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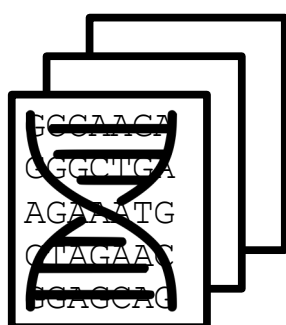
Using deep learning to unravel hidden signals in big biological data



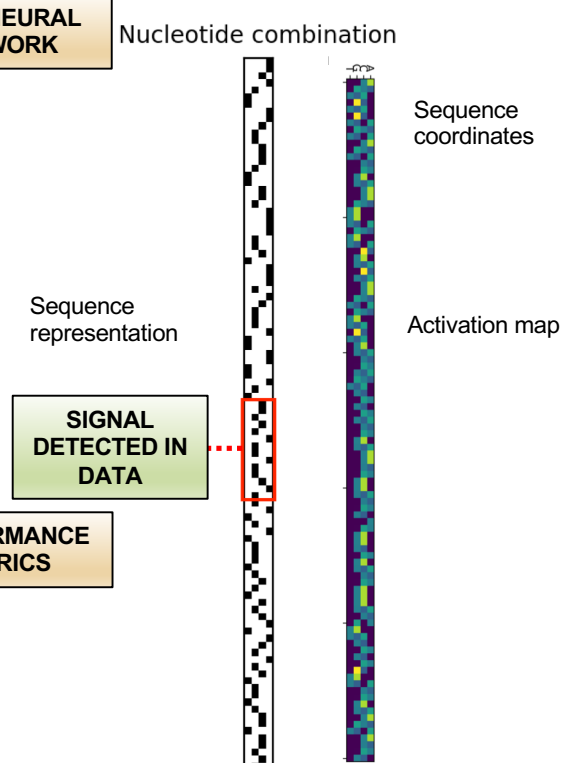
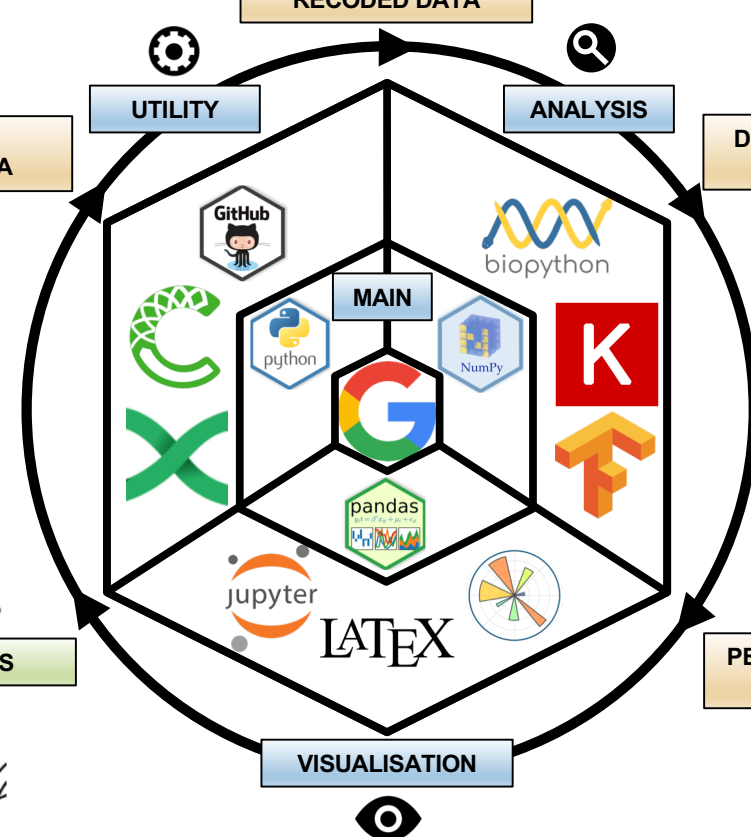
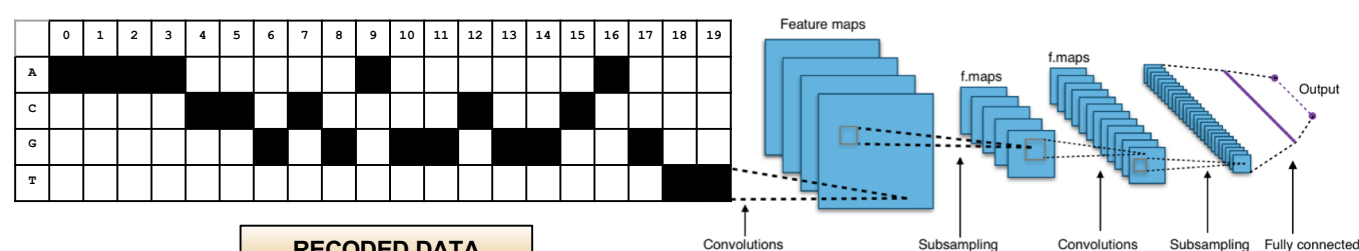
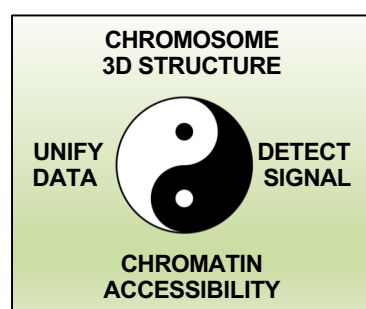
MY RESEARCH:

I am applying deep learning to harmonise high throughput sequencing data from different modalities. From this data, it will be possible to identify global patterns of gene regulation.

MY DIGITAL TOOLKIT:



Size of data is in the order of 10^{11} samples per dataset across 10^2 different studies.



VISUALISATION OF SIGNAL DETECTED IN DATA

A biological signal is detected in the data. This signal is tiny relative to the search space and regulates many critical biological processes.



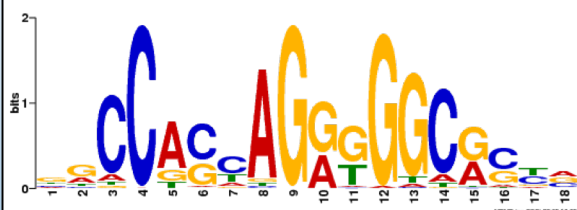
HOW I USE MY FAVOURITE TOOL TO ENHANCE MY RESEARCH:

Ease of use: A combination of TensorFlow and the higher level Keras API automates and greatly simplifies the process of developing and testing neural networks.

Scalability: Methods written in TensorFlow and Keras are scalable and can be run on a laptop for interactive testing, or expand to use a high performance compute cluster with minimal changes to code.

Flexibility: TensorFlow and Keras allow users to customise and modify their own models as needed.

Enhancement: Together, these factors allow me to use time effectively and focus on obtaining results from data.



NEW TOOLS I'M INTERESTED IN:

Analysis: PyTorch is functionally similar to TensorFlow, automating and simplifying the process of developing deep neural networks. It is intuitive and easy to use.

Visualisation: ggplot2 is a powerful data visualisation library with both python and R implementations. It may be a useful alternative to matplotlib and seaborn.

Utility: snakemake is a common workflow language similar to nextflow, automating the process of running and validating long software pipelines created from many independent programs. Compared to nextflow, it is output focused, which may be useful when constructing different types of software pipelines.

MONASH DATA
FLUENCY

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