Future directions in computer science research

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Time of change

- The information age is a revolution that is changing all aspects of our lives.
- Those individuals, institutions, and nations who recognize this change and position themselves for the future will benefit enormously.

Computer Science is changing

Early years

- Programming languages
- Compilers
- Operating systems
- Algorithms
- Data bases

Emphasis on making computers useful

Computer Science is changing

The future years

- Tracking the flow of ideas in scientific literature
- Tracking evolution of communities in social networks
- Extracting information from unstructured data sources
- Processing massive data sets and streams
- Extracting signals from noise
- Dealing with high dimensional data and dimension reduction
- The field will become much more application oriented

Computer Science is changing

Drivers of change

- Merging of computing and communication
- The wealth of data available in digital form
- Networked devices and sensors

Implications for Theoretical Computer Science

- Need to develop theory to support the new directions
- Update computer science education

This talk consists of three parts.

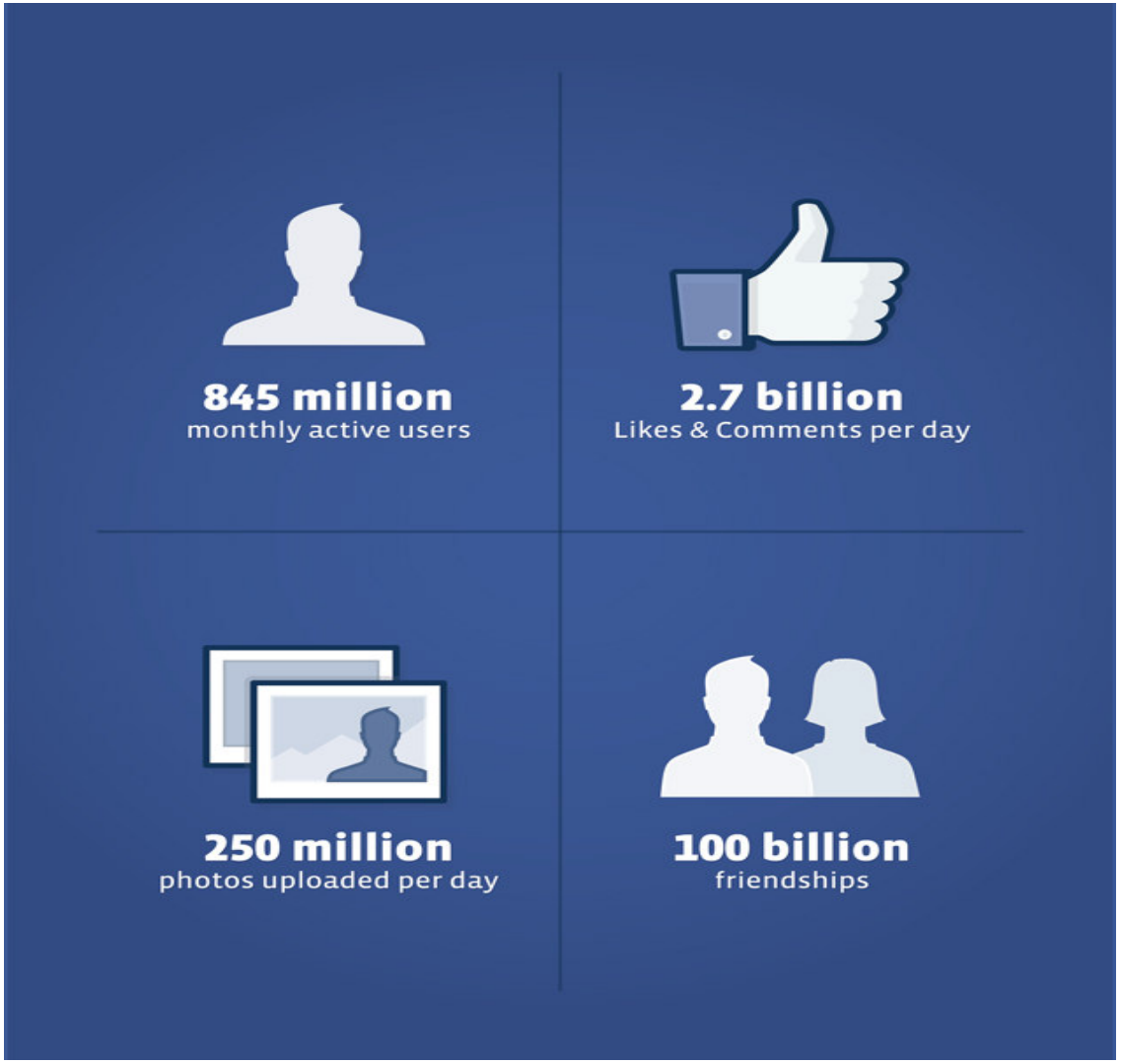
- A view of the future.
- The science base needed to support future activities.
- What a science base looks like.

Big data

- We generate 2.5 exabytes of data/day, $2.5X10^{18}$.
- We broadcast 2 zetta bytes per day.

  approximately 174 newspapers per day for every person on the earth.
- Maybe 20 billion web pages.

Facebook


845 million
monthly active users
2.7 billion
Likes & Comments per day
250 million
photos uploaded per day
100 billion
friendships

Higgs Boson

CERN's Large Hadron Collider generates hundreds of millions of particle collisions each second. Recording, storing and analyzing these vast amounts of collisions presents a massive data challenge because the collider produces roughly 20 million gigabytes of data each year.

1,000,000,000,000,000: The number of proton-proton collisions, a thousand trillion, analyzed by ATLAS and CMS experiments.

100,000: The number of CDs it would take to record all the data from the ATLAS detector per second, or a stack reaching 450 feet (137 meters) high every second; at this rate, the CD stack could reach the moon and back twice each year, according to CERN.

27: The number of CDs per minute it would take to hold the amount of data ATLAS actually records, since it only records data that shows signs of something new.
"Without the worldwide grid of computing this result would not have happened," said Rolf-Dieter Heuer, director general at CERN during a press conference. The computing power and the network that CERN uses is a very important part of the research, he added.

Current database tools are insufficient to capture, analyze, search, and visualize the size of data encountered today.

Theory to support new directions

- Large graphs
- Spectral analysis
- High dimensions and dimension reduction
- Clustering
- Collaborative filtering
- Extracting signal from noise
- Sparse vectors

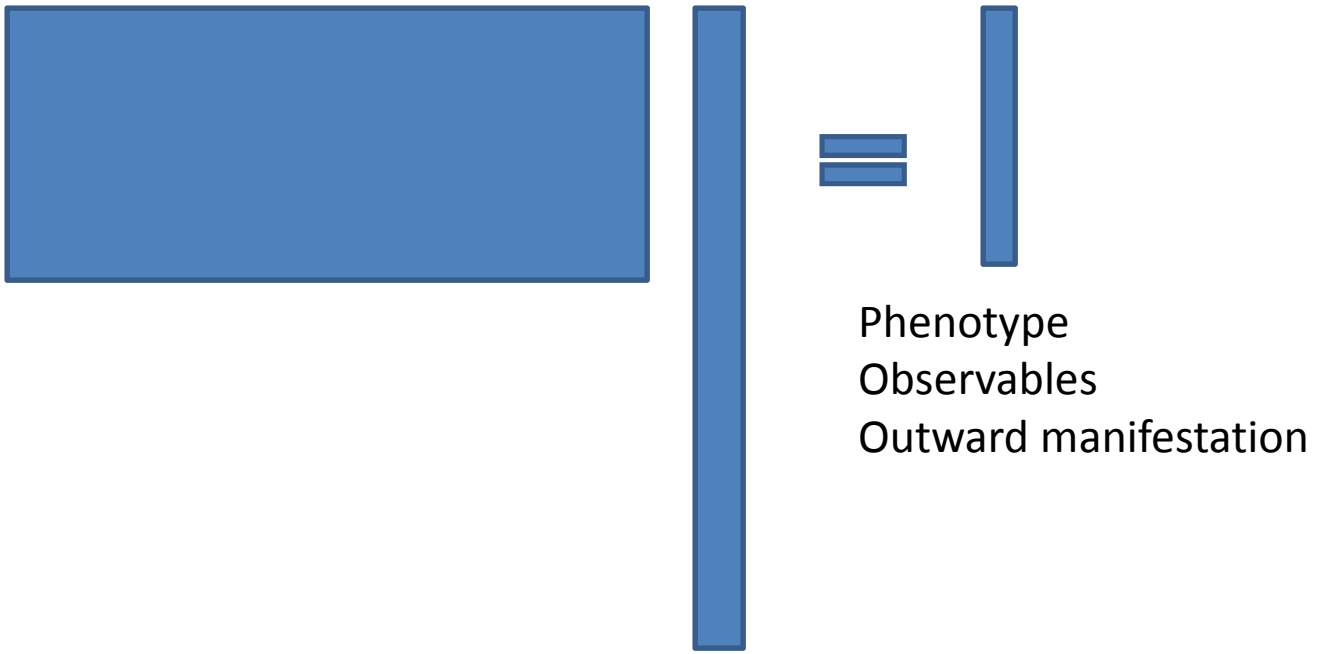
Sparse vectors

There are a number of situations where sparse vectors are important.

- Tracking the flow of ideas in scientific literature
- Biological applications
- Signal processing

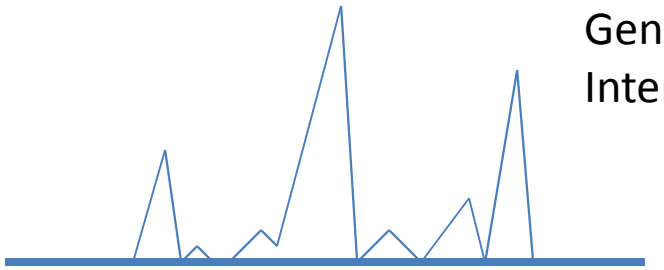
Sparse vectors in biology

plants



Phenotype
Observables
Outward manifestation

Genotype
Internal code

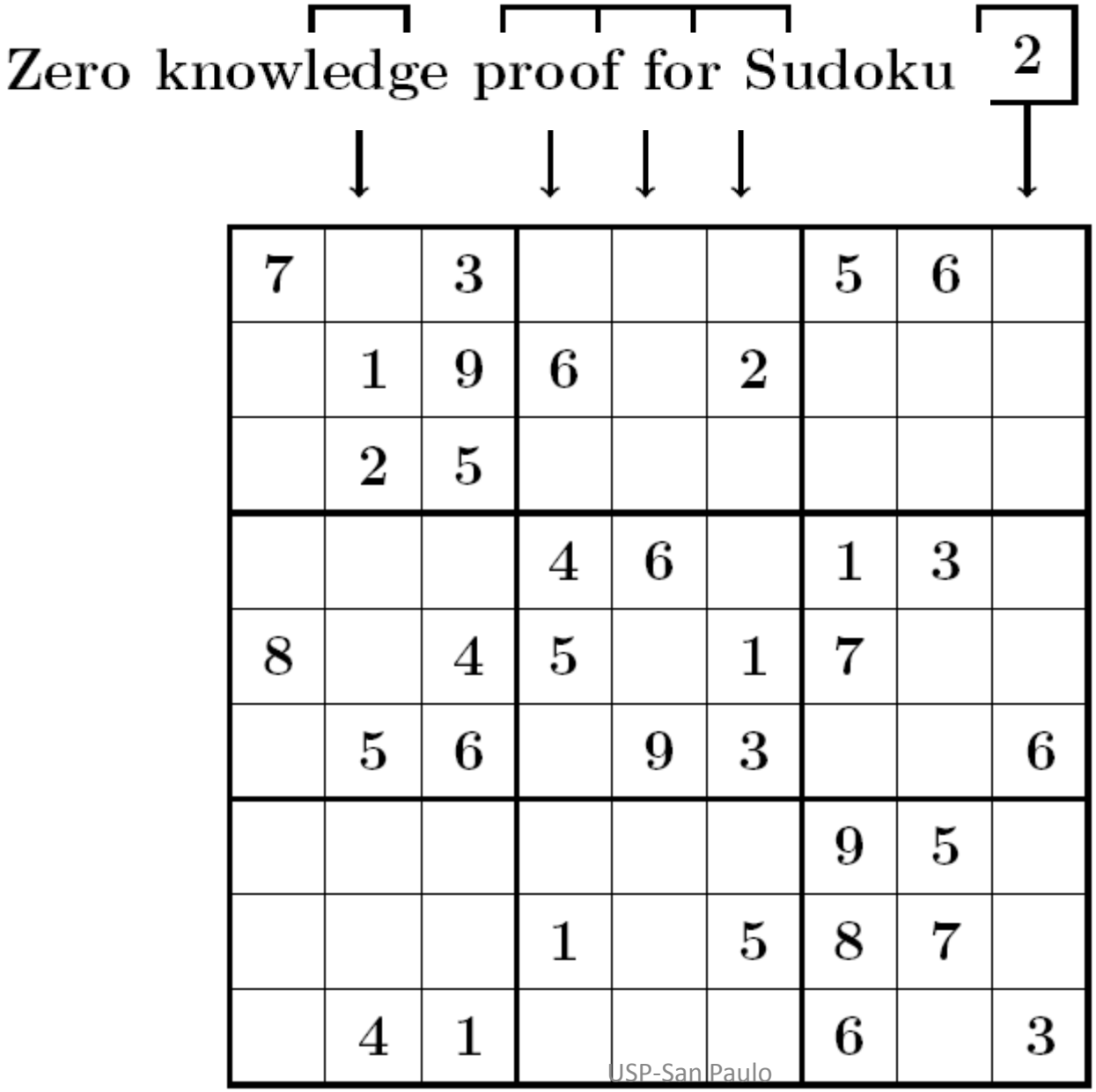


Digitization of medical records

- Doctor – needs my entire medical record
- Insurance company – needs my last doctor visit, not my entire medical record
- Researcher – needs statistical information but no identifiable individual information

Relevant research – zero knowledge proofs, differential privacy

A zero knowledge proof of a statement is a proof that the statement is true without providing you any other information.


Zero knowledge proof for Sudoku 2
7 3 5 6
1 9 6 2
2 5
4 6 1 3
8 4 5 1 7
5 6 9 3 6
9 5
1 5 8 7
4 1 6 3
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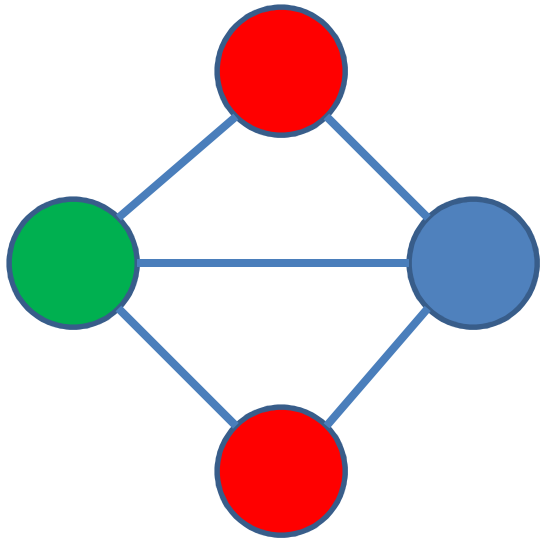
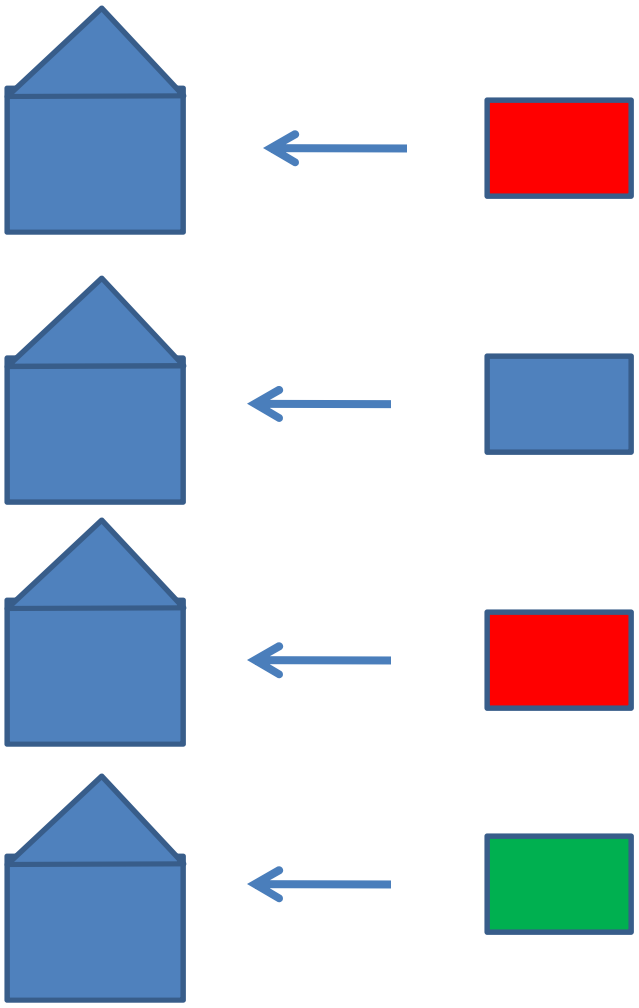
Zero knowledge proof

- Graph 3-colorability



- Problem is NP-hard - No polynomial time algorithm unless P=NP

Zero knowledge proof



I send the sealed envelopes.

You select an edge and open the two envelopes corresponding to the end points.

Then we destroy all envelopes and start over, but I permute the colors and then resend the envelopes.

Digitization of medical records is not the only system

- Car and road – gps – privacy
- Supply chains
- Transportation systems


Briana Ln
Cayuga Dr
Kelbel Rd
Reservoir
Kales Hill Rd
Strong Rd
81
61
Whitney Point Lisle Rd
11
N Hickory St
26
Nanticoke St
Whitney Point
E Main St
206
State Route 206
Monroe St
Liberty St
Park St
Hickory St
Collins St
Ford Hill Rd
Aaryn Dr
Henry St
Mill St
Chestnut Dr
State Route 79
Us Highway 11
Tioughnioga River
USP-San Paulo

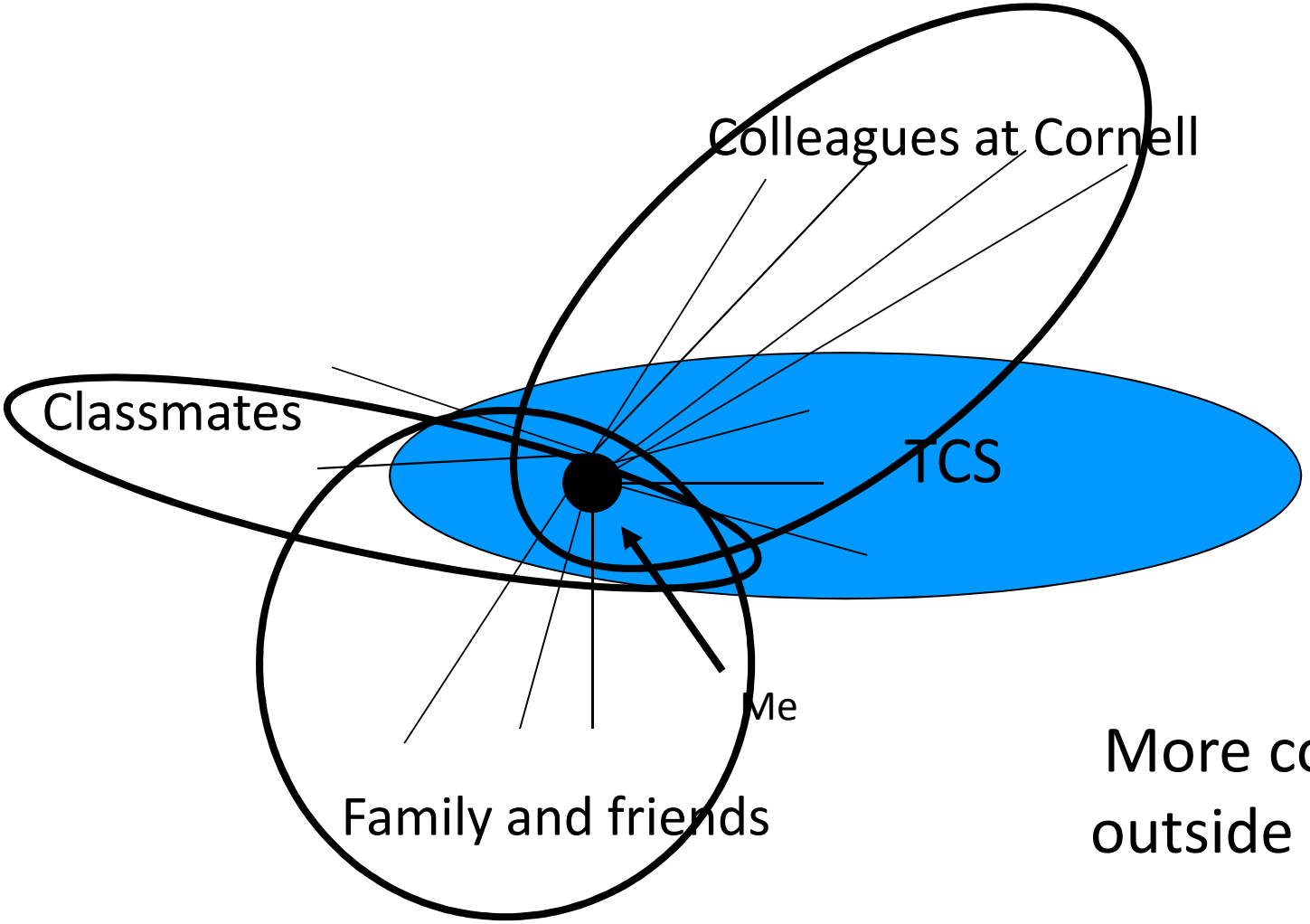
- In the past, sociologists could study groups of a few thousand individuals.

- Today, with social networks, we can study interaction among hundreds of millions of individuals.

- One important activity is how communities form and evolve.

- Early work
  - Min cut – two equal sized communities
  - Conductance – minimizes cross edges
- Future work
  - Consider communities with more external edges than internal edges
  - Find small communities
  - Track communities over time
  - Develop appropriate definitions for communities
  - Understand the structure of different types of social networks

Our view of a community

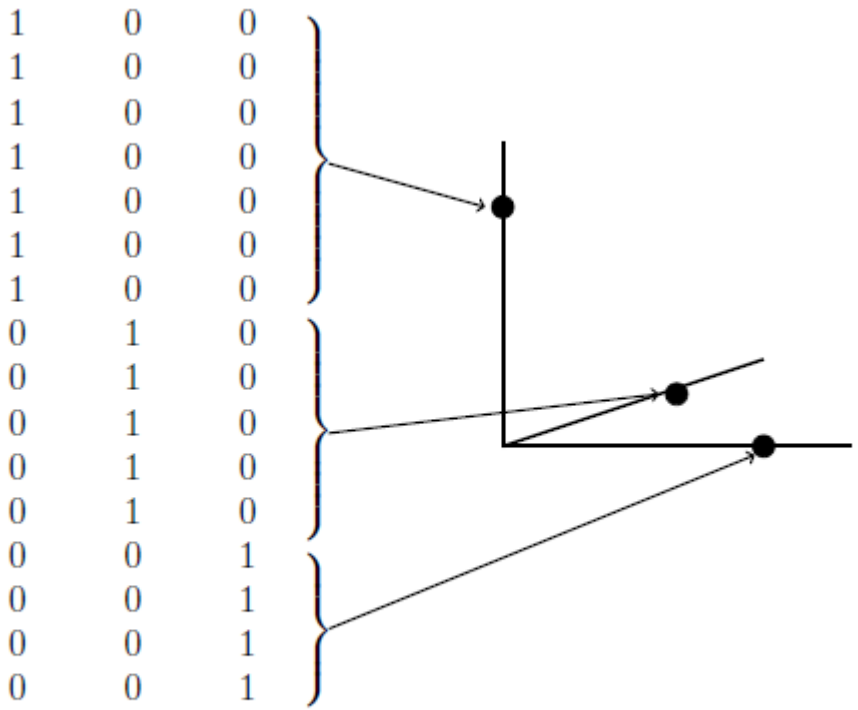


More connections outside than inside

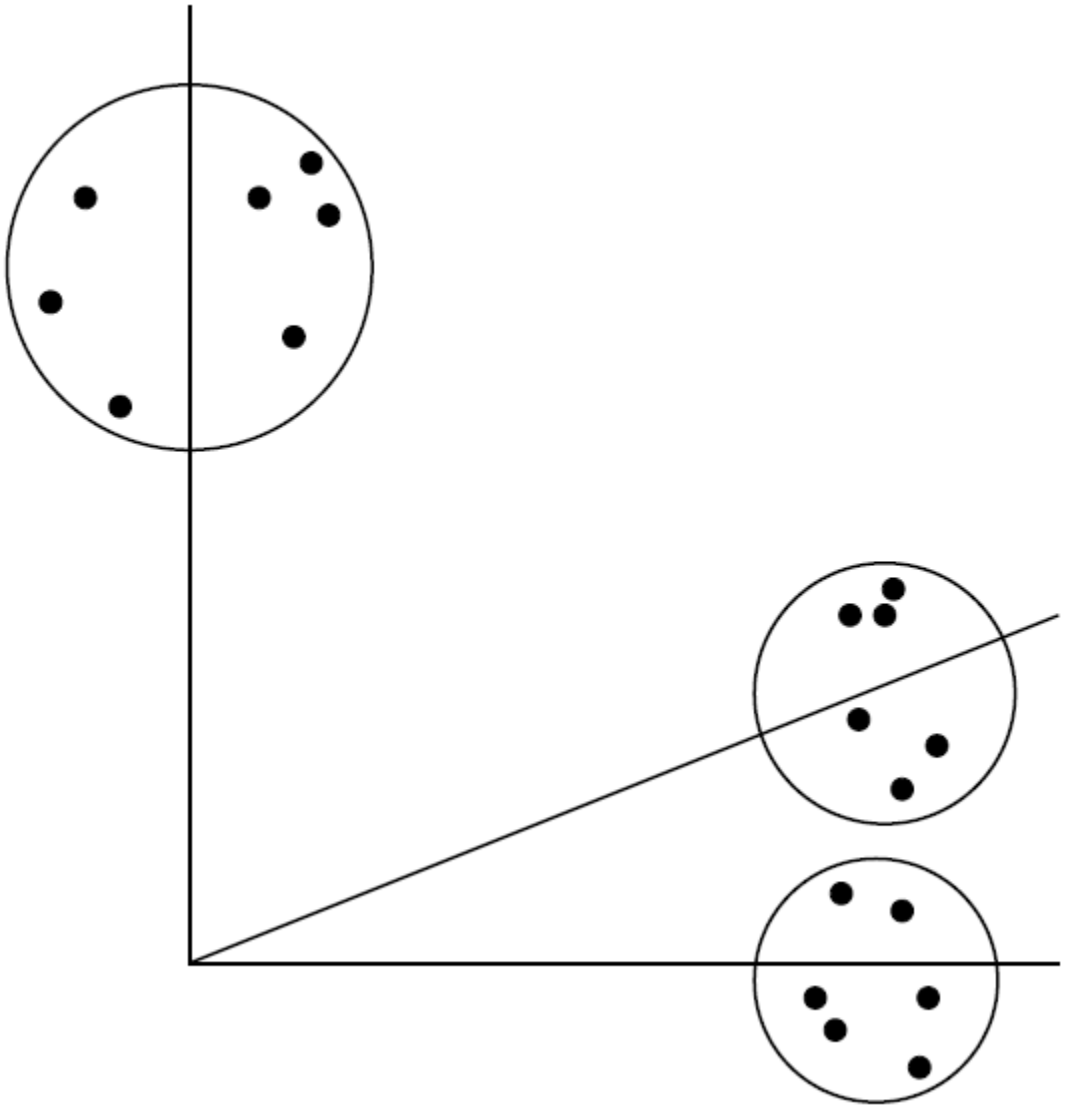
Ongoing research on finding communities

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \vdots & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \vdots & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \vdots & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

Spectral clustering with K-means.



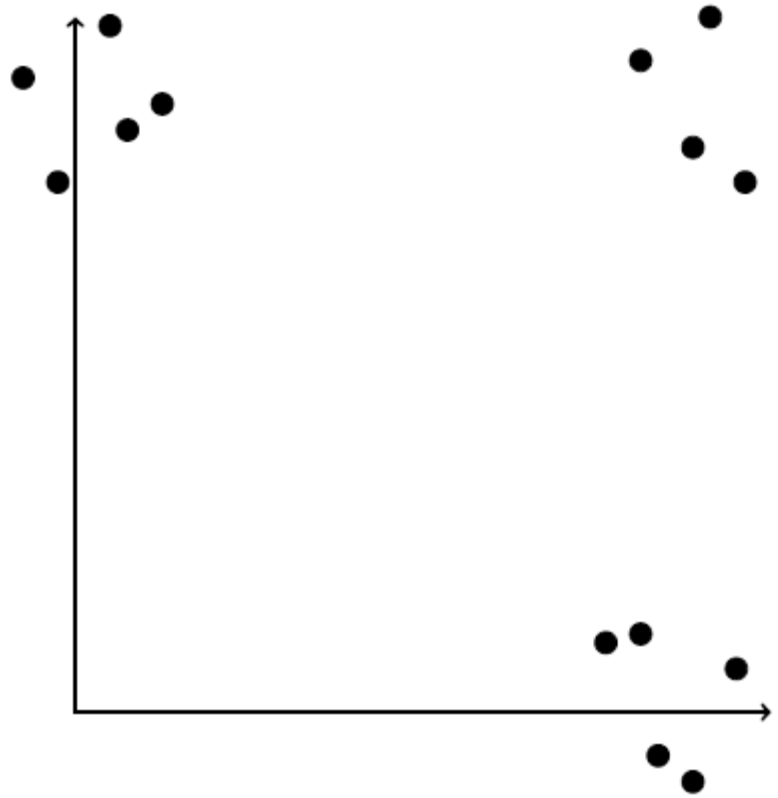
Spectral clustering with K-means.



Spectral clustering with K-means

What if communities overlap?

1	0
1	0
1	0
1	1
1	1
0	1
0	1
0	1



Instead of two overlapping clusters, we find three clusters.

- Instead of clustering the rows of the singular vectors, find the minimum 0-norm vector in the space spanned by the singular vectors.

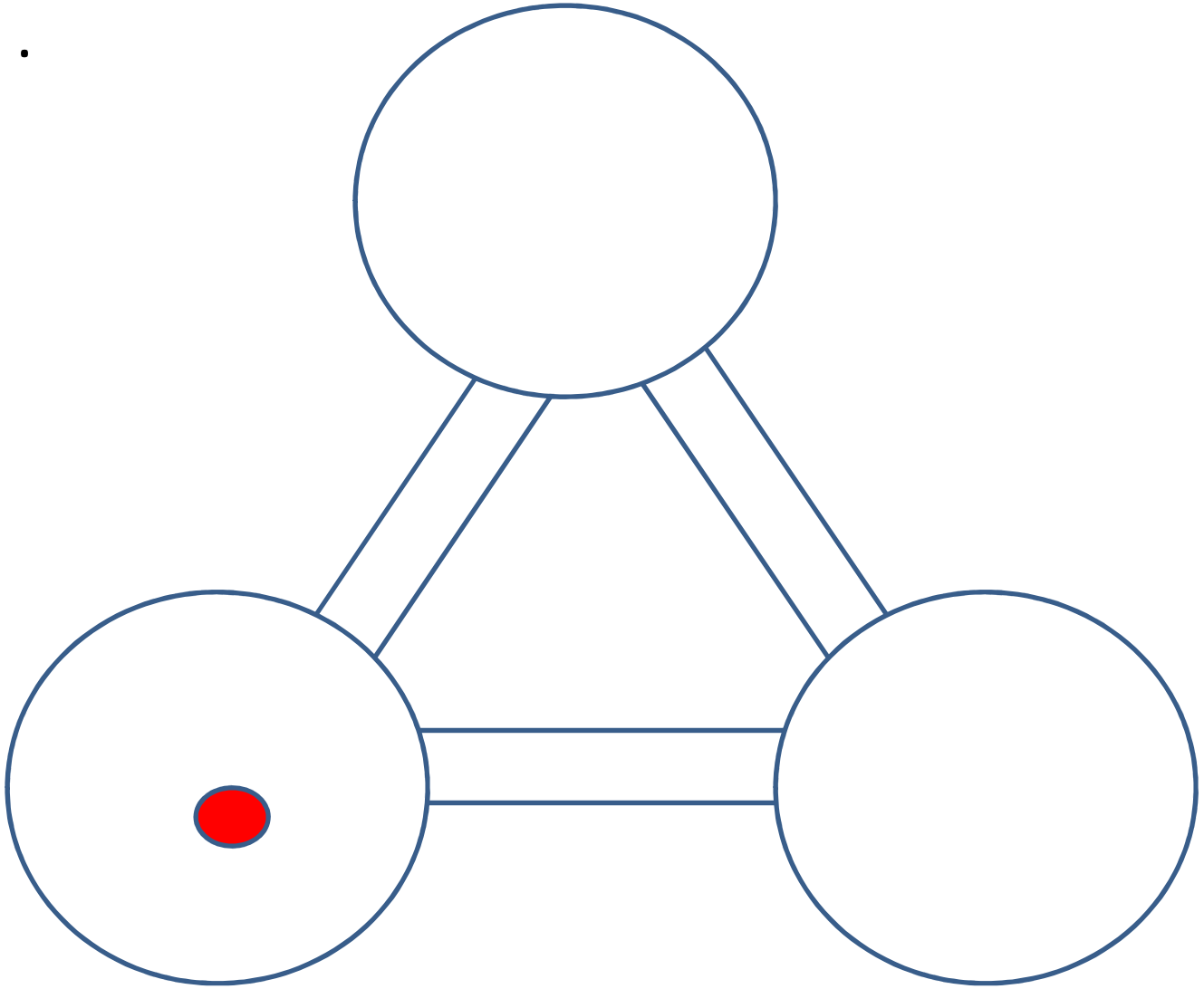
- The minimum 0-norm vector is, of course, the all zero vector, so we require one component to be 1.

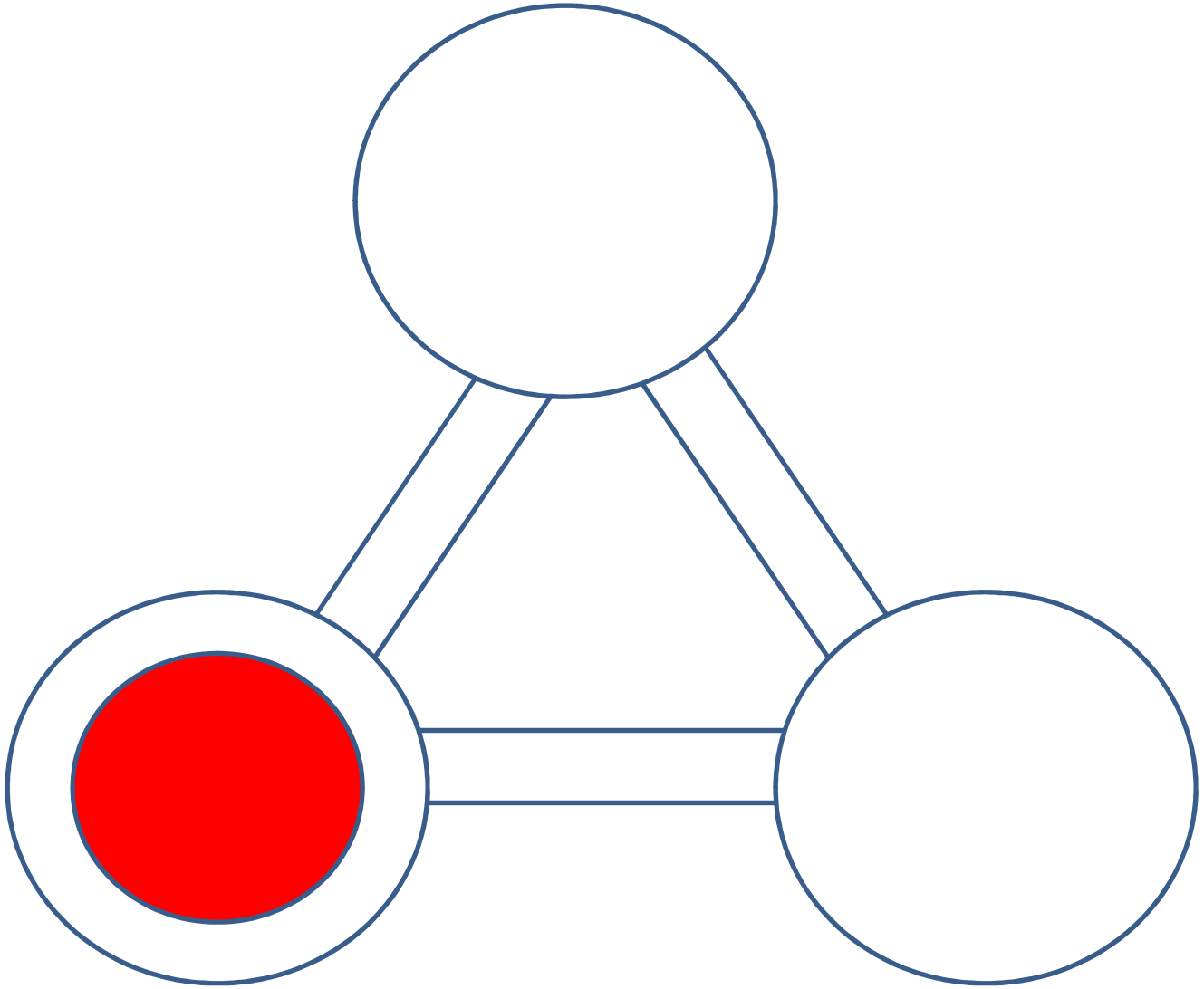
- Finding the minimum 0-norm vector is NP-hard.

- Use the minimum 1-norm vector as a proxy. This is a linear programming problem.

- What we have described is how to find global structure.
- We would like to apply these ideas to find local structure.

We want to find community of size 50 in a network of size 10^9 .





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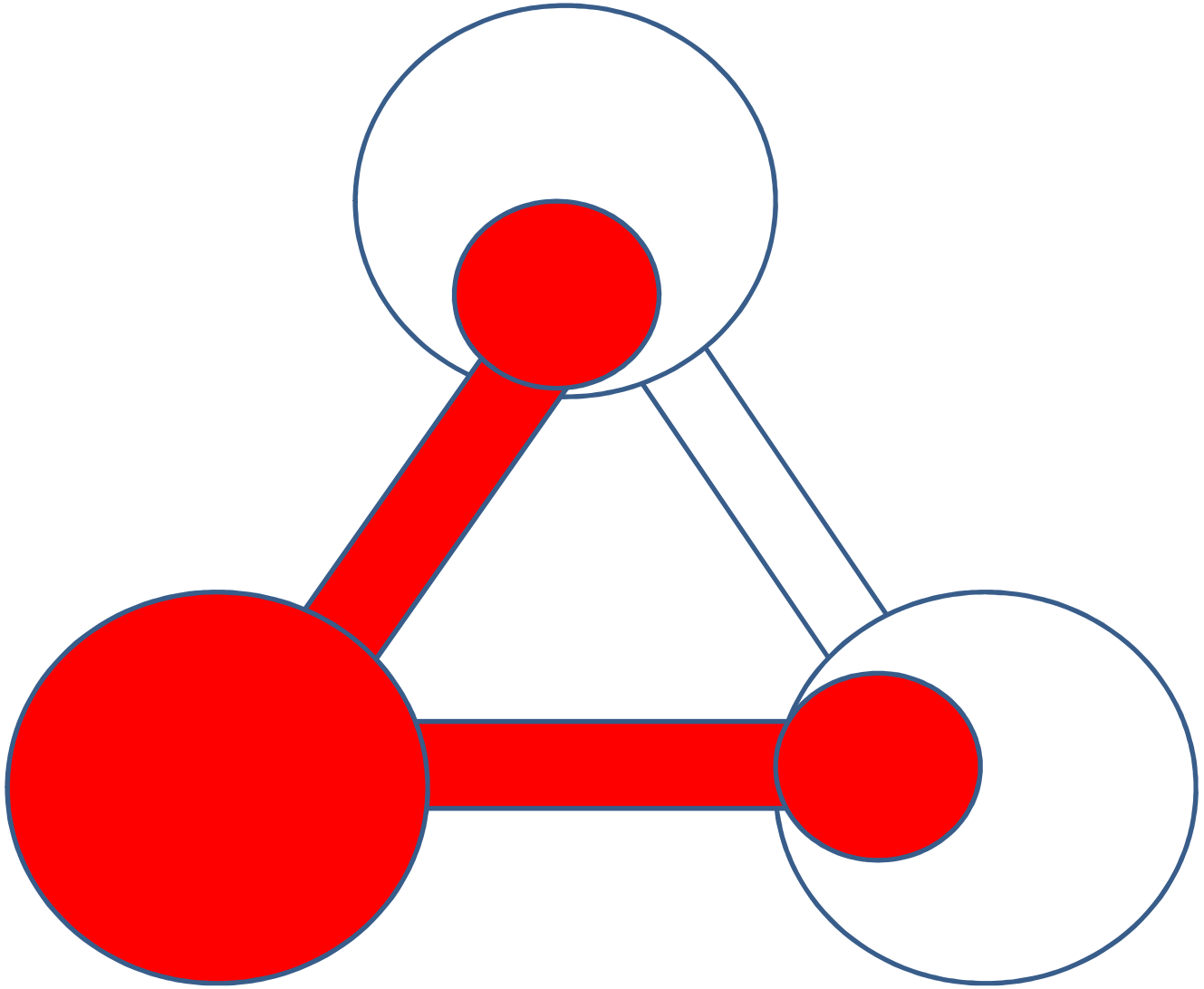
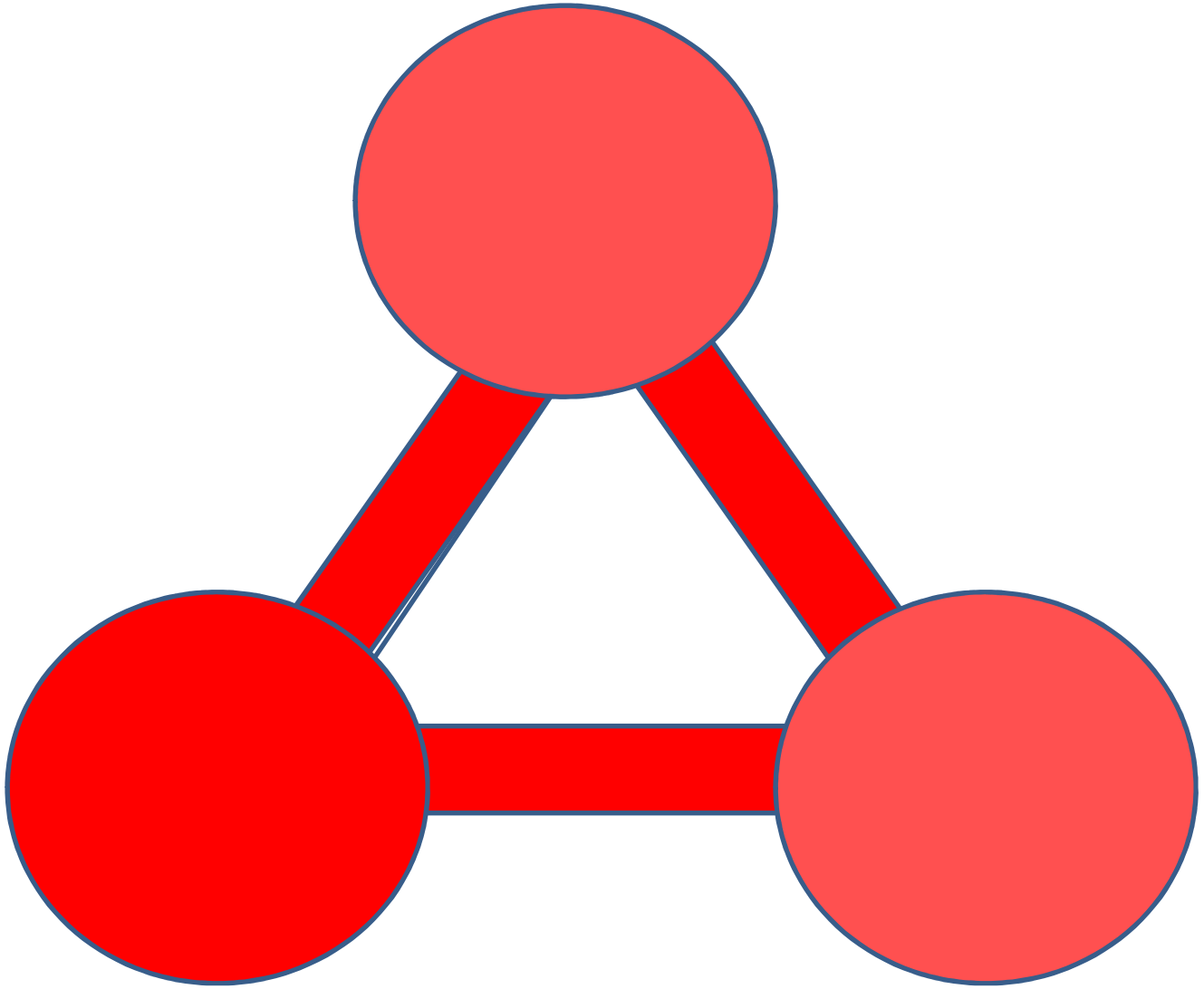




Instead of finding singular vectors, take a small number of steps in a random walk.

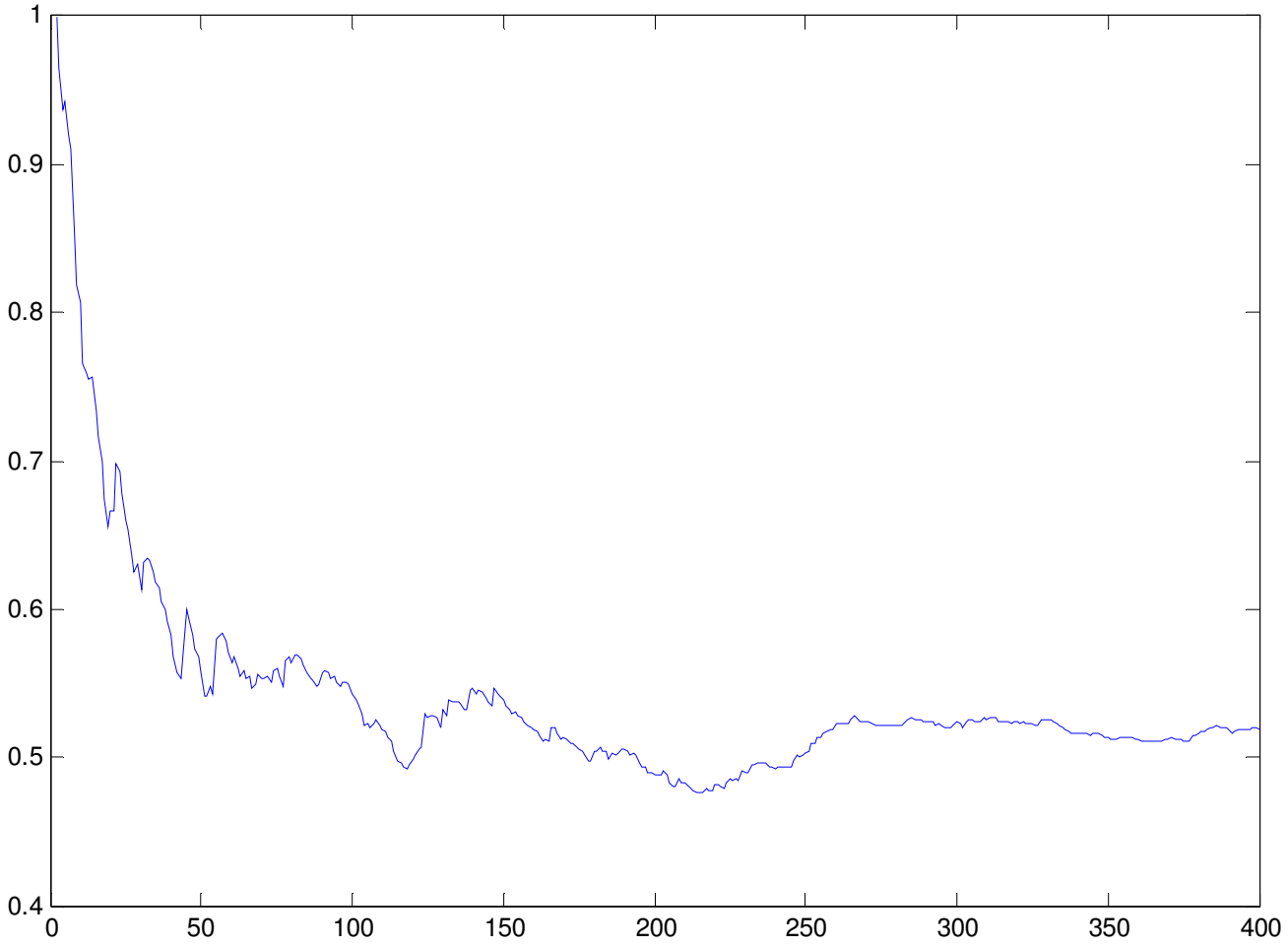
Look at early convergence of the random walk.

Find the minimum one norm vector in $A^{5}\underbrace{[x, Ax, A^2x]}_{\text{dim of space}}$

$\#$ of steps $\leftarrow$ A^5

- Minimum 1-norm vector is not an indicator vector.

- By thresh-holding the components, convert it to an indicator vector for the community.


1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400

Actually allow vector to be close to subspace.

$$\min(|y|_1 + \tau \cos\theta)$$

$\uparrow$

angle with subspace

Random walk

How long?

What dimension?

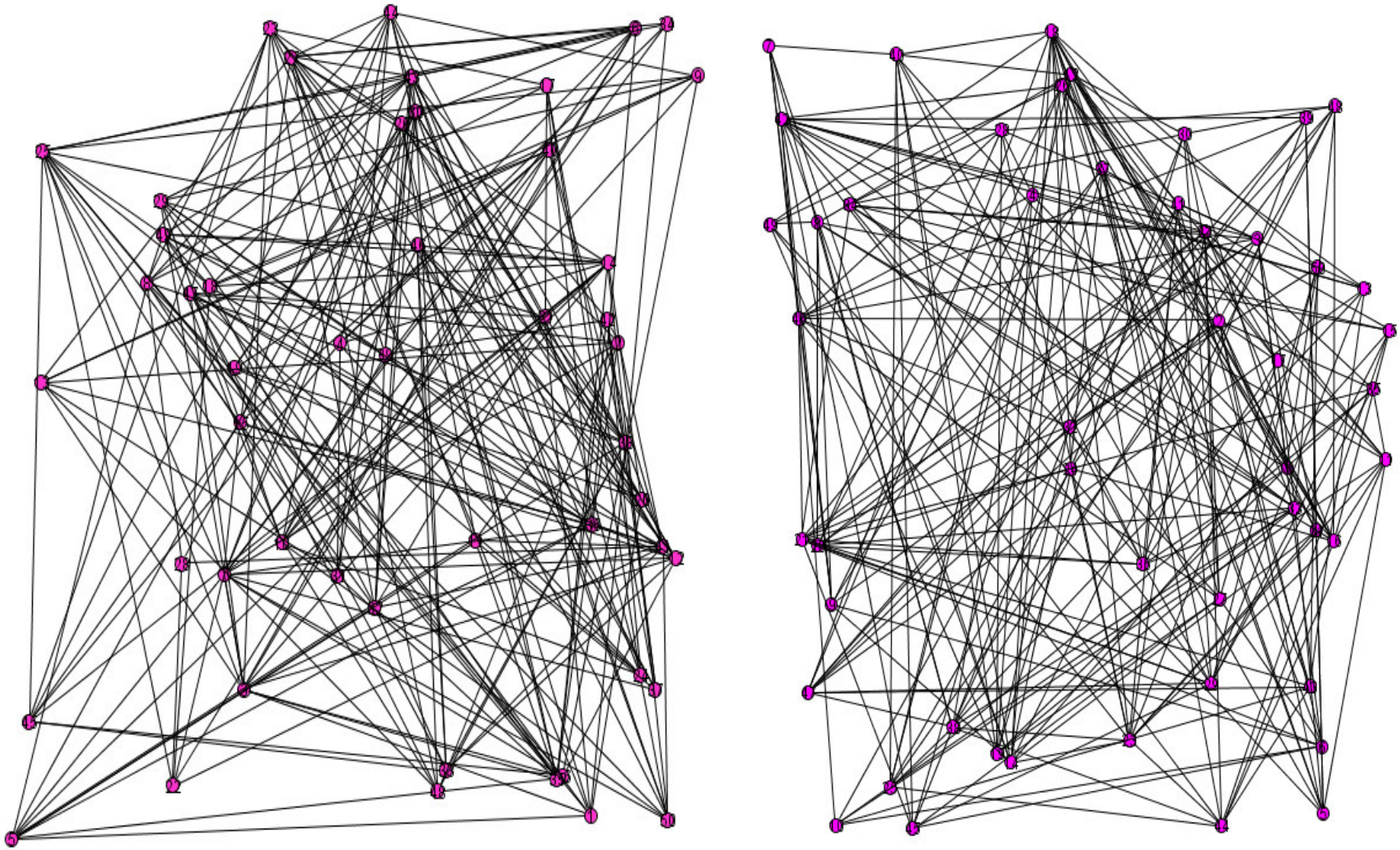
Structure of communities

- How many communities is a person in?
  Small, medium, large?
- How many seed points are needed to uniquely specify a community a person is in?
- Which seeds are good seeds?
- Etc.

- What types of communities are there?
- How do communities evolve over time?
- Are all social networks similar?

Are the underlying graphs for social networks similar or do we need different algorithms for different types of networks?

- G(1000,1/2) and G(1000,1/4) are similar, one is just denser than the other.
- G(2000,1/2) and G(1000,1/2) are similar, one is just larger than the other.



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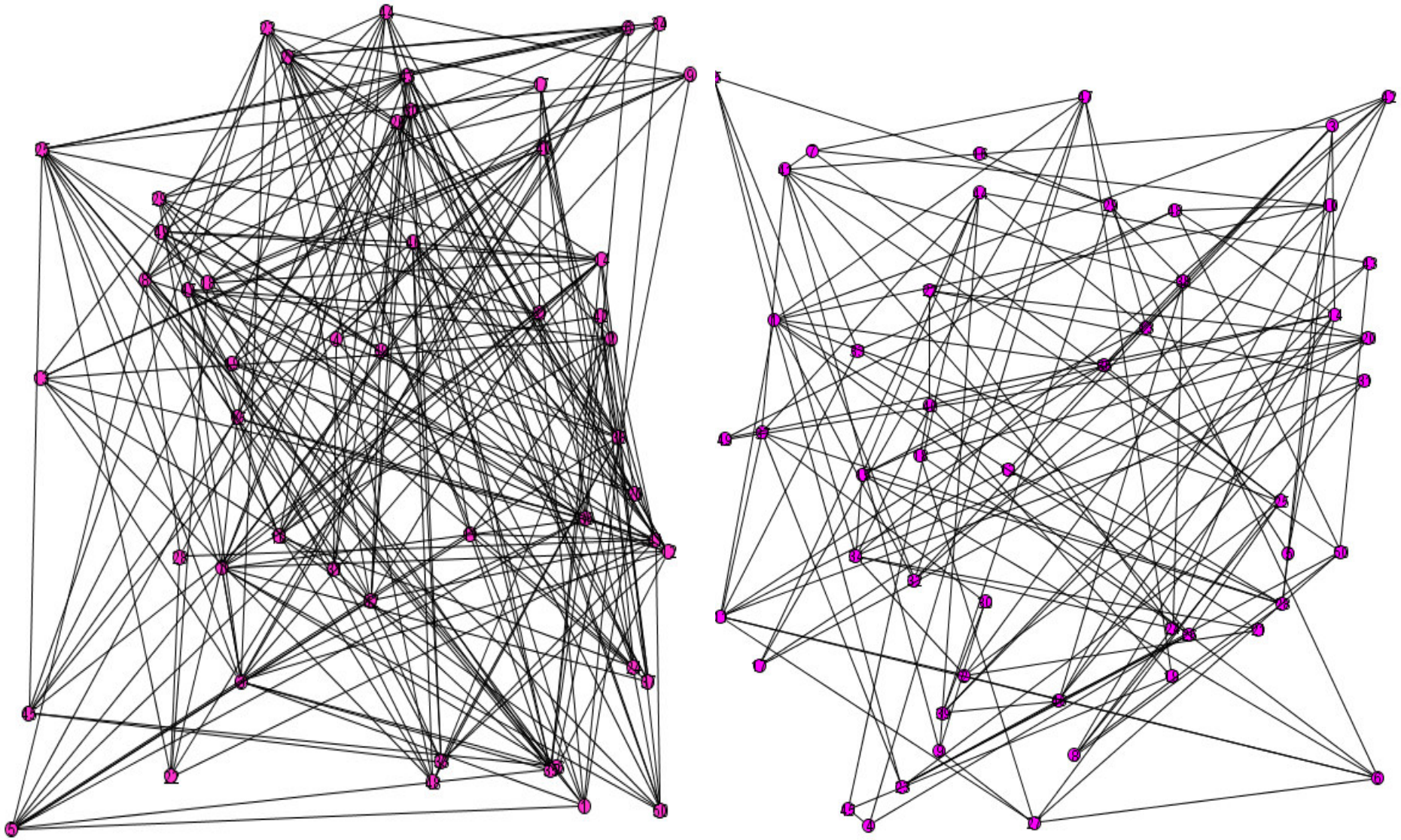

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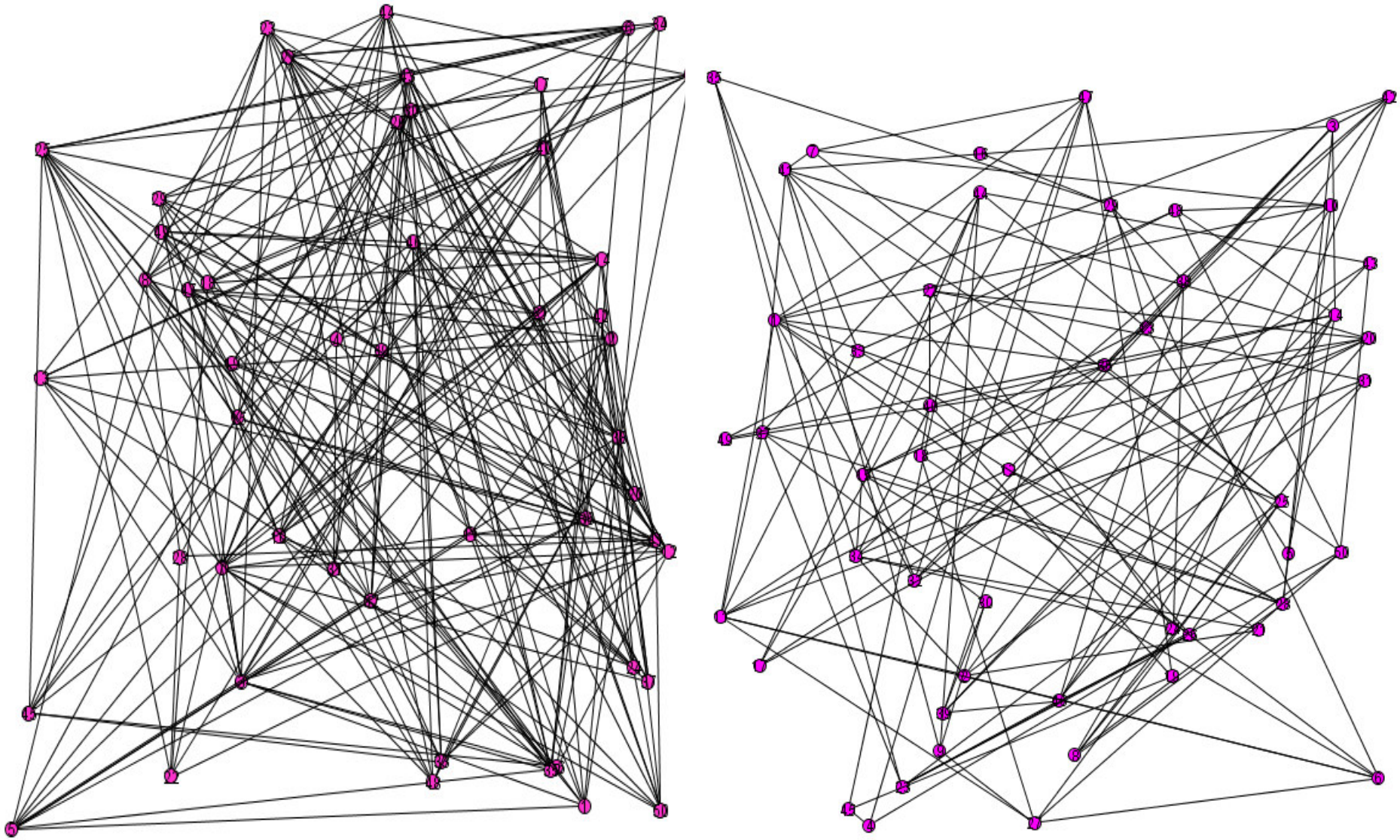

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- Two G(n,p) graphs are similar even though they have only 50% of edges in common.

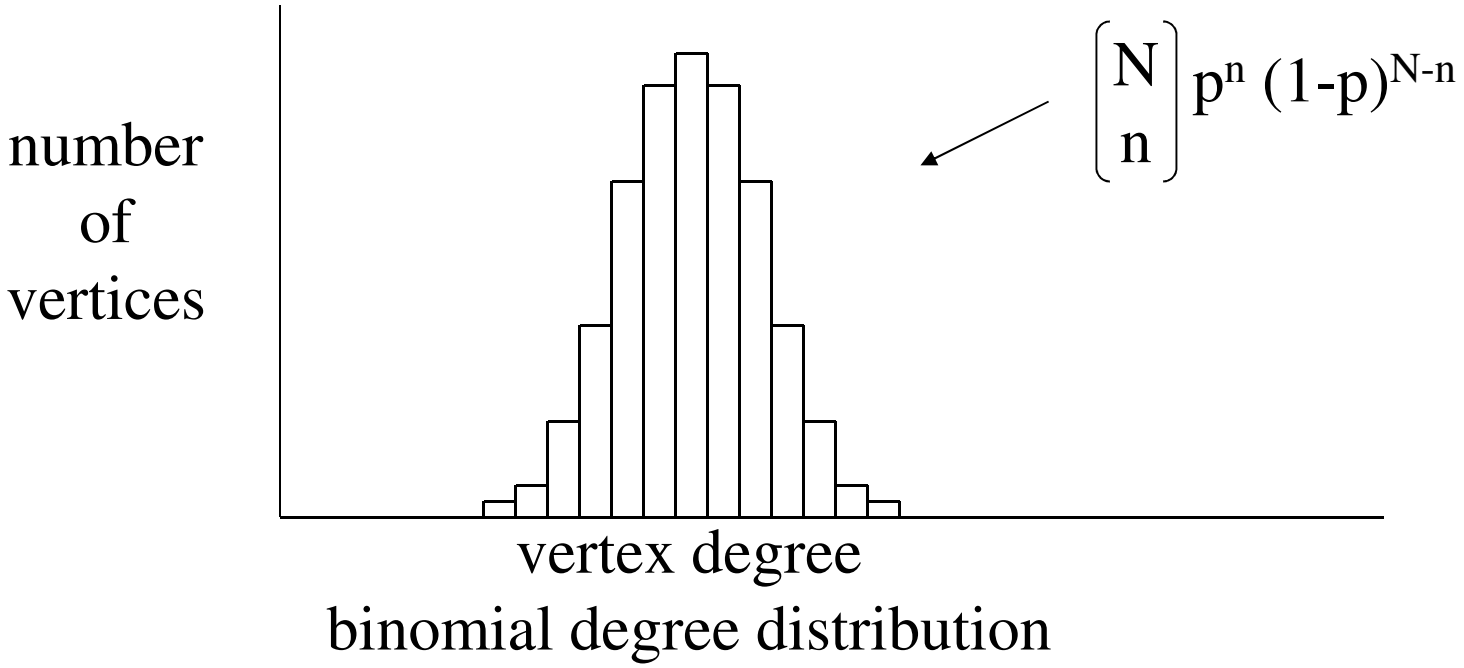
- What do we mean mathematically when we say two graphs are similar?

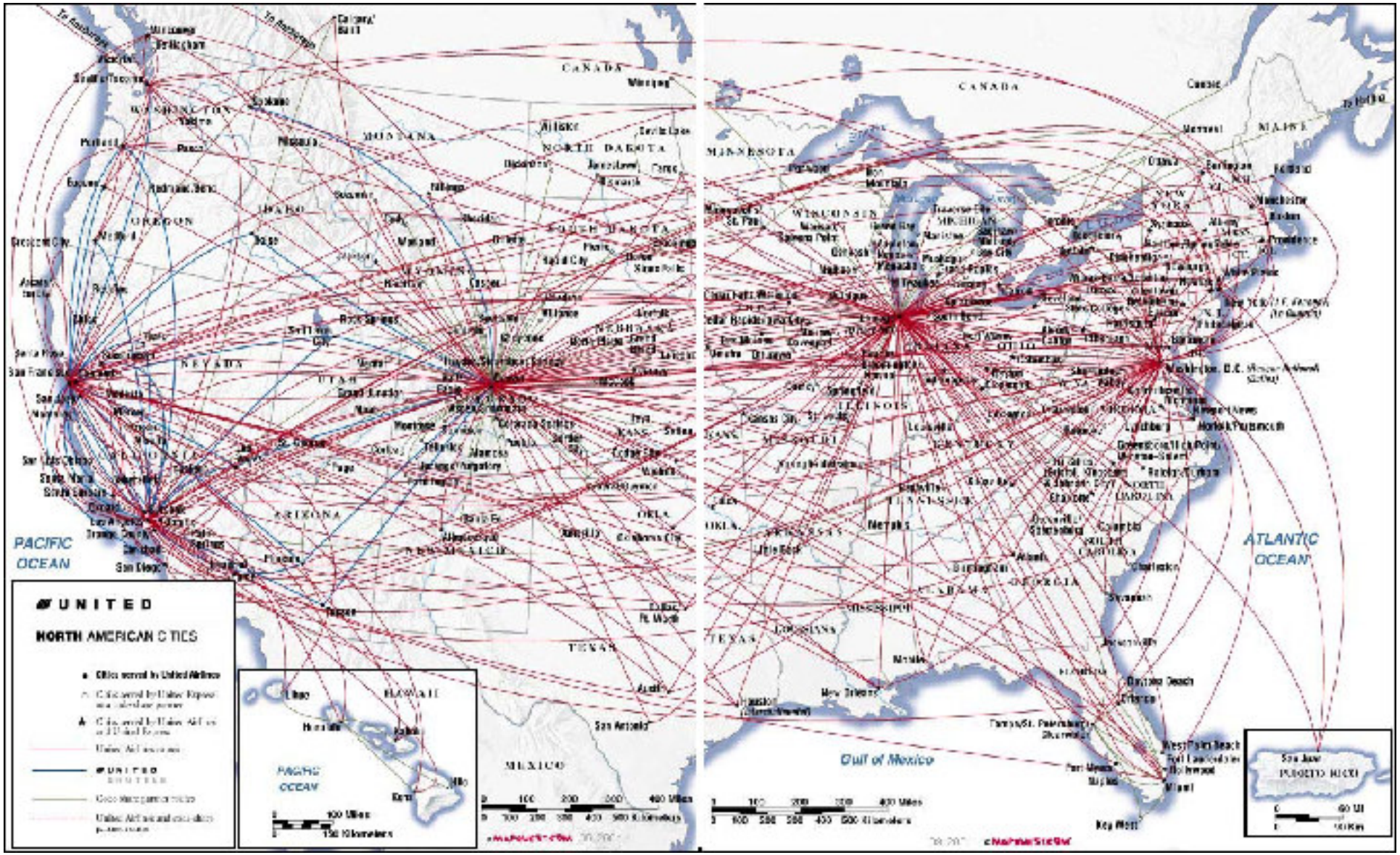
Theory of Large Graphs

- Large graphs with billions of vertices
- Exact edges present not critical
- Invariant to small changes in definition
- Must be able to prove basic theorems

Erdös-Renyi

- n vertices
- each of n^2 potential edges is present with independent probability





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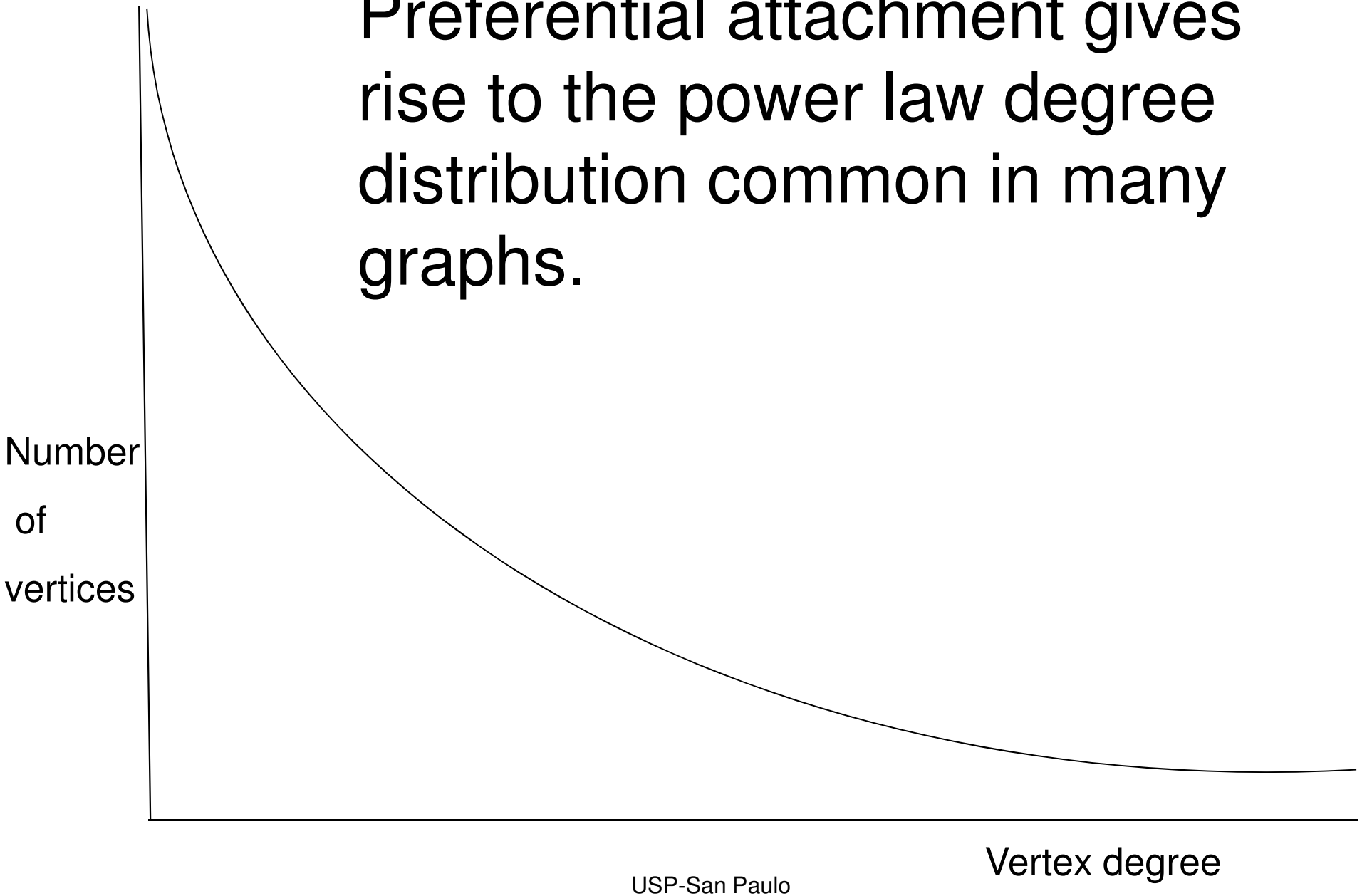
Generative models for graphs

- Vertices and edges added at each unit of time
- Rule to determine where to place edges
  - Uniform probability
  - Preferential attachment - gives rise to power law degree distributions

Preferential attachment gives rise to the power law degree distribution common in many graphs.



Protein interactions

2730 proteins in data base

3602 interactions between proteins

SIZE OF COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	…	1000
NUMBER OF COMPONENTS	48	179	50	25	14	6	4	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		0

Only 899 proteins in components. Where are the 1851 missing proteins?

Science 1999 July 30; 285:751-753

Protein interactions

2730 proteins in data base

3602 interactions between proteins

SIZE OF COMPONENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	…	1851
NUMBER OF COMPONENTS	48	179	50	25	14	6	4	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		1

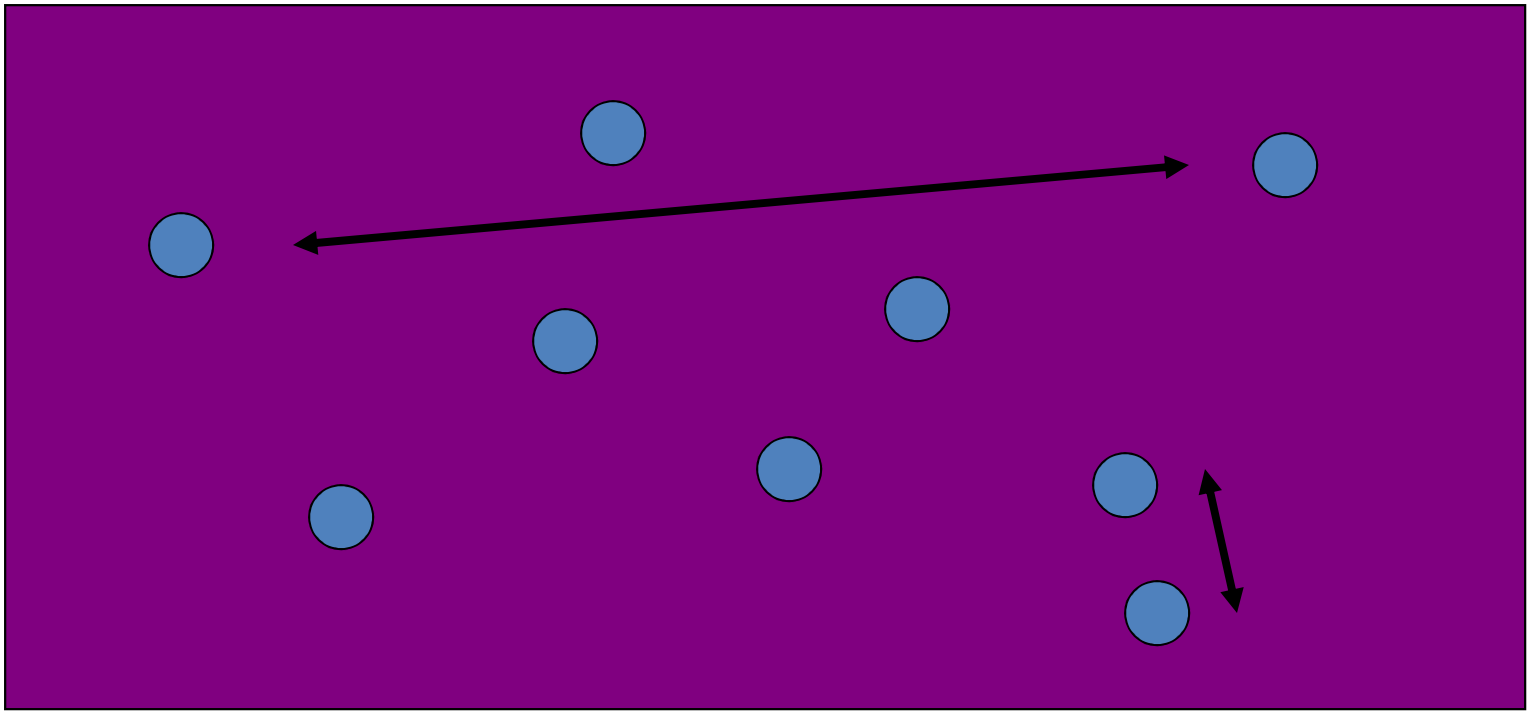
Science 1999 July 30; 285:751-753

Science Base

What do we mean by science base?

- Example: High dimensions

High dimension is fundamentally different from 2 or 3 dimensional space



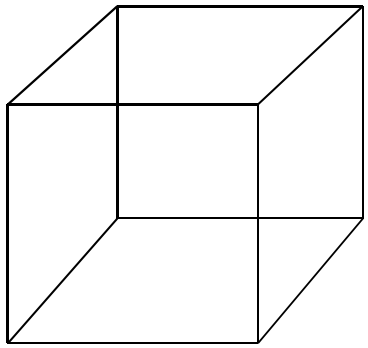
High dimensional data is inherently unstable.

- Given n random points in d-dimensional space, essentially all n^2 distances are equal.

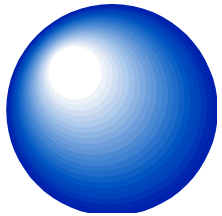
- $$|x - y|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{d} (x_i - y_i)^2$$

High Dimensions

Intuition from two and three dimensions is not valid for high dimensions.

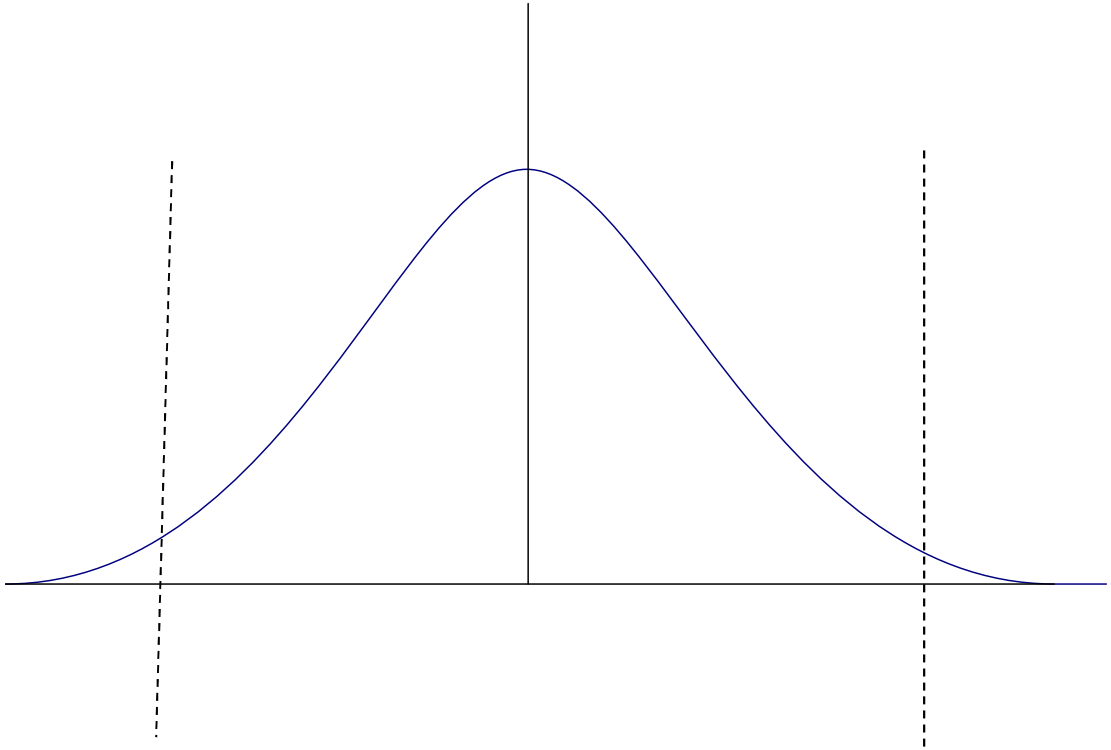


Volume of cube is one in all dimensions.



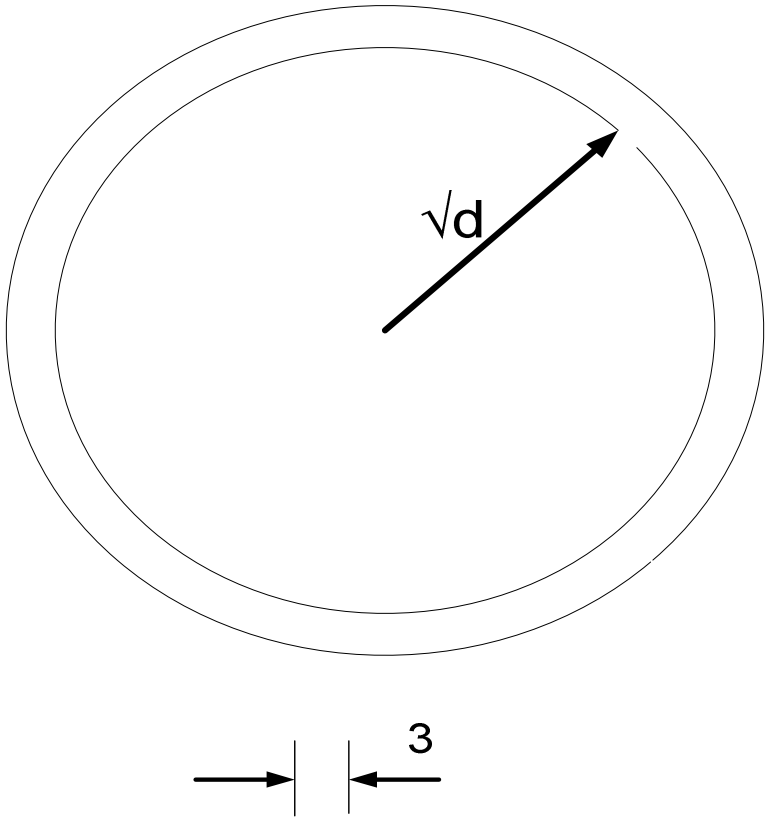
Volume of sphere goes to zero.

Gaussian distribution

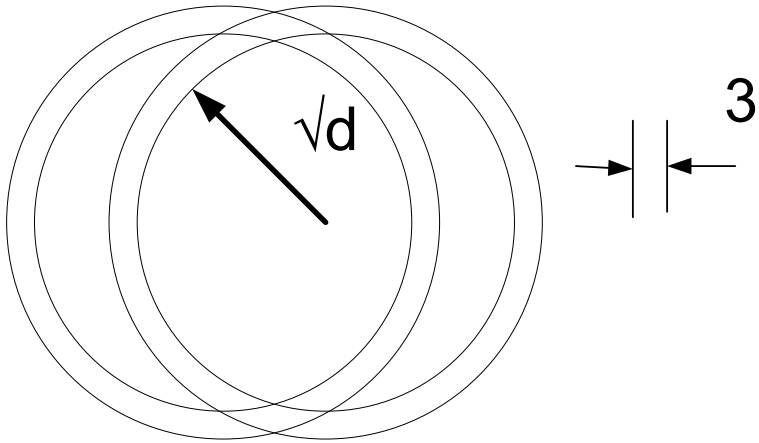


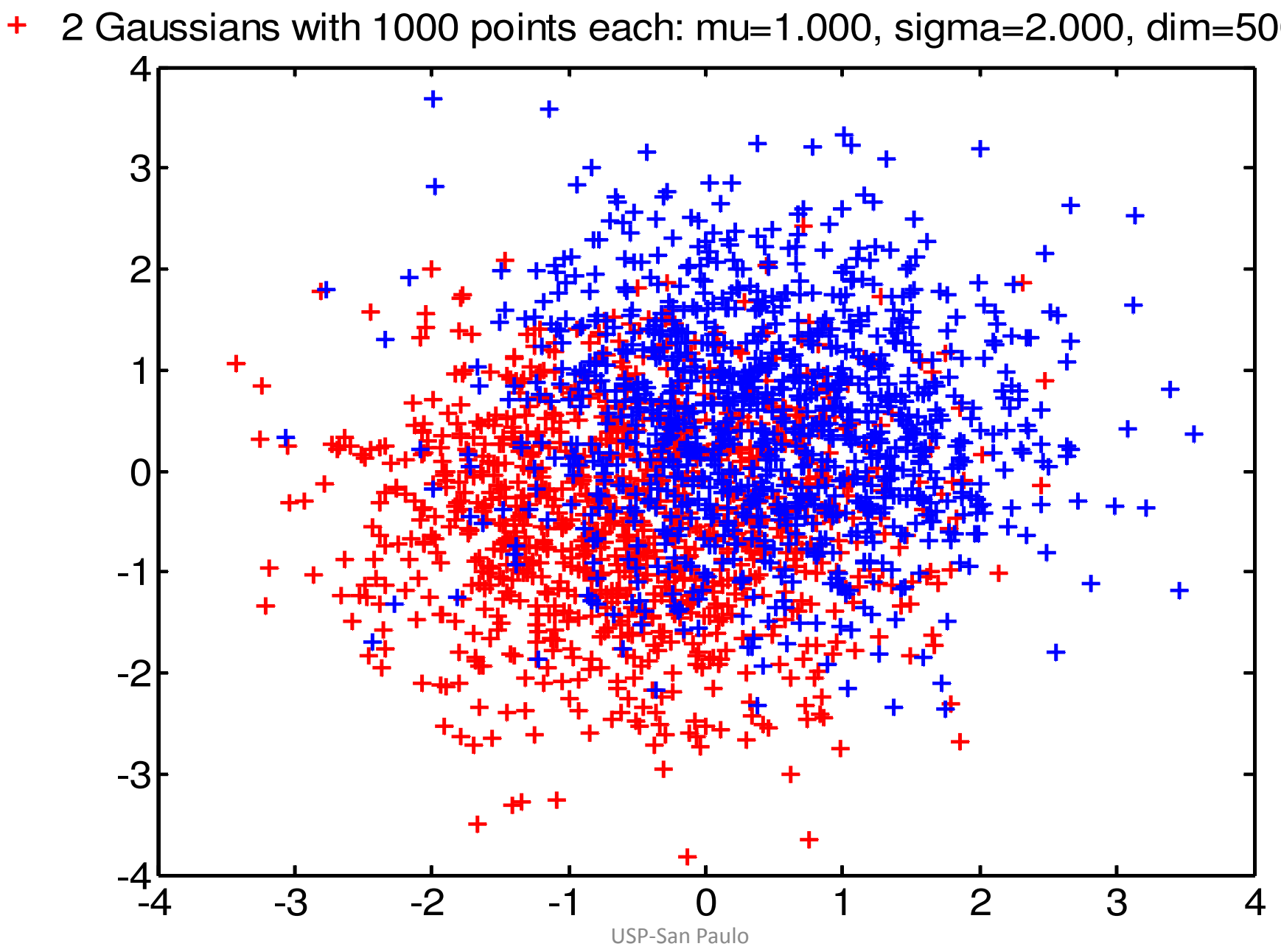
Probability mass concentrated between dotted lines

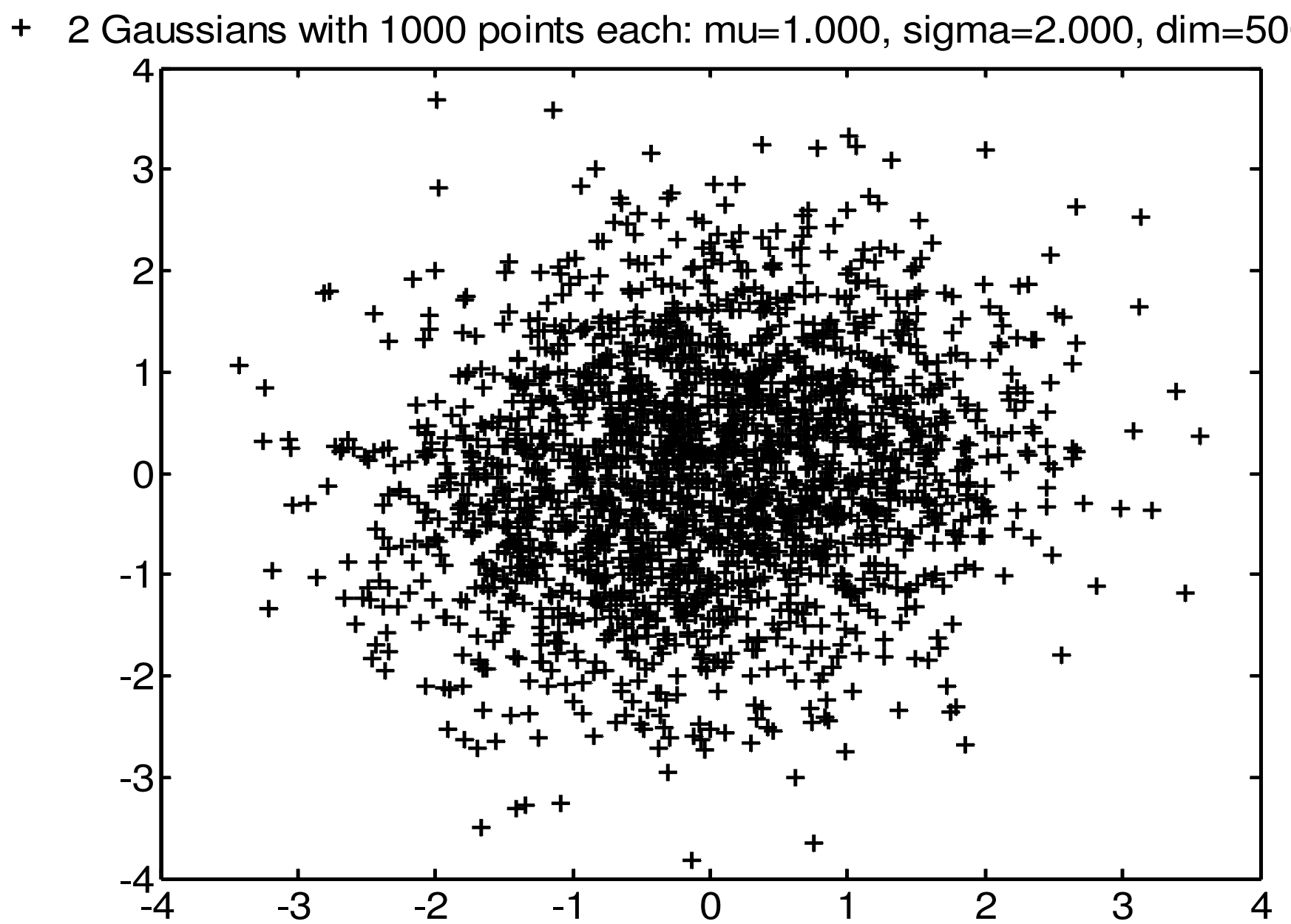
Gaussian in high dimensions



Two Gaussians



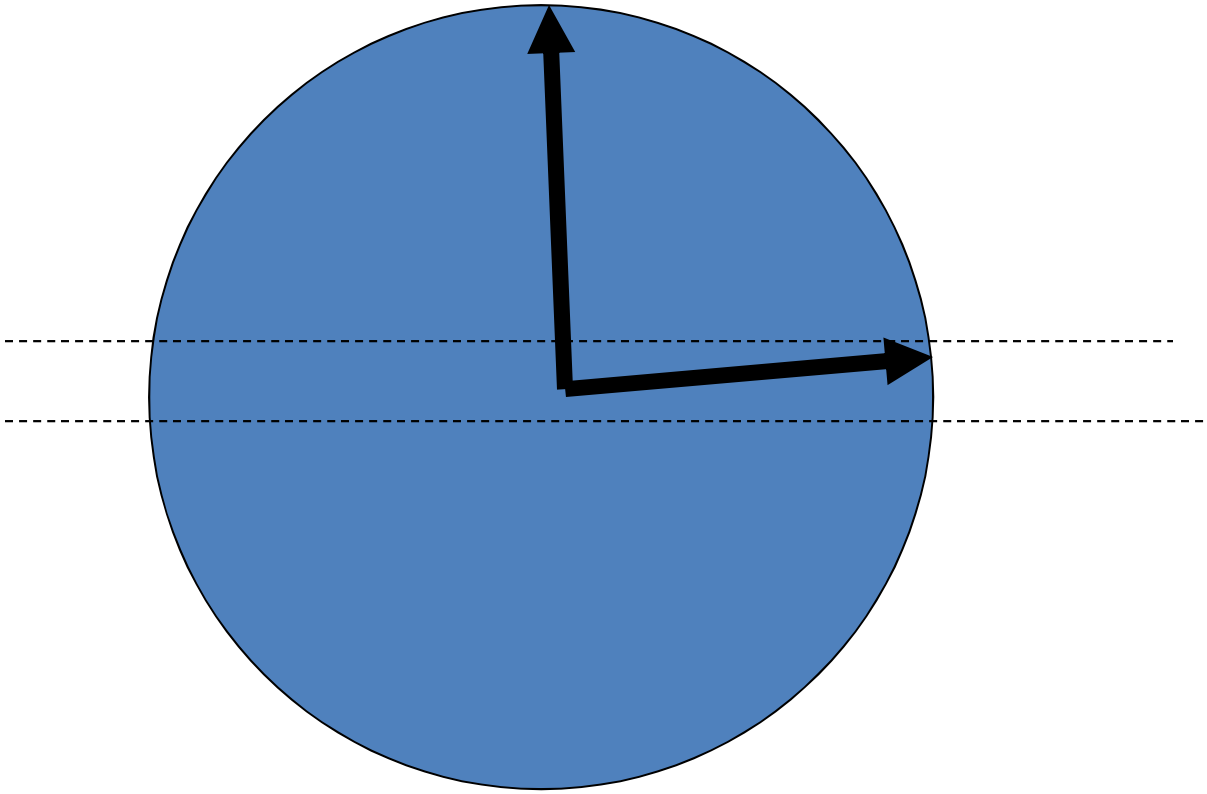

2 Gaussians with 1000 points each: mu=1.000, sigma=2.000, dim=500
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-4
-3
-2
-1
0
1
2
3
4

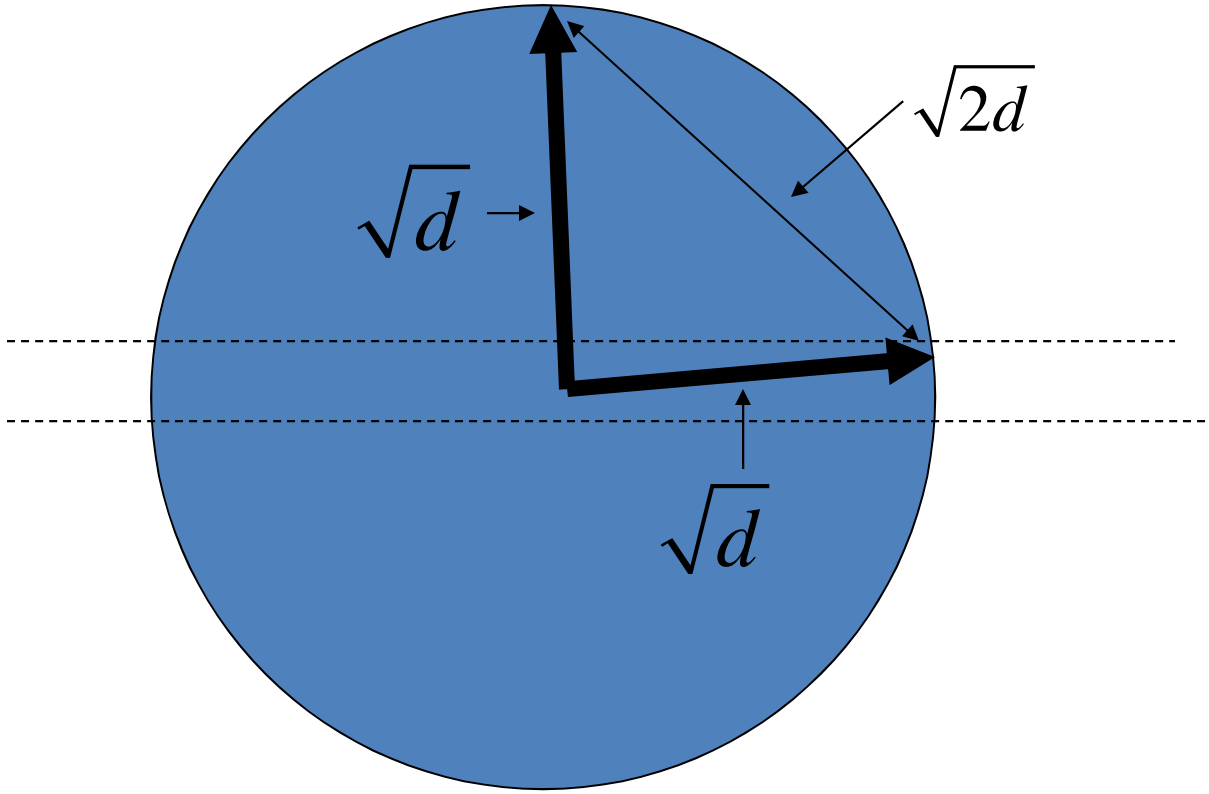

+ 2 Gaussians with 1000 points each: mu=1.000, sigma=2.000, dim=500
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-4
-3
-2
-1
0
1
2
3
4

Distance between two random points from same Gaussian

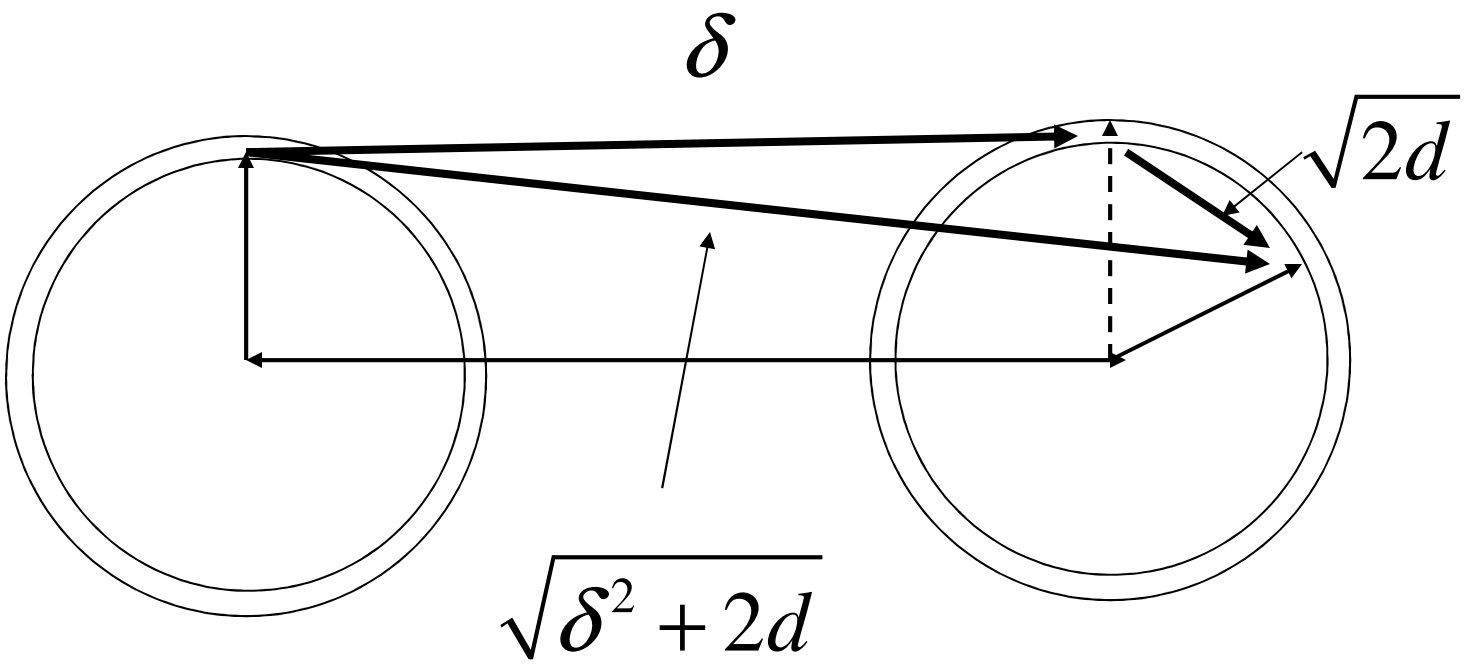
- Points on thin annulus of radius $\sqrt{d}$
- Approximate by a sphere of radius $\sqrt{d}$
- Average distance between two points is $\sqrt{2\,d}$

(Place one point at N. Pole, the other point at random. Almost surely, the second point will be near the equator.)




$\sqrt{2d}$
$\sqrt{d}$
$\sqrt{d}$

Expected distance between points from two Gaussians separated by δ



Can separate points from two Gaussians if

$$\sqrt{\delta^2 + 2d} > \sqrt{2d} + \gamma$$

$$\sqrt{2d}\left(1 + \tfrac{1}{2}\tfrac{\delta^2}{2d} + \cdots\right) > \sqrt{2d} + \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta^2}{\sqrt{2d}} > \gamma$$

$$\delta > \sqrt{2\gamma}\,(2d)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

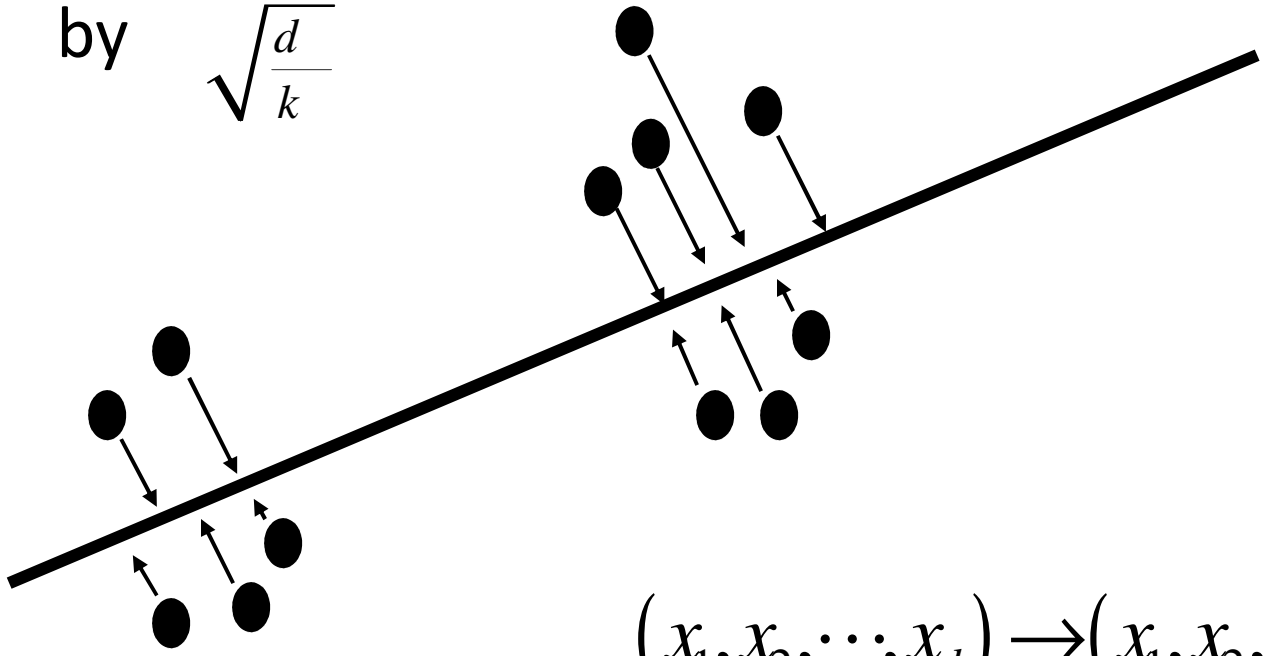
Dimension reduction

- Project points onto subspace containing centers of Gaussians.

- Reduce dimension from d to k, the number of Gaussians

- Centers retain separation
- Average distance between points reduced

by $\sqrt{\frac{d}{k}}$



$$(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_d) \rightarrow (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k, 0, \cdots, 0)$$

$$d\,\bar{x}_i \;\rightarrow\; k\,\bar{x}_i$$

Can separate Gaussians provided

$$\sqrt{\delta^2 + 2k} > \sqrt{2k} + \gamma$$

δ > some constant involving k and γ independent of the dimension

- We have just seen what a science base for high dimensional data might look like.

- For what other areas do we need a science base?

- Ranking is important
  - Restaurants, movies, books, web pages
  - Multi-billion dollar industry
- Collaborative filtering
  - When a customer buys a product, what else is he or she likely to buy?
- Dimension reduction
- Extracting information from large data sources
- Social networks

- This is an exciting time for computer science.
- There is a wealth of data in digital format, information from sensors, and social networks to explore.
- It is important to develop the science base to support these activities.

Remember that institutions, nations, and individuals who position themselves for the future will benefit immensely.

Thank You!