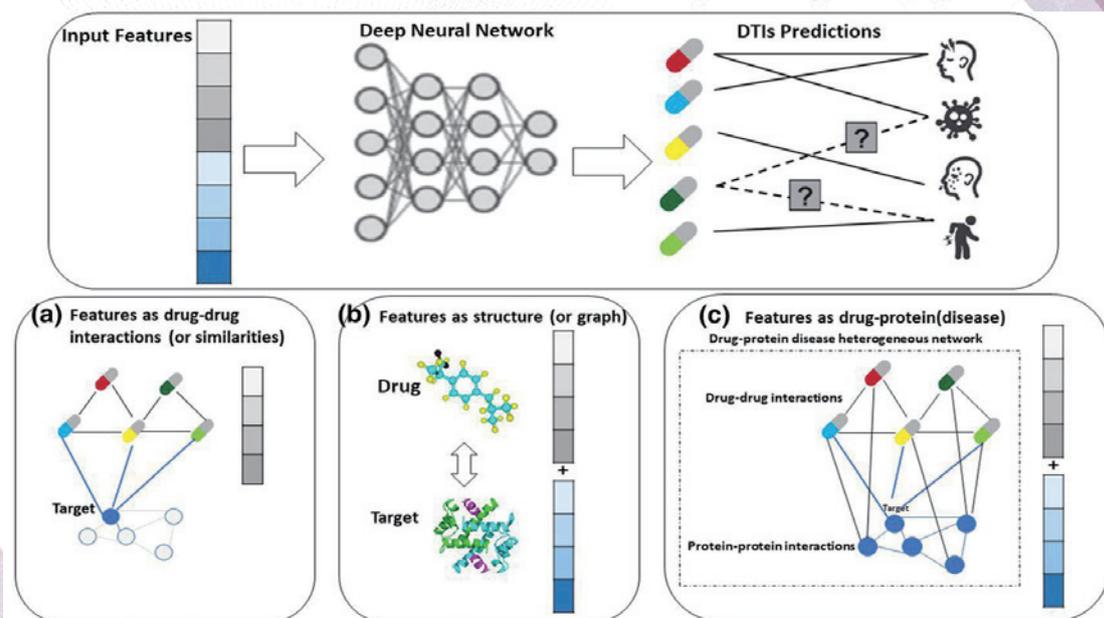
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# Deep Learning in Drug Discovery



Drug discovery problem categories  
(Askr et al, Artificial Intelligence Review 2023)

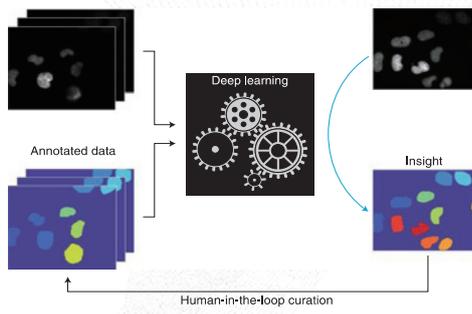
# Deep Learning in Drug Discovery



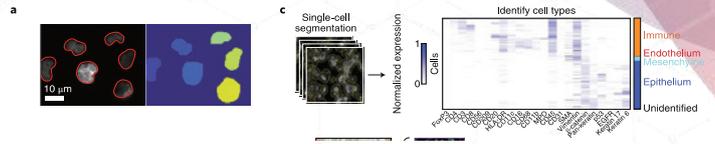
DL models used for predicting the DTIs can be grouped into different categories.  
(Askr et al, Artificial Intelligence Review 2023)

How to compose the input feature?

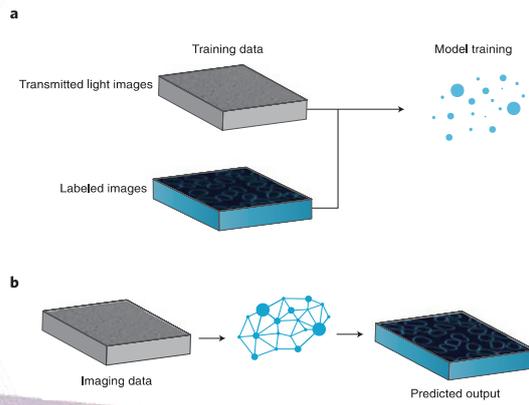
# Deep Learning in Image Analysis



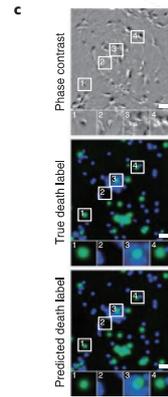
## Image segmentation application



(Moen et al, Nature Methods 2019)



## Image augmentation



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# Thank you!

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