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Some Areas Of Study And Research In Computer Science

- Human-Computer Interaction
- Computer Graphics
- Information Visualization
- Databases
- Computer theory
- Computer networking and distributed systems
- Artificial Intelligence
- Computer Vision
- Software Engineering
- Computer Security
- Games programming

This list provides only a brief introduction to the different areas of Computer Science and is far from comprehensive:
For a more updated list of research areas: <http://www.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/Research/>

Calendar (courses):

- <http://www.ucalgary.ca/pubs/calendar/current/computer-science.html>
- <http://www.ucalgary.ca/pubs/calendar/current/software-engineering.html>

James Tam

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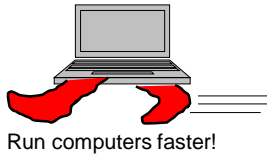
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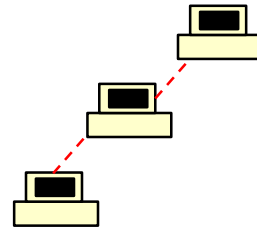
Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

- Most of Computer Science deals with the 'technical' side of computers such as:



Run computers faster!

Make computers store
more information!!



Increase the
networking capabilities
of computers!!!

- These technical issues (and others) are all very important but something is still missing...

For more information: <http://ilab.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/>

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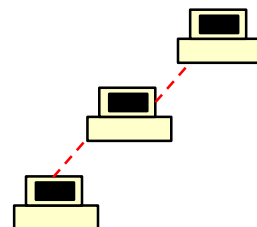
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Human-Computer Interaction

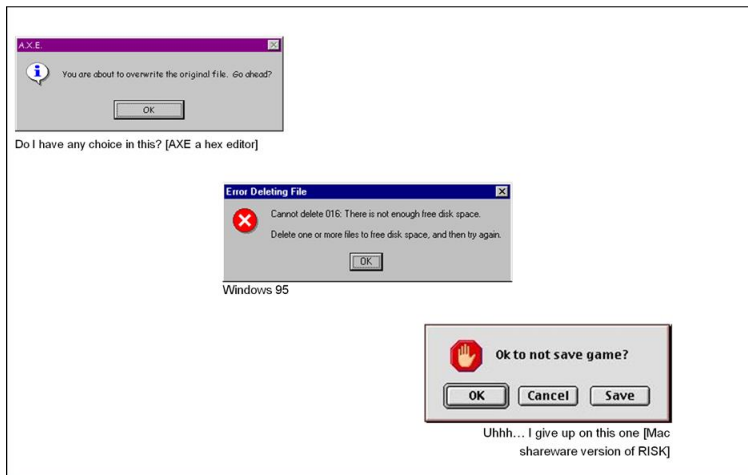
- ...but don't forget about the other side of the relationship.
- No matter how powerful the computer and how well written is the software, if the user can't figure out how it works then the system is useless.
- Software should be written to make it as easy as possible for the user to complete their task. (Don't make it any harder than it has to be).
- This is just common sense and should/is always taken into account when writing software?

Common sense?...come on!

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Previous Examples

- Cases where designing “user-friendly” technology was not just a matter of commonsense.



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What Is Human-Computer Interaction?

~~Difficult to use~~

Easy to use

Or at least easier to use

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How Can This Be Done?

- Many techniques have been developed.
 - Some may have already been covered (Usability heuristics from 'Repetition')
- One other technique: simple but effective (user-centered design)
 - Basic principle: getting users involved in the design process from the beginning (rather than building the system and then getting feedback afterwards which is the traditional approach).
 - Many benefits:
 - Cost reduction: The further along the software development process the harder it is to make changes.

Paper sketches



Complete software (from Saul Greenberg mockup)



- Users may also provide many unexpected insights

James Tam

HCI: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 481: Human-Computer Interaction I
- CPSC 581: Human-Computer Interaction II
- (Related: Human-Robot Interaction)
 - CPSC 599.65—Robot head-based interaction
 - CPSC 599.62—Advanced topics in human-computer and human-robot interaction
 - CPSC 599.17—Human-robot interaction

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Computer Graphics

- Concerned with producing and manipulating images using technology



Gran Turismo © Sony

For more information: <http://jungle.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/>

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Computer Graphics: Issues

- How to make the images look “real”?



From <http://klamath.stanford.edu/~aaa/>

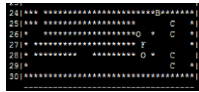
Computer Graphics: Common Misconception

- It's about *creating* the programs that produce the realistic images and animations (not using existing programs like Photo shop ©).

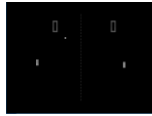


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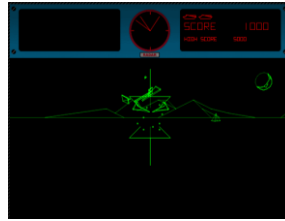
Computer 'Graphics' Have Come A Long Way!



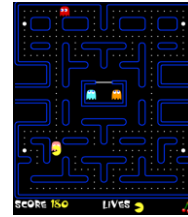
"ASCII games" (Tam)



'Pong': re-creation via "Ball 2.7"



'Battlezone': re-creation via
<http://my.ign.com/atari/battlezone>



'Pacman': re-creation
via
<http://www.webpacman.com/pacman.php>



Dragon's lair



"Ultimate" Mortal Kombat" re-creation via
<http://en.gameslol.net/ultimate-mortal-kombat-3-996.html> James Tam

Computer Graphics: Still A Long Way To Go

- "Even though modeling and rendering in computer graphics have been improved tremendously in the past 35 years, we are still not at the point where we can model **automatically**, a tiger swimming in the river in all it's glorious details." ¹



¹ From "The Tiger Experience" by Alain Fournier at the University of British Columbia

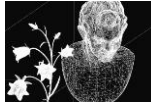
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Graphics: Some Areas

- Animations



- Modeling



Xin Liu

- Rendering



Xin Liu

- Image processing



James Tam



James Tam

James Tam

Graphics: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 453: Introduction to computer graphics
- CPSC 587: Fundamentals of computer animation
- CPSC 589: Modeling for computer graphics
- CPSC 591: Rendering

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Artificial Intelligence

- Trying to build technology that appears to be 'intelligent'
- Intelligence: What makes a person smart?
 - Fact retrieval?
 - Creativity?
 - Solving problems?

For more information:

<http://pages.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/~jacob/AI/>
<http://pages.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/~denzing/>
<https://farhadmaleki.github.io/>
<https://klovens.github.io/>

James Tam

Artificial Intelligence: Some Areas

- Expert systems
- Neural networks

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Expert Systems

- The focus is on capturing the knowledge of a human expert as a set of rules stored in a database.
- The expert system can then answer questions, diagnose problems and guide decision making.
- Example applications: medicine, computer repair

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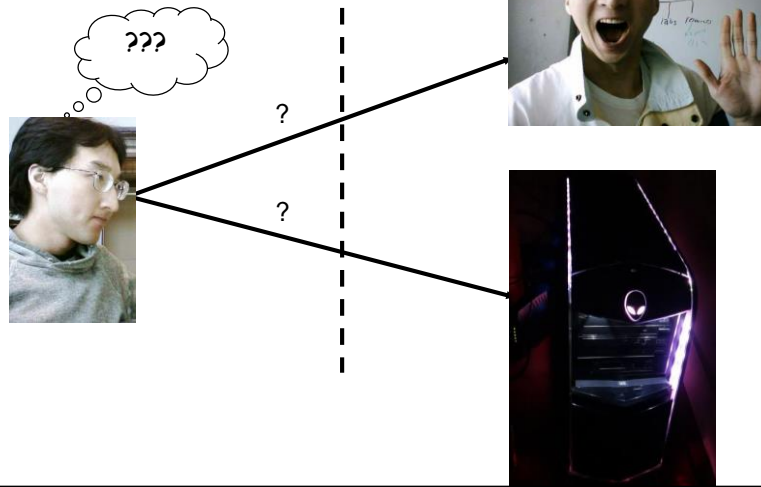
Neural Networks

- The focus is on building structures that function the way that neurons (and their connections in the brain) function.
- (Simplified overview):
 - Neurons take electrical pulses as input and send electrical pulses as output.
 - A required level of input is required before the output is 'fired'.
- This approach has been applied to problems which involve pattern recognition (e.g., visual, voice).

James Tam

Artificial Intelligence: Mission Accomplished?

- How do we know we have a "smart machine"?
 - The Turing test



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Artificial Intelligence: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 433: Artificial Intelligence
- CPSC 565: Emergent computing
- CPSC 567: Foundations of multi-agent systems
- CPSC 568: Agent communications

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Computer Vision

- The focus is on interpreting and understanding visual information.



For more information:
<https://farhadmaleki.github.io/>
<https://klovens.github.io/>

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Computer Vision: Some Areas

Recognition

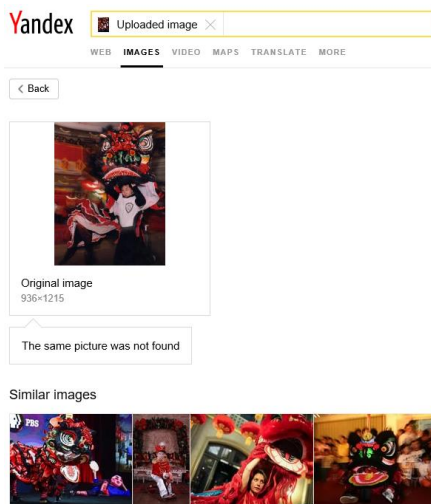


Image-based search engines



Identification of malignant cells: Stanford (Durmus et al 2015)

Restoration



Removing imperfections such as blurring

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Computer Vision: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 535: Introduction to image analysis and computer vision

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Software Engineering

- Concerned with employing systematic ways of producing good software on time and within budget.
- A typical person can only hold ~7 concepts in their mind at a time.
 - A typical computer program consists of more than 7 'parts'.
- Consequently mechanisms for dealing with this complexity are needed.
 - Top down approach is one way: break a large (hard to conceive) problem into smaller more manageable parts.

For more information:
http://www.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/cpsc_research/areas/evolutionary

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Software Engineering (2): Techniques

- Agile program development
- Design patterns

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Traditional Software Development “Waterfall”

- (Specifics can vary generally this approach consists of a fixed one way sequence).
- 1. Gather requirements
- 2. Design the system
- 3. Implement and test the system
- 4. Verify with the user and make some changes
- 5. Maintain the system
- The entire project is worked on for each step.

Agile Software Development

- Software development is broken into parts rather than working on the entire system at once stage by stage.
- With a particular portion of the program all 5 stages are worked on for several weeks.
 - A representative stakeholder works with the team during this time.
- At the end of that time that part of the project is sufficient to demonstrate to stakeholders.
- Because only a part has been worked on it's easier to go back (iteratively) and make changes based on feedback.

Traditional Waterfall Vs. Agile Development

- Traditional approaches work well for extremely large projects that require a high degree of reliability.
- Agile programming works well for smaller (although still large) projects where having a shorter development time is crucial.

Design Patterns

- A design pattern: a way of creating software that has been shown to be sound under a number of different contexts.
- Design patterns are a way of documenting successful past approaches
 - Top down design: although not one of the formally recognized design patterns it shares some similarities to those approaches.

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Software Engineering: Higher-Level Courses

- Software Engineering 301 Analysis and Design of Large-Scale Software I (required for all CPSC majors)
- Software Engineering 401 Analysis and Design of Large-Scale Software II
- Software Engineering 403 Software Development in Teams and Organizations
- Software Engineering 437 Software Testing
- Software Engineering 471 Software Requirements Engineering
- Software Engineering 511 Software Process and Project Management
- Software Engineering 513 Web-Based Systems
- Software Engineering 515 Agile Software Engineering

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Software Engineering: Higher-Level Courses (2)

- Software Engineering 521 Software Reliability and Software Quality
- Software Engineering 523 Formal Methods
- Software Engineering 533 Software Performance Evaluation
- Software Engineering 541 Fundamentals of Software Evolution and Reuse

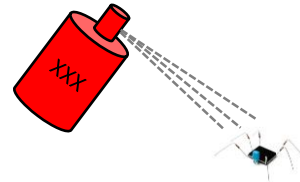
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Computer Security

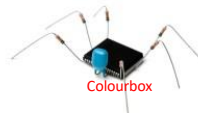
- It can involve the creation of malicious software ('malware')



Spam generators



- Purpose: learn about how malicious software is created and distributed.
- Goal: develop countermeasures to protect computer systems



Virus software



Spyware

For more information:
<http://icis.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/>



James Tam

Some Approaches To Computer Security

- As just demonstrated, understanding 'how things work' is one key component to designing more secure systems.
 - e.g., Creating viruses and other malware in order to create better defenses against them.
- But also the 'human' factor must be considered: some security experts think that many security breaches are due to user actions not technical flaws (social engineering)
 - Sometimes the "weakest line of defense" is not the technology but the person.

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Which Is/Are Fake? Which Is/Are Real?

	<p>Dear Investor,</p> <p>Your transaction confirmation for the TD Mutual Funds trade that you recently made has been posted to TD Canada Trust EasyWeb for viewing.</p> <p>To view your confirmation and other account information, go to: https://easyweb.tdcanadatrust.com, select eServices tab, then select eDocuments tab.</p> <p>Remember, you will need your Connect ID or Access Card number and Password to login.</p> <p>To view the prospectus documents for the mutual fund(s) that you have purchased, please go to: http://www.tdcanadatrust.com/mutualfunds/dprospectuses.jsp</p> <p>For important information regarding your Transaction Confirmation(s), please go to: http://www.tdcanadatrust.com/mutualfunds/disclosures</p> <p>Thank you,</p> <p>TD Investment Services Inc.</p>
 <p>Dear Valued Customer,</p> <p>TD Canada Trust reserves the right to deny access to your online banking account when we suspect your account might have been compromised.</p> <p>You are receiving this message due to multiple logon errors on your account, therefore online access has been suspended temporarily pending confirmation of your identity.</p> <p>Easyweb to confirm your identity and restore your access.</p> <p>Online Service Team TD Canada Trust</p>	 <p>Dear Value Customer,</p> <p>For your security, we have temporarily prevented access to your account. TD Canada trust safeguards your account when there is a possibility that someone other than you is signing on.</p> <p>You may be getting this message because you are signing on from a different location or device. If this is the case, your access may be restored by following the continue button below and returning to your normal Login method.</p> <p>Log in below and verify your details and ensure to be accurate.</p> <p>Login</p>

Cryptography

- As may have already been described earlier in the semester (depends on the particular assignments), cryptography can play an important role in security.
 - Transmitting and storing sensitive information.
 - Cryptography involves the development of new and better approaches for encoding sensitive data to make unauthorized access harder.

James Tam

Computer Security: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 329: Explorations in information security and privacy
- CPSC 418: Introduction to Cryptography
- CPSC 525: Principles of computer security
- CPSC 527: Computer viruses and malware
- CPSC 528: Spam and spyware
- CPSC 530: Information theoretic security

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Games Development

- The University of Calgary was the first Canadian university to offer this area of study.

<< Warning!!! >>

Blatant
advertisement

<< Warning!!! >>



"Scarface: The World is Yours" © Radical Entertainment

For more information: http://www.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/undergrad/courses_progression/concentration?conc=game

Areas Covered So Far: How (If At All) Does Games Programming Apply

- Human-Computer Interaction
- Computer Graphics
- Artificial Intelligence
- Computer Vision
- Software Engineering
- Computer Security

James Tam

Computer Games: Higher-Level Courses

- CPSC 585: Games programming
 - Actual 'industry practices' are taught and applied during the semester
 - Sound routines, graphics and more
 - (Lectures have been taught by actual game developers)

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After This Section You Should Know

- What are some areas of Computer Science
- What does each area entail
- Some of the sub-areas, techniques employed or issues associated with each area of computer science

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