CO673/CS794: Optimization for Data Science

Fall 2022, DC 2585

Web: `https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~y328yu/mycourses/794`

Learn: `https://learn.uwaterloo.ca/d2l/home/825963`

Piazza: `https://piazza.com/uwaterloo.ca/fall2022/co673cs794/home`

Syllabus

Instructor

Yao-Liang Yu
DC 3617
School of Computer Science
University of Waterloo

Web: `https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~y328yu`
Email: yaoliang.yu@uwaterloo.ca
Office hour: F 1:00-2:00pm EST or by email appointment

TA: Zeou Hu (zeou.hu@uwaterloo.ca)

Course Description

Techniques for formulating data science models as optimization problems. Algorithms for solving data science problems with an emphasis on scalability, efficiency and parallelizability including gradient-descent based algorithms, derivative-free algorithms, and randomized algorithms. Theoretical analyses of algorithms and approaches for recognizing the most suitable algorithm for solving a particular problem.

Course Objectives

Optimization algorithms has been an essential tool in many scientific and engineering fields, particularly so in data science where large amounts of data need to be processed quickly. This has caused a paradigm shift from conventional optimization algorithms such as interior-point methods to the old and classic first-order gradient methods, with many new extensions and analyses being derived/rediscovered recently. The main goal of this course is to introduce the students to these new/old algorithms (which are easy to implement and understand), to appreciate the corresponding theoretical analyses, and to understand which algorithm is good for solving what kind of data science problems.

The course will start from basic definitions and theorems in convex analysis, emphasizing the fundamental role of convex duality. Then, we are going to analyze an arsenal of gradient algorithms, each motivated using an appropriate machine learning application. Towards the end of the course, the students will be able to

- recognize and formulate convex, nonconvex, and structured optimization problems;
- understand the basic theory and algorithms for solving large-scale problems;
- gain some programming experience on numerical implementations;
- use the material in current or future research.

Course Overview

While the nature of this course is mostly algorithmic and theoretical, we complement each lecture, as shown in parenthesis, with current applications in machine learning and data science to motivate the algorithm and analysis.

- Introduction (ML applications)
- Linear system (linear regression)
- Gradient Descent (logistic regression)
- Projected Gradient (white-box adversarial attack)
- Proximal Gradient (lasso)
- Conditional Gradient (recommendation system)
- Subgradient (svm)
- Mirror Descent (reinforcement learning)
- Metric Gradient (distributed learning)
- Coordinate Gradient (graph clustering)
- Fictitious Play (poker)
- Acceleration (total variation denoising)
- Smoothing (robust svm)
- Alternating (VAE)
- Minimax (adversarial training)
- Averaging (GANs)
- Splitting (federated learning)
- Extragradient (max entropy)
- Stochastic Gradient (Boltzmann machine)
- Variance Reduction (boosting)
- Derivative-free (black-box adversarial attack)
- Riemannian Gradient (hyperbolic embedding)
- Newton (NAS)
- Extrapolation (PageRankd)

Prerequisites

Knowledge of linear algebra (vector space, eigenvalue, matrix multiplication, etc.), multivariate calculus (derivative, gradient, etc.), basic analysis (convergence, limits, etc.), and basic probability (common distributions, means, etc.). Exposure to numerical computing or machine learning is a plus but not required. Knowledge of programming in either Python or Julia (can learn in a few hours).

Textbooks

There is no required textbook. We will pose lecture notes or slides before class. You are encouraged to check out the following excellent books.

- Optimization for Data Analysis. Stephen J. Wright and Benjamin Recht. Cambridge University Press, 2022.
- *First-Order Methods in Optimization*. Amir Beck. SIAM, 2017.
- *Introduction to Optimization*. Boris Polyak. Optimization software, 1987.
- *Lectures on Convex Optimization (2nd)*. Yurii Nesterov. Springer, 2018.

Grading (Tentative)

There will be 5 homework assignments, each worth 20% of your final grade and hence in total 5 x 20% = 100%. Assignments will be posted on the course webpage and announced on course piazza page. Expect to have 1 assignment every 2 weeks (roughly). For programming questions, choose one of the following two languages: Python or Julia.

Per the instructor's approval, you may also substitute 1 assignment with a course project. Refer to the course webpage for more details.

Completed assignments will be submitted through LEARN. Submit early and often!

As usual, it is OK to seek for help, but you must write your solutions independently and individually, and you should always acknowledge any help you get (book, friend, internet, etc.).

Mark appeals should be requested within two weeks of receiving the mark. The appeal could go either ways, so request only if you truly believe something is wrong.

Late Policy

We do **NOT** accept any late homework submissions, unless you have a legitimate reason with formal proof (e.g. hospitalization, family urgency, etc.). Traveling, busy with other stuff, or simply forgetting to submit, are not considered legitimate.

Academic Integrity

In order to maintain a culture of academic integrity, members of the University of Waterloo community are expected to promote honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility. Check the university website for more information.

Grievance

A student who believes that a decision affecting some aspect of hisher university life has been unfair or unreasonable may have grounds for initiating a grievance. Read Student Petitions and Grievances, Section 4. When in doubt please be certain to contact the department's administrative assistant who will provide further assistance.

Discipline

A student is expected to know what constitutes academic integrity to avoid committing an academic offence, and to take responsibility for hisher actions. A student who is unsure whether an action constitutes an offence, or who needs help in learning how to avoid offences (e.g., plagiarism, cheating) or about "rules" for group work/collaboration should seek guidance from the course instructor, academic advisor, or the undergraduate Associate Dean. For information on categories of offences and types of penalties, students should refer to Policy 71, Student Discipline. For typical penalties check Guidelines for the Assessment of Penalties.

Avoiding Academic Offenses

Most students are unaware of the line between acceptable and unacceptable academic behaviour, especially when discussing assignments with classmates and using the work of other students. For information on commonly misunderstood academic offenses and how to avoid them, students should refer to the Faculty of Mathematics Cheating and Student Academic Discipline Policy.

Appeals

A decision made or penalty imposed under Policy 70 (Student Petitions and Grievances) (other than a petition) or Policy 71 (Student Discipline) may be appealed if there is a ground. A student who believes he/she has a ground for an appeal should refer to Policy 72 (Student Appeals).

Note for Students with Disabilities

AccessAbility Services, located in the new addition to Needles Hall, Room 1401, collaborates with all academic departments to arrange appropriate accommodations for students with disabilities without compromising the academic integrity of the curriculum. If you require academic accommodations to lessen the impact of your disability, please register with the office at the beginning of each academic term.

Intellectual Property

Students should be aware that this course contains the intellectual property of their instructor, TA, and/or the University of Waterloo. Intellectual property includes items such as:

- Lecture content, spoken and written (and any audio/video recording thereof);
- Lecture handouts, presentations, and other materials prepared for the course (e.g., PowerPoint slides);
- Questions or solution sets from various types of assessments (e.g., assignments, quizzes, tests, final exams); and
- Work protected by copyright (e.g., any work authored by the instructor or TA or used by the instructor or TA with permission of the copyright owner).

Course materials and the intellectual property contained therein, are used to enhance a student's educational experience. However, sharing this intellectual property without the intellectual property owner's permission is a violation of intellectual property rights. For this reason, it is necessary to ask the instructor, TA and/or the University of Waterloo for permission before uploading and sharing the intellectual property of others online (e.g., to an online repository).

Permission from an instructor, TA or the University is also necessary before sharing the intellectual property of others from completed courses with students taking the same/similar courses in subsequent terms/years. In many cases, instructors might be happy to allow distribution of certain materials. However, doing so without expressed permission is considered a violation of intellectual property rights.

Please alert the instructor if you become aware of intellectual property belonging to others (past or present) circulating, either through the student body or online. The intellectual property rights owner deserves to know (and may have already given their consent).