

# OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP AND LOGISTICS

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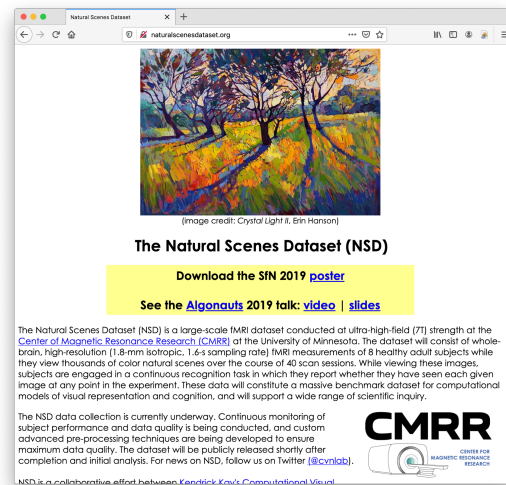
Teaching assistant: Nate Miller

1

## Natural Scenes Dataset

A very large visual fMRI dataset  
collected at 7T on 8 subjects  
<http://naturalscenesdataset.org>

This workshop is an  
**intensive introduction to  
cognitive neuroimaging from a  
data science perspective.**



2

## Overview of this workshop

- Heavy on programming and learning how to 'do it yourself'. (As opposed to relying on GUIs.)
- Knowing how things work at many levels:
  - Conceptual level
  - Algorithmic/statistical level
  - Coding level
- KISS (Keep It Simple Stupid) principle
- Multiplicity principle
  - Often, there is not 'One Way' to carry out neuroimaging/data analysis/coding, but it depends on what you are trying to do.
- Will use cvnlab's tools... this is out of necessity, but hopefully you will learn general principles

3

## Goal is to learn:

- Broad sampling of styles/frameworks/analysis approaches
- How to deal with very large structured data
- Good coding style, automated and large-scale analysis
- Knowing how to mix-and-match different tools, learning how to put them together

4

## What this workshop is NOT:

- The IT stuff has been done already. Dealing with IT, software management, etc. is not the focus.
- Not about preprocessing of neuroimaging data, as that has already been done.
- This is not intended to be learning any specific tool/software/package/analysis (aside from perhaps ITK-SNAP)
- Not really *specifically* about programming, but it will come along for the ride...

...Though, if interested, we can certainly have in-depth side discussions on these topics.

5

## Overview of example scripts

- Designed to be as short as possible (with function abstraction) while still being informative and instructive. Prioritize clarity and understanding.
- Commented extensively
- Examples of good coding (modular, flexible, general when it makes sense to be)

6

# Overview of example scripts

<http://github.com/kendrickkay/nsdexamples>

From <http://github.com/kendrickkay/nsdexamples/>

[Example 1: Basic exploration of the NSD data files](#)

[Example 2: Loading data into MATLAB](#)

[Example 3: Understand mapping between spaces](#)

[Example 4: Automated surface visualization](#)

[Example 5: Inspect data at scale](#)

[Example 6: Basic loading and inspection of NSD betas](#)

[Example 7: A simple contrast-based analysis of the NSD betas](#)

[Example 8: A simple example of MVPA on the NSD betas](#)

[Example 9: Some example analyses of the behavioral data](#)

[Example 10: Building encoding models](#)

[Example 11: Representational similarity analysis](#)

[Example 12: Resting-state functional connectivity](#)

**Example 4: Automated surface visualization**

**Contents**

- Introduction
- Example use of cvnlookup.m
- Draw an ROI
- Save the ROI
- Example of automated surface visualization
- Example of surface visualization from volume data

**Introduction**

```
% cvnlookup.m is a function in the cymcode repository that enables
% automated surface visualization (no manual intervention). This is
% useful for large-scale analyses where manual intervention would
% be prohibitively slow. Below, we provide some simple examples
% of how to use the function. These examples include how to use
% the function to draw an ROI on a surface.
%
% There are many different tools that can visualize surfaces, and
% we encourage the user to decide what is best for their needs.
% The major disadvantage of cvnlookup.m is that it has no GUI and
% is not designed for interactive use (e.g. rotating/panning/zooming).
%
% Skills/concepts:
% - How to use cvnlookup.m
% - How to draw ROIs on surfaces
% - Issues when mapping volume to surface
%
Example use of cvnlookup.m
% Note that a pre-requisite for using cvnlookup.m is to have your
% FrowdUser SUBJECTS_DIR environment variable set correctly.
getenv('SUBJECTS_DIR')
```

7

# Software/computational setup

- The following materials have been prepared:
  - **Data:** the NSD data (already pre-processed)
  - **Software:** a variety of neuroimaging, programming, and software tools
  - **Code:** Toolboxes and a series of 12 example scripts that illustrate a variety of analyses of the NSD data

8

## Software/computational setup

### • Data:

- Data is stored on shared file server
- Can mount using <smb://rcsfileshare.abudhabi.nyu.edu/Vision>
- Hopefully will be fast enough to enable rapid data access
- Directory on local Mac is /Volumes/Vision/nsd/

9

## Software/computational setup

### • Software:

#### OS:

- Mac OS 10.14.6 (Mojave)
- XQuartz (2.7.11)
- switch to tcsh, set up .tcshrc

#### Neuroimaging:

- FreeSurfer [freesurfer-Darwin-OSX-stable-pub-v6.0.0-2beb96c]
- ITK-SNAP [3.8.0]
- SPM [spm12]
- FSL [6.0.1, in /usr/local/fsl]
- AFNI [AFNI\_19.2.19 (Claudius), Aug 26 2019] [commented out apsearch in .bashrc] [afni from Terminal]
- MRICroGL [1.9.0]

#### Programming:

- Matlab [R2019a] [also setup alias in .tcshrc so we can run in terminal] [setup a startup.m that sets up path]

- Psychtoolbox
- Python

#### Utilities:

- FileZilla [3.45.1]
- Zoom
- Safari
- Terminal

#### General-purpose:

- BBEEdit [12.6.7]
- BBEEdit Matlab Language module

- Photoshop

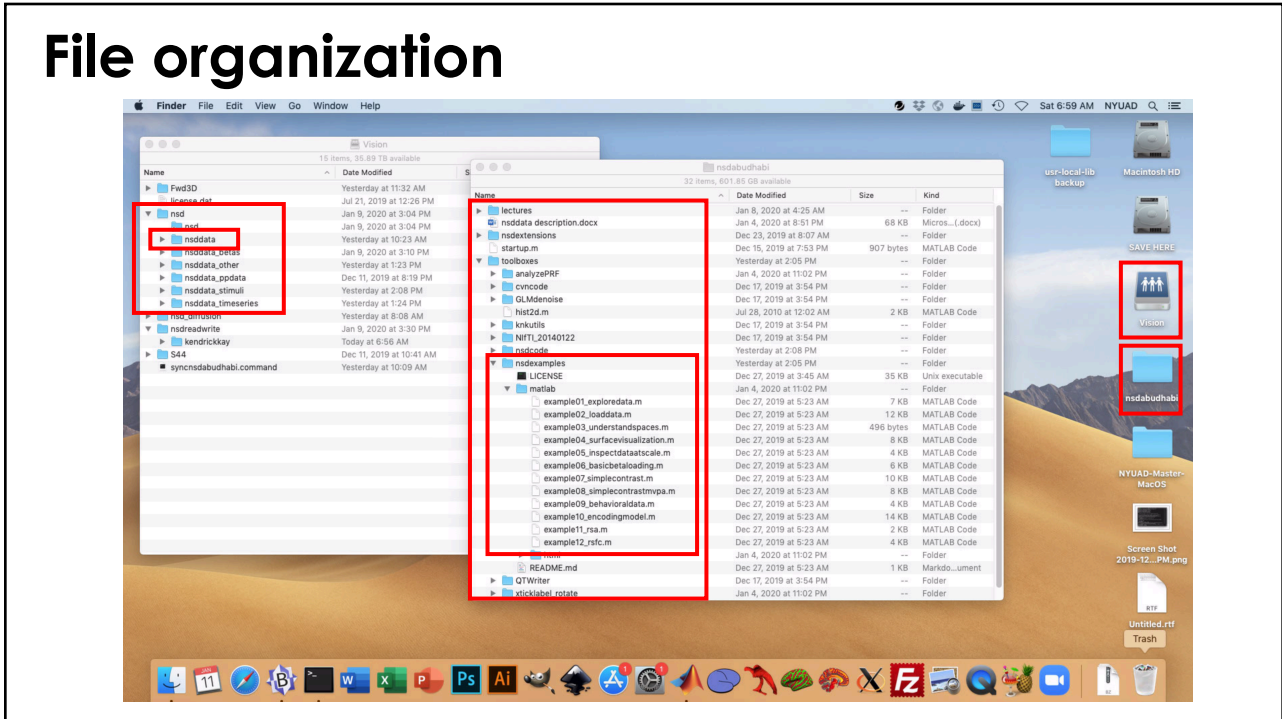
- Illustrator
- GIMP
- Inkscape
- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft PowerPoint

#### Image/video-related:

- HandBrake
- ffmpeg (brew install ffmpeg)
- ImageMagick (brew install imagemagick)
- Ghostscript (brew install ghostscript)

10

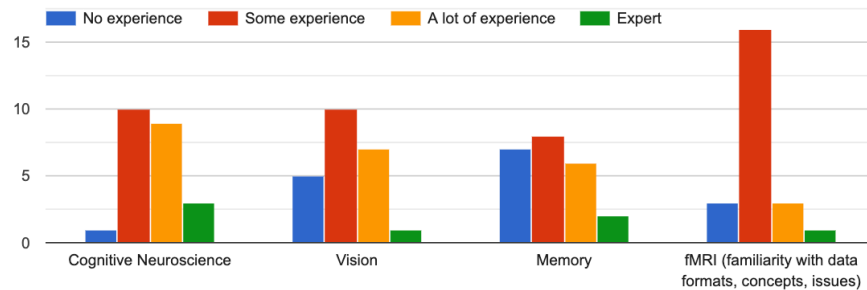
# File organization



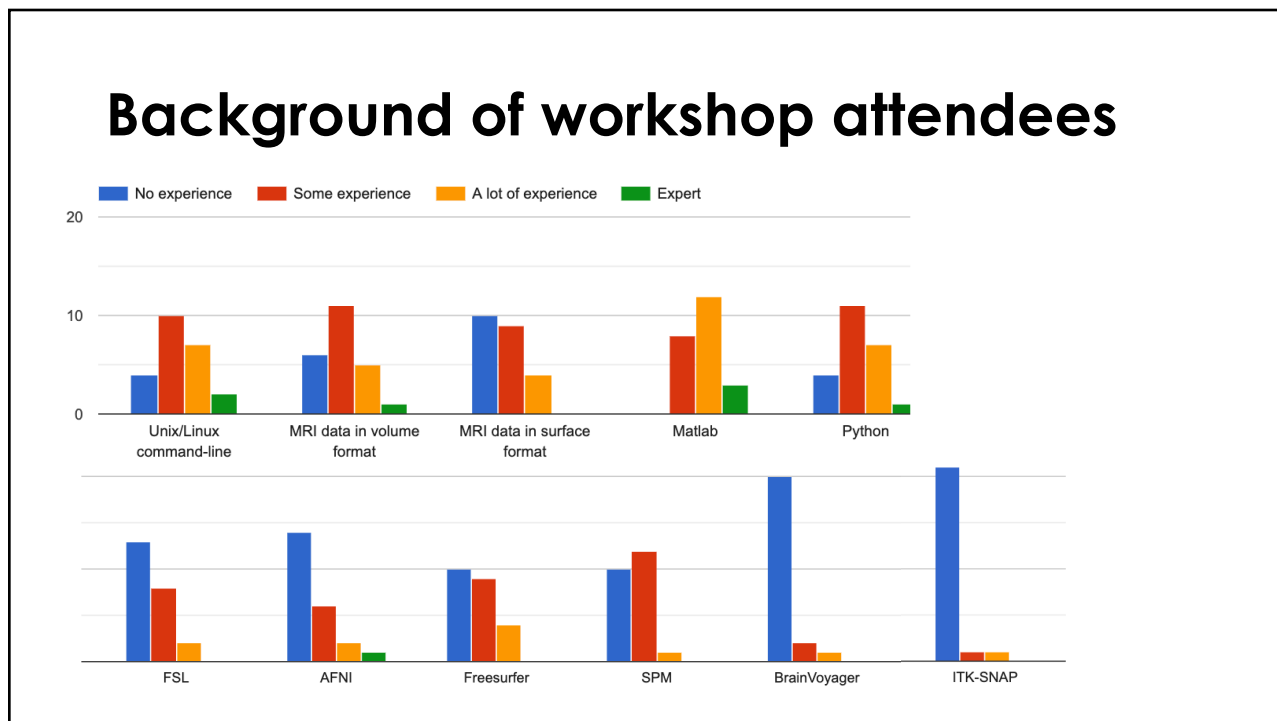
11

# Background of workshop attendees

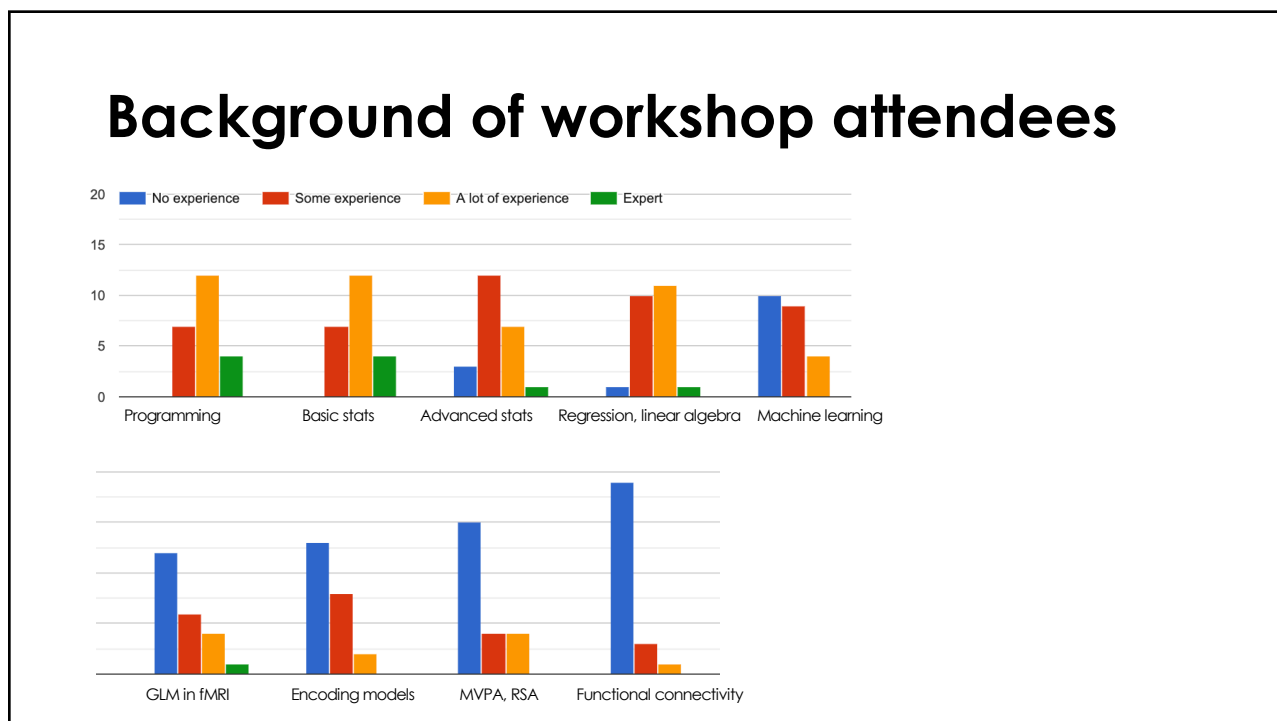
Prior background



12



13



14

# Should you use a tool (method) without understanding it?

**Attitude 1:** “Don't reinvent the wheel” / “It's probably right” / “Who cares?” / “Yeah, I used it, but don't really know the details.”

**Attitude 2:** “You don't get to use the tool if you don't know how it works.”  
Danger.

- When should you take **Attitude 1** vs. **Attitude 2**? When is it okay to be ignorant?
- Proposal: It's more okay to take **Attitude 1** if the following conditions are met: (i) the **black box** has only one way to use it, (ii) the **black box** has only one type of input and only one type of output, (iii) we can look at the results of the **black box** and can confirm that it worked correctly.
  - Example in neuroimaging: FreeSurfer
  - Example in real life: microwave, car for travel, light switch, Google Maps, hammer.
- But when the black box has multiple ways of usage, many inputs, many outputs, and it's hard to confirm it did what we wanted....
  - Example: fMRI analysis in general??

15

## Different metaphors on methods

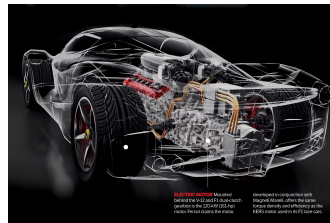
- Black box vs. the details



- User vs. developer



- Learn how to drive vs. learn how to build a car



- Prepared food vs. food from scratch



16



## The journey of a data point

- What is the full set of transformations that lead to that data point?
- Do you know what happened to your data?
- Can you communicate that to the reader?
- Can the reader hold these steps in their head (so as to appreciate the validity of the results)?

17

## Complexity and largeness pose a special problem

- Provenance tends to be lost with big data or shared data.
- Try to avoid the game of telephone.
- Try to avoid complex, convoluted analyses.
- With obfuscated analyses, we cannot even assign a truth value to a figure. (Analogy with prose: highly convoluted text has no meaning.)
- The challenge of reproducibility:
  - Sharing code is helpful
  - But can you also achieve clear conceptual description? (Can you reproduce an analysis from the Methods description alone?)

18