

## Efficient Gene Expression Data Analysis using ES-DBN For Microarray Cancer Data Classification

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### Abstract

**INTRODUCTION:** DNA microarray has become a promising means for classification of various cancer types via the creation of various Gene Expression (GE) profiles, with the advancement of technologies. But, it is challenging to classify the GE profile since not all genes contribute to the presence of cancer and might lead to incorrect diagnoses. Thus an efficient GE data analysis for microarray cancer data classification using Exponential Sigmoid-Deep Belief Network (ES-DBN) is proposed in this work.

**OBJECTIVES:** The study aims to develop an efficient GE data analysis using Exponential Sigmoid-Deep Belief Network (ES-DBN) for microarray cancer data classification.

**METHODS:** The proposed methodology starts with pre-processing to compact data. Afterward, by utilizing Min-Max feature scaling technique, the pre-processed data is normalized. The normalized data is further encoded and feature ranking is performed. The subset values are selected using Cauchy Mutation-Coral Reefs Optimization (CM-CRO) in feature ranking. The feature vector is calculated by Pearson Correlation Coefficient based GloVe (PCC-GloVe) algorithm since different subsets return the same fitness value. Statistical and Biological validations take place after feature vector calculation. Lastly, for effective classification of the type of cancer, the vector features obtained are fed to ES-DBN.

**RESULTS:** The outcomes of the proposed technique are evaluated with various datasets, which exhibited that the proposed technique performed well with the Ovarian cancer dataset and outperforms other conventional approaches.

**CONCLUSION:** This study presents a comprehensive methodology for efficiently classifying cancer types using GE profile. The proposed GE data analysis using ES-DBN shows promising results, highlighting its potential as a valuable tool for cancer diagnosis and classification.

**Keywords:** Microarrays, Gene expression, cancer classification, Pearson Correlation Coefficient based GloVe (PCC- GloVe), Categorical columns, Exponential Sigmoid - Deep Belief Network (ES-DBN), Cauchy Mutation-Coral Reefs Optimization (CM-CRO).

Received on 11 01 2024, accepted on 15 05 2024, published on 28 05 2024

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doi: 10.4108/10.4108/eetpht.10.6187

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### 1. Introduction

Cancer, which causes huge death worldwide, is one of the deadliest diseases. The accurate prediction of the tumors type and size completely depends on the adoption of powerful and reliable classification models. Thus, the patients are provided with better treatment or else response to therapy [1]. Previously, cancer was classified and treated exclusively grounded on the organs of the origin or simplistic

histomorphologic features [2]. Nowadays, the usage of GE phenotype in a variety of diagnostic areas for identification and classification purposes is improved owing to the advancement in technologies. The usage of microarrays leads to the monitoring of thousands of GEs per sample concurrently [3]. Microarray data-centric cancer classification assists in the effective early identification of cancer-causing genes, thus enhancing the lifetime of cancer patients [4].

For the successful diagnosis and treatment of cancer, reliable as well as precise tumor classification is necessary. In the biomedical field, one of the most significant topics for cancer classification is gene selection [5]. Filter, wrapper, and embedded approaches are the three different approaches involved in the method of gene selection. The intrinsic characteristics of genes are collected in the filter approach that aids in the targeted phenotype class discrimination to directly select feature genes [6]. By utilizing the wrapper technique, the subset of feature genes is selected, which is then utilized for further assessment of new feature gene subsets. Thus, by utilizing this technique, the optimal number of feature genes can be selected automatically for a specific classifier. The embedded technique is the same as the wrapper technique in which to aid in the selection of feature subsets, multiple systems are combined in the embedded technique [7][8]. But, not all genes are cancerous genes and only a few genes are informative for each cancer type. The Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and dynamic programming model are wielded by most of the technologies that may incur an underflow problem [9]. When developing a cancer predictive model, one of the crucial issues is the GE profiles' higher dimensionality. For tumor classification, various techniques have been employed. Grounded on a variety of morphological, clinical, and molecular variables, the classification of human malignancies is involved in certain techniques. In other words, they cannot find an optimal solution in a reasonable time [10]. To overcome this issue, an efficient GE data analysis using ES-DBN for microarray cancer data classification is proposed; also, its main contributions are enlisted further,

- An efficient CM-CRO is introduced for feature subset selection.
- A novel PCC-GloVe is utilized for feature vector calculation.
- The ES-DBN in the classification step enhanced the classification accuracy and reduced the training time.

The remaining paper is systemized as: brief information on background work concerning tumor classification is elucidated in Section 2; the proposed technique is delineated in Section 3; the experimental outcomes are exemplified in Section 4; lastly, the paper is wended in Section 5.

## 2. Literature Survey

Lu *et al.*, 2021 [11] propounded a hybridized Adaboost and Genetic Algorithm (GA) for the efficient classification of cancer utilizing GE data. Here, the formation of a decision group in the ensemble system enhanced the diversity of the classifiers. Hence, by avoiding the local extrema problem, the classification performance was enriched. On the contrary, the presented approach was affected by crossover and mutation rates.

Shukla *et al.*, 2020 [12] established Teaching Learning-centric Optimization and Simulated Annealing (TLBOSA) for revealing the tumour's patterns as well as genes interpretability. Here, the optimal genes subsets were chosen; also, the redundant genes were filtered by Correlation-based Feature Selection (CFS). Afterward, to identify the most informative gene subsets, simulated annealing and TLBO algorithms were combined. Hence, the curse of dimensionality and the overfitting problem was avoided. However, the lack of exploitation was the major limitation.

Sampathkumar *et al.*, 2020 [13] proffered the Cuckoo Search algorithm with Crossover (CSC) to select genes to aid in cancer classification. Here, the levy flight technique was wielded after the reproduction process. The outcomes validated the proposed mechanism's efficacy. But, the shortcoming here was the dependence of the optimization efficiency on the diversification and intensification strategy.

Algamal & Lee, 2019 [14] recommended a Two-Stage Sparse Logistic Regression (TS-SLR) to obtain an effective subset of genes with higher classification abilities. Here, the screening technique was wielded as a filter technique, whereas an adaptive lasso with a novel weight was utilized as an embedded mechanism in the initial stage. Thus, by utilizing this technique, the High correlation problem was avoided. Conversely, owing to design matrix singularity, logistic regression was infeasible.

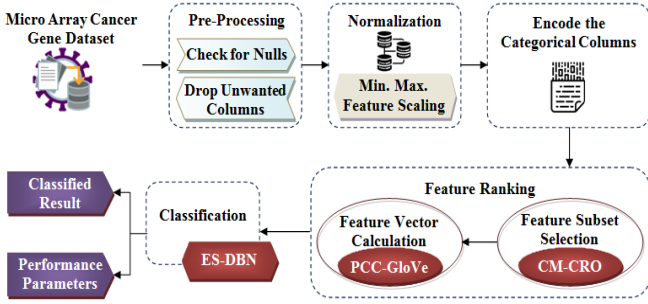
L. Sun *et al.*, 2019 [15] presented an entropy-centric gene selection technique with a Fisher score for tumor classification. Primarily, irrelevant genes were eliminated by the Fisher score technique. Then, for improving the classification performance, a joint neighborhood entropy-centric gene selection approach with the Fisher score was incorporated. Hence, better classification accuracy was obtained with lesser time complexity. Nevertheless, discretization led to the loss of certain beneficial information.

Sayed *et al.*, 2019 [16] propounded an ensemble-based Nested GA (Nested-GA) for the selection of optimal feature subsets. Nested GA was made of inner and outer GA. Outer GA utilized a Support Vector Machine (SVM) for operating on GE data, whereas Neural Network (NN) structure was induced in inner GA for operating on DNA data. Therefore, by utilizing this technique, the problem of feature dependency was avoided. Yet, the classification accuracy was affected by the presence of outliers.

Mudiyanselage *et al.*, 2020 [17] established Deep Fuzzy Neural Networks (DFNN) based framework for cancer classification. Firstly, the data was pre-processed and the informative genes were selected using a hybrid algorithm. Thereafter, by utilizing the deep fuzzy model, the noise and uncertainties were removed. Hence, the problem of data ambiguity was avoided. However, the presented approach was suitable only for the samples with smaller sizes.

### 3. Proposed Microarray Gene Data Classification

In solving GE profile problems, valuable outcomes are provided by microarray data analysis. But, since most of the genes are irrelevant or else insignificant to clinical diagnosis, classifying the GE profile is a challenging task. Thus, this work proposes an efficient GE data analysis using ES-DBN for microarray cancer data classification. Figure 1 elucidates the proposed technique's baseline structure.



**Figure 1.** Block diagram of the proposed technique

#### 3.1 Pre-processing

Primarily, the gene data obtained from the microarray dataset is pre-processed. In general, the GE data obtained from the microarray dataset contains more noise. Therefore, to minimize the uncertainties present in the data and provide accurate information for the better classification of the tumor types, pre-processing is mainly carried out. In the pre-processing stage, the two main steps involved are checking for nulls and dropping unwanted columns. It is detailed as follows.

- Check for nulls: Here, the gene data obtained from the dataset is checked for null values. Here, for effective classification results, the gene data with null values or the data with no attributes are removed. Therefore, the gene data obtained after checking for nulls is modeled as  $G^n$ .
- Drop unwanted columns: The dropping of unwanted columns takes place after null feature removal. As the gene data contains outliers, unwanted columns are removed (dropped) to improve classification accuracy by avoiding over-fitting problems. Hence,

the resultant pre-processed gene data ( $\overline{G}^n$ ) are expressed as,

$$\overline{G}^n = \{\overline{G}^1, \overline{G}^2, \dots, \overline{G}^g\} \quad (1)$$

Wherein,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, g$  specifies the  $g$ -number of pre-processed data.

#### 3.2 Normalization

Here, the pre-processed data is normalized to keep the pre-processed gene data values in a common range using the Min-Max feature scaling technique. Therefore, the expression for min-max normalization is expressed as,

$$\hat{D} = \frac{\overline{G}^n - \overline{G}_{\min}^n}{\overline{G}_{\max}^n - \overline{G}_{\min}^n} \quad (2)$$

Here,  $\overline{G}_{\min}^n, \overline{G}_{\max}^n$  signify the maximum and minimum gene data, and  $\hat{D}$  exemplifies the normalized data.

#### 3.3 Encode the categorical columns

Here, the normalized data obtained from the normalization step comprises string (non-numerical) attributes, which will be then converted into numerical values for subsequent processing of gene data. Hence, the resultant encoded categorical columns are simplified as,

$$x_i = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \quad (3)$$

Where,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  symbolizes the number of encoded categorical columns.

#### 3.4 Feature ranking

For effective tumor type classification, the feature ranking process is executed after encoding the categorical columns. Here, feature ranking is performed through feature subset selection and feature vector calculation phase and is further validated. The process is detailed further.

##### 3.4.1 Feature Subset Selection via CM-CRO

In this step, by utilizing the CM-CRO algorithm, the selection of the most relevant subset features from the encoded categorical columns is carried out. CRO algorithm, which is mainly based on broadcast spawning, brooding, larvae setting, budding, and depredation operations, is a metaheuristic optimization algorithm. However, the randomized selection of coral reef couples in the broadcast spawning stage leads to local optimum problems with reduced convergence speed. To overcome this, the selection of the coral reef couples is done utilizing Cauchy Mutation (CM) technique. Hence, the usage of CM in the general CRO is named CM-CRO. CM-CRO steps are explicated further,

**Step 1:** Let  $x_i = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  (encoded categorical columns) be the initial coral reef population, and  $y_j = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p$  signifies the position of each coral reef in the  $M \times N$  square grid.

**Step 2:** After population initialization, the performance of each coral reef is determined by calculating the fitness value (classification accuracy) that indicates the possible solution. Therefore, the fitness estimation process is mathematically represented as,

$$f(x_i) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (4)$$

Hence, the corals with a better fitness value ( $f_x$ ) survive longer than the others with poorer fitness values.

**Step 3:** After fitness evaluation, external sexual reproduction (Broadcast Spawning) takes place. Here, by utilizing the CM technique, certain coral reefs are selected as broadcast spawners. Thus, the broadcast spawners selected using the CM ( $\zeta^{x_i}$ ) is displayed as,

$$\zeta^{x_i} = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha} \left[ \frac{\alpha^2}{(f_x - \eta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right] \quad (5)$$

Wherein,  $\alpha$  implies the parameter of scaling, and  $\eta$  notates the location parameter.

**Step 4:** Next is the internal sexual reproduction stage (Brooding) stage. Here, hermaphrodite corals ( $H^c$ ) are produced through brooding. Therefore, the brooding stage is specified as,

$$H^c = 1 - f_x \quad (6)$$

Wherein,  $(1 - f_x)$  implies the fraction of coral reefs utilized in brooding.

**Step 5:** Next is the larvae setting phase. Here, the coral larvae ( $H^c$ ) produced via the internal or external sexual reproduction stages are set to the square grid and begin to grow. Before setting the coral larvae into the square grid, the fitness value of each coral larva is determined using (4).

**Step 6:** Corals can also be reproduced asexually through the budding or fragmentation process. Since the entire sexual coral reproduction process completely depends on a fitness function, certain corals with the fraction  $\mathfrak{R}^{x_i}$  are duplicated and undergo the larvae setting the stage in asexual reproduction. Hence, the coral larvae reproduced asexually ( $A^\zeta$ ) are signified as,

$$A^\zeta = 1 - \mathfrak{R}^{x_i} \quad (7)$$

**Step 7:** Lastly, the end of the reproduction stage is deprecation. Here, the larvae with poorer fitness values are depredated (killed) by other animals in the square grid (reef) to liberate space for the generation of corals. Therefore, the deprecation process is modelled as,

$$D = \begin{cases} x_i > f(x_i), \text{occupiesreef} \\ x_i < f(x_i), \text{depredated} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Hence, the number of selected subset features ( $S_f$ ) is represented as,

$$S_f = (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m) \quad (9)$$

Here, the number of selected features is implied as  $m$ . The pseudocode of the proposed CM-CRO is detailed further down.

### Pseudocode of CM-CRO

---

**Input:** Encoded categorical columns  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$   
**Output:** Feature subset

---

**Begin**

**Initialize** Coral Reef (CR), population size ( $n$ ) and maximum iteration ( $I_{\max}$ )

**Set** iteration  $I = 1$

**While** ( $I \leq I_{\max}$ ) **do**

**Calculate** fitness

**Perform** broadcast spawning with Cauchy mutation ( $\zeta^{x_i}$ )

**Perform** Brooding with  $1 - f_x$

**Perform** larvae setting and  $1 - \mathfrak{R}^{x_i}$

**Update** local best CR  $x_i$  by calculating fitness

**If** ( $x_i > f(x_i)$ ) {

**Occupy** reef

} **Else if** ( $x_i < f(x_i)$ ) {

**Perform** deprecation

}

**End If**

**End while**

$I = I + 1$

**Return** optimal feature subset  $S_f$

---

**End**

### 3.4.2 Feature vector calculation by PCC-GloVe algorithm

Here, feature vectors are calculated using the Glove embedding algorithm for the obtained feature subsets. Glove embedding involves feature co-occurrence evaluation, defining soft constraints, and cost function stage. But, the co-occurrence evaluation grounded on the co-occurrence matrix solely relies on the matrix dimension, which in turn affects the classification accuracy. Therefore, Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC) is induced in the conventional GloVe approach to result in the PCC-GloVe algorithm and is detailed further.

- Initially, a vocabulary function ( $V^k$ ) is created to store the selected feature subsets and thereby compute the feature subset that occurs more frequently but without repeating. The mathematical formulation for vocabulary function is given as follows.

$$V^k = \sum_{f=1}^m \omega(S_f) (w_f^T w_f + u_f - \log S_f)^2 \quad (10)$$

Here,  $\omega(S_f)$  specifies the weighting function,  $w_f$  models the vector functions, and  $u_f$  signifies the scalar biases. The weighting function is represented as,

$$\omega(S_f) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{S_1}{S_m}\right)^\delta, & \text{if } S_1 < S_m \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

- Then, the co-occurrence of each feature subset ( $\gamma$ ) is determined by measuring the frequency of occurrence of each weighted feature subset using the PCC, and is formulated as,

$$\gamma = \frac{\sum (S_f - \bar{S}_f)(\omega(S_f) - \overline{\omega(S_f)})}{\sqrt{\sum (S_f - \bar{S}_f)^2 \sum (\omega(S_f) - \overline{\omega(S_f)})^2}} \quad (12)$$

- Lastly, PCC-GloVe trains the dataset with the co-occurrences of feature subsets to provide a feature vector ( $v^a$ ) for each feature subset; hence, it will be stored inside the file for further processing. Therefore, the feature vectors ( $v^a$ ) calculated for each feature subset are referred as,

$$v^a = v^1, v^2, \dots, v^A \quad (13)$$

Where,  $a = 1, 2, \dots, A$  implies the number of the feature vector. The feature vector thus obtained is validated for verifying the efficacy of the proposed approach.

### 3.4.3 Validation

For proving the proposed technique's worthiness, validation is performed. The vector features thus obtained are validated statistically and biologically and are detailed below.

- In statistical validation, the quality of the vector features obtained is evaluated through various statistical indices. Here, for the statistical analysis, ANOVA software is employed. ANOVA stands for Analysis of Variance, which provides a comparison of more samples. Here, the GE level of the microarray dataset is evaluated grounded on the weighted average of each gene among all samples.
- In biological validation, detailed information about the transfer functions is utilized in the proposed work, and the organ, which is affected by the tumor, is identified. In biological validation, a VOLCANO plot is utilized. It is a plot between log-transformed gene-specific t-tests and fold-change. Fold change

refers to the ratio between the differentially expressed genes.

## 3.5 Classification by ES-DBN

For effective classification of the various types of tumors, the vector features thus obtained are fed into the ES-DBN classifier. A Deep Belief Network (DBN), which highly interacts with each other, is a neural network with a visible layer and a hidden layer. Since the activation function in DBN undergoes gradient diffusion problems, the Exponential Sigmoid (ES) activation function is incorporated to overcome this drawback in traditional DBNs. This modification in the conventional DBN's activation function is named ES-DBN. The stages involved in the ES-DBN are described further,

- Primarily, the feature vectors,  $v^a = v^1, v^2, \dots, v^A$ , are fed as input to the visible layer and are connected with the hidden layer provided with a hidden vector ( $h = \langle H_1, H_2, \dots, H_h \rangle$ ), and  $h$  implies the number of the feature vectors in the hidden layer. The combined distribution of both visible and hidden layers is represented by an energy function ( $\xi(v^a, h)$ ), which is formulated as,

$$\xi(v^a, h) = -\rho^T v^a - \psi^T h - v^{aT} \varpi h \quad (14)$$

Wherein, the relationship betwixt the visible layer and hidden layer weights is notated as  $\varpi$ , the bias values of the visible and hidden layers are exemplified as  $\rho, \psi$ .

- Further, the Probability Density Function (PDF) of both visible as well as hidden layers ( $\Gamma(v^a, h)$ ) in terms of the energy function is given as,

$$\Gamma(v^a, h) = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\xi(v^a, h)} \quad (15)$$

Here,  $\sigma$  specifies the normalization constant and is detailed as,

$$\sigma = \sum_{v^a, h} e^{-\xi(v^a, h)} \quad (16)$$

- The conditional probability of the hidden layer ( $\Gamma(h = 1 | v^a)$ ) is defined as,

$$\Gamma(h = 1 | v^a) = \wp(\psi + \sum \varpi h) \quad (17)$$

Likewise, the conditional probability of the visible layer ( $\Gamma(v^a = 1 | h)$ ) is given as,

$$\Gamma(v^a = 1 | h) = \wp(\rho + \sum \varpi h) \quad (18)$$

In equation (17, 18),  $\wp$  symbolizes the ES activation function and is expressed as,

$$\wp = \begin{cases} v^a, & \text{if } v^a > 0 \\ \varepsilon(e^{v^a} - 1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Here,  $\varepsilon$  signifies the hyperparameter function.

- Thereafter, DBNs are fine-tuned by the backpropagation system. It means that the whole network's weight is adjusted continuously and is given in the following equation.

$$\Delta \varpi = \mathfrak{I} \left( \langle v^a, \hat{h} \rangle_{data} - \langle v^a, \hat{h} \rangle_{ran} \right) \quad (20)$$

Where, the learning rate is notated as  $\mathfrak{I}$ . Lastly, the tumor type is classified by the classifier, thus producing the outcomes in the output layer. Hence, the classifier's output is represented as,

$$r_d = [r_1, r_2, \dots, r_D] \quad (21)$$

Where,  $d = 1, 2, \dots, D$  implies the different types of tumors. The pseudocode of the proposed ES-DBN is detailed below.

#### Pseudocode of proposed ES-DBN

**Input:** Features  $v^a = v^1, v^2, \dots, v^A$

**Output:** Classified output  $r_d$

**Begin**

**Initialize** visible layers,  $\hat{h}$ ,  $h$ , bias  $\rho, \psi$

**For** feature  $v^a$  **do**

**Perform** combined distribution with  $(\xi(v^a, \hat{h}))$

**Estimate** PDF with  $\frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\xi(v^a, \hat{h})}$

**Estimate** the conditional probability of visible layer by using ES activation

**Perform** Fine tuning

$$\Delta \varpi = \mathfrak{I} \left( \langle v^a, \hat{h} \rangle_{data} - \langle v^a, \hat{h} \rangle_{ran} \right)$$

**End For**

**Return** the output class  $r_d$

**End**

## 4. Results and Discussion

Here, the detailed analysis of the proposed technique's outcome based on various performance metrics is explicated. The implementation of the proposed system is done by utilizing PYTHON along with an Intel i5/corei7 processor of 3.20GHz CPU speed using 4GB RAM and Windows 10 Operating System (OS). Here, the data are obtained from the publicly available dataset.

### 4.1 Dataset Description

Table 1 exemplifies the information regarding various datasets used in the proposed work. Here, 70% of the data is wielded for training, whereas 30% data for testing.

Table 1: Dataset Description

Dataset	Sample	Genes	Class
Breast Cancer [18]	151	54676	6
Brain cancer [19]	130	54676	5
Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) [20]	72	7130	2
Colorectal [21]	62	1935	4
Leukemia [22]	64	16384	5
Lung cancer [23]	181	1626	2
Ovarian cancer [24]	235	48	2

### 4.2 Performance Analysis of proposed ES-DBN without feature selection for different microarray datasets.

Here, the superiority of the proposed ES-DBN without feature selection is evaluated with numerous datasets and is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2: Performance analysis of proposed ES-DBN without feature selection

Dataset	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure	MCC
Breast Cancer	93.4782	92	95.8333	90.9090	93.8775	0.9077
Brain Cancer	92.3076	90.4761	95	89.4336	92.6829	0.9076
ALL,AML	86.3636	84.6153	91.6666	80	88	0.9072
Colorectal cancer	84.2105	81.8181	90	77.7777	85.7142	0.9085
Leukemia	85	83.3333	90.9090	77.7777	86.9565	0.9089
Lung cancer	94.5454	93.1034	96.4285	92.5925	94.7368	0.9097
Ovarian cancer	95.7746	94.5945	97.2222	94.2857	95.8904	0.9107

Table 2 exhibits that the ovarian cancer dataset attains better performance with the accuracy of 95.7746%, 94.5945% precision, 97.2222% sensitivity, 94.2857% specificity, 95.8904% f-measure, and 0.9107% MCC for classifying the tumor type. Also, the lung cancer dataset achieves accuracy, precision, sensitivity, specificity, f-measure, and MCC of the order of 94.5454%, 93.1034%, 96.4285%, 92.5925%, 94.7368%, and 0.9097%, correspondingly, which is lower when compared with ovarian cancer dataset. Likewise, the metric values obtained vary (lowers) for other datasets like breast cancer, brain cancer, cancer classification dataset, colorectal, and Leukemia dataset. Hence, the proposed ES-

DBN outstands the conventional approaches while utilizing the Ovarian cancer dataset.

### 4.3 Performance Analysis of proposed ES-DBN with feature selection for different microarray datasets.

Here, the performance of the proposed ES-DBN with feature selection is analyzed using numerous datasets and is explicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Performance evaluation of proposed ES-DBN with feature selection

Dataset	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure	MCC
Breast Cancer	95.6521	95.8333	95.8333	95.4545	95.8333	95.4545
Brain Cancer	94.8717	95	95	94.7368	95	94.7368
ALL,AML	90.9090	91.6666	91.6666	90	91.6666	90
Colorectal	89.4736	90	90	88.8888	90	88.8888
Leukemia	90	90.9090	90.9090	88.8888	90.9090	88.8888
Lung cancer	96.3636	96.4285	96.4285	96.2963	96.4285	96.2963
Ovarian cancer	97.1831	97.2222	97.2222	97.1428	97.2222	97.1428

Table 3 reveals the proposed technique's performance with feature selection based on the statistical measures using various datasets. The proposed ES-DBN system accomplishes higher accuracy of 97.1831% for the Ovarian cancer dataset, whereas the other datasets display accuracy values of 95.6521% (Breast cancer), 94.8717% (Brain cancer), 90.9090% (Cancer classification), 89.4736% (Colorectal), 90% (Leukemia), and 96.3636% (lung cancer), which are comparatively lower. Conversely, the precision, Sensitivity, Specificity, F-measure, and MCC of the Ovarian cancer dataset are 97.2222%, 97.2222%, 97.1428%, 97.2222%, and 97.1428%, correspondingly. However, the other datasets like Breast cancer, Brain cancer, Cancer classification, Colorectal, Leukemia, and lung cancer datasets show lower precision, sensitivity, specificity, F-measure, and MCC values. Therefore, it is clear that the utilization of the CM for selecting the features in the proposed ES-DBN technique provides better tumor classification when compared with Table 2 (without feature selection).

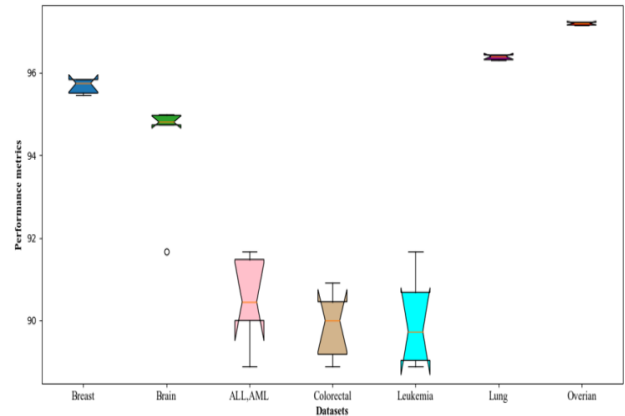
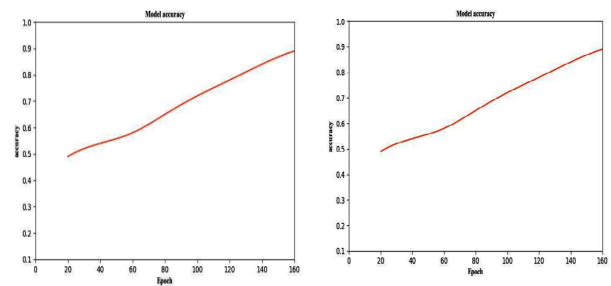


Figure 2: Graphical representation of proposed ES-DBN with feature selection

The graphical representation of the performance values achieved by the proposed ES-DBN using various datasets is elucidated in Figure 2. The accuracy, precision, Sensitivity, Specificity, F-measure, and MCC values obtained using the Ovarian dataset are 2.3%, 1.38%, 1.38%, 1.68%, 1.38%, and 1.68% higher than the accuracy, precision, sensitivity, specificity, f-measure, and MCC of Breast cancer dataset. Likewise, the metric values obtained by the other dataset also differ (lower) when compared to the Ovarian dataset. Therefore, the proposed ES-DBN achieved better metrics rates. Thus, the proposed technique exactly classifies the type of tumor.

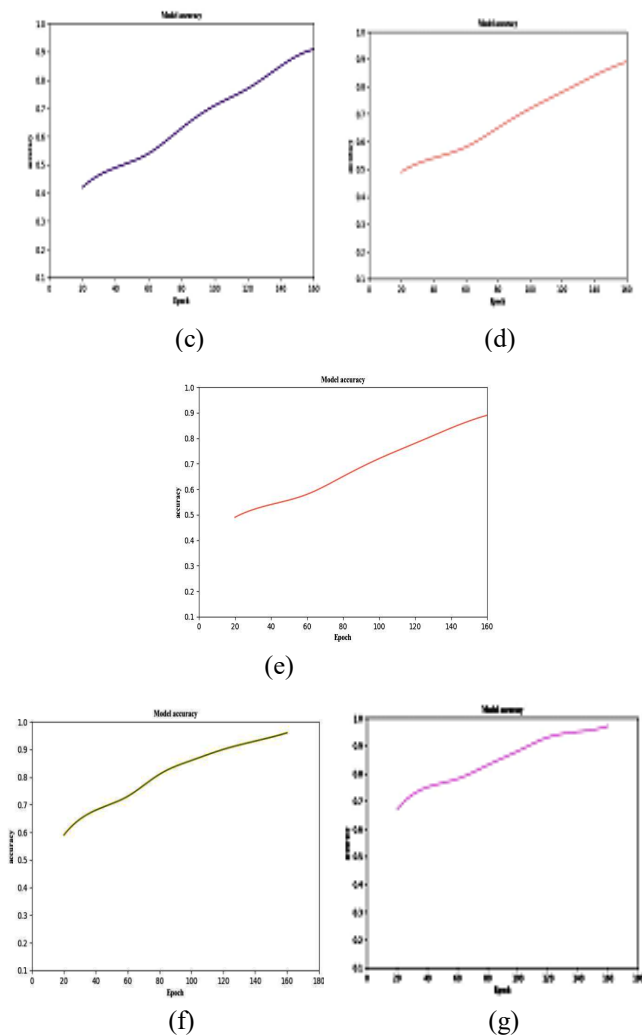
#### 4.3.1 Performance evaluation of proposed ES-DBN based on convergence curve

Here, the proposed ES-DBN's superiority is evaluated in terms of the convergence curve using various datasets and is shown in Figure 3.



(a)

(b)

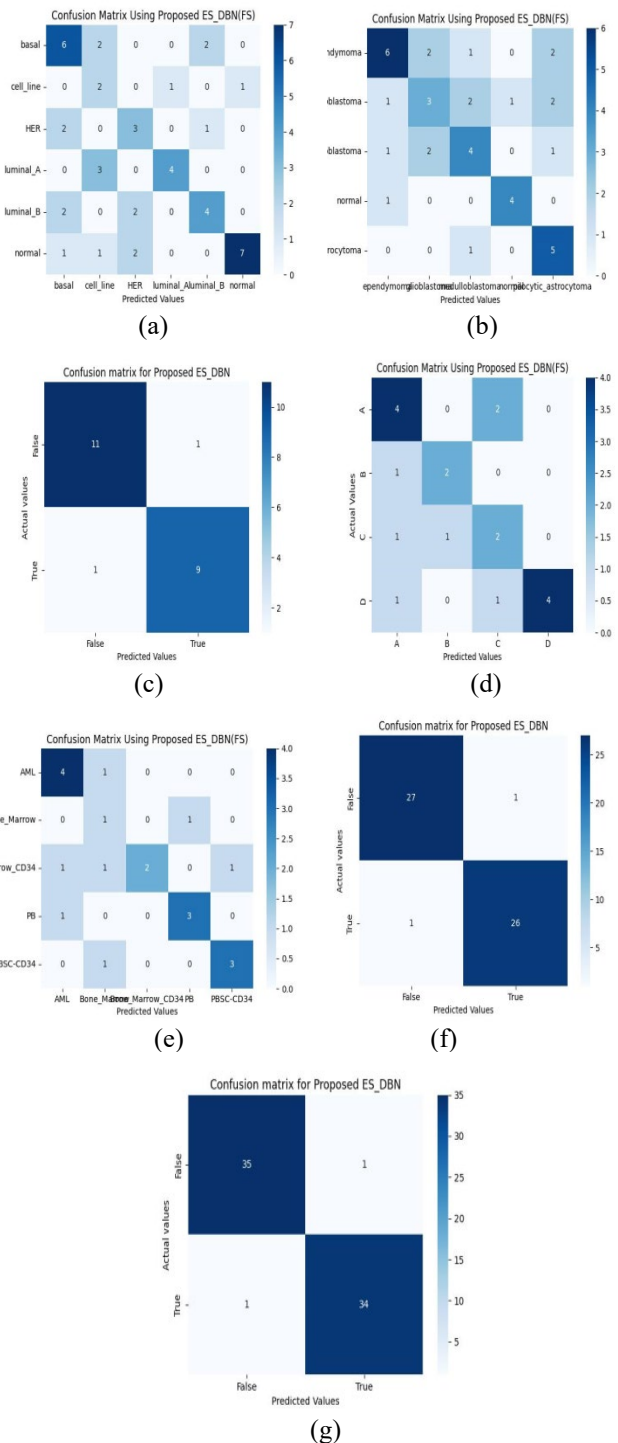


**Figure 3:** Performance evaluation based on convergence curve for (a) Breast cancer gene expression (b) Brain cancer (c) ALL, AML dataset (d) Colorectal (e) Leukemia (f) Lung cancer (g) Ovarian cancer dataset

As per Figure 3, the proposed ES-DBN classifier begins the tumor-type classification process when the epoch value is 20 and completes the classification when the epoch value is 160. Among the various datasets used for analysis, the ovarian cancer dataset provided better classification accuracy of 97.1831% with an epoch value of 160, which is represented in figure 3 (g), whereas the breast cancer dataset attains 95.65217% accuracy (shown in figure 3 (a)) at the same 160<sup>th</sup> epoch value, which is lower than the Ovarian dataset. Likewise, the accuracy obtained by other datasets also varies and is exposed in Figure 3 (b, c, d, e, and f). Thus, the proposed work performs better with the Ovarian cancer dataset in the tumor type classification process.

### 4.3.2 Performance evaluation of proposed ES-DBN based on the confusion matrix

Figure 4 displays the prediction results regarding the tumor classification of the proposed approach in terms of the confusion matrix.



**Figure 4:** Performance analysis of proposed ES-DBN in terms of a confusion matrix for (a) Breast cancer (b) Brain cancer (c) ALL, AML dataset (d) Colorectal (e) Leukemia (f) Lung cancer (g) Ovarian cancer dataset

The confusion matrix obtained by the proposed ES-DBN for different datasets is elucidated in Figure 4. Figure 4 exhibits that the ovarian cancer dataset truly predicted 35 normal



classes and 34 abnormal classes and misclassified only 1 normal class as abnormal and 1 abnormal class as a normal class, whereas the breast cancer dataset truly predicted 6 basal as basal, and falsely predicted 2 basal as HER, 2 as Aluminal\_B, and 1 as normal. Moreover, the number of HER truly predicted by the same breast cancer dataset is 3, whereas 2 are misclassified as Aluminal\_B and 2 as normal, while the number of cell lines truly predicted is 2, and the misclassified value is 6, the number of Aluminal\_A truly predicted is 4, and misclassified is 1, the number of Aluminal\_B truly predicted is 4, and misclassified is 3, truly predicted as normal is 7 and falsely predicted is 1. Overall, the number of classes truly predicted by the breast cancer dataset is lower than its false prediction value. Similarly, the number of true and false predictions varies for other datasets but is not higher than for Ovarian datasets. Thus, the proposed methodology performs better using the ovarian dataset and aids in better classification.

#### 4.4 Performance Analysis of proposed ES-DBN for different microarray datasets with various techniques.

Here, the proposed system's performance is validated with the existing Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), DBN, Artificial Neural Network (ANN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) techniques.

Table 4: Comparative evaluation of proposed ES-DBN with various techniques

Dataset	Technique	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure	MCC
Breast Cancer	Proposed	95.65217	95.8333	95.8333	95.4545	95.8333	95.4545
	DBN	93.4782	93.75	93.8775	93.0232	95.875	93.0222
	CNN	86.9565	88.4615	88.4615	85	88.4615	85
	ANN	84.7826	88.4615	88.4615	80	86.7924	80
	RNN	89.1304	88.4615	88.4615	87.8048	90.1960	87.808
	LSTM	91.3043	92	92	90.4761	92	90.471
	Brain cancer	Proposed	94.8717	95	95	94.7368	95
DBN		92.3076	92.6829	92.6829	91.8918	92.6829	91.898
CNN		84.6153	86.3636	86.3636	82.3529	86.3636	82.359
ANN		82.0512	82.6087	86.3636	76.4705	84.4444	76.475
RNN		87.1794	88.3720	88.3720	85.7142	88.3720	85.712
LSTM		89.7435	90.4761	90.4761	88.8888	90.4761	88.888
ALL AML	Proposed	90.9090	91.6666	91.6666	90	91.6666	90
	DBN	86.3636	84.6153	91.6666	80	88	80
	CNN	72.7272	78.8714	78.5714	62.5	78.5714	62.5
	ANN	68.1818	73.3333	78.5714	50	75.8620	50

Colorectal	RNN	72.2727	84.6153	78.5714	75	81.4814	75
	LSTM	81.8181	84.6153	84.6153	77.7777	84.6153	77.777
	Proposed	89.4736	90	90	88.8888	90	88.888
	DBN	84.2105	85.7142	85.7142	82.3529	85.7142	82.359
	CNN	68.4210	75	75	57.1428	75	57.148
	ANN	63.1578	69.2307	75	42.8571	72	42.851
	RNN	73.6842	78.2608	78.2608	66.6666	78.2608	66.666
Leukemia	LSTM	78.9473	81.8181	81.8181	75	81.8181	75
	Proposed	90	90.9090	90.9090	88.8888	90.9090	88.888
	DBN	85	86.9565	86.9565	82.3529	86.9565	82.359
	CNN	70	76.9230	76.9230	57.1428	76.9230	57.148
	ANN	65	71.4285	76.9230	42.8571	74.0740	42.851
	RNN	75	80	80	66.6666	80	66.666
	LSTM	80	83.3333	83.3333	75	83.3333	75
Lung Cancer	Proposed	96.3636	96.4285	96.4285	96.2963	96.4285	96.293
	DBN	94.5454	93.1034	96.4285	92.5925	94.7368	92.595
	CNN	89.0909	90	90	88	90	88
	ANN	87.2727	87.0967	90	84	88.5245	84
	RNN	90.9090	93.1034	90	92	91.5254	92
	LSTM	92.7272	93.1034	93.1034	92.3076	93.1034	92.306
Ovarian cancer	Proposed	97.1831	97.2222	97.2222	97.1428	97.2222	97.148
	DBN	95.7746	94.5945	97.2222	94.2857	95.8904	94.287
	CNN	91.5493	92.1052	92.1052	90.9090	92.1052	90.900
	ANN	90.1408	89.7435	92.1052	87.8787	90.9090	87.877
	RNN	92.9577	94.5945	92.1052	93.9393	93.3333	93.933
	LSTM	94.3662	94.5945	94.5945	94.1176	94.5945	94.116

Concerning the performance metrics, the performance comparison of the proposed ES-DBN classifier with various prevailing techniques using different datasets is specified in Table 4. The proposed technique achieves better accuracy, precision, sensitivity, specificity, f-measure, and MCC for the Ovarian cancer dataset of the order of 97.1831%, 97.2222%, 97.2222%, 97.1428%, 97.2222%, and 97.1428%, correspondingly, while the existing methods like DBN conquer 95.7746% accuracy, 94.5945% precision, 97.2222% sensitivity, 94.2857% specificity, 95.8904% F-measure, 94.2857% MCC. Similarly, the performance metrics are lower for CNN, ANN, RNN, and LSTM. Therefore, it is clear that the usage of the ES function in DBN avoided the gradient divergence problem and aided in the better classification phenomenon when contrasted with conventional approaches.

#### 4.5 Comparative measurement of proposed ES-DBN from literature papers

Here, concerning the accuracy, the proposed framework’s performance is analyzed and contrasted with traditional methods like Adaboost-GA [11], TS-SLR [14], and Nested GA [16] and is revealed in Table 5.

Table: 5 Performance evaluation based on the accuracy

Techniques	Accuracy(%)
Proposed ES-DBN	95.53
Adaboost-GA [11]	95.33
TS-SLR [14]	96.35
Nested GA [16]	94.25

As per Table 5, the proposed ES-DBN increases the classification accuracy by attaining a higher range of accuracy (95.53%). In contrast to the proposed mechanism, the existing Adaboost-GA, TS-SLR, and Nested GA attained very lower rates of accuracy at the order of 95.33%, 96.35%, and 94.25%. Therefore, the proposed ES-DBN is superior to other conventional systems under various uncertain circumstances.

### 4.6 Biological Significant Analysis

The biological significant analysis is mainly carried out for analyzing the validated genes among the total number of genes selected for cancer classification.

Table 6: Biological significant analysis of proposed ES-DBN

Dataset	Relevant number of features selected by model	No. of less significant genes	No. of more significant genes	No. of no significant genes
Breast Cancer	35539	4975	27720	2844
Brain cancer	41202	4805	34047	2350
ALL, AML	4635	649	3615	371
Colorectal	1258	176	981	101
Leukemia	10635	4491	5738	406
Lung cancer	1057	148	824	85
Ovarian cancer	41	6	32	3

Table 6 exemplifies that among the 41 relevant features selected by ES-DBN using the Ovarian dataset, 6 genes are less significant, 32 genes are more significant, and only 3 genes are not significant for analysis. Likewise, the number of features selected and the number of more, less, and no significant genes obtained by the other datasets also vary but are not better than the Ovarian dataset. Therefore, the proposed technique performs better tumor classification using the ovarian dataset.

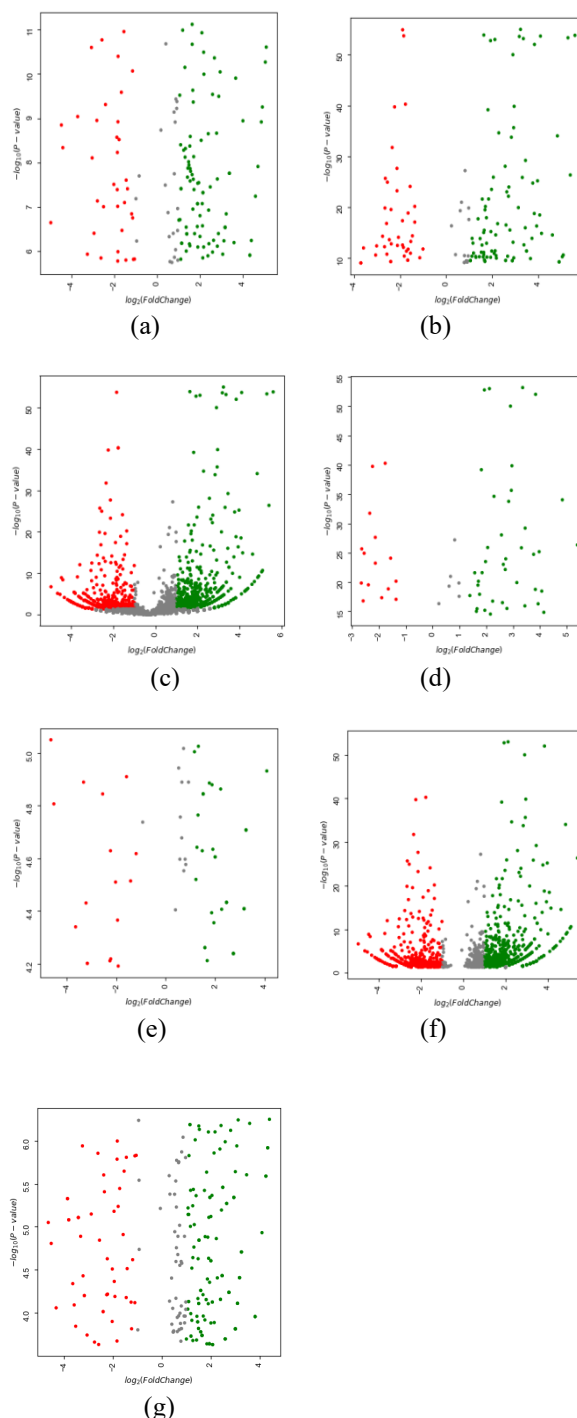


Figure 5: Volcano plot-based biological significant analysis of proposed technique for (a)Breast cancer (b)Brain cancer (c) ALL, AML (d)Colorectal (e)Leukemia (f)Lung cancer (g) Ovarian cancer

Figure 5 elucidates the graphical representation of the biological significant analysis by means of a volcano plot. In the proposed work, a volcano plot is used for biological significant analysis as it identifies any changes in the GE data more fastly. Moreover, the genes with large-fold changes (most biologically significant genes) are also easily identified. Here, the most upregulated genes move toward the

right, the less regulated genes move toward the left, and the most statistically significant genes move toward the top.

## 5. Conclusion

This paper proposed an efficient GE data analysis for microarray cancer data classification utilizing ES-DBN. The proposed technique undergoes various operations, namely Pre-processing, Normalization, Encoding of the categorical columns, Feature ranking, and Classification. Afterward, the experimental assessment is done, where the performance, as well as comparative evaluation, is executed concerning several metrics for validating the proposed mechanism's efficacy. For the analysis, various datasets are wielded, where the proposed technique performs better for the ovarian cancer dataset with and without feature selection by achieving 95.77465% of accuracy, 97.2222% of sensitivity, 94.2857% of specificity, 94.5945% precision, 95.89041% F-measure, and 0.9107% MCC without feature selection and 97.1831% of accuracy, 97.2222% of sensitivity, 97.1428% of specificity, 97.2222% precision, 97.2222% F-measure, and 97.1428% MCC using the feature selection step. Thus, the proposed efficient GE-based cancer data classification technique is superior to the conventional techniques; also, it remains to be more reliable and robust. The proposed work only evaluates the tumor type, but it fails to perform the risk assessment. Therefore, the work will be extended in the future with some advanced neural networks and optimization strategies to aid in the risk assessment process.

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