

Data Science and Scientific Computing

presented by Christoph Lampert



Institute of Science and Technology

Data Science and Scientific Computing (DSSC)

Interdisciplinary Track in the Graduate School, combining aspects of:

- data analysis
- information processing
- modelling
- numerical simulation

**Dan
Alistarh**



DISTRIBUTED
ALGORITHMS AND
SYSTEMS

**Nick
Barton**



EVOLUTIONARY
GENETICS

**Bernd
Bickel**



COMPUTER
GRAPHICS AND
DIGITAL
FABRICATION

**Calin
Guet**



SYSTEMS AND
SYNTHETIC
BIOLOGY

**Edouard
Hannezo**



PHYSICAL
PRINCIPLES IN
BIOLOGY

**Marco
Mondelli**



INFORMATION-
THEORETIC VIEW
OF DATA SCIENCE

**Tim
Vogels**



COMPUTATIONAL
NEUROSCIENCE

**Sandra
Siegert**



NEURO-
IMMUNOLOGY

**Beatriz
Vicoso**



SEX-CHROMOSOM
E BIOLOGY AND
EVOLUTION

**Christoph
Lampert**



MACHINE
LEARNING AND
COMPUTER VISION

**Matt
Robinson**



MEDICAL
GENOMICS

**Chris
Wojtan**



COMPUTER
GRAPHICS AND
PHYSICS
SIMULATION

**Gaspar
Tkacik**



THEORETICAL
BIOPHYSICS AND
NEUROSCIENCE

**Caroline
Muller**



ATMOSPHERE AND
OCEAN DYAMICS

**Carl
Goodrich**



COMPUTATIONAL
SOFT-MATTER
PHYSICS

**future
professors**





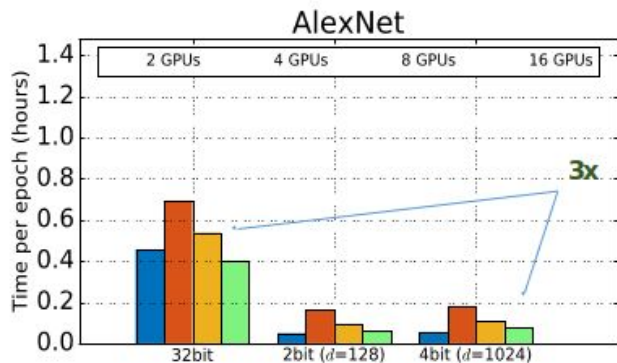
Dan Alistarh

Distributed Algorithms and Systems

Algorithms, data structures, and architectures for *scalable distributed computation*.

Theory ↔ Software ↔ Hardware

Example:



Scalable Deep Learning

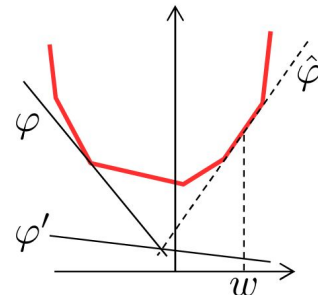


Christoph Lampert

Machine Learning and Computer Vision

Statistical machine learning:

- transfer learning,
- continual learning,
- trustworthy learning,
- theory of deep learning



Applications in Computer Vision:

- scene understanding
- generative models of dynamic scenes

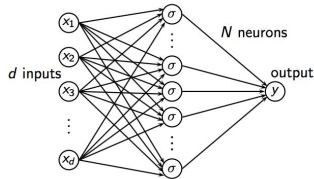


Marco Mondelli

Information Theoretic View of Data Science

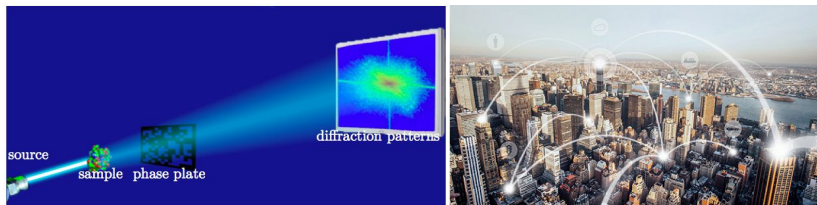
Given data, develop principled solutions to inference problems

- communication, phase retrieval, neural networks



Consider:

- minimum information necessary, low-complexity algorithms, parameter trade-offs



Nick Barton

Evolutionary Genetics

Hybrid zones:

- study selection, gene flow, random fluctuations

Genetics of complex traits:

- theory, experimental evolution, data analysis



Making sense of DNA sequence:

- how can we infer population history, and detect selection





Beatriz Vicoso

Sex-Chromosome Biology and Evolution

Example:

How do sex chromosomes evolve?

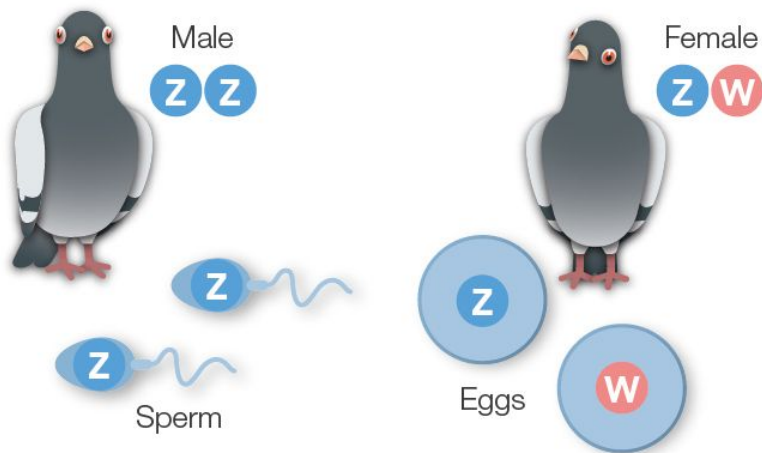


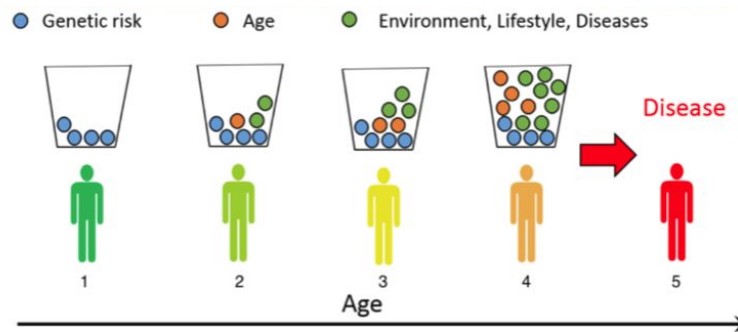
Image: Wikipedia



Matt Robinson

Medical Genomics

Statistical models and computational tools for models of very large-scale human medical record data.



How do genetics and our lifestyles shape our risk of disease?

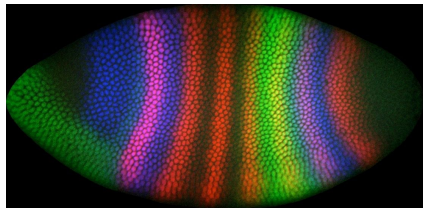


Gasper Tkacik

Information Processing in Biological Systems

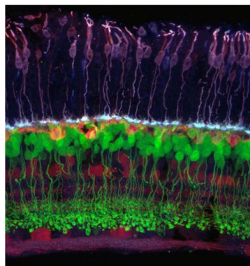
How do biological networks

- evolve?
- learn?
- process information?



Natural science group (biophysics, systems biology), but ~50% project are data-driven, using

- statistics
- information theory
- numerical simulation
- optimization
- ...



Edouard Hannezo

Physical Principles in Biology

Example: how do cells “know” how to make the right decisions?



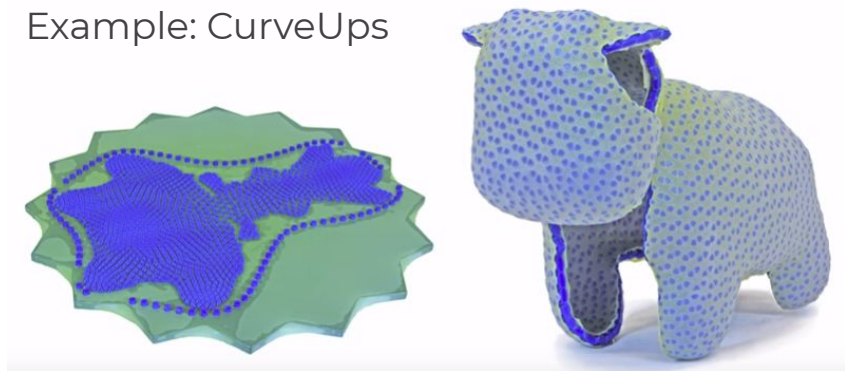


Bernd Bickel

Computer Graphics and Digital Fabrication

Methods for modeling, simulating and optimizing (printable) 3D objects

Example: CurveUps

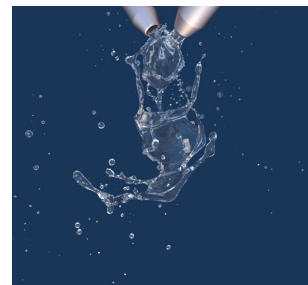


Chris Wojtan

Physics Simulation and Geometry Processing



Numerical algorithms for solving differential equations



Efficient and robust methods for animating physics



Create tools for manipulating shapes

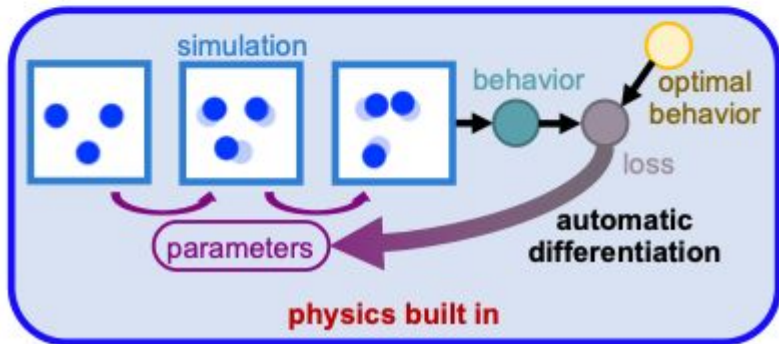


Carl Goodrich

Theoretical and Computational Soft Matter

Discovering basic soft matter principles using computational and theoretical tools, such as artificial neural networks

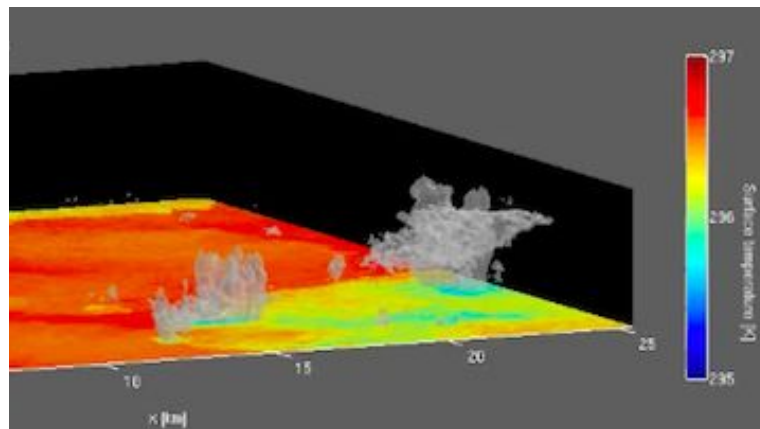
B Differentiable Statistical Physics Calculations



Caroline Muller

Atmosphere and Ocean Dynamics

Fundamental understanding of small-scale processes, such as ocean waves, on our climate, using theoretical and numerical tools, as well as in-situ and satellite measurements.

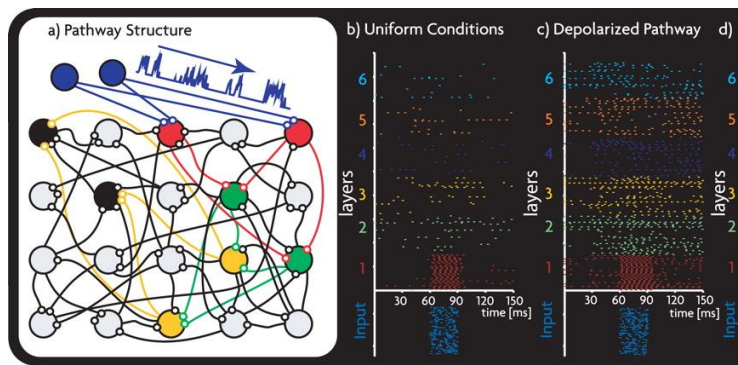




Tim Vogels

Computational Neuroscience and Neurotheory

Models of neurons and neuronal networks that distill and re-articulate the current knowledge of how nervous systems compute at a mechanistic level.

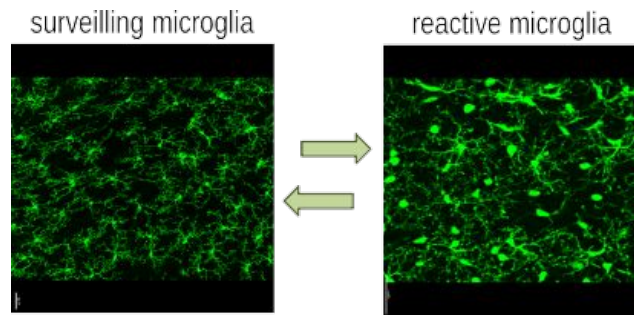


Sandra Siegert

Neuroimmunology in Health and Disease



(Topological) data analysis to classify immune cells' morphology and function.



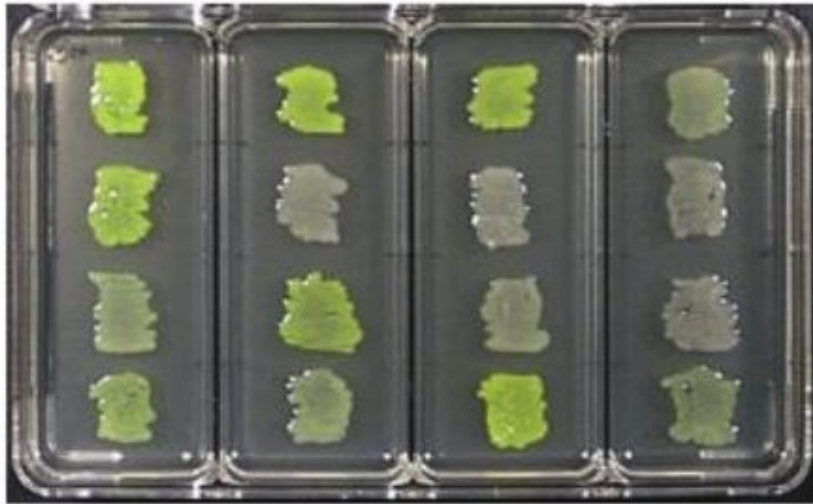


Calin Guet

Systems and Synthetic Biology

future professor(s)

Example: synthetic genetic networks



Colonies of *Escherichia coli* performing Boolean logic computations with two chemical inputs and green fluorescent protein (GFP) as the output state.

... regularly check IST Austria homepage ...

IST AUSTRIA
Institute of Science and Technology

RESEARCH EDUCATION NEWS & EVENTS CAMPUS INSTITUTE

Latest News

RESEARCH NEWS
'Cool Tech' on campus

Technology used at IST Austria produces temperatures close to absolute zero

July 22, 2019

INSTITUTE NEWS
Minister Iris Rauskala visits "Kinderuni" at IST Austria

Around 300 enthusiastic kids took part in the Kinderuni in Klosterneuburg.

July 19, 2019

INSTITUTE NEWS
Thomas A. Henzinger receives prestigious EATCS award for lifetime...

Renowned computer scientist and president of the Institute of Science and Technology Au...

July 15, 2019

INSTITUTE NEWS
IST Austria celebrates 23 PhD graduates

On Tuesday July 9th, the Institute of Science and Technology (IST Austria) celeb...

July 10, 2019

Data Science and Scientific Computing Track Core Course

Track Core Course (6 ECTS, spring semester)

- introduction to data analysis / predictive models
- introduction to numerical simulation / optimization
- individual projects that combine both aspects

Prerequisites

- programming skills (preferably Python)
- strong mathematical skills (linear algebra, calculus)
- good understanding of statistics / probabilities



Introduction to Data Analysis / Predictive Models

data
 input: $\mathcal{D} = \{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_T\}$
 $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$

K-MEANS CLUSTERING

Partition data into k disjoint sets S_1, \dots, S_k
 to minimize cluster distortion

$$D = \sum_{c=1}^k \sum_{\vec{x} \in S_c} \|\vec{x}_T - \vec{\mu}_c\|^2$$

where $\vec{\mu}_c = \frac{1}{|S_c|} \sum_{\vec{x} \in S_c} \vec{x}$

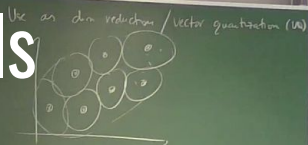
Use as clustering tool

$$P(\vec{x}) = \sum_i w_i P_i(\|\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i\|)$$

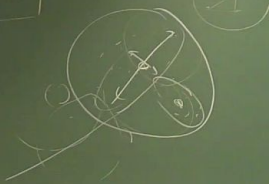
Mixture of Gaussians

$$P(\vec{x}) = \sum_{c=1}^k w_c \frac{1}{\sigma^d} \mathcal{N}(\vec{x}; \vec{\mu}_c, \sigma^2)$$

d dimensional and $d!$



output: \circ cluster assignment
 $\vec{x}_t \rightarrow 1, k$
 $t=1, \dots, T$
 \circ centers of mass, "centroids"
 $\vec{\mu}_i$



SPARSE CODING / ICA

$\mathcal{D} = \{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_T\}$

WHITENING

mean $\langle \vec{x} \rangle_T = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \vec{x}_t$

Covariance

$$C = \langle \vec{x} \vec{x}^T \rangle_T$$

$$C = V D V^T$$

\parallel diagonal
 orthogonal
 $V V^T = I$

$$\vec{x}_t \leftarrow \vec{x}_t - \langle \vec{x} \rangle_T$$

$$\vec{x}_t \leftarrow V D^{-1/2} V^T \vec{x}_t$$

after whitening: $\langle \vec{x} \vec{x}^T \rangle = I$

$$z = \vec{w}^T \vec{x}_t \quad P(z)$$

$\frac{d_{max}}{\sigma}$

$\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_T$

$$\vec{x}_t = \sum_i z_i^{(t)} \vec{A}^{(i)}$$



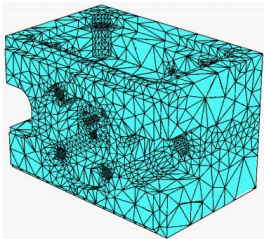
After whitening, how do we find the "sparse" non-Gaussian spikes?



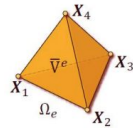
Introduction to Numerical Simulation/Optimization

Overview of Finite Elements

3. Compute forces acting on each element



Finite Elements: Deformation




- Point inside the undeformed tetrahedron (let's assume X_4 is at 0):

$$X = [X_1 - X_4, X_2 - X_4, X_3 - X_4]\lambda$$

$$\lambda = [X_1 - X_4, X_2 - X_4, X_3 - X_4]^{-1}X$$
$$\phi(X) = [x_1 - x_4, x_2 - x_4, x_3 - x_4]\lambda$$

Individual Project

- simulating neuron firing together and developing patterns
- simulating molecular dynamics of chiral proteins to learn group behaviors
- simulating/animating ant colonies
- N-body simulator to study evaporation of star clusters
- study of pattern formation in reaction-diffusion equations
- simulating a "turbidostat" - a lab tool in the Kondrashov group for growing bacteria and studying mutations
- study of data set compression for machine learning models
- game theory simulation to find stable population behaviors
- study of stable/unstable balances between predator/prey interactions on a graph



QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

Following: Meet and Greet in the Courtyard

Reka Borbely
(Tkacik group)



Bernd Prach
(Lampert group)



Manas Borbely
(Tkacik group)

