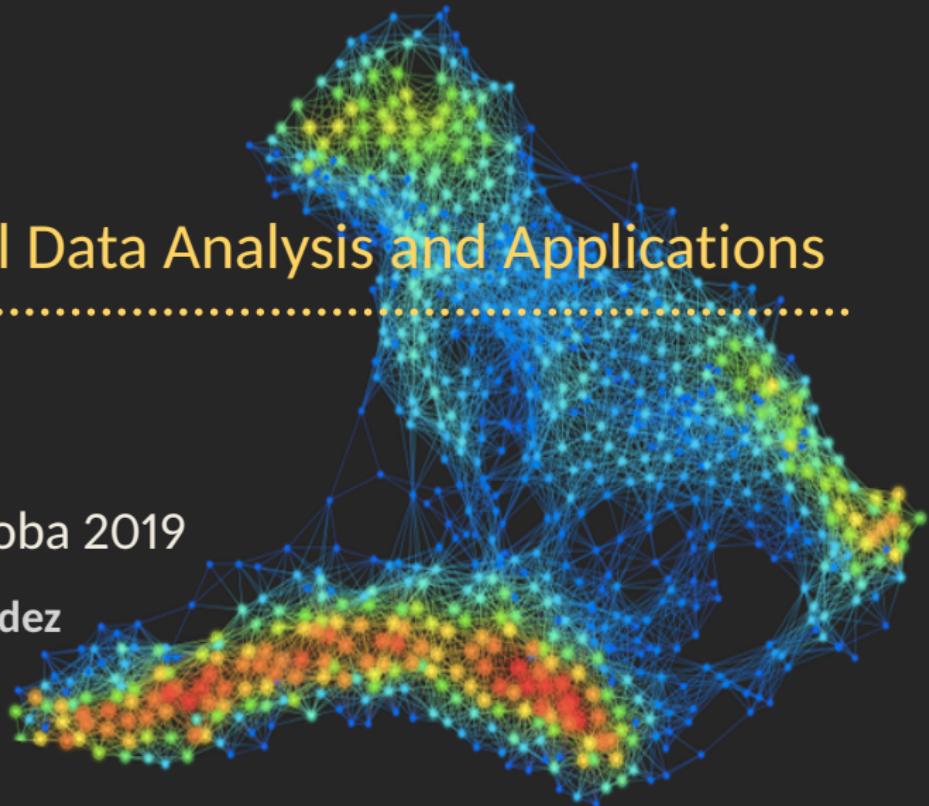


Topological Data Analysis and Applications

PyData Córdoba 2019

Ximena Fernández



Outline

1. Topological Data Analysis
 - 1.1 Topological theory
 - 1.2 Persistent Homology
 - 1.3 UMAP
 - 1.4 Mapper
2. Python
 - 2.1 Python libraries
 - 2.2 Code examples
3. Bibliography

Topological Data Analysis

Topo... what?

Topological Data Analysis

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Let $S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ be a **point cloud**, that is, a sample of a space X (where X is a metric space, a manifold, a topological space). Our goal is to **recover** (*the topology of*) X .

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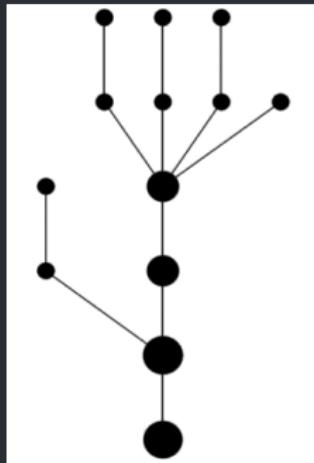
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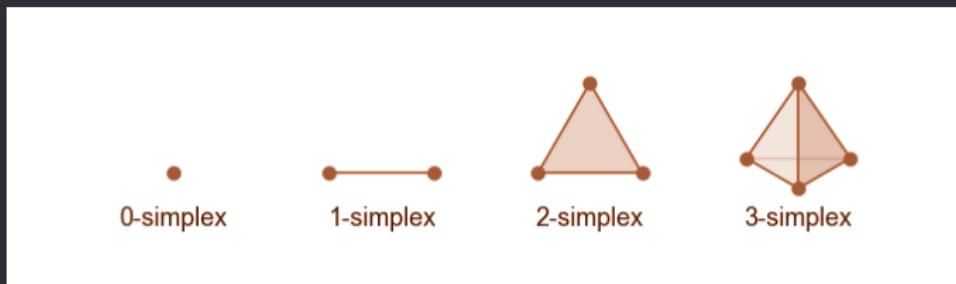


Reconstruction method

Simplicial complexes

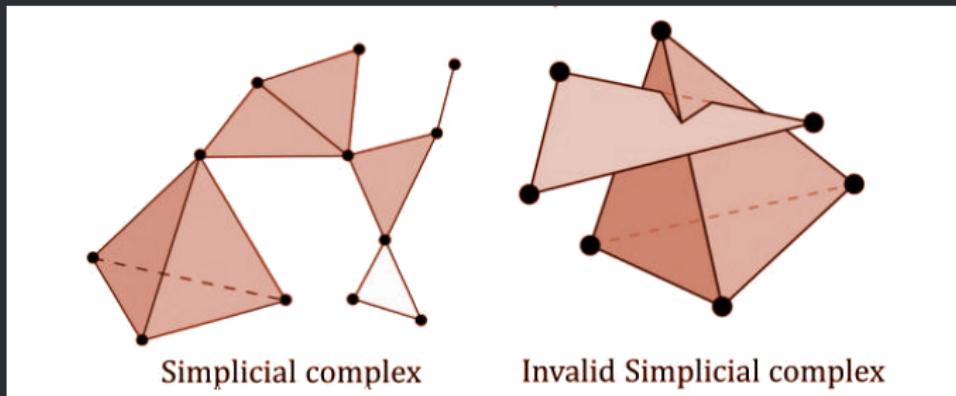
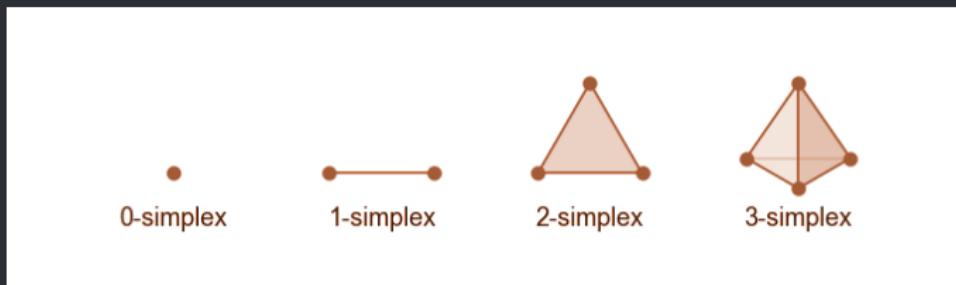
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Simplicial complexes



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Reconstruction method

Definition

Let X be a topological space, and let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m\}$ be a cover of X . The **nerve** of \mathcal{U} is the simplicial complex $N(\mathcal{U})$ with:

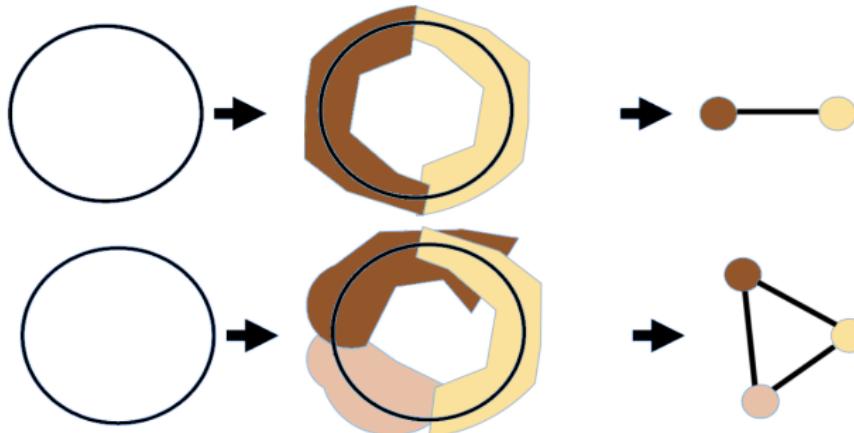
- one **vertex** for each element in the cover
- one **simplex** for each intersection of elements in the cover

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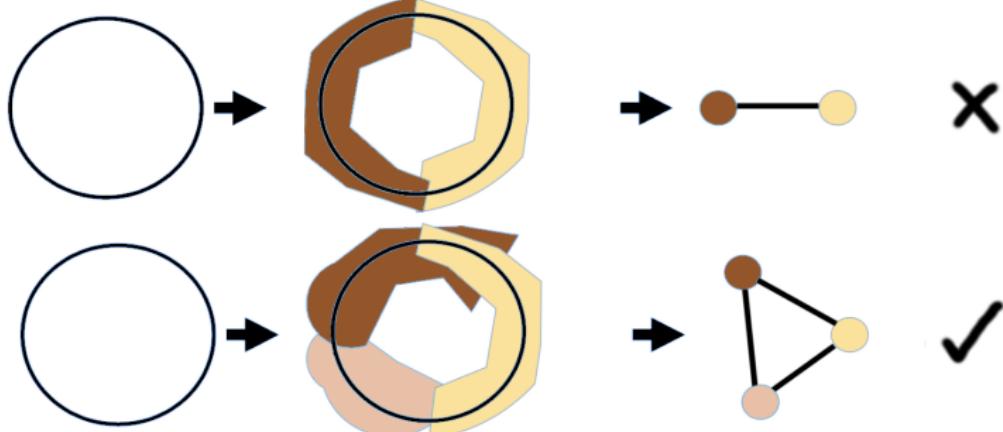
Reconstruction method

Nerve Theorem

Theorem

Let X be a topological space, and let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m\}$ be a **good cover** of X by open sets.

Then X is **homotopically equivalent** to $N(\mathcal{U})$.



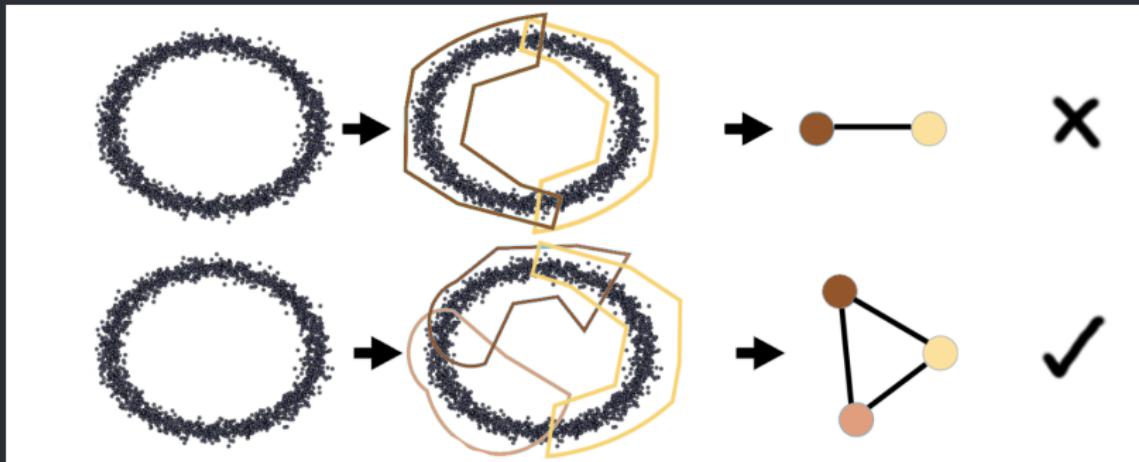
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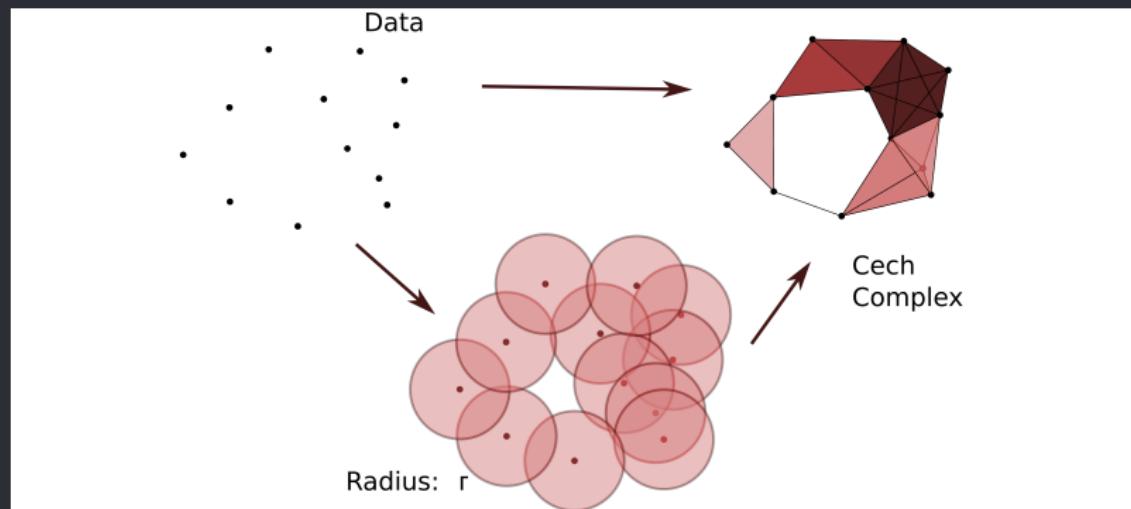
Reconstruction method

How can I select a (good) cover in a point cloud?

Reconstruction method

How can I select a (good) cover in a point cloud?

Let $S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ a point cloud. Suppose you have a metric on S . Define the cover \mathcal{U} as the collection of balls $B(x_1, r), B(x_2, r), \dots, B(x_n, r)$ with center in the points x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n of S and radius $r > 0$.



Reconstruction method

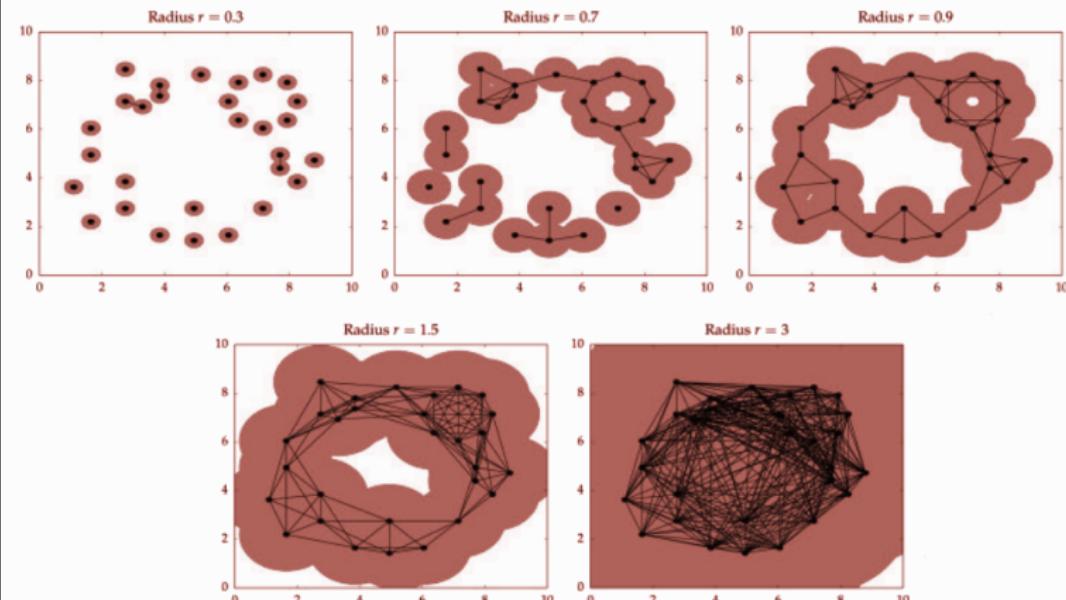
Which radius should I choose?

Reconstruction method

Which radius should I choose?

Problem

Different choices of r give rise to different topologies.



Persistent Homology

All radii

Persistent Homology

All radii

Solution

Study the *geometry* of the data with a *multiscale resolution*.

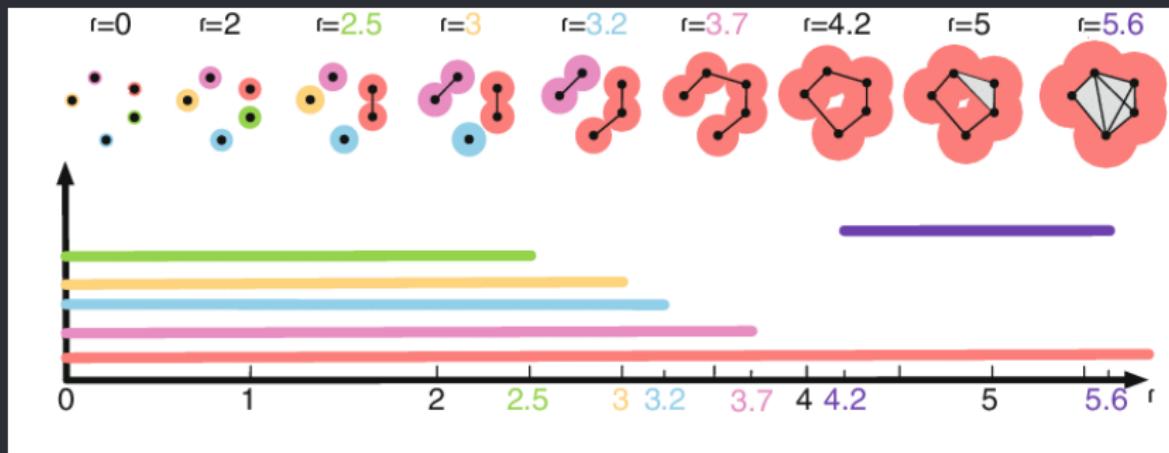
Persistent Homology

All radii

Solution

Study the *geometry* of the data with a *multiscale resolution*.

Specifically, compute the *evolution* of the **homology** of the nerve of a cover with the *radius* of the balls.



Dynamical systems

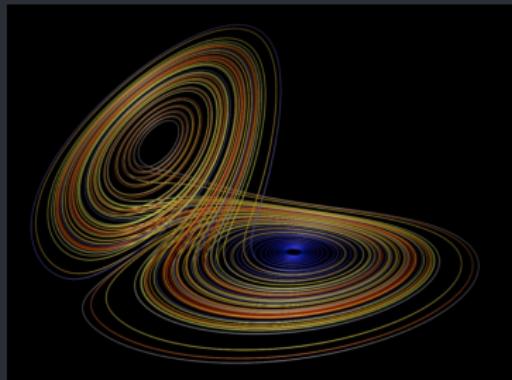
ft. Persistent Homology

- Maletić, S., Zhao, Y., Rajković, M. (2016). *Persistent topological features of dynamical systems*. Chaos, 26 5, 053105.

Dynamical systems

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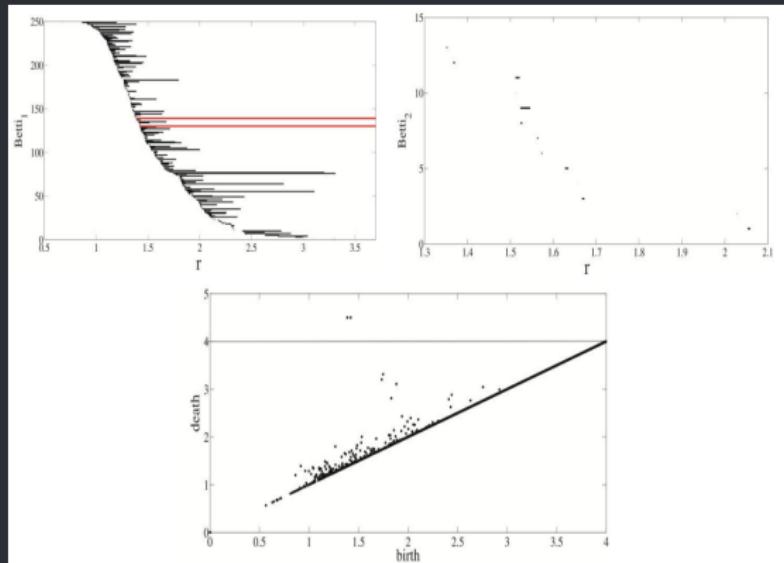
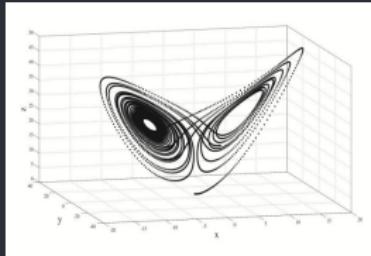


Classify the dynamical systems by identifying geometrical invariants of the *state space*. Concretely, perform a discrete simulation of the dynamical system and compute the persistent homology of this point cloud.

Dynamical systems ft. Persistent Homology

Lorenz

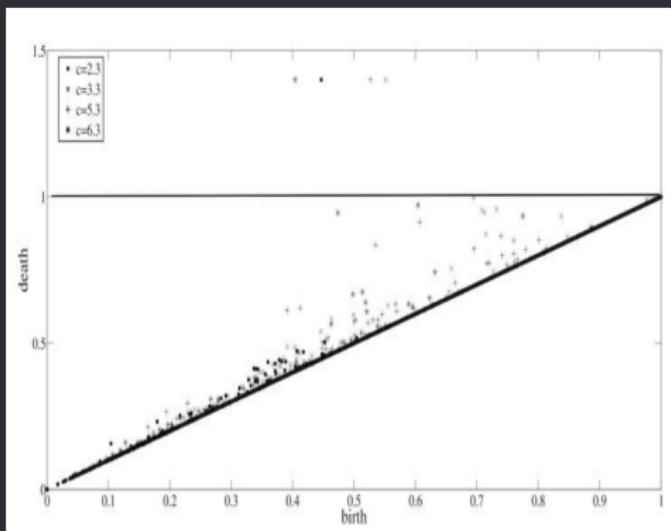
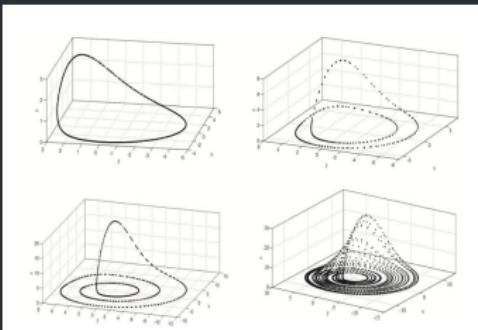
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= rx - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= xy - bz\end{aligned}$$



Dynamical systems ft. Persistent Homology

Rösler

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -\sigma(y + z) \\ \dot{y} &= x + ay \\ \dot{z} &= b + xz + cz\end{aligned}$$



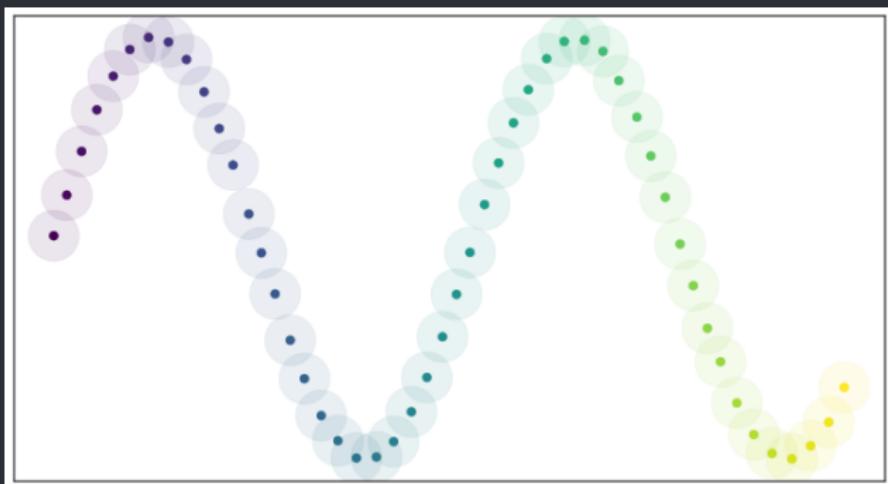
Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)

Smart metric

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Smart metric

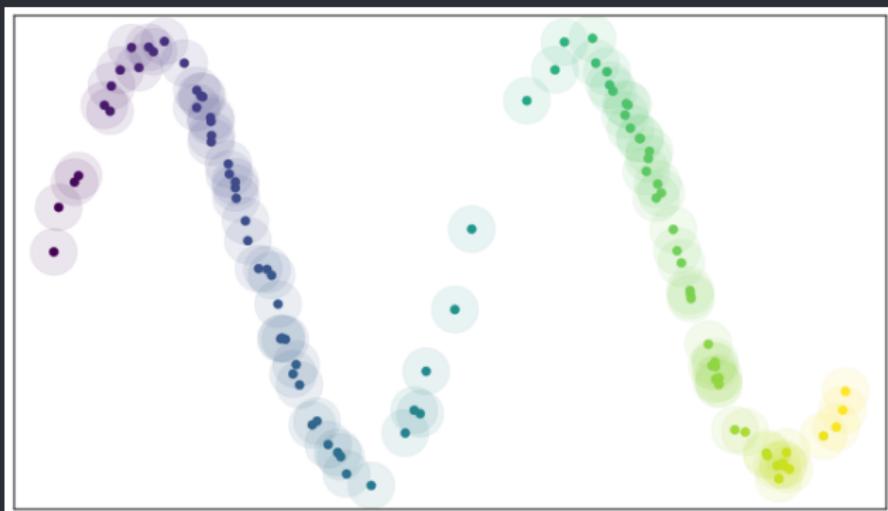
Expectation



Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)

Smart metric

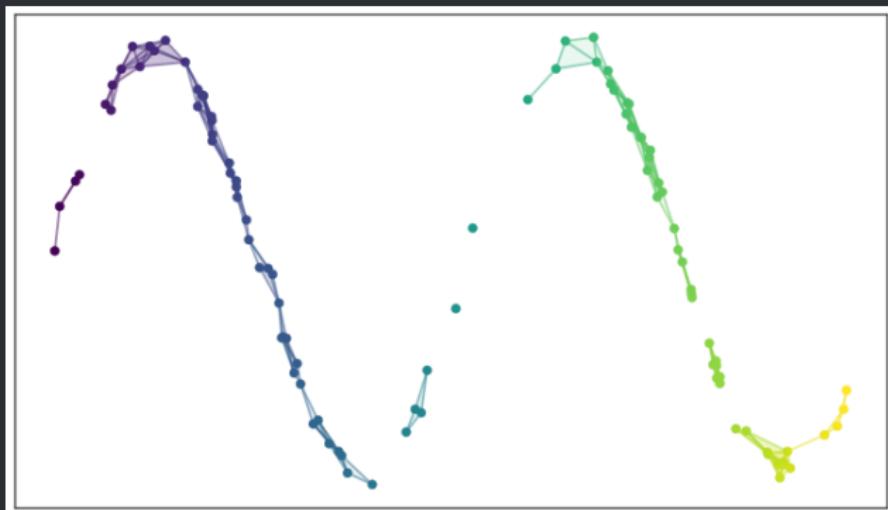
Reality



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Reality



UMAP

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Problem

- The data is **not** uniformly distributed :(

UMAP

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We will **assume** that:

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UMAP

Smart metric

Problem

- The data is **not uniformly distributed** :(

Solution

We will **assume** that:

- The data is **uniformly distributed** on Riemannian manifold :(
- The Riemannian metric is **locally constant** (or can be approximated as such)
- The manifold is locally connected

UMAP

Smart metric

Let S be a point cloud in \mathbb{R}^m .

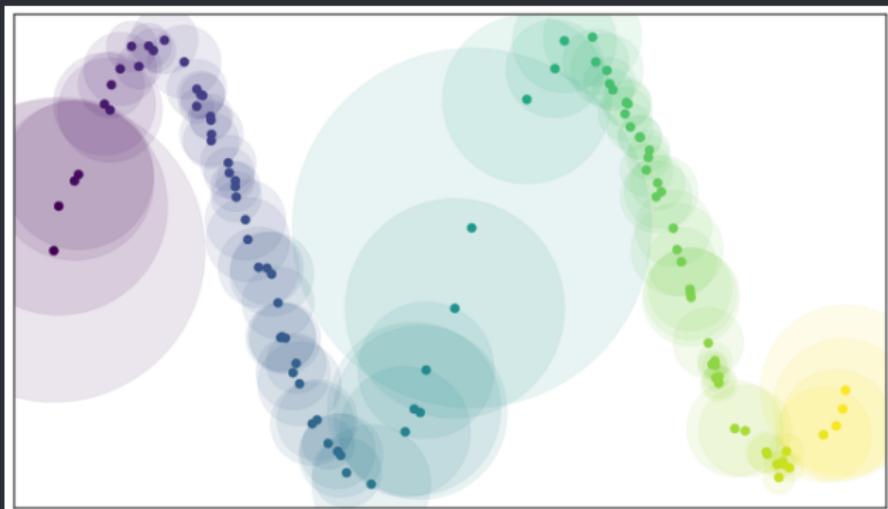
Define (an approximation of) a **local** notion of **distance** such that: a unit ball about each point in S stretches to the k -th nearest neighbor of the point (with k a parameter).

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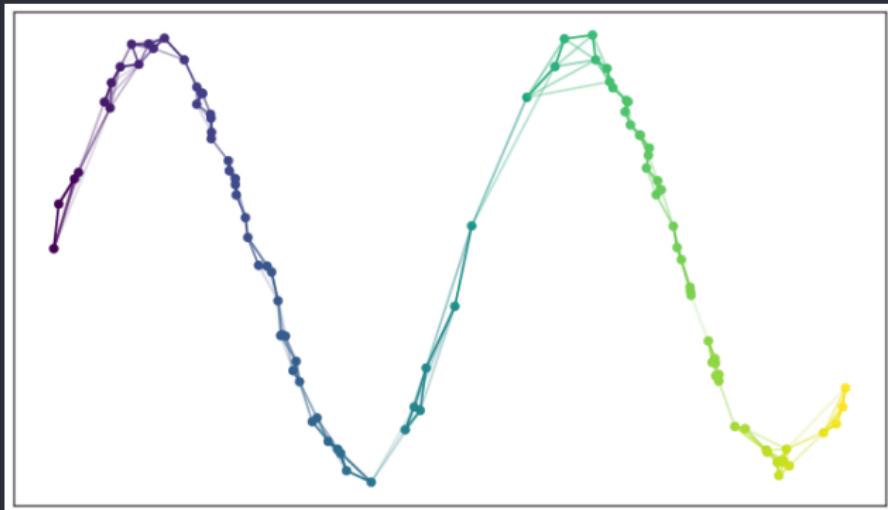


UMAP

Smart metric

Make a **compatibilization** of this locally sense of distance.

Compute the **nerve** of that covering by unit balls.



UMAP

Projection

High dimensional representation → Low dimensional representation

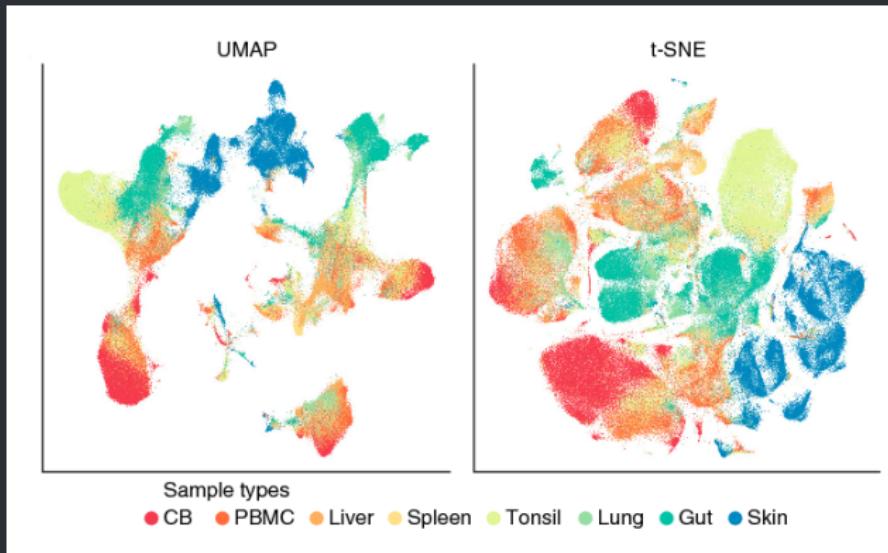
Riemannian manifold
with varying metric

Low dimensional euclidean space
with the euclidean metric



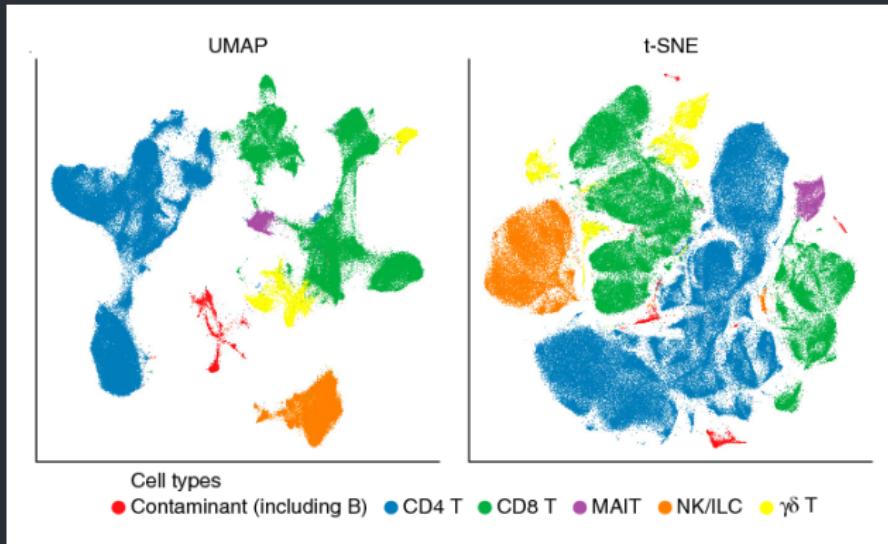
Single-cell RNA-sequences ft. UMAP

- Becht, E., McInnes, L., Healy, J., Dutertre, C., Kwok, I.W., Ng, L.G., Ginkhoux, F., Newell, E.W. (2018). *Dimensionality reduction for visualizing single-cell data using UMAP*. Nature Biotechnology, 37, 38-44.



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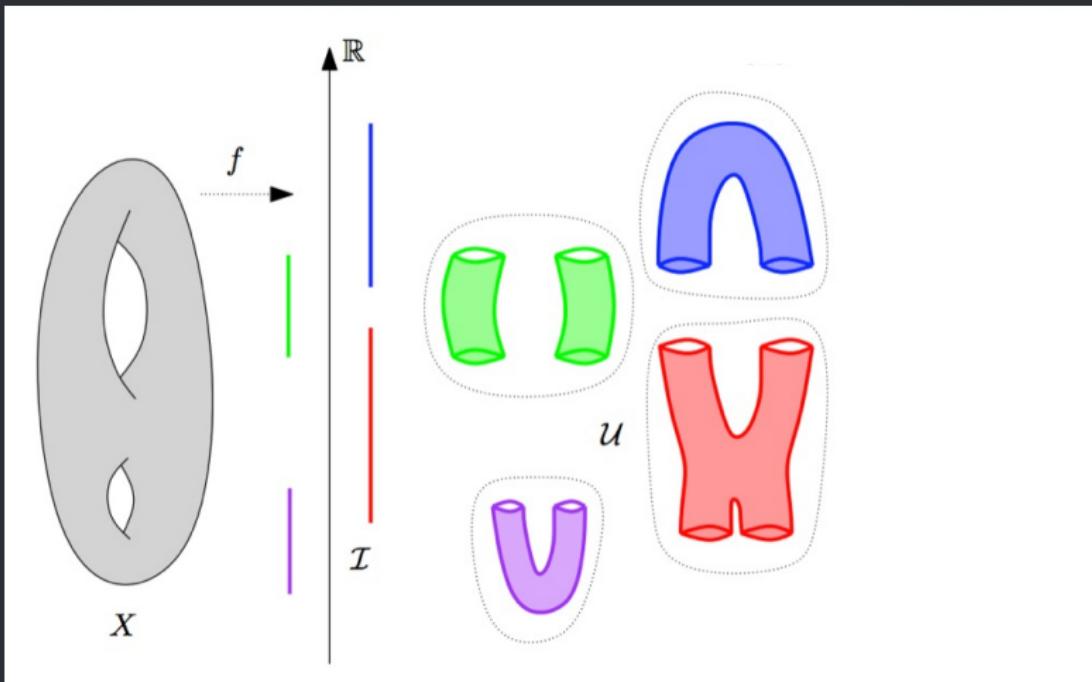
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- Define \mathcal{U}^{π_0} as the connected components of the preimage $f^{-1}(I_j)$ of each interval I_j of \mathcal{I} .
- $N(\mathcal{U}^{\pi_0})$ recovers the topology of X .

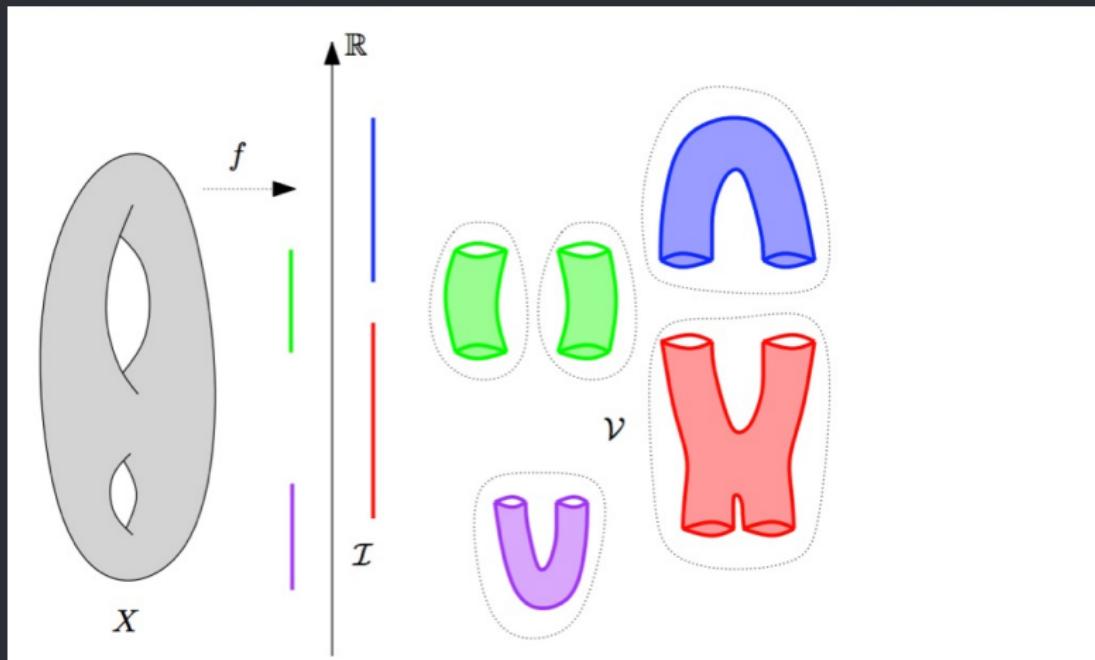
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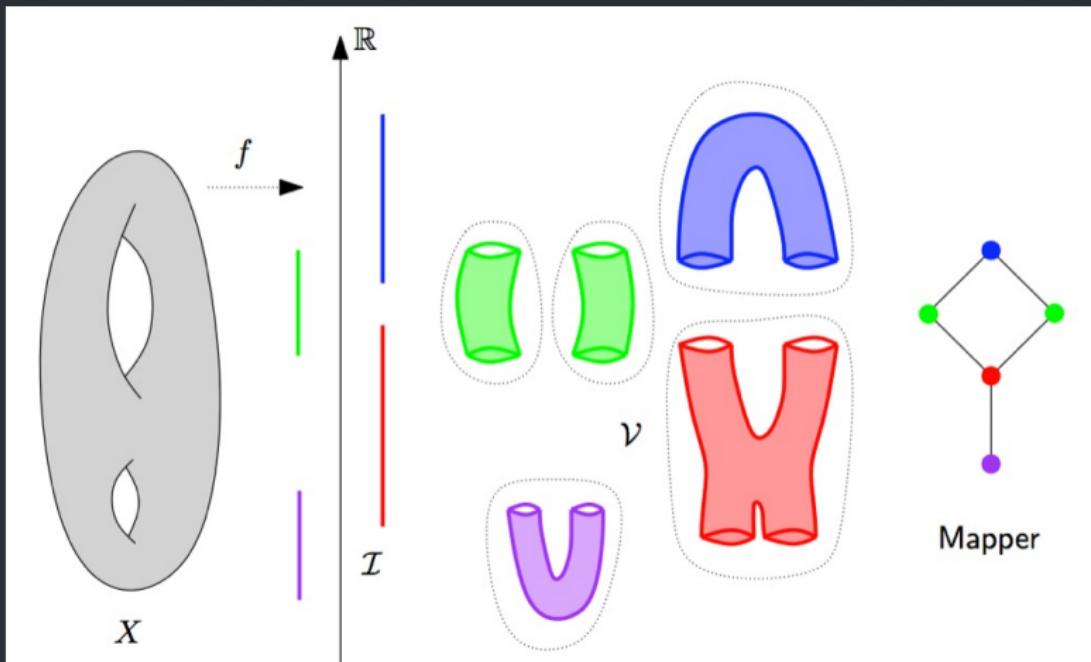
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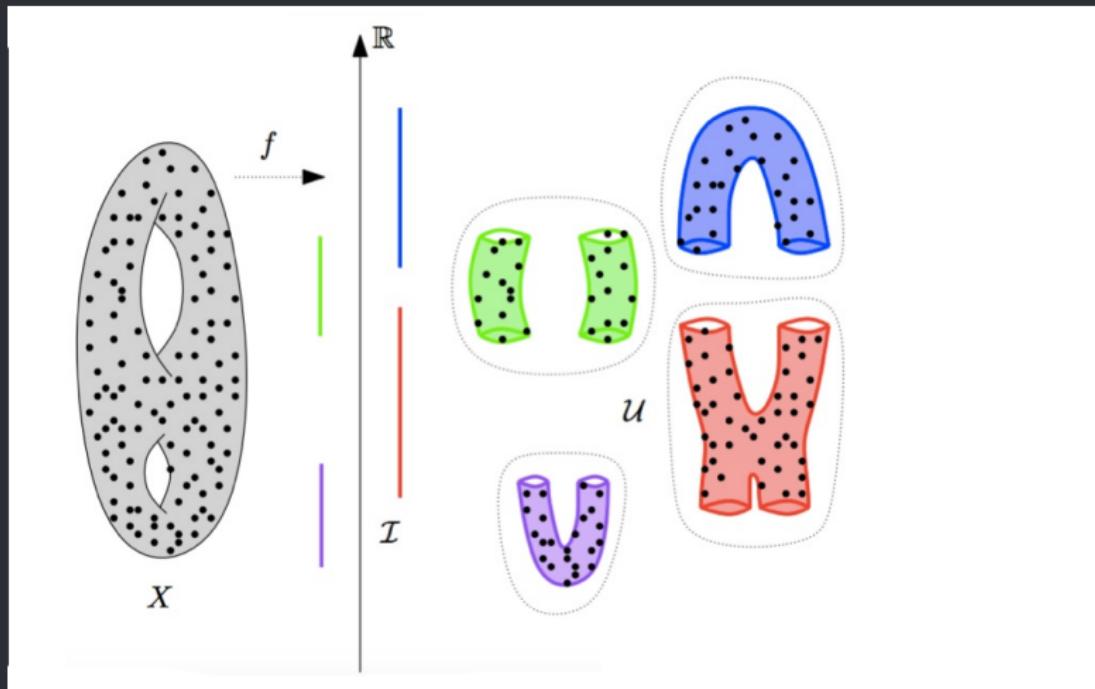
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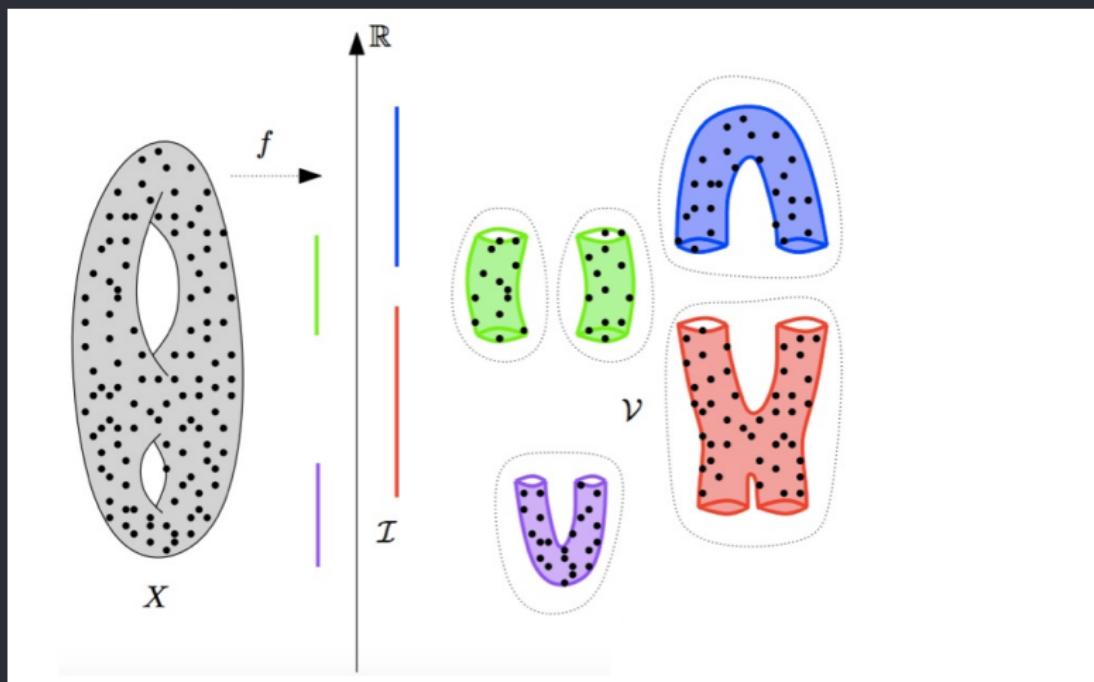
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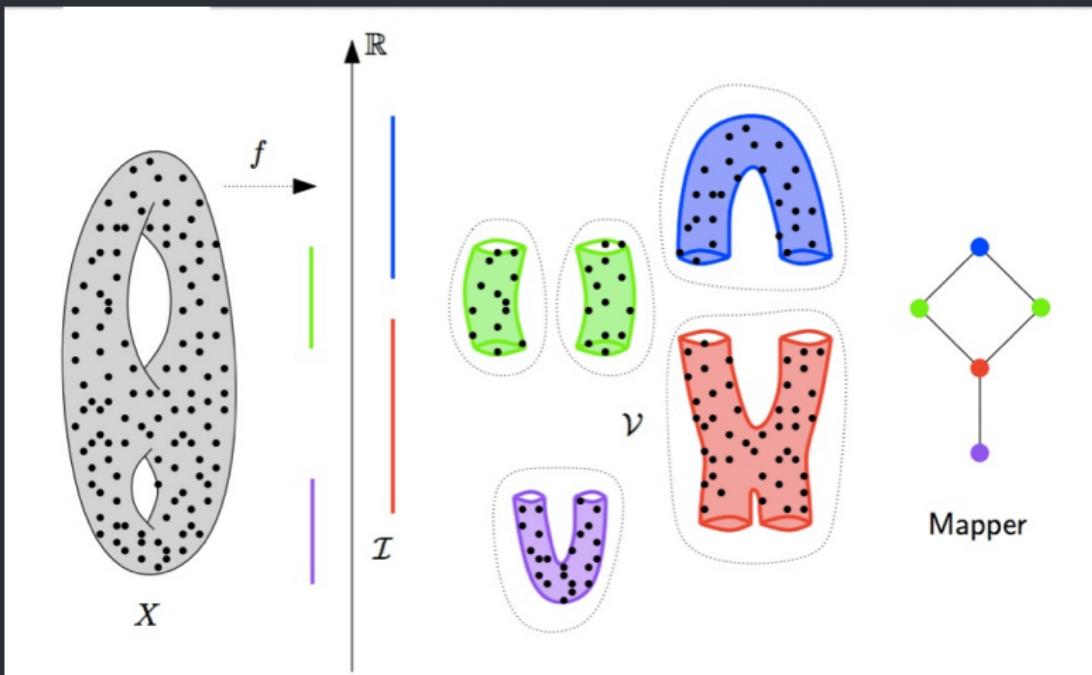
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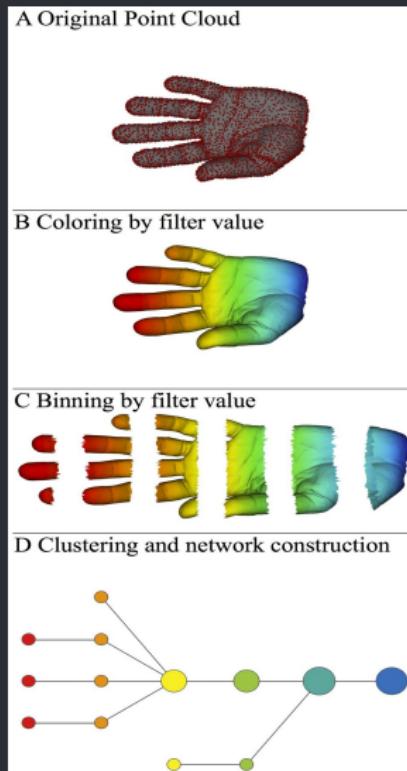
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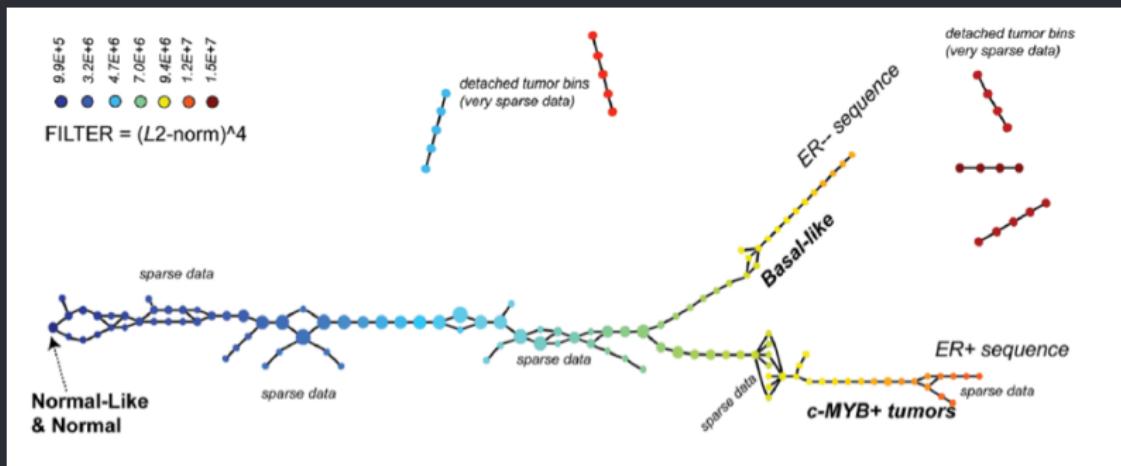
Mapper

promise made is a debt unpaid



Cancer detection ft. Mapper

- Nicolau, M., Levine, A.J., Carlsson, G. (2011). *Topology based data analysis identifies a subgroup of breast cancers with a unique mutational profile and excellent survival*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 108 17, 7265-70.



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Python Libraries

1. Scikit-TDA

- Installation: *pip install sktda*
- Documentation: scikit-tda.org
- Contribution: github.com/scikit-tda

1.1 Persistent Homology

- » Installation: *pip install ripser*
- » Documentation: <https://ripser.scikit-tda.org>

1.2 Kepler Mapper

- » Installation: *pip install kmapper*
- » Documentation: kepler-mapper.scikit-tda.org

2. UMAP

- Installation: *pip install umap-learn*
- Documentation: umap-learn.readthedocs.io
- Contribution: github.com/lmcinnes/umap

Code examples

Public repository:

https://github.com/ximenafernandez/PyData2019_TDA

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Bibliography

Persistent Homology, Mapper, UMAP and general theory.

- [1] Carlsson, G. (2009) *Topology and data*. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, 46(2):255–308.
- [2] Edelsbrunner, H., Letscher, D., Zomorodian, A. (2002) *Topological persistence and simplification*. Discrete Computational Geometry 28, pages 511–533.
- [3] Fernandez, X. Minian, E. (2018). *The Cylinder of a Relation and Generalized Versions of the Nerve Theorem*. Discrete Computational Geometry.
- [4] McInnes, L., Healy, J. (2018) *UMAP: Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection for Dimension Reduction*, ArXiv e-prints 1802.03426.
- [5] Singh G., Mémoli F., Carlsson G. (2007) *Topological methods for the analysis of high dimensional data sets and 3d object recognition*. InSPBG, pages 91–100.
- [6] Zomorodian, A. (2001) *Computing and Comprehending Topology: Persistence and Hierarchical Morse Complexes*. PhD thesis, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

