Reproducible Methods in Urban Data Science – Ideas and Examples

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Amsterdam 4-12-17 (1st European Seminar on Urban Data Science) Chris Brunsdon Reproducible Urban Data Science (1 of 33)

The Holy Grail

Full details of any results reported and the methods and data used to obtain them should be made available, so that others following the same methods can obtain identical results.

- Recently considered in terms of
 - Statistics
 - Econometrics
 - Signal Processing
 - Epidemiology
 - Data Science More Generally?

Article in Nature, 2010:

Publish your computer code: it is good enough

Programs written by scientists may be small scripts to draw charts and calculate correlations, trends and significance, larger routines to process and filter data in more complex ways... What they have in common is that, after a paper's publication, they often languish in an obscure folder or are simply deleted. Although the paper may include a brief mathematical description of the processing algorithm, it is rare for science software to be published or even reliably preserved.

Nick Barnes, Nature (467), pp753 (2010)

Why it Matters

- Not just an Academic Issue
 - Open Data / Open Government
 - Accountability How did you reach your conclusions or recommendations?

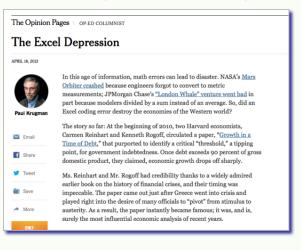


US National Academy of Sciences:

...the default assumption should be that research data, methods (including the techniques, procedures and tools that have been used to collect, generate or analyze data, such as models, computer code and input data) and other information integral to a publically reported result will be publically accessible when results are reported...

Ensuring the Integrity, Accessibility and Stewardship of Research Data in the Digital Age (cited in the Russell report on the CRU)

• Rogoff and Reinhart (the 'Excel Economists')



- Open data, Open Source
 - Open Analytics?
- Big Data
 - Complicated data
 - Real Time
 - Dashboards for urban data

Some scenarios:

- You see a dashboard showing analysis of some transport data the analysis technique is outlined briefly, but no explicit algorithm is given. Although you have access to the data they used, you are unable to reproduce the analysis.
- A third party finds your analuysis helpful possibly an example of best practice and want to apply it to local data.
- You wish to access the same data as another site, but want to modify the analysis in some way.

Some barriers to addressing these problems

- The data used in the original study is available for a fee, and you do not already own it.
- The steps used in the computation are explicitly stated, but require software that is not free, and you do not already own it.
- The data used in the original study is freely available, but the original study does not state the source precisely, or provide a copy.
- The steps used in the computation are not explicitly stated.
- The steps used in the computation are explicitly stated, but the software required is not open source, so that certain details of procedures carried out are not available.
- By adopting the *Reproducible Research* paradigm these barriers can be overcome...

Reproducibility vs. Free Consultancy – A physical analogy





• Although *free* is helpful, reproducibility is more about *open source*.

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Practical Issues: Why some research ends up losing reproduciblity

Document and computation get separated!

- Particularly with GUI-based software and cut-and-paste.
- Pasting a picture (map, table) into a WP document severs computation from documentation.



- Ideal scenario \Rightarrow integration of:
 - Data access
 - Code / Script
 - Documentation (possibly on a web site)

Rmarkdown - a tool for reproducibility

- Uses 'markdown' a simple markup language
- Simpler than Larent ATEX or HTML
- . ### Structure of the talk
- Ideas of Reproducible Research
- Tools for Reproducible Research
- . Practical Applications
- Loose ends
- . '''{r sample_code, echo=FALSE}
- . x <- runif(1000)
- . plot(x)
-

Demonstrating Data Lineage - How data was created for an analysis?

```
require(rgdal)
require(maptools)
```

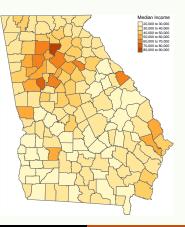
```
raw.source <- readLines('ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/paleo/phenology/north_america_lilac.txt')
inp <- textConnection(gub('^,','),gub(' +',',',raw.source[162:15233])))
leaf.bloom <- read.table(inp,sep=',')
close(inp)
colnames(leaf.bloom) <- c("ID","Year", "Type","First.Leaf","First.Bloom")
inp <- textConnection(gsub('^,','),gsub(' +',',',raw.source[15249:16375])))
station.locs <- read.csv(inp)
close(inp)
phen <- cbind(leaf.bloom,station.locs[match(leaf.bloom$ID,station.locs$ID),-1])
phen%First.Leaf[phen%First.Leaf == 999] <- NA
phen%First.Bloom[phen%First.Bloom == 999] <- NA
p4s <- CRS("+proj=longlat")
phen <- SpatialPointsDataFrame(phen[,9:8],phen,proj4string=p4s)
save(phen,file="phen.RData")</pre>
```

```
if (! is.null(x)) {
  GET('https://data.dublinked.ie/cgi-bin/rtpi/realtimebusinformation',
        query=list(stopid=x)) %>%
        content -> buses_arriving
}
```

- Here data is from a real time API
- Dublinked http://dublinked.ie

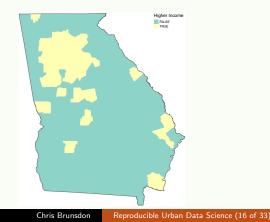
Using the tmap package for geographical data

```
library(tmap)
data(georgia)
tm_shape(georgia) +
   tm_polygons(col='MedInc',title="Median Income") +
   tm_layout(frame=FALSE)
```



GIS type operations - via sf and rmapshaper

```
georgia %>% mutate(hi_inc=MedInc > 45000) %>%
  ms_dissolve(field='hi_inc') -> georgiam
tm_shape(georgiam) +
  tm_fill(col='hi_inc',title='Higher Income') +
  tm_layout(frame=FALSE) + tm_shape(ms_dissolve(georgia)) +
  tm_borders()
```



- Several possibilities
 - GWR
 - Spatial Regression
 - Microsimulation
 - Local labour market areas
 - Point pattern analysis
- To name a small number

An Open and Reproducible Geodemographic Classification For The Republic of Ireland

Background and Motivation:

A geodemographic classification is essentially a grouping of geographical neighbourhoods, or other small areas, in terms of their social and economic characteristics. The classification is generally achieved by applying a *clustering algorithm* such as *k*-*means* to a data set of social and demographic variables computed for each of the areas.

- Initially used for marketing
- More recently used for social applications
 - eg. targeting health initiatives
 - Profiling university recruitment

Free Geodemographics and OAC - 1



Free Geodemographics and OAC - 2

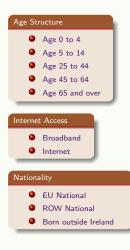
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Reproducible Urban Data Science (20 of 33)

- Information relating to the data and clustering method used is freely available
- Advantages
 - Others able to scrutinise the approach
 - Others able to <u>adapt</u> the methodology
 - Use different clustering method
 - Use different areal units
 - Update with new data
 - Awareness of variables used
 - Avoid 'faux-pas' of using geodemographic classes to predict a variable already used in the classification system

Variables Used



HE Qualification Two Cars

- JTW Public Transport
- Home Workers
- LLTI
- Unpaid Carers
- Unemployed
- Economically Inactive Families





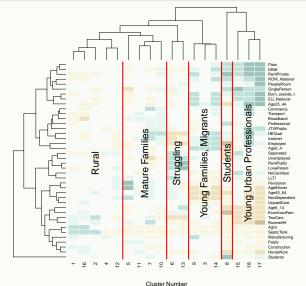
Household Structure Separated Single Person Pensioner Lone Parent Double Income no Children (DINK) Non Dependent Children

In Reproducibility Terms

- Details (incl. code) http://rpubs.com/ chrisbrunsdon/14998
- Reproducibility via *knitr* and *rpubs*

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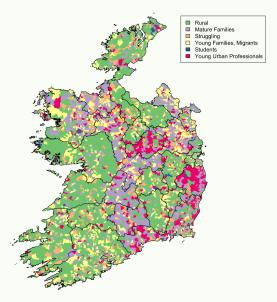
Labels of Broad Clusters



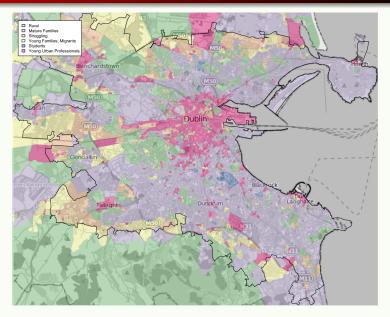


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Broad Clusters



Dublin Area

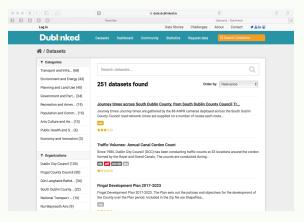




- 'Student' Cluster
- Right on the north campus accomodation block!

Real Time Bus Information

• Directly related to open data via Dublinked

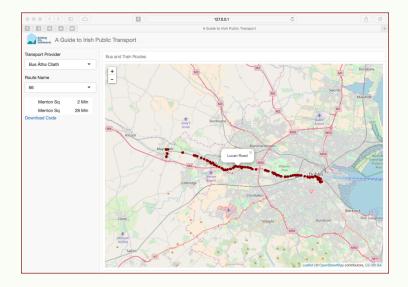


Using shiny and flexdashboard

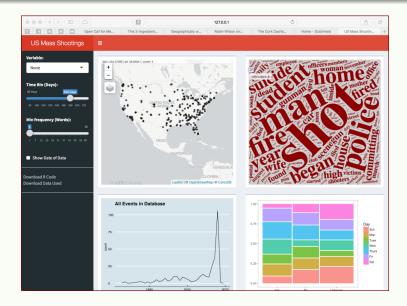
- shiny writes interactive web pages in R
- flexdashboard embeds shiny into Rmarkdown

```
. Column {data-width=650}
. ### Bus and Train Routes
 ''`{r, eval=FALSE}
. observe({
. x <- input$tp_name
  routes <- sort(unique(stop_routes$route[stop_routes$name==x]))</pre>
 routes <- c("All",routes)</pre>
  this() %>% updateSelectInput("route", label="Route Name",
   choices=routes)
. })
. # More stuff
. . . .
```

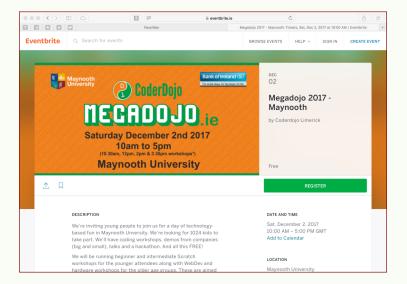
The App...



Another example



Opening Data Science



The contribution of Science Foundation Ireland (Investigators Programme Grant 15/IA/3090 - Building City Dashboards) is gratefully acknowledged.