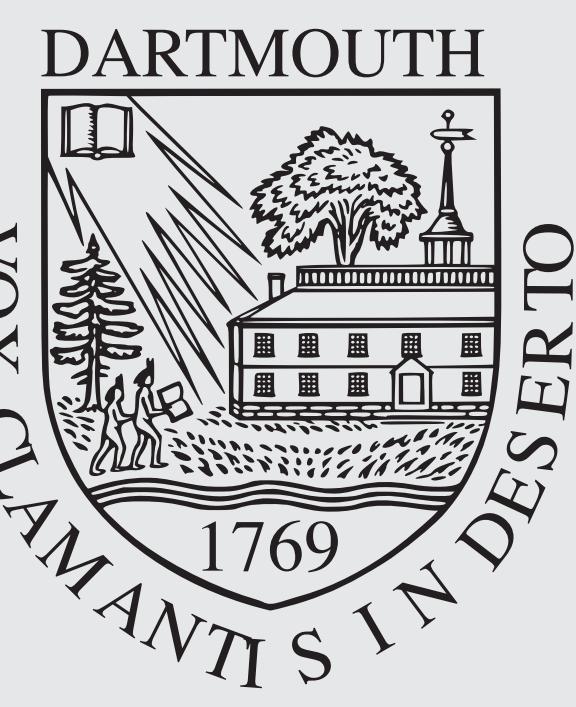


HyperTools: A python toolbox for gaining geometric insights into high-dimensional data

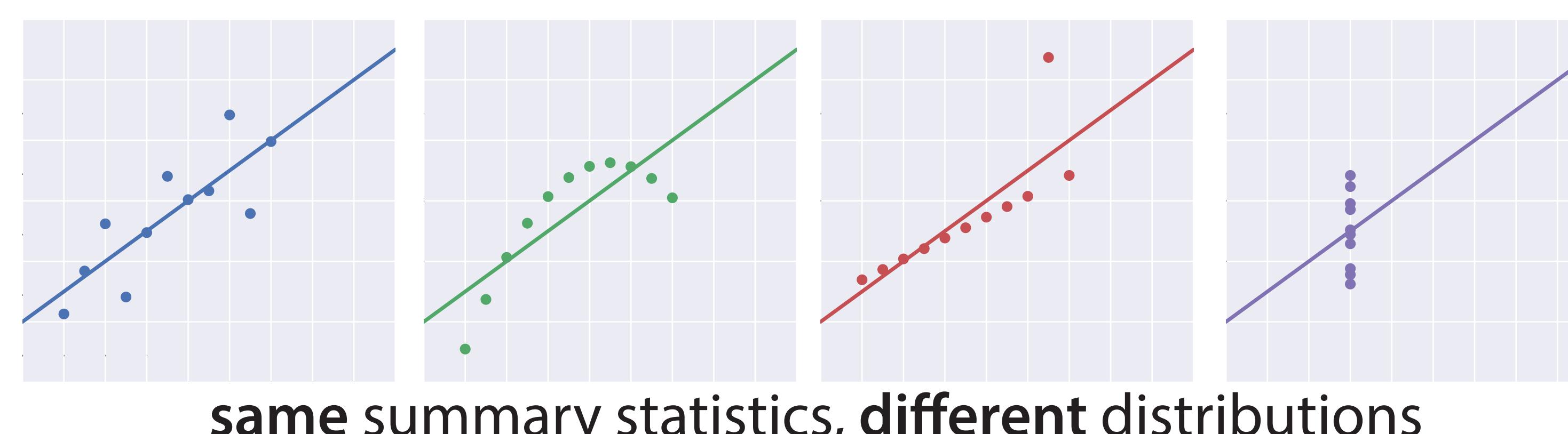
Andrew C. Heusser, Kirsten Ziman, Lucy L.W. Owen and Jeremy R. Manning
Dartmouth College



Overview

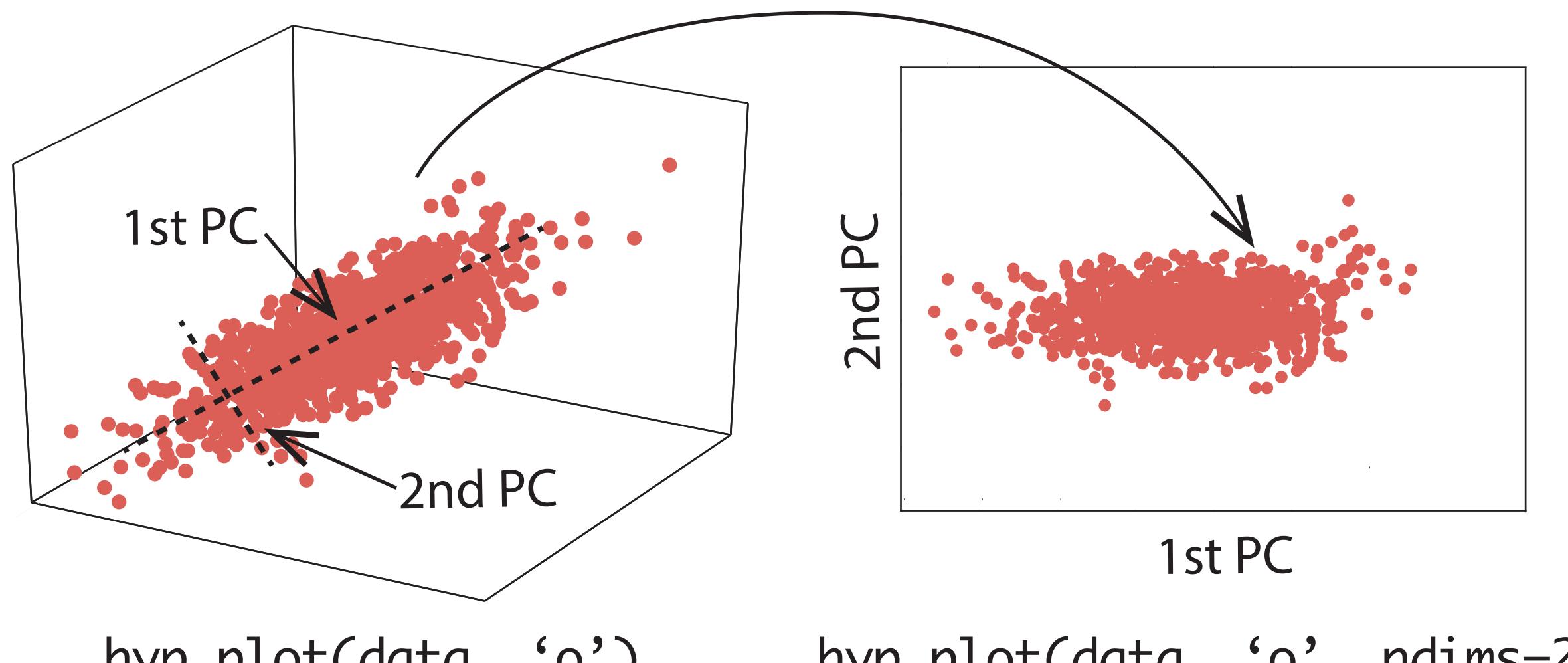
Visualizing data can reveal trends and patterns that are not otherwise obvious from the raw data or summary statistics.

Anscombe's quartet

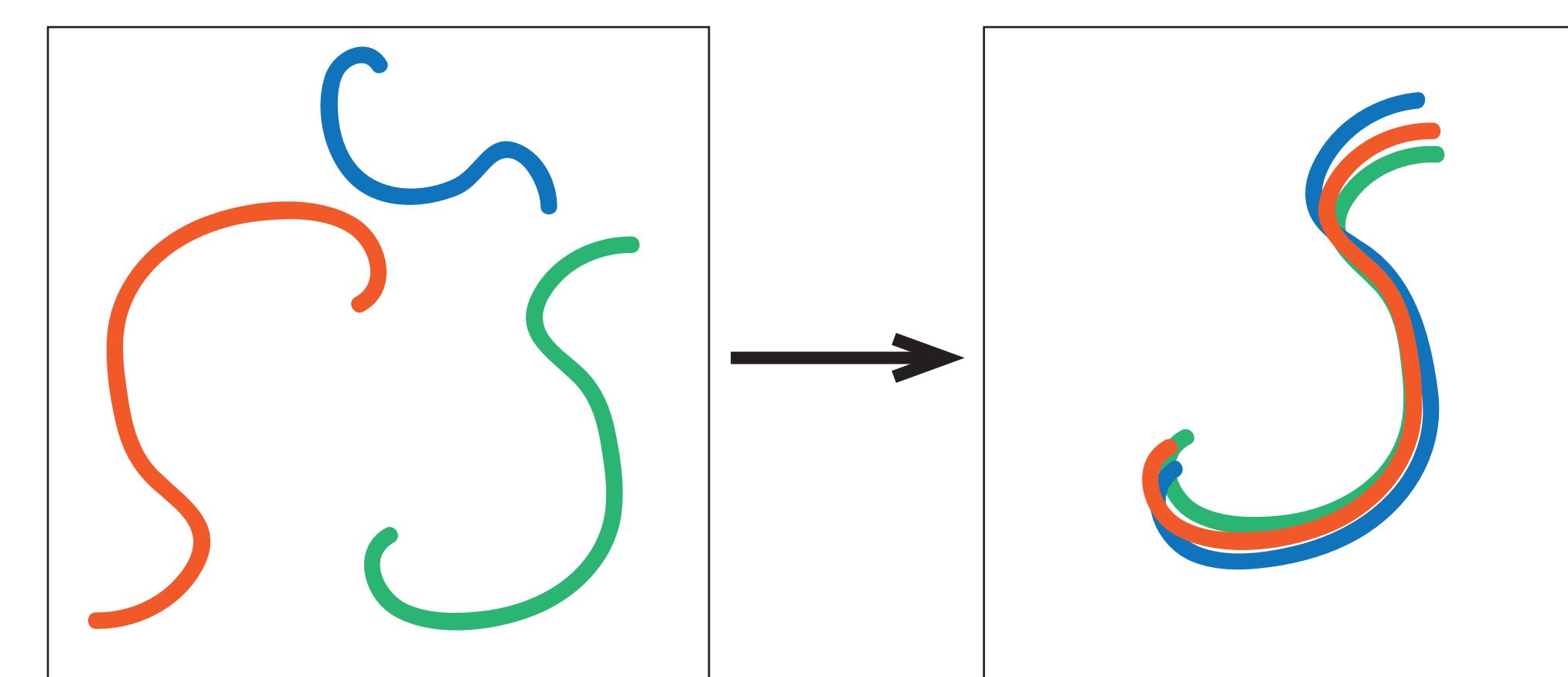


HyperTools is designed to facilitate dimensionality reduction-based visual explorations of high-dimensional data, allowing one to perform complex analyses often in a *single line of code*.

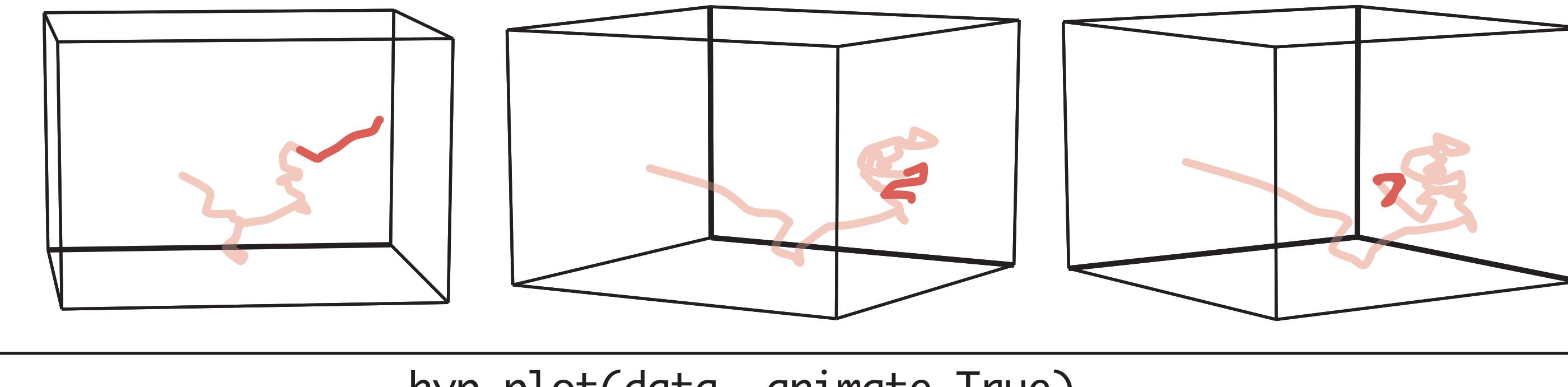
Dimensionality reduction



Hyperalignment

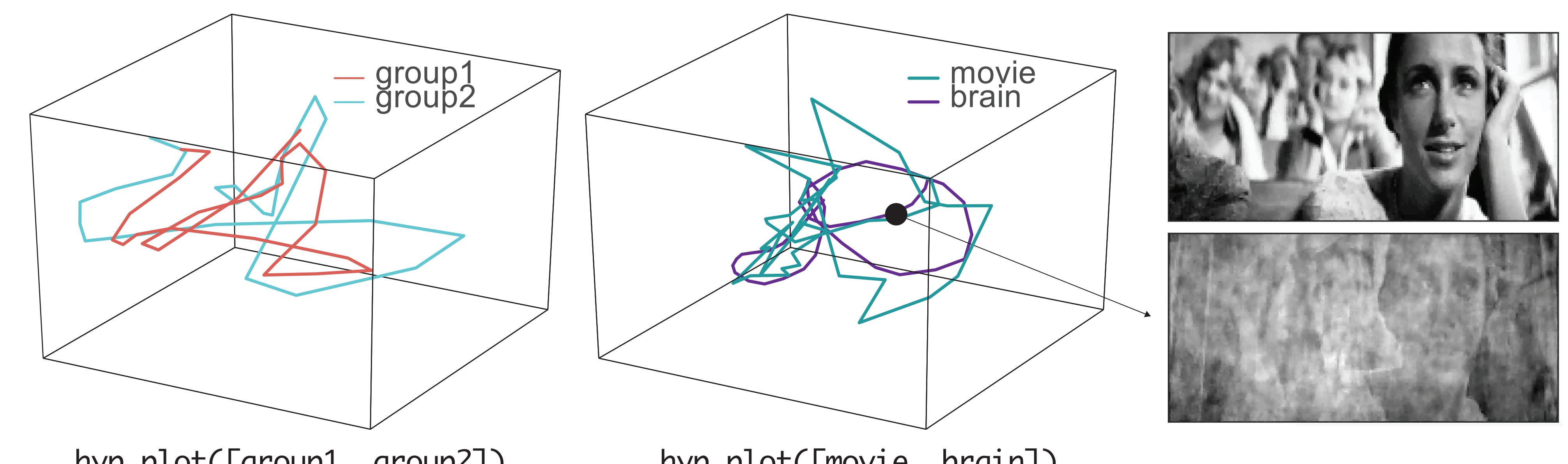


High-dimensional timeseries data can be visualized by reducing it to its first 3 principle components and plotting the resulting coordinates as a trajectory.



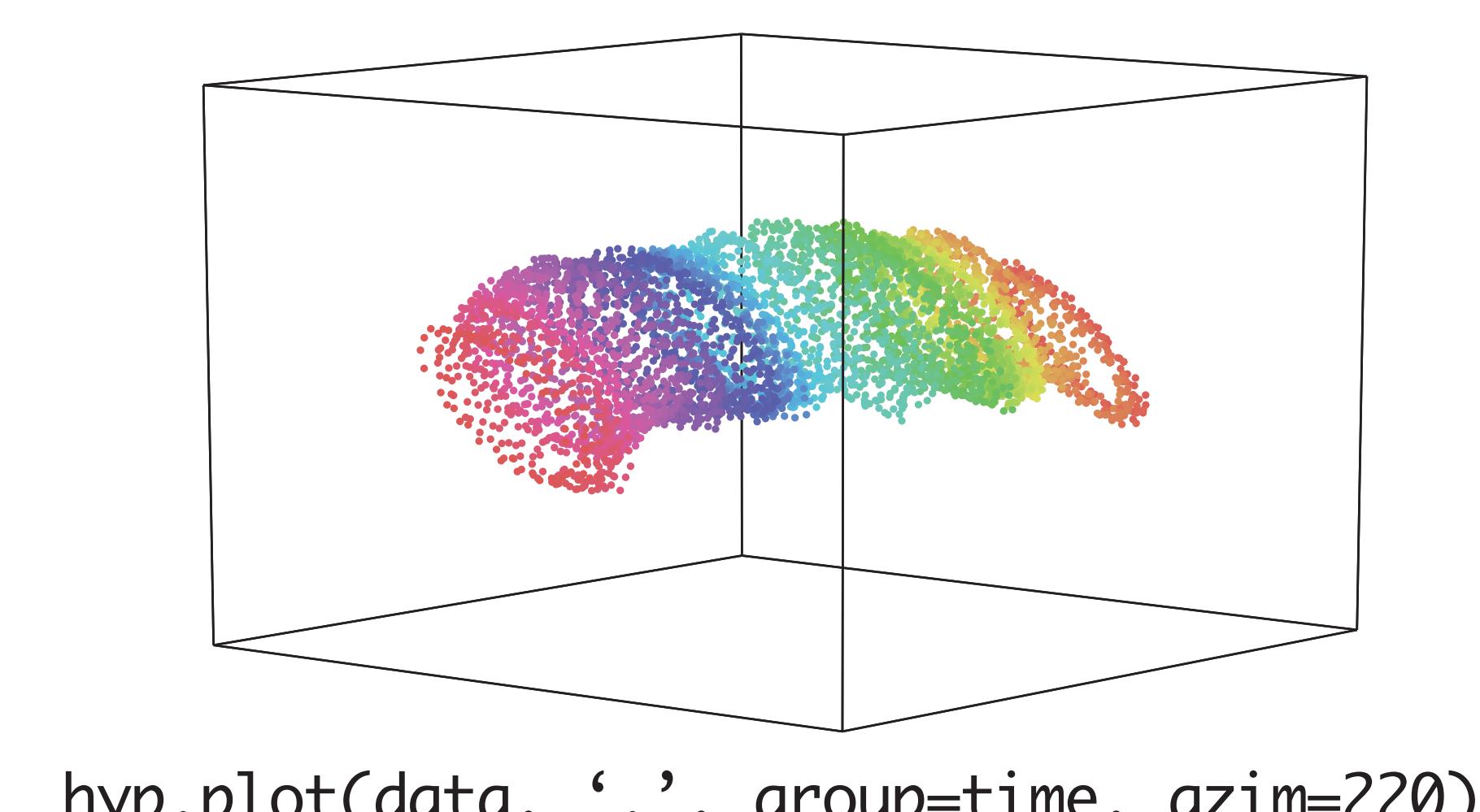
Visualizing high dimensional neural data

Aligning brains and movies to a common space



(Left) Group-averaged hyperaligned activity (BOLD) from ventral visual cortex for two groups of subjects (each n=6) watching the same movie. (Middle) Ventral visual activity hyperaligned to the movie trajectory (changes in pixel intensity over time). (Right) Reconstructed movie frame from "movie-aligned" brain data.

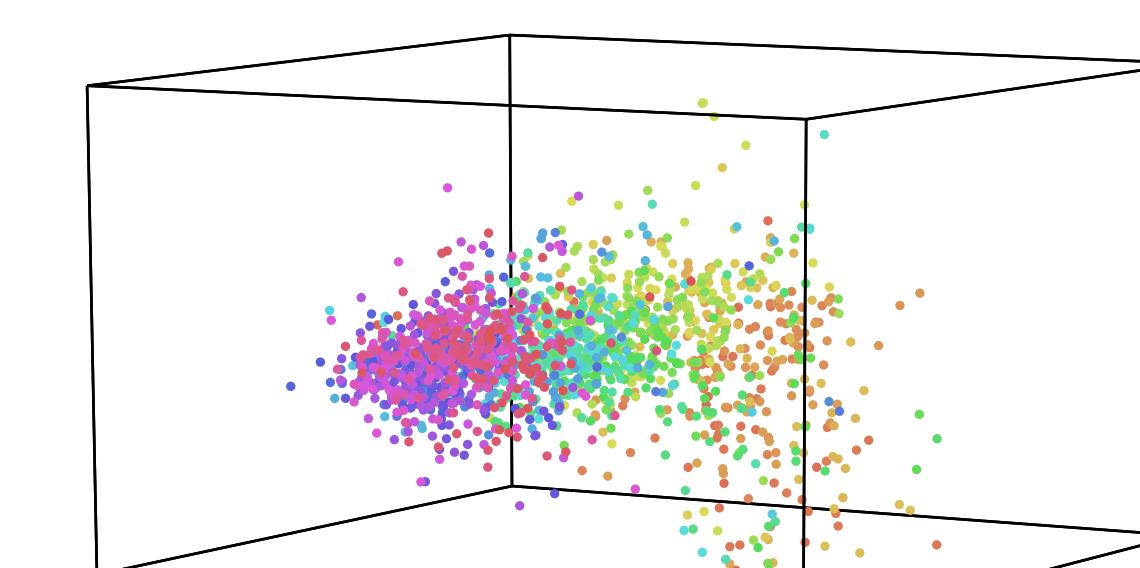
Cyclic EEG patterns over time



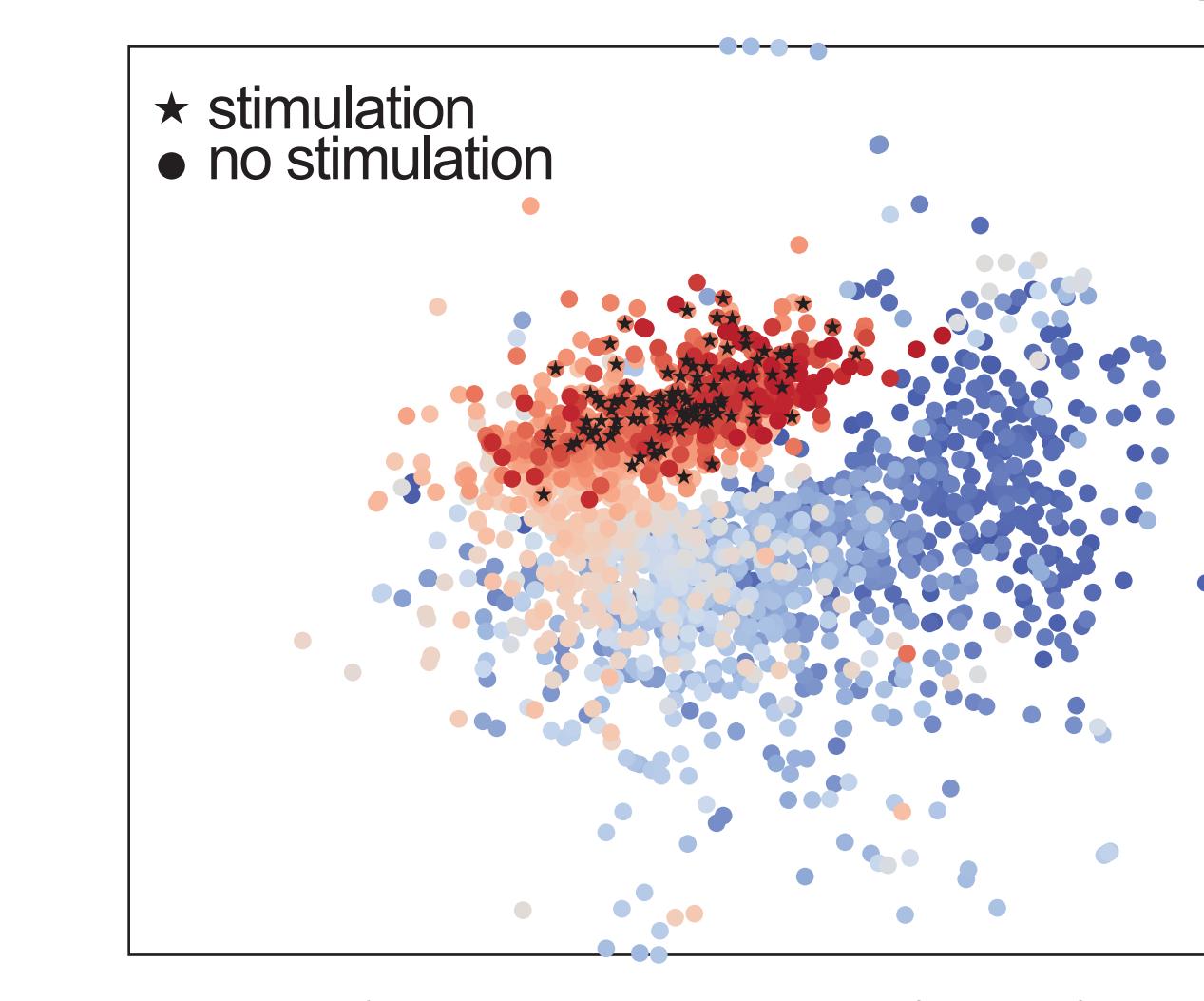
EEG (8 channels, n=1) recorded during rest reduced with principal components analysis. Each timepoint is plotted as a dot and colored by time. A cyclic pattern is present in 2 of the axes and the other is likely explained by signal drift.

Spatial coding in hippocampal population responses

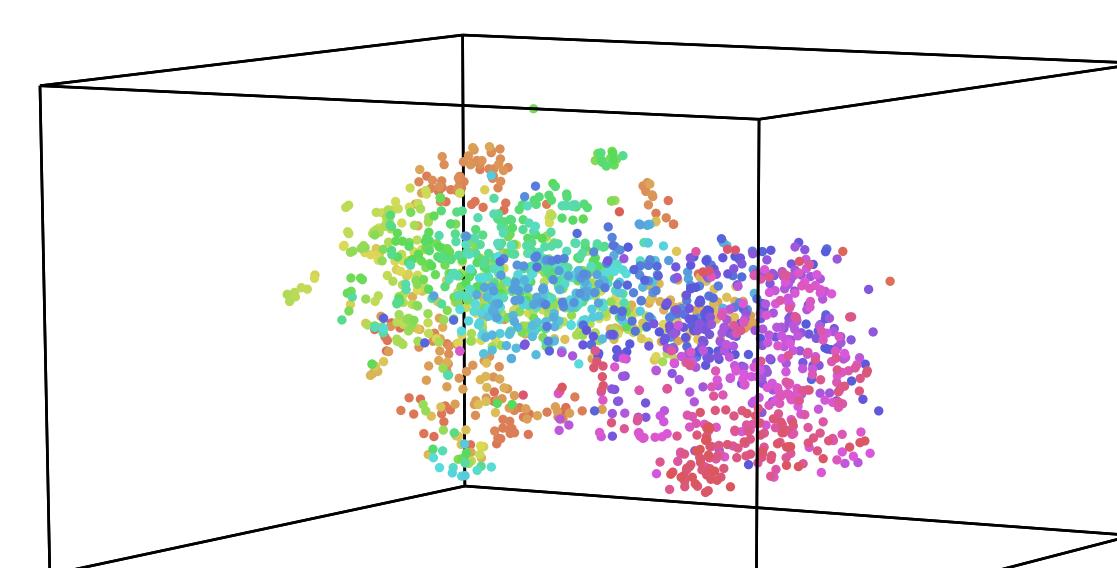
Principal Components Analysis



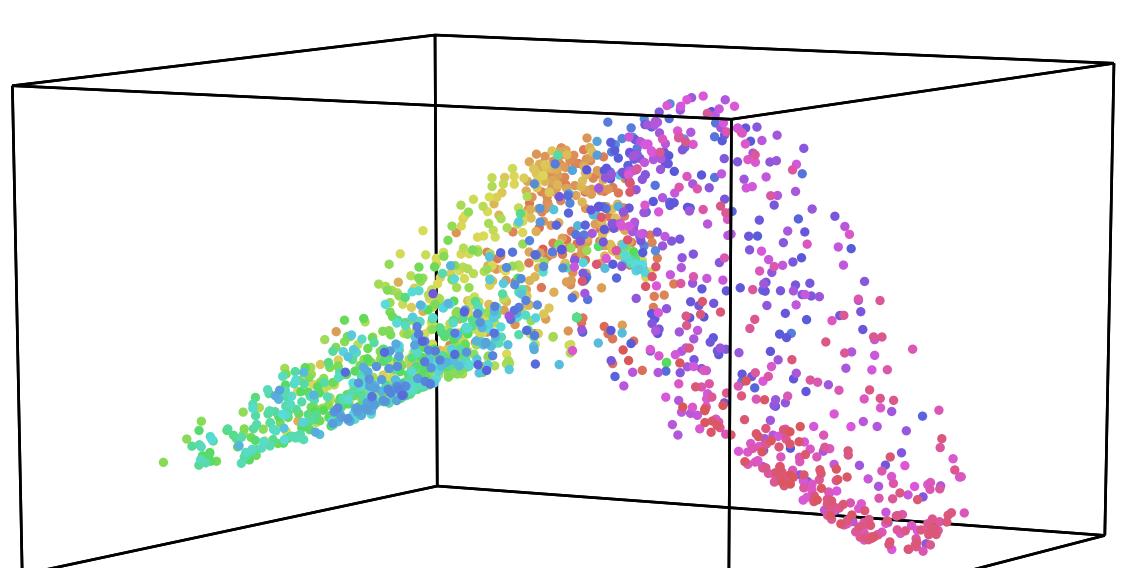
Multidimensional Scaling



t-SNE



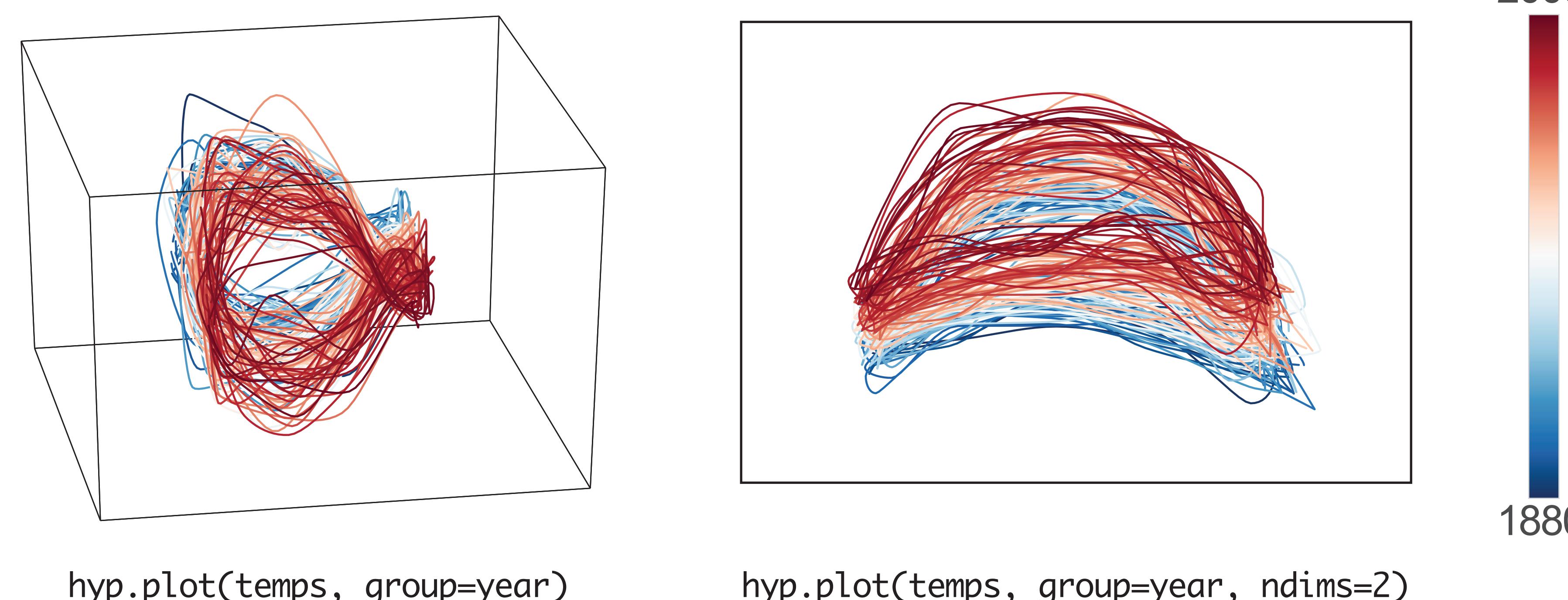
Spectral Embedding



Single unit spikes (42 unique cells) were recorded from mouse hippocampus (dentate gyrus) during locomotion on a linear track. The 3D plots above represent average population response patterns colored by location using different dimensionality reduction methods. Optogenetic stimulation was triggered for a subset of the cells at a particular spatial location. In the 2D plot to the left, stimulated locations are highlighted with a start and all locations are colored by track position. (Thank you Sam McKenzie for sharing this data!)

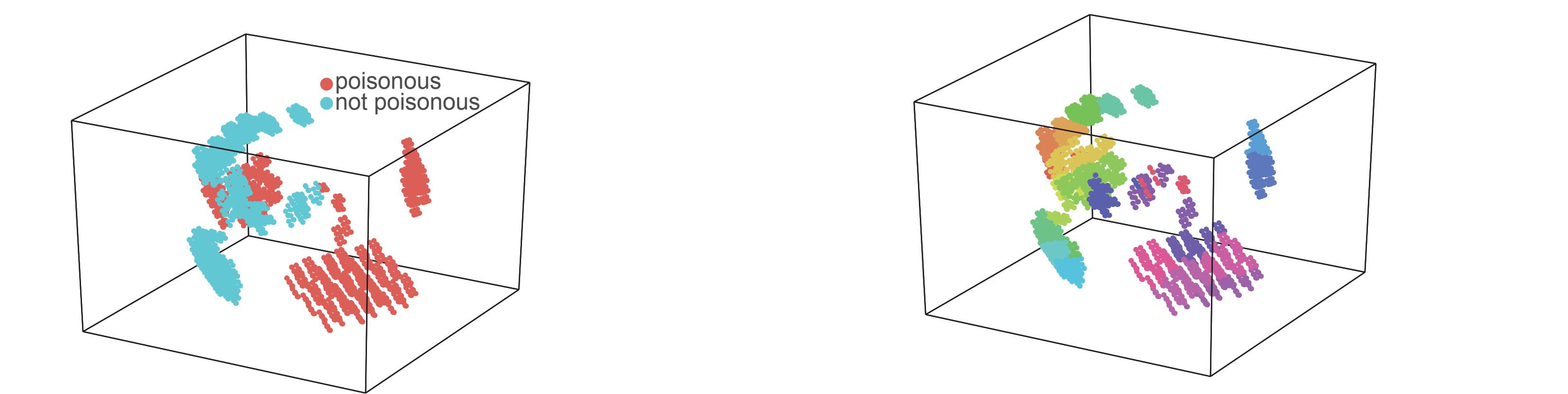
Visualizing other types of data

Cyclic global weather patterns over time



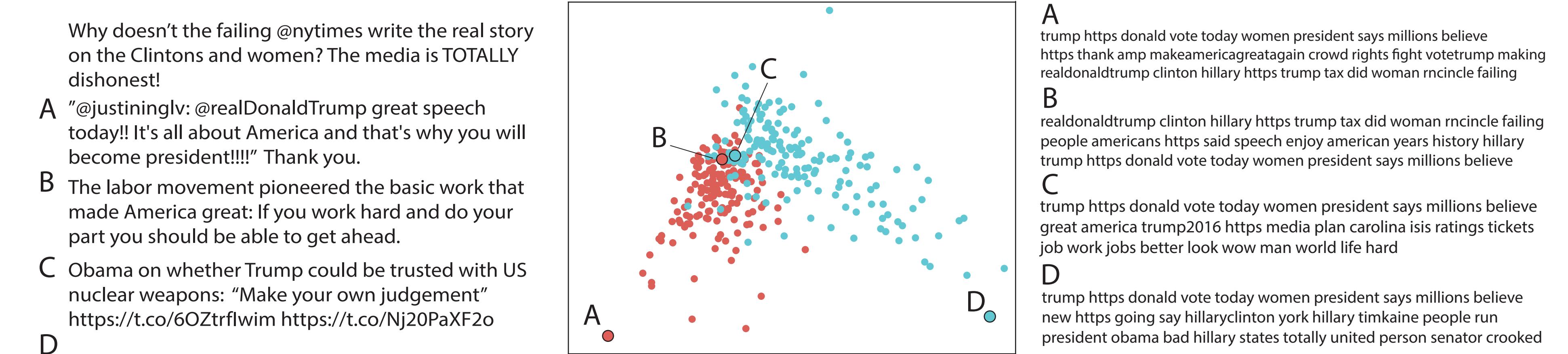
Global temperatures are cyclic due to seasonal changes (left), but there is also a gradual increase in temperature over the past 130 years (right).

Feature vectors of various mushroom types



Descriptive features (i.e. cap size, color, odor) from a dataset of mushrooms. Mushrooms' poisonousness appears stable within each cluster (e.g. mushrooms that have similar features), but varies across clusters (left). Using the built-in k-means clustering algorithm, subclusters can be labeled and easily visualized (right).

Topic models fit to political tweets



We fit topic models to tweets from Donald Trump and Hilary Clinton during the 2016 election (middle). On the right are the top 10 words for the 3 topics that best fit some exemplary tweets. Example tweets are shown on the left.