

Complex Systems

Educational subject description sheet

Basic information

Field of study

Computer Science

Speciality

ΑII

Department

Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications

Study level

Second-cycle (engineer) programme

Study form

Full-time studies

Education profile

General academic

Didactic cycle

2022/2023

Subject code

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Lecture languages

Polish

Mandatory

Elective

Block

Core Modules

Subject related to scientific research

Yes

| Subject coordinator | Witold Dzwinel |
|---------------------|---|
| Lecturer | Witold Dzwinel, Paweł Topa, Radosław Łazarz |

| Period Semester 2 | Examination Assessment | Number of ECTS points 3.0 |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Activities and hours Lecture: 14, Laboratory classes: 14, Project classes: 16 | |

Goals

C1

Celem kształcenia jest zaznajomienie studentów z metodologią modelowania i symulacji systemów złożonych. Dotyczy to zarówno algorytmów jak i narzędzi związanych z modelowaniem komputerowym, a w szczególności powiązania podejść formalnych ze współczesnymi algorytmami sztucznej inteligencji i uczenia maszynowego.

Subject learning outcomes

| Code | Outcomes in terms of | Directional learning outcomes | Examination methods |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| Knowledg | e - Student knows and understands: | | |
| M_W001 | He knows the basic paradigms of computer modeling. He knows what the basic features of dynamic systems are. | INF2A_W01, INF2A_W03, INF2A_W04, INF2A_W08 | Activity during classes, Execution of a project, Execution of laboratory classes |
| M_W002 | He knows the basic formalisms that can be applied to the modeled and simulated phenomenon. He knows his numerical implementation. He knows the rules for the construction of a supermodel from sub-models. | INF2A_W01 | Activity during classes, Participation in a discussion |
| M_W003 | He knows the paradigm, cellular automata, interacting particles, knows the methods of adapting parameters to models. | INF2A_W01 | Activity during classes, Execution of a project, Execution of laboratory classes |
| Skills - St | udent can: | | |
| M_U001 | He can choose the right paradigm for the modeled phenomenon. He can build his numerical model. | INF2A_U01, INF2A_U03, INF2A_U04, INF2A_U05, INF2A_U07 | Participation in a discussion, Execution of a project, Project, Presentation, Completion of laboratory classes |
| M_U002 | He knows how to choose the right algorithm to perform the simulation task and implement it in a parallel environment. | INF2A_U01, INF2A_U03, INF2A_U04, INF2A_U05, INF2A_U07 | Activity during classes, Execution of a project, Execution of laboratory classes |
| Social con | npetences - Student is ready to: | | |
| M_K001 | While performing a laboratory or group project, he learns how to interact in a team, acquire information and present it | INF2A_K02 | Participation in a discussion, Project, Report, Presentation |

Programme content that ensure achieving learning outcomes for the module

Applies to modeling and simulation of discrete complex systems in the context of machine adaptation and learning problems. Familiar with the methods of assimilation of data models.

Calculation of ECTS points

| Activity form | Average amount of hours* needed to complete each activity form |
|--|--|
| Lecture | 14 |
| Laboratory classes | 14 |
| Project classes | 16 |
| Preparation for classes | 20 |
| Realization of independently performed tasks | 20 |

| Contact hours | 5 |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Student workload | Hours 89 |
| Workload involving teacher | Hours 44 |

^{*} hour means 45 minutes

Study content

| No. | Course content | Subject learning outcomes | Activities |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Final project (example): Example of a projectRealize a simple 2-D mobile cellular development in which the "good" and "evil" on the NxN grid would be modeled. The initial number of individuals M on this grid is given as well as the total amount of energy E = NxN (drawn between individuals according to some distribution or, in a special case, equal to E / M). We assume that individuals move on the 2-D grid in accordance with certain rules (eg random walking). Every 1 time step the individual loses energy unit. The energy DE = M lost in the set step is accumulated globally in a certain battery. At each time step we have and collisions. At the time of collision with other individuals, all participants collisions are received for the division of DE / I energy units. The energy of the system equal to the amount of energy stored in the battery and in the population is constant. 2. Individuals reproduce according to the assumed pattern (eg, if the energy of the individual is greater than some value, more of them arise). 3. Individuals die when energy drops to 0. 4. How depends on the life span of a population from M (for a given N) in case when at the moment of a collision the division of DE / I energy into collision participants is the same "fair". 5. Model other collision scenarios. For example, in which there is an "evil" population in which all DE / I energy is taken by the strongest person involved in the collision; "Very bad" in which the strongest individual takes not only the energies delivered from the battery, but all the energy from other participants in the collision sin each participant), etc. Consider other scenarios e.g. populations composed of "good" and "bad" individuals. 6. Answering the question: how should be constructed an optimal (giving the longest survival time of the population) collision scenario for different M. 7. You can use existing modeling tools in the network using mobile phones. | M_W001, M_W003, M_U001, M_K001 | Project classes |

| 2. | Laboratory exercises (tutorials): 1. DEVS - discrete events system (1 hour seminar) (2 people)Bond Graphs (https://www.ram.ewi.utwente.nl/bnk/papers/BondGraphsV2.pdf) 2. Vensim PLE → a tool for modeling complex systems (2 people) http://vensim.com/vensim-software/Chaotic systems →1. Lorenz and Rossler attractors2. Coupled maps (Logistic Equation and Henon Map) 3. Open Modelica → a tool for modeling complex systems (3 people)1. Mechanical systems2. Predator-Prey model 4. NetLogo (https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/) as a mathematical modeling system. Cellular automata. Model of good and evil. (2) 5. Prusinkiewicz and Lindemyer systems - L-systems generator, e.g. http://www.kevs3d.co.uk/dev/lsystems/,http://nolandc.com/sandbox/fractals/, http://hardlikesoftware.com/projects/lsystem/lsystem.html (2) 6. Hudini or Blender - Particle modeling (2) | M_W001, M_W002, M_U001, M_K001 | Laboratory classes |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 3. | deterministic chaos: 1. Complex systems and chaos. Fractals. Complexity problems. Is the chaotic system a complex system? Dynamic systems - mathematics Mathematics and calculations, Properties of dynamic systems Chaos of space-time systems | M_W001, M_U002 | Lecture |
| 4. | 2. Simple models of complex systems: Logistic equation, predator-pray equation, spatial models of evolving systems, biological models (Gompertz model) | M_W001, M_W002, M_U001 | Lecture |
| 5. | Power laws.: 1. Where do power laws come from? 2. Power laws in natural phenomena. 3. Examples of phenomena described by power laws. | M_W001, M_W002 | Lecture |
| 6. | Cellular automata: 1. Theory - based on the New Kind of Science 2. Well-known cellular automata - taxonomy. 3. Examples of applications 4. Grid gas, Boltzman's grid gas. 5. Percolation. 6. Aggregation. | M_W002, M_U001 | Lecture |
| 7. | Herring methods and interacting particles,: Formulating the problem. Theory. Examples: traffic modeling and crowd dynamics | M_W002, M_U001, M_U002 | Lecture |
| 8. | Composite networks: Characteristics, analysis and dynamics of complex networks. | M_W002, M_U001 | Lecture |
| 9. | Modeling processes in many spatio-temporal scales.: Renormalization methods and coarse graining models. Coarse cellular machine models. | M_W001, M_W002, M_W003, M_U001 | Lecture |
| 10. | Reverse problems, sensitivity analysis, model validation and data assimilation problems.: Machine learning methods and data adaptation - ABS (Approximated Bayesian Computations) | M_W001, M_W002, M_U001 | Lecture |
| 11. | Supermodels and machine learning.: Supermodels and their construction methods. Supermodels in Lorenzo systems. Examples of the supermodel in meteorology, atmospheric and oceanic model. | M_W001, M_W002, M_W003, M_U001 | Lecture |

| Biological applications of complex automata: Definition of a complex machine. Examples of the use of a complex machine in modeling blood dynamics, tumor growth and pathogen development. | M_W002, M_U001 | Lecture |
|---|----------------|---------|
|---|----------------|---------|

Course advanced

Teaching methods:

Lectures, Laboratory classes, Multimedia presentation, Discussion, Project, Brainstorming

| Activities | Examination methods | Credit conditions |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Lecture | Activity during classes, Participation in a discussion, Execution of laboratory classes | ustna relacja odn. wykonanych projektów |
| Lab. classes | Participation in a discussion, Execution of a project, Project, Report, Presentation, Completion of laboratory classes | zaliczenie wszystkich elementów zajęć |
| Project classes | Participation in a discussion, Execution of a project, Project, Report, Presentation, Completion of laboratory classes | prezentacja wyników rpojektu |

Method of calculating the final grade

1. To obtain a positive final grade, it is necessary to obtain a positive grade fromlaboratory and lecture exam. 2. We calculate the weighted average of laboratory grades (30%) and lectures (70%) obtained in all dates. 3. The assessment takes into account the activity in the classroom (increasing the score by a maximum of 0.5) 4. Set a final grade based on: if sr>4.75 then OK:=5.0 else Absence in laboratory classes requires, in addition to supplementing the exercises outside the classes, a verbal colloquium written before the lecturer with the program content related to the above-mentioned laboratory exercise. if sr>4.25 then OK:=4.5 else if sr>3.75 then OK:=4.0 else if sr>3.25 then OK:=3.5 else OK:=3.5. If a positive grade from the laboratory and passing the lecture was obtained on the first dateand the final grade is less than 5.0, the final mark is raised by 0.5

Entry requirements

- 1. Knowledge of basic algorithms of numerical methods.
- 2. Good knowledge of algorithms.

Attendance requirements for particular classes, with indication whether student attendance is compulsory

Lectures: Studenci uczestniczą w zajęciach poznając kolejne treści nauczania zgodnie z syllabusem przedmiotu. Studenci winni na bieżąco zadawać pytania i wyjaśniać wątpliwości. Rejestracja audiowizualna wykładu wymaga zgody prowadzącego. Laboratory classes: Studenci wykonują ćwiczenia laboratoryjne zgodnie z materiałami udostępnionymi przez prowadzącego. Student jest zobowiązany do przygotowania się w przedmiocie wykonywanego ćwiczenia, co może zostać zweryfikowane kolokwium w formie ustnej lub pisemnej. Zaliczenie zajęć odbywa się na podstawie zaprezentowania rozwiązania postawionego problemu. Zaliczenie modułu jest możliwe po zaliczeniu wszystkich zajęć laboratoryjnych. Project classes: Studenci wykonują prace praktyczne mające na celu uzyskanie kompetencji zakładanych przez syllabus. Ocenie podlega sposób wykonania projektu oraz efekt końcowy.

Literature

Obligatory

- 1. 1. Wolfram S., New Kind of Science, 2001 http://www.wolframscience.com/
- 2. 2. Chopard B, Droz M, Cellular Automata Modelling of Physical Systems, 1998, Cambradge Univ. Press.
- 3. 3. Haile JM., Molecular Dynamics Simulation Elementary Methods, 1992, J. Wiley
- 4. 4. Barabasi A.L., Network Science, Cambridge University Press, 2016
- 5. 5. Goodson, G.R., Chaotic Dynamics, Cambridge University Press, 2017

Optional

1. 6. Eberhardr R., Shi, Y., Computational Intelligence, Elsevier 2007

Research and publications

Publications

- 1. 1. Dzwinel, W., Wcisło, R., Yuen, DA., Miller, S., PAM: Particle Automata in modeling of multi-scale biological systems, ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation, 26(3), A20:1-21, 2016 IF=1.00
- 2. 2. Wcisło R., Miller S., Dzwinel W., PAM: Particle Automata Model in simulation of Fusarium graminearum pathogen expansion. Journal of Theoretical Biology. 389, 110-122, 2016. IF=2.11
- 3. 3. Magiera, K., Dzwinel, W., Irreducible elementary cellular automata found, Journal of Computational Science, 11, 300–308, 2015. IF=1.078
- 4. 4. Czech, W., Dzwinel, W., Goryczka S., Arodź, T., Dudek, A.Z., Exploring biological networks with Graph Investigator research application, Computing and Informatics, 30, 1001–1031, 2011 IF =0.239
- 5. 5. Dzwinel W., Spatially extended populations reproducing logistic map, Central European Journal of Physics, 8(1), 33-41, 2010 IF = 0.70
- 6. 6. Wcisło R., Dzwinel, W., Yuen, D.A., Dudek, A.Z., A new model of tumor progression based on the concept of complex automata driven by particle dynamics, Journal of Molecular Modeling, 15(12), 1517 –1539, 2009 IF =2.336
- 7. 7. Dzwinel. W., Kłusek, A., Wcisło, R., Panuszewska, M., Topa, P., Continuous and discrete models of melanoma progression simulated in multi-GPU environment, PPAM 2017, Lublin 10-13 September 2017, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, LNCS, 10777, 505-518, 2018
- 8. 8. Topa, P., Kuźniar, M., Dzwinel, W., Graph of Cellular Automata as a Metaphor of Fusarium Graminearum Growth Implemented in GPGPU CUDA Computational Environment, PPAM, Wrocław, 13-16 September 2011, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, LNCS 7204, 578-587, 2012
- 9. 9. Topa P., Dzwinel W., Yuen, D.A., A multiscale cellular automata model for simulating complex transportation systems, Int. J. Modern Phys. C, 17/10, 1437-60, 2006.
- 10. Łoś, M, Kłusek, A., Hassaan, M., A., Pingali, K., Dzwinel, W., Paszyński, M., Parallel fast isogeometric L2 projection solver with GALOIS system for 3D tumor growth simulations, Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering, 343, 1-22, 2019, IF = 4.44
- 11. Kłusek, A., Łoś, M., Paszyński, M., Dzwinel, W., Efficient model of tumor progression simulated in multi-GPU environment, International Journal of High-Performance Computing Applications, 33(3), 489-506, 2019, IF =2.015
- 12. Dzwinel, W., Klusek, A., Paszynski M., A concept of a prognostic system for personalized anti-tumor therapy based on supermodeling, International Conference of Computational Science, ICCS 2017, Zurich, 11-14.06.2017. Procedia of Computer Science, 108C (2017) 1832–1841

Directional learning outcomes

| Code | Content |
|-----------|---|
| INF2A_K02 | ma świadomość roli społecznej absolwenta uczelni technicznej, rozumie potrzebę formułowania i przekazywania społeczeństwu informacji i opinii dotyczących osiągnięć informatyki, wagi profesjonalnego zachowania i przestrzegania zasad etyki zawodowej, prawidłowo identyfikuje i rozstrzyga dylematy związane z wykonywaniem zawodu |
| INF2A_U01 | potrafi pozyskiwać informacje z literatury, baz danych i innych źródeł, integrować uzyskane informacje, dokonywać ich interpretacji i krytycznej oceny, wyciągać wnioski oraz formułować i wyczerpująco uzasadniać opinie, a także określić kierunki dalszego uczenia się i realizować proces samokształcenia |
| INF2A_U03 | potrafi formułować i testować hipotezy związane z problemami inżynierskimi i prostymi problemami badawczymi, w szczególności potrafi opracować specyfikację projektową złożonego oprogramowania, z uwzględnieniem aspektów prawnych oraz innych aspektów pozatechnicznych, z uwzględnieniem norm i standardów, zaprojektować oprogramowanie adekwatnie do specyfikacji wymagań, opracować szczegółową dokumentację wyników, a także przygotować i i przedstawić prezentację oraz przeprowadzić dyskusję wyników |
| INF2A_U04 | potrafi pracować indywidualnie i w zespole, ocenić czasochłonność zadania, opracować i zrealizować harmonogram prac oraz kierować małym zespołem w sposób zapewniający realizację zadania w założonym terminie |
| INF2A_U05 | potrafi wykorzystać poznane metody i modele do tworzenia różnego rodzaju programów o charakterze użytkowym i naukowym, z uwzględnieniem specyfiki specjalności |
| INF2A_U07 | potrafi dokonać analizy wymagań oraz analizy ryzyka związanych z budową systemu informatycznego, projektować oprogramowanie zgodnie z wybraną metodyką, dobierać modele i procesy wytwarzania i testowania oprogramowania, a także skonfigurować system komputerowy, w szczególności w zakresie funkcji i narzędzi związanych ze specjalnością |
| INF2A_W01 | ma pogłębioną wiedzę w zakresie przedmiotów ścisłych, pozwalającą na formułowanie i rozwiązywanie złożonych zadań z zakresu informatyki |
| INF2A_W03 | ma szczegółową wiedzę w zakresie wybranych języków, paradygmatów i technik programowania z uwzględnieniem specyfiki specjalności |
| INF2A_W04 | ma podbudowaną teoretycznie wiedzę w zakresie inżynierii oprogramowania z uwzględnieniem specyfiki specjalności, w szczególności w zakresie budowy narzędzi i systemów informatycznych, etapów i metod projektowania, rozwoju i analizy oprogramowania, oraz stosowanych modeli procesu wytwarzania oprogramowania z zakresu specjalności |
| INF2A_W08 | ma wiedzę w zakresie prowadzenia działalności gospodarczej, ochrony i zarządzania własnością intelektualną oraz prawa patentowego |