VISWEEK 2011

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- 2011 Kanellakis Lecture
Notes from the Chair: 
the Latest News from 115 Waterman

Greetings to all CS alums, supporters and friends.

The spring semester is flying by and the CIT is as busy as ever. Fantastic things continue to happen in the department and I am thrilled to be able to share the highlights with you.

More than 70 graduates are expected to receive diplomas at this year’s commencement, compared to 54 in 2011 and 48 in 2010. We continue to be delighted by the increase in the number of Brown students who have chosen computer science as their major.

Congratulations are in order for several faculty members who have received prestigious honors in recent months:

- Pascal Van Hentenryck, who received the title of Docteur Honoris Causa from l’Universite de Nante late last year. This is Pascal’s second doctor honoris causa, the first from the Universit catholique de Louvain in 2008.
- The Association for Computational Linguistics recently named Eugene Charniak among its founding group of Fellows for his significant contributions to natural language parsing. The ACL Fellows program recognizes ACL members whose contributions to the field have been most extraordinary. He was also awarded the 2011 Calvin & Rose G Hoffman Prize for a Distinguished Publication on Christopher Marlowe.
- James Hays is the latest faculty recipient of an NSF CAREER award, to investigate “detail synthesis” tasks which alleviate camera shake, motion blur, defocus, or low resolution.

In addition, I look forward to working with University President-elect Christina Hull Paxson and I would like to take this opportunity to thank President Ruth Simmons for her tireless efforts and many significant accomplishments over the last decade.

Finally, please share your professional and personal stories for inclusion in upcoming issues of Conduit. Your support of and participation in departmental activities are always appreciated and we are grateful to have such a close community—thank you!

Roberto Tamassia
Plastech Professor of Computer Science
Chair, Department of Computer Science

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I’m also excited to report that Intel will include hardware support for transactional memory in their mainstream “Haswell” processor architecture. Developed two decades ago by Maurice Herlihy, in collaboration with Eliot Moss at the University of Massachusetts, transactional memory is a technique that allows multiple parallel processors to make changes to shared resources safely and efficiently. Congratulations Maurice!

In addition, I look forward to working with University President-elect Christina Hull Paxson and I would like to take this opportunity to thank President Ruth Simmons for her tireless efforts and many significant accomplishments over the last decade.

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VisWeek 2011 Art Show
The first of these changes was to feature a juried art show during the conference, something that hadn’t been done in many years. David hoped to leverage Providence’s creative culture and the heritage of Brown and RISD to spark interest in this idea.

CS alum Dan Keefe (PhD 2007) co-chaired the Art Show at IEEE VisWeek 2011 together with RISD professor Bruce Campbell. This was the first exhibition of art to be associated with a major visualization conference in many years and the first ever at VisWeek. The goal of the show was to highlight the exciting and increasingly prominent intersections between art and visualization and to foster new communication between artists and scientists.

The show included an invited featured exhibition of 30 urban rail network maps from more than 10 years of work by artist, designer, and psychologist, Maxwell Roberts. Roberts developed the maps as an exploration into how different design rules can dramatically change the presentation of information. The maps were displayed in the hallways of the Rhode Island Convention Center and sparked many discussions among attendees.

The show also included artwork submitted to a competitive jurying process. Thirteen international artists and collaborative teams participated; most had never attended VisWeek before. The group included painters, printmakers, sculptors, multimedia artists, digital photographers, video producers, interaction designers, and procedural algorithm developers. Many of the artists wear multiple hats as they engage with information, science, and technology, and many of them team with scientists and technologists to push the boundaries of their discipline(s).

The artwork shown was some of the latest and greatest in the digital art and graphic design scene. Several leaders in these communities participated.

Highlights of the work shown at VisWeek included: Moston, a 12-foot-tall suspended inflatable sculpture; a neuroscientific visualization in the form of a see-through sculptural installation; 3D printouts of hand-made digital sculpture sketches; data-inspired printouts and pen and ink illustrations of the 2011 Japanese earthquake; and more. More images and a digital catalog for the show can be found at: http://bit.ly/rCLY1m

Helping Unite the Visualization Research Community
Publication in journals and conferences has traditionally been two distinct processes. At VisWeek this has changed over the last few years. All Vis and InfoVis papers are published as an issue of the journal IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (TVCG). This year, for the first time, authors of TVCG papers about visualization topics were invited to present their work at the conference, making the relationship commutative.

Although there was some friction in making this work, it was received well by attendees and authors, and David hopes that it will be a continued practice.
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VisWeek is one of the largest and most important gatherings of researchers and professionals who specialize in the visual analysis of data and includes three subconferences: the IEEE Visualization Conference (Vis), the IEEE Information Visualization Conference (InfoVis) and the IEEE Conference on Visual Analytics for Science and Technology (VAST). Vis traditionally looks at data with a spatial structure while InfoVis involves more abstract data and has been a bit more inclined to bring in psychological principles and experimental approaches such as user studies.

During the planning stage, there were several changes that David wanted to incorporate into VisWeek 2011 (in addition to figuring out how to provide reliable WiFi for 1,000 vision researchers). He tapped Brown alums to help bring them to fruition.

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New Compass Activities for New Researchers

CS alumn Liz Marai (PhD 2007) was the creator and organizer of the Compass activities during the conference, which were put in place to support the next generation of visualization researchers by helping connect beginning and advanced researchers from the scientific visualization, information visualization, and visual analytics communities. David acted as a sounding board during the planning stages but made clear that the ideas and their realization were entirely due to Liz’s efforts. In Liz’s own words:

There was something I had always wanted to do for Vis and kept postponing. 2011 turned out to be the right time. Vis seemed to me to be more of a publication venue that a place to meet people. It was not so bad once one graduated and had reunions and other projects, but each year I looked at the young graduate students attending the conference, and my heart sank. The young and other projects, but each year I looked at so bad once one graduated and had reunions and other projects, but each year I looked at the young in the community: simply go out for dinner with three other researchers they had (preferably) not met before. Finally, the “Meet the Candidate” poster session, 3) multiple iterations of a “Blind Date Lunch,” and 4) “Meet the Editors” panel. In brief, the “Lunch with the Mentors” event gave beginning researchers an opportunity to go for lunch with leaders of the visualization community. Through the “Meet the Editors” panel, the Editors-in-Chief of five journal venues (TVCG, CG Forum, J Information Visualization, CGA&A, J Computing and Visualization in Science) quantitatively presented their journal and answered questions from the audience. The “Blind Date Lunch” was a system where beginning researchers signed up to go for lunch with three other researchers they had (preferably) not met before. Finally, the “Meet the Candidate” two-hour poster-style session gave graduating students and post-docs going on the job market an opportunity to present their work, and gave head-hunters an opportunity to infor mally interview them. It was touching to see how enthusiastically the community embraced these activities. The big gest hit was, undoubtedly, the “Lunch with the Mentors” event. I asked the field leaders to donate their Wednesday Oct 26th lunch slot to the young in the community: simply go out for lunch on that day (in small groups of four) with random young researchers and talk research, life and career choices (pay for own lunch).

Now, Vis was not unique in that respect; all CS conferences I know are the same. However, Vis should know better: some of us attend conferences in other fields. Biomed, for example, takes really good care of their youth and community.

As one of the Doctoral Colloquium chairs at VisWeek 2011, and with David Laidlaw’s endorsement, I had the power to start changing things. In addition to running the Doctoral Colloquium, I became the unofficial “Compass” chair of the conference. The “Compass” was an umbrella for four activities I created and organized to help connect beginning and advanced researchers: 1) a “Lunch with the Mentors” event, 2) a “Meet the Candidate” poster session, 3) multiple iterations of a “Blind Date Lunch,” and 4) “Meet the Editors” panel. In brief, the “Lunch with the Mentors” event gave beginning researchers an opportunity to go for lunch with leaders of the visualization community. Through the “Meet the Editors” panel, the Editors-in-Chief of five journal venues (TVCG, CG Forum, J Information Visualization, CGA&A, J Computing and Visualization in Science) quantitatively presented their journal and answered questions from the audience. The “Blind Date Lunch” was a system where beginning researchers signed up to go for lunch with three other researchers they had (preferably) not met before. Finally, the “Meet the Candidate” two-hour poster-style session gave graduating students and post-docs going on the job market an opportunity to present their work, and gave head-hunters an opportunity to infor mally interview them. It was touching to see how enthusiastically the community embraced these activities. The biggest hit was, undoubtedly, the “Lunch with the Mentors” event. I asked the field leaders to donate their Wednesday Oct 26th lunch slot to the young in the community: simply go out for lunch on that day (in small groups of four) with random young researchers and talk research, life and career choices (pay for own lunch).

The Visweek committee members generously led by example, and were the first to sign up. I myself donated my lunch and ended up meeting three young women in need of mentoring. As the organizer, I must have had at least four dozen people, both senior and junior, walk up to say “thank you” and rave about the event being the highlight of their conference experience. By the way, the national labs and industry folks were exceedingly happy with the “Meet the Candidate” session, and so were the graduating students. Organizing the ‘Compassing’ was a bit nuts – I recall a last minute faulty Poster numbering scheme that had me and the student volunteers run around telling people where they were “really” supposed to meet their party. Overall, however, it was well worth it. I am glad to say that starting with VisWeek 2011, the ‘Compass’ is a formal and presumably permanent component of VisWeek. I trust this experiment in goodwill will lead to a richer conference experience for the young, and to a stronger community in the long run.

Brown Presence

In addition, current PhD students Steven Gomez (received honorable mention for his poster, Modeling Human Performance from Visualization Interaction Histories) and Çağ挞t Demiralp (panel organizer and speaker [David also spoke]) for Theories of Visualization – Are There Any? were quite involved in the conference.

New CMS-based Website

Another first for Visweek 2011 was the introduction of a new Content Management Systems for all the website work based on DRUPAL. CS alumn Daniel Acevedo (PhD 2007) signed up to be the new webmaster for the conference and take on this challenge. After many years of service, the previous webmaster retired from this post and Daniel had some pretty big shoes to fill, apart from learning the new system and getting used to how the insides of the website worked.

“It was a very nice experience and I hope to continue as VisWeek webmaster for years to come. David asked me if I would do this right before VisWeek 2010 and I immediately said yes. I am learning a new trade and getting to know all the people in the different committees related to the conference.”

The VisWeek 2011 experience also served as a trial run for IEEE/VGTC websites, which will all go under DRUPAL starting in 2012.

“There were a lot of challenges during the year that pointed to big things to improve later. We did a lot of manual data entry that will be automated (not through volunteers) from now on. Unfortunately, when things became a problem during the website’s four key crunch times (call-for papers, submissions, review noti fications, and conference) we had no time to programmatically fix them with the looming deadlines of publicity and publication. Overall it is a very nice system and we have a good team behind it to run it smoothly. I must say the hardest part is just getting all the chairs for the different conference areas to get the infor mation to us on time… not the General Chair, of course… 8-P.”

“I’m happy to say I had good feedback from my first year. Now I just need to get used to General Chairs that are not David.”

Steven Gomez  PhD student and honorable mention recipient for his poster, Modeling Human Performance from Visualization Interaction Histories

There were several highlights at VisWeek ’11 for me. The first was seeing some excellent talks, including a keynote from Paul Thagard (Waterloo) about the role of visual thinking in the history of invention. He described a class of visualizations called cognitive activation maps, which assist in this kind of visual thinking and are helpful for measuring about social or cognitive theories. A second highlight for me was the lively poster session, which brought together researchers from all tracks of the conference into an open hallway. In fact, I tallied several fellow graduate students I’d met in London at a summer school in 2010, and we were able to catch up and share ideas. Finally, it was nice to meet alumni from the lab (and remote collaborators) at the group “reunion” at Trinity Brewhouse.
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It was a very nice experience and I hope to continue as VisWeek webmaster for years to come. David asked me if I would do this right before VisWeek 2010 and I immediately said yes. I am learning a new trade and getting to know all the people in the different committees related to the conference.

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Sorin Istrail

Sorin was honored to be invited to speak to a group of key contacts from the World Economic Forum who visited Brown Sept. 29. The group was particularly interested in meeting people from Brown and several scientists within these groups, particularly those whose work might intersect across their own. In this context, the invitation stated: “President Simmons suggested your work as exemplary in these regards.”

The invitation noted that Sorin was among the list of Brown faculty who “are working on important topics and who are at speaking to broad audiences about their work,” i.e., those working on big topics and who bring people in to their presentations.

After the presentation, Matthew Gut- mann, vice president for international affairs, offered Sorin his thanks for meeting with the visitors who were interested in learning from your research and how it could be engaged in future with the World Economic Forum.

The abstract of Sorin’s talk, “The Genome and the Computational Sciences,” follows:

“In 2003, the computational construct- ion of the entire sequence of the Human Genome marked the phase transition point when biology became a quantita- tive science. The scientific and strate- gic importance of genomics for life sciences, medicine, agriculture, and government agencies led to the estab- lishment of bioinformatics centers and institutes for quantitative biology all over the world. In this talk I will present computational biology stories where, as leader of scientific teams, I witnessed the triumph of computer science in the genomics era. I will also present the work of my laboratory at Brown on bioinformatics and a Google Earth-like map of the genome, as well as my plans for building a John von Neumann Institute for Advanced Study.”

Sorin also enjoyed the powerful lecture presented by the other computer science professor at the event: the always inspiring Andy van Dam.

Sorin gave three invited talks: one at Eric Davidson’s Lab Retreat at Caltech’s Keck-Hoff Marine Laboratory, Corona Del Mar, CA; one at Computer Science and Biocom- putics Colloquium, and one at University of Rhode Island. There is much progress to report about how the students have been doing in the last six months. Ryan Targine successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis proposal, “A database of causally-located infu- structure-function information for genomic regions of interest.” Derek Agar made significant advances on research into the genomics of interaction in collaboration with the wonderful medi- cal collaborator Eric Morrow (Brown Medical School); Derek is the first author of the paper “DEGRUSSUS: An Efficient Exact Exact Algorithm for Genome-wide Detection of Hemiyogous Deletion Polymorphism in Autosomes.” He also made valuable contributions to a number of other projects: building the lab’s RNAseq pipeline, already heavily computing the in silico pipeline, in collaboration with Martha Gomez (URJ, and the Nematostella transcriptome). In the spring, Joe Smith (MIBB) also gave the invited lab talk at the Computational Advances in Next Generation Sequencing Workshop in Las Vegas. Four senior students are working on projects on gene regulatory networks in collaboration with Tim Johnson on gene regulatory networks recon- struction from systematic experimental wet lab perturbations; James Weis on networks in worm and bacteria; and Jake Fran- co and Jeff Herman doing two thesis projects on inferring regulatory substructure in GSWs. There also is exciting progress to report on protein folding research by Hamish Moodie (in voting theory and function inference) and by Kshitij Lauria (on the bipole bipede self-assembly construct). Sorin also is proud to note that Will Allen, a former member of Sorin’s CRENE regulatory genomics project and former TA of his A40 course, just won the prestigious Chelliah Fellowship, and next year will study computational biology at Cam- bridge University.

Sorin also hosted several collaborators’ visits: Liliana Flora (John Hopkins), Ionut Balan (Stanford), Sorin Dragos and Harriet Wayne (State), and Joel Smith (MIBB).

In the past few months, Sorin experi- enced a “turing phase” working on three papers to celebrate Alan Turing’s Centenary, in collaboration with Solomon Marcus (Romanian Academy) on the essay “Theorizing and von Neumann’s Enigma” and their Comput- ers” and with Brown colleague and Nobel Laureate Leon Cooper on the essay “Mathematics in Turing’s World: This Double Face is the Face of Mathematics.” As a homage to Turing’s last published paper, “Solvable and Unsolvable Problems,” Sorin wrote a paper titled “Computer Science Through Quantum Slime: A Unified Framework for a Hierarchy of Solvable and Unsolvable Problems.”

The three papers were accepted for presentation to the Turing Centenary Conference – CE How the World Computes.

In November 2011, Sorin attended the Genome Informatics Conference at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, the famous molecular biology research institute in Long Island, N.Y. The founding chief of genome biological research in the 1970s, and home to eight Nobel Lau- reates, including Barbara McClintock and Max Delbruck, the laboratory is recognized by the number one research lab in molecular biology, and it is the lab where the current genome (or, more accurately, the assembly) was created, the scientists mentioned, and drew storyboards. The students met a very nice faculty, and the students got as far as we wanted, but the students decided to keep working on the film beyond the fall course because “it was a great experience for all of us. In addition to working on the film, many lessons about project scope and manage- ment were learned. When the next set of exceptional students rolls around, I’ll be ready for the next film project.”

John Savage

John continues to be heavily involved in cybersecurity policy and technology issues. In early May he will host a con- ference that he is organizing on this topic under the auspices of the Watson Institute. Last fall he gave talks at the NATO Allied Command Transformation in Norfolk, VA and at a NATO confer- ence on the Cyberspace threat, at a panel workshop on cyber norms and the theft of intellectual property, and last summer the Atlantic Council pub- lished an article entitled “On Cyber Peace” that he wrote with Les Bledsoe. Also in the summer, the IEEE Privacy and Security Magazine published an inter- view that Gary McGraw did of him in Gary’s “Silver Bullet” column. In addition to these activities, he had two papers published on I/O complexity with D. Ranjan and M. Zubair at Old- dominion University. At Brown he chairs the Faculty Nominations Committee.

Don Stanford

Last school year’s animation students were fantastically enthusiastic and tight knotted. In the spring, they started to propose a GSP to continue working on animation projects, but after lot’s of discussions, we decided it more sense to create a new course. After working on their own and in smaller groups in the intro and intermediate animation courses, they wanted to work as one large group to create a high quality short animated film. We selected a few students for the summer and then jumped right into preproduction at the begin- ning of the fall semester. We wrote stories, created environments, and drew storyboards. The students set a very high goal, and we didn’t get as far as we wanted, but the students decided to keep working on the film beyond the end of the fall course, and the students continue to be a guest lecturer in the PRIME program in the School of Engineer- ing which allows me to continue working with budding entrepreneurs who want to change the world. It’s great to be at Brown!”

Andy van Dam

Andy reports that the development of Workship (a desktop for the humani- ty), which he described on page 15 of the Fall/Winter 2011 issue of Con- duct, and LADS (Large Artwork Display on the Surface) continues to progress. LADS is the second-generation of the Garbandt Panama project; it has been featured for nine months at the British Library as well as at exhibitions in Siems and Bologna celebrating the 150th anniversary of Garbandt, the Italian Unification in which Garbandt played a key role. The 270 ft long by 4.5 ft high Garbandt Panama screen that Brown owns has great signif- icance for memorialising the Risorgi- ment in its full social, political, and military context. LADS and Workship were used extensively in Prof. Massi- no’s Spring 2011 course on the Risor- gimenti; all the students did their work in Workship, producing online hyperme- dia documents that mimicked scenes of the Garbandt Panama.

LADS was demonstrated successfully on a 70” Sharp whiteboard last fall, and a panel port brought it into the Beta version of Windows 8. This port runs beautifully on the “Build” Build, and is a great tool to see commer- cial release during 2012.

Peter Wegner

Alan Turing was born in England in 1912, and the centenary of his birth is being celebrated in 2012 by a variety of international meetings that will focus on his impact on computer science. I have been asked to give my assessment of Turing’s work at a conference on the “incomputable” organized by the Royal Society to be held in Berlin in June, and plan to attend other conferences at Cambridge and Manchester, where Turing had been a faculty member.

Computer science was strongly influenced by Turing’s 1936 paper “On Computable Numbers with an Account to the Entscheidungsproblem,” but the discipline has moved beyond the Turing Machine model of the 1930s to later models associated with Apple, Microsoft, the Internet, and interactive computing. We have no definitive model of computing, just as we have no definitive model of mathematics, physics, or science in general. My inter- est in the evolution of principles of computing leads me to hope that our students will be able to gain a whole in our models of computing science principles that can serve them as much as any model of physi- cists for 50-year careers as professionals or as professional problem solvers.

Alex Hicks demonstrates LADS.
Eugene Charniak Named ACL Fellow & Awarded 2011 Hoffman Marlowe Prize

The Association for Computational Linguistics recently named Eugene Charniak among its founding group of Fellows for his significant contributions to natural language parsing. The ACL Fellows program recognizes ACL members whose contributions to the field have been most extraordinary.

He was also awarded the 2011 Calvin & Rose G. Hoffman Prize for a Distinguished Publication on Christopher Marlowe. The Marlowe prize was awarded for the essay ‘Statistical Stylometrics and the Marlowe-Shakespeare Authorship’ (with coauthors Neal Fox and Omran Ehmoda) which asked the question, “When we don’t know who the author of a document is, but we have a set of candidates, how can we make confident predictions about who its author is?” Eugene and his co-authors theorized that some such statistics which might represent the “fingerprint” of an author may include how often they use certain function words and general part of speech usage frequencies, as well as the likelihoods of transitions between them. The team developed models that use these types of statistics to get an “average fingerprint” for a set of candidate authors, and tested an unlabeled document against these candidates to choose which author’s fingerprint is closest to the text of unknown authorship. These methods were applied to the question in the Shakespearean authorship debate related to Christopher Marlowe’s candidacy as the true author of the works attributed to Shakespeare.

Eugene received an A.B. degree in Physics from University of Chicago and a Ph.D. from M.I.T. in Computer Science. He has published four books: Computational Semantics, with coauthors Neal Fox and Omran Ehmoda; Artificial Intelligence Programming (now in a second edition) with Chris Riesbeck, Drew McDermott, and James Meehan (1980, 1987); Introduction to Artificial Intelligence with Drew McDermott (1985); and Statistical Language Learning (1993). He is a Fellow of the American Association of Artificial Intelligence and was previously a Councilor of the organization. Eugene was recently honored with a lifetime achievement award from ACL.

Eugene is interested in programming computers to understand language so that they will be able to perform such tasks as answering questions and holding a conversation. This is far beyond our current capabilities, so research proceeds by dividing the problem up into manageable subparts. His research is called “statistical language learning.” He and his students write programs that collect statistical information about language from large amounts of text, then apply the statistics to new examples. For example, much of his recent research has been on statistical models of syntactic parsing—grammatically identifying parts of speech and learning the rules for sentence formation, an exercise akin to the sentence diagramming that most of us did in school. Most researchers believe it is a small but important step toward true language understanding.

James Hays Receives NSF CAREER Award

James Hays is the latest faculty recipient of an NSF CAREER award, a highly selective grant that the National Science Foundation awards to junior faculty members who are likely to become academic leaders of the future. The research funded by James’s CAREER grant aims to understand, represent, and enhance scenes at the Internet-scale. James and his team are investigating “detail synthesis” tasks which alleviate camera shake, motion blur, defocus, and low resolution. A key insight behind this research is that Internet-scale photo collections and scene matching provide an ideal, context-specific statistical model which can be used to insert convincing texture and object detail. To improve scene matching the team will study attribute-based representations of scenes. Attributes are a powerful intermediate representation for the next generation of big data imaging research. James and his team are also developing a new introductory course for Brown students to explore big data computing across scientific disciplines and are creating an online community for visual computing education to benefit students interested in photography and programming.

The Faculty Early Career Development (CAREER) Program is a Foundation-wide activity that offers the National Science Foundation’s most prestigious awards in support of junior faculty who exemplify the role of teacher-scholars through outstanding research, excellent education and the integration of education and research within the context of the mission of their organizations. Such activities should build a firm foundation for a lifetime of leadership in integrating education and research.

James received his B.S. in Computer Science from Georgia Institute of Technology in 2003 and completed his PhD in Computer Science at Carnegie Mellon University in 2009, where he was the recipient of a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship. He joined Brown after serving as a Postdoctoral scholar at MIT.

Maurice Herlihy’s Transactional Memory Research Put into Action with Intel’s New Haswell Architecture

In 1993, Maurice Herlihy along with Eliot Moss of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst invented transactional memory in the paper, Transactional Memory: Architectural Support for Lock-Free Data Structures. Transactional memory is a promising technique designed to make the creation of reliable multi-threaded programs easier. It does this by using a transactional model wherein complex operations can be performed concurrently, in isolation from each other, with those operations either completing or being undone as if they’d never been started—a model that developers are already familiar with from database programming.

For a decade this work attracted little attention. However, in 2004, it began to gain traction and currently has more than 1,500 citations.

Recently, Intel has announced that its Haswell architecture, due to ship in 2013, will include hardware support for transactional memory. Until now, transactional memory has been a technique best described as “experimental.” The theoretical gains—a simpler programming model that allows much greater concurrency than lock-based systems—are well-known, but current (software-based) implementations have offset those gains due to their slow performance. But with Intel planning to include the feature in a mainstream, mass-market processor, the theoretical improvement will be finally achieved in practice and transactional memory will start being used for real in millions of computers. For parallel programmers, that is an exciting prospect indeed.

Pascal Van Hentenryck Receives Docteur Honoris Causa from l’Université de Nantes

The University of Nantes recently presented Pascal Van Hentenryck with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa at the University’s 50th year, Pascal was the sole recipient of this prize and the first computer scientist to ever receive it. This is Pascal’s second doctor honoris causa, the first from the Université catholique de Louvain in 2008.

The ceremony and Pascal’s talk are available (in French) on the University’s website and on Youtube.

Eugene Charniak

Maurice Herlihy

James Hays

Pascal Van Hentenryck
Department Awards and Honors

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Nabeel Gillani First Brown CS Student to Receive Rhodes Scholarship

The department is thrilled to announce that Nabeel N. Gillani ’12 has been elected to the American Rhodes Scholar Class of 2012. Nabeel is the first Brown computer science student to receive this honor and was selected from a pool of 930 candidates.

Nabeel, majoring in applied mathematics and computer science, has also served as a research assistant on a biotechnology project with George Karniadakis, as a Microsoft program manager on Microsoft Access, as head TA for Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming, and is working now at Brown's optimization lab on electricity restoration for disaster relief with Pascal van Hentenryck. He founded a Provence-based microfinance organization, The Capital Good Fund, as well as an outreach program in the Providence public schools (The Learning Exchange) to help younger students learn math. After graduating from Brown in May, Nabeel plans to pursue the M.Sc. in computer science and the M.Sc. in education.

Nathan Malkin Receives Honorable Mention in CRA 2012 Undergraduate Researcher Award Competition

Undergraduate student Nathan Malkin was recently selected for honorable mention in the Computing Research Association’s Outstanding Undergraduate Award competition for 2012.

Nathan began research with David Lalidias his freshman year. As part of the Visualization Research Lab’s collaboration with brain scientists, he worked to develop tools for selection, processing, and analysis of streamlines—tracks, derived from MRI data, that visualize the diffusion of water molecules through the brain. More recently, he has pursued his interest in human decision-making by designing a platform for web-based multi-user decision experiments. He hopes to continue his research by using the tools he developed to answer questions about trust, privacy, and decision-making in the context of human-computer interaction.

Eric Sodomka Selected as Finalist for a Facebook Fellowship

PhD Student Eric Sodomka was recently selected as a finalist for a Facebook Fellowship.

Eric is a fifth-year Ph.D. candidate, performing work on autonomous trading agents with advisor Amy Greenwald. His research interests lie at the intersection of computer science and economics, focusing predominantly on decision making under uncertainty, game theory, and mechanism design. Eric is interested in developing bidding strategies for complex auctions in which analytically solving for equilibria is intractable, and understanding the auction dynamics when different bidding strategies are played. He is also interested in inferring bidders’ underlying valuations from their observed behavior, and understanding how the auctioneer’s choices affect bidders’ resulting strategies, auctioneer profit, and social welfare.

We, Women in Computer Science (WiCS), have been excitedly busy! In September alone, WiCS held five industry career events, including lunch with Stacy Wong from Google. Stacy shared her story, from experiencing Computer Science (CS) for the first time at Brown, to graduate school, to Google, and the decision-making processes in between. This is just one sample of these five events where we were privileged to host an exemplary female in the field, whose story current undergraduates can identify with and learn from as they explore their own path.

Again in February of this year, we hosted one more career advising event with VM Ware, thanks in a large part to Recruiter Meagan Shannon, featuring a panel of four women in different stages of their careers; one had moved from software engineering to executive-level management, another was in her first few years of post-college work and was considering returning to graduate school, another had been doing research for several years and was still finding it as challenging and thrilling as when she first started, and the last was a “hard-core” coder and lead software engineer.

During shopping period in September and pre-registration in November, we hosted several academic and concentration advising events, in conjunction with Women in Science and Engineering (WSE), to guide women who were considering taking courses or concentrating in CS, or making more advanced plans.

In October and November, we turned our attention to the internal dynamics of WiCS as an organization, with the focus of increasing our effectiveness now and in the future. One metric we used was a survey of members who were aware of our past and present activities. Additionally, Claire Ksoung ’13, coordinator since fall 2010, and I, Marquita Ellis ’12, coordinator since spring 2011, recruited two new coordinators, Siffat Himogarana ’13 and Amanda Chew ’14, to help us analyze and solve the problem.

We also applied for and received a $500 ReturnPath Student Seed Fund grant from the National Center for Women & Information Technology, which received attention from the Department and the Brown Daily Herald, to fund our new initiatives.

In October, we held our first open meeting to discuss the purpose and direction of WiCS and plan the steps we would take in the remainder of the year to accomplish our goal, which, as it was stated in the 1960’s when WiCS was founded, is, “to increase the participation of women in computer science.”

As a result of this first open meeting, WiCS now has a core membership group of 15 leading undergraduate women in the department, who the Coordinators will rely on for ideas, critique, and support. We also planned and hosted—thanks largely to the efforts of Jessica Liu and Siffat Himogarana—a CS department social, for the purpose of bringing together students in their first introductory CS course with upperclassmen who would persuade and reassure them to stick with CS.

At the beginning of the spring semester, the coordinators and core membership group reconvened in another open meeting to define an execution plan for the rest of the semester and next fall. In March, we focused our efforts on getting a newly developed system for mentorship off the ground; we now have 50 women, of every undergraduate class as well as a few graduate students, participating in our first test-run of the system.

In April, we will lay out our plans for convincing next fall’s incoming class of 2016 to consider concentrating in CS. A group of 7 non-coordinator undergraduate women in CS have volunteered to help ideate, organize, and otherwise participate in making this project a success. We will also be looking for team of new coordinators for next year.

Women in Computer Science is active and growing—between October and February alone our membership list increased by 50%—and we hope next year’s coordinators will be able to build upon our work and make even greater strides toward having an impact in the department, while keeping in mind that the day we strive for is the day when female presence in the department is so strong that WiCS as an organization becomes obsolete.
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What Has WiCS Been Up To This Year?

By Marquita Ellis ’12

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The 11th Annual Paris C. Kanellakis Distinguished Lecture

The 2011 Paris C. Kanellakis Distinguished Lecture, titled “Quantum Computing: A Great Science in the Making” was given by Andrew Chi-Chih Yao of Tsinghua University, Beijing on Thursday, December 1, 2011. This year’s lecture was part of the University’s Year of China initiative, which aims to explore China’s past, where it is now and its possible future through an array of programs across disciplines. The CCMB was also a sponsor of this lecture.

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao is a prominent computer scientist and computational theorist. Yao used the minimax theorem to prove what is now known as Yao’s Principle. Yao was born in Shanghai, China. He completed his undergraduate education in physics at the National Taiwan University, before completing a Doctor of Philosophy in physics at Harvard University in 1972, and then a second PhD in computer science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1975. In 1996 he was awarded the Knuth Prize. He received the Turing Award, the most prestigious award in computer science, in 2000, “in recognition of his fundamental contributions to the theory of computation, including the complexity-based theory of pseudorandom number generation, cryptography, and communication complexity.” From 1982 to 1986, he was a full professor at Stanford University. From 1986 to 2004, he was the William and Edna Macaleer Professor of Engineering and Applied Science at Princeton University, where he continued to work on algorithms and complexity. In 2004, he became a Professor of the Center for Advanced Study, Tsinghua University (CASTU) and the director of the Institute for Theoretical Computer Science (ITCS), Tsinghua University in Beijing. He now is the Distinguished Professor-at-Large in the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

This lecture series honors Paris Kanellakis, a distinguished computer scientist who was an esteemed and beloved member of the Brown Department of Computer Science. Paris joined the Department in 1981 and became a full professor in 1990. His research area was theoretical computer science, with emphasis on the principles of database systems, logic in computer science, the principles of distributed computing and combinatorial optimization. He died in an airplane crash on December 20, 1995, along with his wife, Maria Teresa Otoya, and their two young children, Alexandra and Stephanos Kanellakis.

The talk abstract follows:

In recent years, the scientific world has seen much excitement over the development of quantum computing, and the ever increasing possibility of building real quantum computers. What’s the advantage of quantum computing? What are the secrets in the atoms that could potentially unleash such enormous power, to be used for computing and information processing? In this talk, we will take a look at quantum computing, and make the case that we are witnessing a great science in the making.
The 11th Annual Paris C. Kanellakis Distinguished Lecture

The 2011 Paris C. Kanellakis Distinguished Lecture, titled “Quantum Computing: A Great Science in the Making”, was given by Andrew Chi-Chih Yao of Tsinghua University, Beijing on Thursday, December 1, 2011. This year’s lecture was part of the University’s Year of China initiative, which aims to explore China’s past, where it is now and its possible future through an array of programs across disciplines. The CCMB was also a sponsor of this lecture.

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao is a prominent computer scientist and computational theorist. Yao used the minimax theorem to prove what is now known as Yao’s Principle. Yao was born in Shanghai, China. He completed his undergraduate education in physics at the National Taiwan University, before completing a Doctor of Philosophy in physics at Harvard University in 1972, and then a second PhD in computer science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1975. In 1996 he was awarded the Knuth Prize. He received the Turing Award, the most prestigious award in computer science, in 2000, “in recognition of his fundamental contributions to the theory of computation, including the complexity-based theory of pseudorandom number generation, cryptography, and communication complexity.” From 1982 to 1986, he was a full professor at Stanford University. From 1986 to 2004, he was the William and Edna Macaleer Professor of Engineering and Applied Science at Princeton University, where he continued to work on algorithms and complexity. In 2004, he became a Professor of the Center for Advanced Study, Tsinghua University (CASTU) and the director of the Institute for Theoretical Computer Science (ITCS), Tsinghua University in Beijing. He now is the Distinguished Professor-at-Large in the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

This lecture series honors Paris Kanellakis, a distinguished computer scientist who was an esteemed and beloved member of the Brown Department of Computer Science. Paris joined the Department in 1981 and became a full professor in 1990. His research area was theoretical computer science, with emphasis on the principles of database systems, logic in computer science, the principles of distributed computing and combinatorial optimization. He died in an airplane crash on December 20, 1995, along with his wife, Maria Teresa Otoya, and their two young children, Alexandra and Stephanos Kanellakis.

The talk abstract follows:

In recent years, the scientific world has seen much excitement over the development of quantum computing, and the ever increasing possibility of building real quantum computers. What’s the advantage of quantum computing? What are the secrets in the atoms that could potentially unleash such enormous power, to be used for computing and information processing? In this talk, we will take a look at quantum computing, and make the case that we are witnessing a great science in the making.
Spring Symposium: Security & Privacy in the Cloud

Bio: Michael Coates is the Director of Security Assurance at Mozilla. He is responsible for Mozilla’s software and infrastructure security which includes Firefox, web applications, and supporting infrastructure. In this role he sets the security assurance strategy to integrate security into the development life cycle of all applications and ensures that the organization’s infrastructure is designed to minimize risk and protect critical data. Throughout Michael’s career he has performed hundreds of technical security assessments for financial, enterprise, and cellular customers worldwide.

Michael is also the Chairman of the OWASP board, an international non-profit organization focused on advancing and evangelizing the field of application security. In addition, he is the creator of OWASP AppSensor, a project dedicated to creating aware application defensive capabilities. Michael also maintains a popular security blog at michael-coates.blogspot.com

Kevin DeLange, GTECH

Title: Protecting Browsers in a Changing Threat Landscape

Abstract: The technologies available on the web are quickly advancing. Along with the new power of these technologies come new attack vectors that are leveraged to exploit users and websites. To combat these new threats, browsers have been enhanced with many new security capabilities that automatically protect the user or can be enabled by a web application to create a more secure browsing experience. During this discussion we will explore the changing threat landscape and discuss new security controls within browsers that help protect users against today’s most prevalent attack techniques.

Title: GTECH and Cloud Security

Abstract: GTECH and other corporations are often faced with opportunities in the cloud to enhance their business strategies. Attractive at the business level for the obvious cost advantages and reduction in time to market, there are very real and tangible dangers associated with such a strategy in the lottery world. In this presentation we’ll take a look at the traditional lottery security paradigm and explore the potential pitfalls that must be addressed and mitigated in this environment.

Bio: Kevin DeLange, Senior Director Information Security with GTECH Corporation

Ben Livshits, Microsoft Research

Title: Finding Malware on a Web Scale

Abstract: Over the last several years, JavaScript malware has emerged as one of the most popular ways to deliver drive-by attacks to unsuspecting users through the browser. This talk covers recent Microsoft Research experiences with finding JavaScript malware on the web. Over the past several years, we have developed analysis and detection tools that eventually transitioned into the Bing search engine. Our tools are now used daily to find and block-list thousands of malicious web sites. This talk will focus on interesting interplay between static and runtime analysis and cover what it takes to migrate research ideas into real-world products.

Bio: Ben Livshits is a researcher at Microsoft Research and an affiliate professor at the University of Washington. Originally from St. Petersburg, Russia, he received a bachelor’s degree in Computer Science and Math from Cornell University in 1999, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in Computer Science from Stanford University in 2003 and 2006, respectively. Dr. Livshits’ research interests include application of sophisticated static and dynamic analysis techniques to finding errors in programs.

Denis Pilipchuk, Oracle

Title: Who are you and what do you do? Identity management in the cloud environments and challenges with custom code

Abstract: Proper identity management stands at the top of customer’s concerns when considering cloud deployments—and rightly so. A secure and scalable identity management implementation is the foundation for the proper operation of an entire cloud environment. However, once identity management has been addressed, what can those users do in the cloud-based applications? No matter how rich the functionality of the deployed applications is, cloud customers are rarely satisfied with “canned” solutions, often requiring customizations and modifications. And here lies another significant challenge for cloud deployments—how can you harden and sandbox customers’ code and gadgets? There is a thin line between balancing functionality requirements for such customization and protecting other customers and the company from ill-designed or even malicious code. This presentation starts with reviewing some of the challenges associated with managing the identity of users in the various forms of clouds and provides a high-level description of how Oracle solves various identity management challenges in its Oracle Public Cloud (OPC) deployment.

Bio: Mr. Pilipchuk is currently a Security Program Manager at the Global Product Security team in Oracle, where he works with all of the company’s product teams to establish and promote security assurances programs, concentrating in the area of Architectural Risk Analysis and security design. He has previously held architectural roles in various organizations, including BEA, Netegrity, Eclipsys. These roles required substantial amount of security involvement, ranging from compliance issues for medical software to fine-grained entitlements and working with security standards in the Web Service and Entitlements areas as part of OASIS. Denis is a CSSLP and holds a M.S. degree in Computer Science.
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On February 23, the Industrial Partners Program hosted the 44th symposium titled, “Security & Privacy in the Cloud.” Anna Lyssan- skaya, the faculty host of the event, along with Shiriram Krishnamurthi and Ugur Cetintemel, put together a diverse and interesting roster of speakers, including three of our own PhD students. The technical talks were followed by a lively panel discussion. Below is the list of the symposium speakers, along with their talk abstracts and bio information.

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Tao Stein, Facebook

Title: Protecting Facebook

Abstract: Social networks are under attack all the time from spammers, fraudsters, and phishers. They aim to steal user information and expose users to spam. The attackers have vast resources at their disposal. They are well-funded, with full-time skilled labor, control over compromised and infected accounts, and access to global botnets. Protecting our users is a challenging adversarial problem with extreme scale and load requirements.

Over the past few years we have built and deployed a system to protect our users and the social graph. The system performs real-time checks and classifications on every read and write action. The system also generates signals for use as feedback in classifiers and other components. This talk will describe specific threats to the graph, present the systems we have built, and outline current and future challenges.

Bio: Tao is an Engineer at Facebook. For the past 4 years he has been building systems to protect Facebook users. Prior to Facebook, Tao was a Researcher at Microsoft Research Asia in Beijing for several years where he built experimental operating systems. Tao received a PhD from Harvard in computer systems.

Arjun Guha, Brown University

Title: Confining the Ghost in the Machine: Using Types to Secure JavaScript Sandboxing

Abstract: The commercial Web depends on combining content, especially advertisements, from sites that do not trust one another. Because this content can contain malicious code, several corporations and researchers have designed JavaScript sandboxing techniques (e.g., ADsafe, Caja, and Facebook JavaScript). These sandboxes depend on static restrictions, transformations, and libraries that perform dynamic checks. But, do they actually work?

We tackle the problem of proving the security of these sandboxes. Our technique is to employ a JavaScript type-checker to encode and verify the properties of sandboxes. The type-checker is lightweight, efficient, and operates on actual source. I will discuss our verification of ADsafe, which revealed several bugs and other weaknesses. (Joint work with Spiridon Eliopoulos, Shriram Krishnamurthi, and Joe Gibbs Politz)

Bio: Arjun Guha is a graduate student of Computer Science at Brown University. His work focuses on securing existing Web programs and designing new programming languages for the Web. He co-developed Flajja (a reactive programming language), LambdaJS (a semantics for JavaScript), and Google Belay (a cloud authorization protocol). More recently, he has been working on the safe management of software-defined networks.

Feng-Hao Liu, Brown University

Title: Delegation in the Cloud

Abstract: Delegation of computing becomes a fast growing scenario in the emergence of cloud computing—organizations or individuals (referred to as the delegator), instead of maintaining their own system, may outsource their computational tasks to specialized providers (e.g., Amazon) or anonymous users on the Internet (e.g., SETI@Home) (referred to as the cloud). In order to ensure the cloud perform the computation correctly, we like the cloud to provide a proof to the delegator, which allows the verification time significantly less than the computation time. Recently, there have been several results to this question, considering delegating general or specific functionalities, and verifying the correctness in time almost linear in the data size.

We take a forward step by considering a scenario where the data are so huge that the delegator wants to delegate them to the cloud as well. Once the data are delegated, the delegator only needs to keep a short certificate, and then verify the computation performed on the data. We call this task *memo checking delegations*.

A natural example is our email system: users store their mail on a cloud server, and they can request some computations on the mails, such as search, delete, label, etc. Another natural scenario is “streaming delegation” where a stream of huge data comes by, and the delegator, who cannot store them all, delegates the task to the cloud. Later on, the delegator may ask for some computation on the data, and a proof of correctness from the cloud.

In this talk, our models for these two scenarios and our solutions were presented. Our schemes are non-interactive, where the delegator sends one message and the cloud replies the answer and a proof, for delegating "uniform-NC" computations, (informally, computations that can be efficiently parallelized), and four-round protocols for delegating general polynomial-time computations. In all the cases, the delegator can verify the answer in time polylogarithmic in the size of the memory (or the stream), with the help a short certificate of the memory (or the stream). This is a joint work with Kai-Min Chung (Cornell), Yuval Kalai (MSR), and Ran Raz (Weizmann)

Bio: Feng-Hao is a PhD student in the CS department working with Anna Lubanskaya. He is interested in foundations of cryptography and their applications. Specific topics are hardness amplification, delegation of computation, and cryptography under different physical attacks. Before coming to Brown, he received his bachelor’s degree from the Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University.

Joe Gibbs Politz, Brown University

Title: Google Belay: Secure Web Sharing

Abstract: How many passwords do you use on the web? How many web sites do you use them with? Have you ever had to try to manage two accounts with the same web site? Do you know what the “share this story” links on news articles really do?

Belay is a research project out of Google that is asking and answering these questions in collaboration with Brown students. It is tackling issues of secure and understandable sharing of web content, managing relationships with multiple sites, and giving users better control of their data online. This talk will discuss some of the motivations and technologies behind Belay, and demo a prototype system.

Bio: Joe Gibbs Politz is a 3rd year PhD candidate at Brown studying web security with the Brown SIC group. He interned at Google in 2011 with the Belay team, where he will return to continue the project in 2012.

The material in the talk is joint work with Arjun Guha, Shriram Krishnamurthi, Ulfrar Erlingsson, and Mark Lewczner.
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We take a forward step by considering a scenario where the data are so huge that the delegator wants to delegate them to the cloud as well. Once the data are delegated, the delegator only needs to keep a short certificate, and then can verify the computation in time sub-linear in the data size. We call this task “memos- ry delegation.” A natural example of our email system: users store their mails in the mail server (Gmail), and they can request some computations on the mails, such as search, delete, label, etc. Another natural scenario is “streaming delegation” where a stream of huge data comes by, and the delegator, who cannot store them all, delegates the task to the cloud. Later on, the delegator may ask for some computation on the data, and a proof of correctness from the cloud.

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Responses to Tom Doepner’s Fall 2011 Conduit Article, ‘Maintaining the UTA Program’

I just read—with horror—your note in Conduit. Thank you for everything you’ve done to try to preserve the undergraduate TA program: as you know, I view this to be an invaluable part of the Brown CS experience (I only felt that I really mastered the content while an undergrad. I always viewed this experience as part of the program rather than a campus job). Activities such as this fostered a community between undergraduates that as far as I know was unique to the CS department. This sense of community is one of the reasons that I was attracted to concentrate in this area and eventually build an information technology career. It is to read how lawyers are forcing the department to change a win-win-win situation (experience for the TA-ing student—cheap assistants for the department—improved support for the students taking the course) by introducing time-sheets or offering course credit.

A good friend of mine once pointed out something which I strongly believe: the Brown CS department is the single best department in the country at teaching good, sound software architecture skills. To me, it’s clear that the reason for this is the unusual combination of the UTA program with excellent educators. As a cartoon on one position to articulate the concepts in ways that no graduate TA or professor ever could, and benefit themselves from a second exposure to the coursework, giving them an even deeper understanding of the material. Of course, without the professors the educational experience would consist of only implementation skills and would turn the experience into nothing more than a vocational one. The lectures are the critical part of the education. But without the UTAs, the experience would be equally unbalanced: students would have a difficult time learning how to implement the ideas from lecture and would be at a huge disadvantage in industry after graduating.

Your personal and the department’s efforts to maintain the program demonstrate that you appreciate the value of these activities.

Spyros Bartsocas ’89, ScM ’91

The Undergraduate TA program in the Brown CS department is absolutely critical to the quality of the undergraduate experience. The Brown CS experience depends on understanding theory taught by the professors and putting those theories into practice shown by the UTAs. Professors teach the theory of how systems work, the methodology for examining complex systems, and the frameworks for asking the right questions. UTAs teach the practice of reducing those theories into concrete, real-world implementations. Having gone through the experience of implementing the coursework assignments themselves a year or two prior, UTAs are in a unique position to articulate the concepts in ways that no graduate TA or professor ever could, and benefit themselves from a second exposure to the coursework, giving them an even deeper understanding of the material. Of course, without the professors the educational experience would consist of only implementation skills and would turn the experience into nothing more than a vocational one. The lectures are the critical part of the education. But without the UTAs, the experience would be equally unbalanced: students would have a difficult time learning how to implement the ideas from lecture and would be at a huge disadvantage in industry after graduating.

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Jeff Potter ’00 (and a former UTA of CS-31)

Don Engel ScM ’01

Late last year, DARPA announced The Shredder Challenge competition to develop a system to solve puzzles by reassembling images of shredded documents with a $50,000 prize for the winning entry. Yesterday the prize was won by All Your Shreds, Inc. , a San Francisco-based team that was the first to correctly reconstructed each of the five challenge documents. It’s unfortunate that there was no prize for second place, because that honor was won by Schroddon, a two-person effort including UMCX Assistant Vice President for Research Don Engel ScM ’01. While most of the top teams had a handful of software engineers and used commercial crowdsourcing services, Schroddon was a part-time effort by Dr. Engel and his wife, Dr. Marianne Engel.

Both Don and Marianne have Ph.Ds in Physics, but Don also has an undergraduate degree in Computer Science, did graduate work in computational linguistics, and develops software in his spare time for fun. Two of his active software development projects are ShowMe3D, an application for Mac and iOS that can be used to take and view 3D photos, and When2meet, a free web-based tool for finding the best time for a group to meet.

Michael Natkin ’89

For 23 years I was a software engineer specializing in computer graphics. I’ve worked at Adobe Systems developing After Effects, and helped bring dinosaurs and Terminators to life at Industrial Light and Magic. Whenever I had a moment to spare, I spent it in the kitchen or reading and writing about food.

A few years ago I took a six month leave of absence. My family and I spent a month eating our way through Israel and Italy. Then I spent the next few months interning in the kitchen at Canlis, one of Seattle’s best known fine dining restaurants, and at New York’s Dirt Candy.

As of March 2012, I’ve left the world of software and am fully committed to food. I’ve written a cookbook for Harvard Common Press, due out on May 8th. I’ll be going on a national press tour, and when I return to Seattle I plan to develop a small, innovative restaurant. I also blog regularly at http://herblivoracious.com/

Don on April 3, 10 Brown grads attended the second O’ twice conference—diasconf—for practitioners and developers. O’ twice was created by three Brown alumni; Bryan Cantrill ’96, Mike Shapiro ’96, and Adam Lewenthal ’01. From left to right, Jared Rossof ’00, Matt Ahrens ’01, Bryan Cantrill, Eric Schrock ’03, Adam Lewenthal, Matt Amidor ’01, Bill Pijewski ’07, Dave Pacheco ’07, Robert Mustacchi ’11, and Chris Solarz ’11.

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Responses to Tom Doepnner’s Fall 2011 Conduit Article, ‘Maintaining the UTA Program’

I just read—with horror—your note in Conduit. Thank you for everything you’ve done to try to preserve the undergraduate TA program as you know it. I view this to be an invaluable part of the Brown CS experience (I only felt that I really mastered the content for CS169 after TA’ing it), and I did not realize how threatened its existence had become. I realize I’m very late in asking this, but I did not realize how threatened its existence had become. I realize I’m very late in asking this, but I realize. After all, I had the opportunity to “TA” for 4 semesters while an undergrad. I always viewed this experience as part of my interest. After all, I had the opportunity to “TA” for 4 semesters while an undergrad. I always viewed this experience as part of my interest. Anyway, Tom: thanks again for fighting so hard for UTAs. TA’ing is the most important thing I did as an undergraduate—and I know that many of my colleagues (spanning a decade and a half!) feel the same way!

Bryan Cantrill ’96

I read your update on the UTA Program developments with great interest. After all, I had the opportunity to “TA” for 4 semesters while an undergrad. I always viewed this experience as part of my interest. After all, I had the opportunity to “TA” for 4 semesters while an undergrad. I always viewed this experience as part of my interest. Anyway, Tom: thanks again for fighting so hard for UTAs. TA’ing is the most important thing I did as an undergraduate—and I know that many of my colleagues (spanning a decade and a half!) feel the same way!

Department News and Happenings

Don Engel ScM ’01

Late last year, DARPA announced The Shredder Challenge competition to develop a system to solve puzzles by reassembling images of shredded documents with a $50,000 prize for the winning entry. Yesterday the prize was won by All Your Shreds, Inc. (belong to U.S., a San Francisco-based team that was the first to correctly reconstruct each of the five challenge documents. It’s unfortunate that there was no prize for second place, because that honor was won by Schroddon, a two-person effort including UMB! Assistant Vice President for Research Don Engel ScM ’01. While most of the top teams had a handful of software engineers and used commercial crowdsourcing services, Schroddon was a part-time effort by Dr. Engel and his wife, Dr. Marianne Engel.

Both Don and Marianne have Ph.Ds in Physics, but Don also has an undergraduate degree in Computer Science, did graduate work in computational linguistics, and develops software in his spare time for fun. Two of his active software development projects are ShowMe3D, an application for Mac and iOS that can be used to take and view 3D photos, and WhenImeet, a free web-based tool for finding the best time for a group to meet.

Michael Natkin ’89

For 25 years I was a software engineer specializing in computer graphics. I’ve worked at Adobe Systems developing After Effects, and helped bring dinosaurs and Terminators to life at Industrial Light and Magic. Whenever I had a moment to spare, I spent it in the kitchen or reading and writing about food. A few years ago I took a six month leave of absence. My family and I spent a month eating our way through Israel and Italy. Then I spent the next few months interning in the kitchen at Cafe Flora. In 2010 I also had the opportunity to stage at Canlis, one of Seattle’s best known fine dining restaurants, and at New York’s Dirt Candy. The Undergraduate TA program in the Brown CS department is absolutely critical to the quality of the undergraduate experience. The Brown CS experience depends on understanding theory taught by the professors and putting those theories into practice shown by the UTAs. Professors teach the theory of how systems work, the methodology for examining complex systems, and the frameworks for asking the right questions. UTAs teach the practice of reducing those theories into concrete, real-world implementations. Having gone through the experience of implementing the coursework assignments themselves a year or two prior, UTAs are in a unique position to articulate the concepts in ways that no graduate TA or professor ever could, and to benefit themselves from a second exposure to the coursework, giving them an ever-deeper understanding of the material. Of course, without the professors the educational experience would consist of only implementation skills and would turn the experience into nothing more than a vocational one. The lectures are the critical part of the education. But without the UTAs, the experience would be equally unbalanced: students would have a difficult time learning how to implement the ideas from lecture and would be at a huge disadvantage in industry after graduating.

A good friend of mine once pointed out something which I strongly believe: the Brown CS department is the single best department in the country at teaching good, sound software architecture skills. To me, it’s clear that the reason for this is the unusual combination of the UTAs that complete it. As a cartoon on one of the UTA Program newsletters put it: “In theory, there’s no difference between theory and practice. In practice, there is.” In theory, all the educational benefits are from the professors, but in practice, it’s the UTAs that complete it.

Jeff Potter ’00 (and a former UTA of CS-31)
Around the Department

Goodbye to the old Sunlab chairs.
Around the Department

Goodbye to the old Sunlab chairs.
Industrial Partners Program

The IPP provides a formal mechanism for interactions between companies and students in the CS Department. Member companies benefit from superior visibility in the Department, exclusive access to event/interview space in the CIT Building and assistance with recruiting events; students benefit from specific information about opportunities for summer internships and permanent employment.

The department wishes to thank our Industrial Partners for their support:

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To learn more about the IPP visit:
http://www.cs.brown.edu/industry

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Ping!

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