

Developing best practices for an open library of archaeological ABM modules

Lessons learned from other initiatives

*A. Angourakis, F. Riede, I. Romanowska, P. Verhagen, M. Saqalli,
D. Taelman, M. Vlach, K. Sikk, J.M. Galán, T. Brughmans*

Outline

1. Other experiences

1. Code libraries
2. Simulation platforms
3. Other open science/source/data initiatives

2. Best practices principles

1. Collaboration
2. Workflow
3. Impact and sustainability

3. Our choices (so far)

1. On code
2. On metadata
3. On documentation
4. On version control and submission management

4. Open questions

1.

Other experiences



1.1.

Code libraries

CoMSES Model library -

<https://www.comses.net/>

NetLogo User Community Models -

<https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/models/community/>

R CRAN - <https://cran.r-project.org/>

NASA Open Source Software -

<https://code.nasa.gov/>

Domain-specific

Agriculture:

- Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT) - <https://dssat.net/>
- SWAT - <https://swat.tamu.edu/>

Physics:

- MechSys - <https://mechsys.nongnu.org/index.html>

1.2.

Simulation platforms (for or including ABM)

Libraries/packages (no stand alone, no GUI):

- SimPy (Python) - <https://simpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/contents.html>
- Mesa (Python) - <https://mesa.readthedocs.io/>
- Agents.jl (Julia) - <https://juliadynamics.github.io/>
- LSD (C++) - <https://www.labsimdev.org/wp/>

Commercial platforms:

- AnyLogic - <https://www.anylogic.com/>
- MathWorks' Simulink - https://www.mathworks.com/solutions/system-design-simulation.html?s_tid=hp_solutions_system

Free & Open-source platforms:

- NetLogo - <https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/>
- Repast - <https://repast.github.io/>
- MASON - <https://cs.gmu.edu/~eclab/projects/mason/>
- GAMA - <https://gama-platform.org/>
- TurtleSpaces - <https://turtlespaces.org/>
- PhET Interactive Simulations - <https://phet.colorado.edu/>

1.3.

Other open science/source/data initiatives

Archaeological data:

- Journal of Open Archaeological Data - <https://openarchaeologydata.metajnl.com/>
- The Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) - <https://core.tdar.org/>
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) - <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>
- ARIADNE EU - <https://www.ariadne-eu.org/>

Generic data repositories:

- Zenodo - <https://zenodo.org/>
- Open Science Foundation (OSF) - <https://osf.io/>
- Humanities Commons - <https://hcommons.org/>
- Wikipedia (Wikimedia Foundation) - <https://wikimediafoundation.org/>

Git hosts:

- GitHub - <https://github.com/>
- GitLab - <https://about.gitlab.com/>
- Bitbucket - <https://bitbucket.org/>

Code Ocean - <https://codeocean.com/>

2.

Best practices principles



2.1. Collaboration

Avoid overplan, overdo or oversell

Communication with “core” group

- Single channel
- Bureaucracy matching scale
- Clarity of objective and TO-DOs
- Clarity of roles
- “Speak your truth”

Communication with wider community (users/authors)

- Multiple channels
- Inviting attitude
- Clarity of achievements
- Clarity of open roles

2.2. Workflow

Progressive immediatism

Modularity of outcomes

Redundancy of outcomes

Minimise external
dependency

Multilateral revision

Every closeable outcome must be packed and made available in the most open and publicly way possible.

Outcomes should be kept bite-sized and relatively separable from the other outcomes.

Do not discourage or correct the production of outcomes whose content overlap. It can help both the promotion and long-term sustainability of the redundant content.

Make so that the outcomes remain usable and useful despite potential changes in the larger infrastructure context. Detect fragilities and prepare contingencies.

Outcomes should be subjected to a peer-review process.

2.3.

Impact and sustainability

FAIR principles

Free open distribution

Target users

Indicators of use

Feedback

All data stored (code or else) should strive to be findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable, as far as possible.

No financial transaction is involved in the submission and use of the library.

Define and aim for a target audience first, then expand if opportunities are encountered.

Measure use/access to the library. Get to know your actual users.

Query the community of users, especially long-timers, to set pathways for further improvements.

3.

Our choices (so far)



3.1. On code

Naming

Single-responsibility principle

No magic numbers

Exposed inputs and outputs

Keep it basic (minimise dependencies)

Commentary in code

3.2. On metadata

The **NASSA.yml** file:

- A central configuration file that defines the module as a unit
- Contains all relevant meta-information in a well-specified format
- Allows for both minimal requirements and progressive editing
- Machine- and human-readable in the YAML language
- Can be used to auto-generate a module page (Rmarkdown-HTML)

Semantic tagging (archaeological & modelling)

Modular licencing

```
id: 2021-GALAN-001
nassaVersion: 0.1.0
moduleType: Algorithm
title: Random Walk in R
moduleVersion: 0.1.0
contributors:
  - name: Galan, Jose M.
    roles: [ "Author", "Copyright Holder", "Creator" ]
    email: my.stable@email.com
    orcid: 1234-1234-1234-1234
lastUpdateDate: 2021-11-15
description: ...
keywords: ...
implementations:
  - language: R
    codeDir: r_implementation/
softwareDependencies:
  - R >= v4.0
  - tidyverse (R package) >= 1.3.0
  - ggrepel (R package) >= 0.9.1
inputs:
  - name: initialX, initialY
    type: float (numeric)
    unit: no specific unit
    description: ...
outputs:
  - name: trajectory
    type: data frame (tibble)
    description: ...
readmeFile: README.md
docsDir: documentation/
license: MIT
```

3.3.

On documentation

The README.md file:

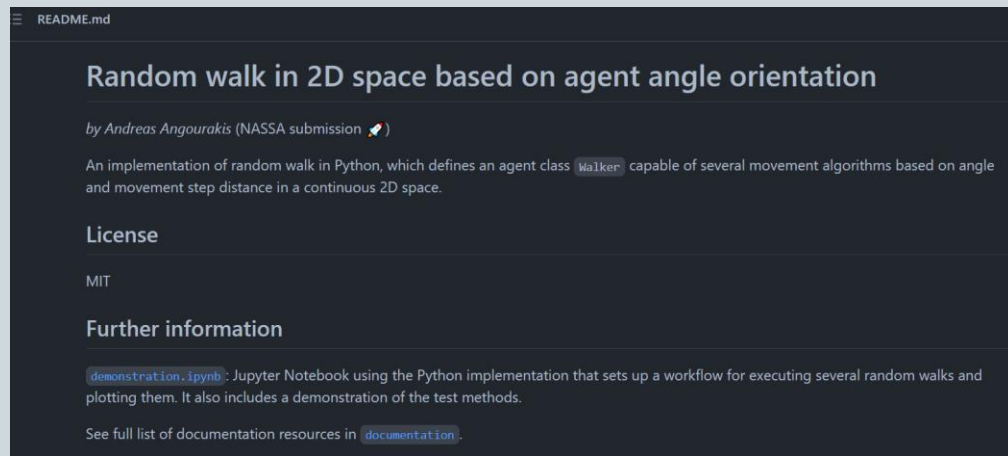
- Human readable free text presenting the module
- Includes title, author, version, etc.
- Hyperlinks to documentation and demonstration materials
- Can be used in the generation of a module page (HTML)

Variable lists, diagrams, pseudocode

Screenshots

Demonstrations, tutorials

Additional documents (ODD?)



3.3. On documentation

The README.md file:

- Human readable free text presenting the module
- Includes title, author, version, etc.
- Hyperlinks to documentation and demonstration materials
- Can be used in the generation of a module page (HTML)

Variable lists, diagrams, pseudocode

Screenshots

Demonstrations, tutorials

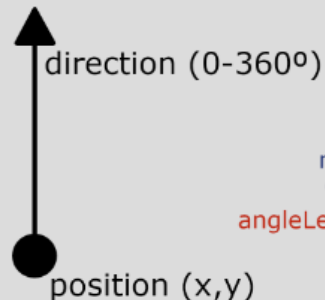
Additional documents (ODD?)

class Walker

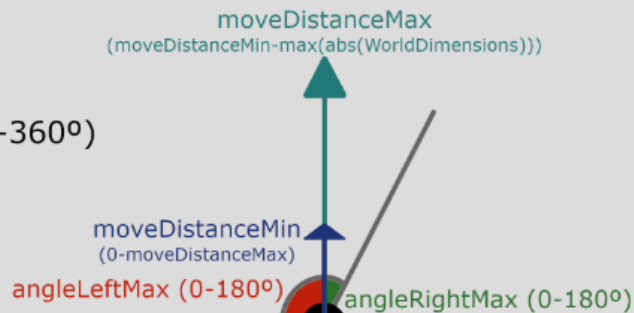
The class includes methods for random walk (that could be extended with other walking methods). This is directly applicable to object-oriented implementations (e.g. Python), but could be adapted to build equivalent versions in other types of languages.

- `MoveRandom(angleLeftMax, angleRightMax, moveDistanceMin, moveDistanceMax, worldDimensions)`: 2D random walk with parameters for direction and distance variation and limited to given world dimensions. Uses uniform distributions for random values. Sets Walker instance new position and returns new x, y, and direction in degrees.
- `MoveRandomFree(angleLeftMax, angleRightMax, moveDistanceMin, moveDistanceMax)`: 2D random walk with parameters for direction and distance variation. Uses uniform distributions for random values. Returns new x, y, and direction in degrees.
- `GetRandomRotation(currentDirection, angleLeftMax, angleRightMax)`: Rotate initial direction randomly within the range $(currentDirection - angleLeftMax, currentDirection + angleRightMax)$. Uses uniform distributions for random values. Returns new direction in degrees.
- `IsOutsideWorld(self, x, y, worldDimensions)`: Checks if the coordinates are outside the world dimensions. Returns Boolean (true/false).
- Static methods for testing instance methods. Testing is limited here to printing result in a more readable manner.

AGENT VARIABLES



AGENT PARAMETRES



3.3. On documentation

The README.md file:

- Human readable free text presenting the module
- Includes title, author, version, etc.
- Hyperlinks to documentation and demonstration materials
- Can be used in the generation of a module page (HTML)

Variable lists, diagrams, pseudocode

Screenshots

[Demonstrations, tutorials](#)

Additional documents (ODD?)

```
## [1]: Report random
Report myplot1d.pyplot as plt
Report randomize1d_v01 as r1d

## [68]: # parameters
# global
seed = 123
randomize1d_v01 = 1
moments = 20
useRandomize1d_v01 = ["x": 0.0, "y": 0.0, "z": 0.0]

# initial randomize
initPosition = 0.0
initFunction = 0.0
initDirection = 0.0

# moment parameters
angleOffset = 0.0
angleOffset = 0.0
momentOffset = 0.0
momentOffset = 0.0

## [69]: # position series holders (multiple runs)
x = []
y = []
for i in range(1, randomize1d_v01):
    x.append([initPosition])
    y.append([initFunction])

## [70]: # set random seed
randomize1d_v01 = 1

## [71]: # initialize random agent
randomize1d_v01 = r1d.init([initPosition, initFunction, initDirection])

## [72]: # move under 'moments' times
for i in range(1, randomize1d_v01):
    # move under
    for j in range(1, moments):
        randomize1d_v01 = r1d.move([initPosition, initFunction,
                                     initDirection,
                                     initPosition,
                                     initFunction,
                                     initDirection])
        x[j].append(randomize1d_v01.position)
        y[j].append(randomize1d_v01.function)
    # reset under
    randomize1d_v01.position = initPosition
    randomize1d_v01.function = initFunction
    randomize1d_v01.direction = initDirection

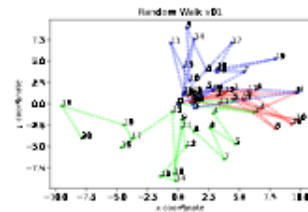
## [73]: colors = plt.get_cmap('hsv', 12)

# plotting the trajectories for each run
for i in range(1, randomize1d_v01):
    # plot points
    plt.plot(x[i], y[i],
             color = colors[i, randomize1d_v01],
             linestyle = 'dashed',
             linewidth = 1,
             marker = 'x',
             markersize = 10,
             markerfacecolor = 'black',
             markeredgecolor = 'black')
    for j in range(1, len(x[i])):
        plt.plot(x[i][j], y[i][j],
                 color = colors[i, randomize1d_v01])

# making the x axis
plt.xlabel('x coordinate')
# making the y axis
plt.ylabel('y coordinate')

# giving a title to my graph
plt.title('Random Walk v01')

# function to show the plot
plt.show()
```



3.4. On version control and submission management

Nassa module submitted as
(part of) GitHub repository:

<https://github.com/Archaeology-ABM/NASSA-modules>

A clearly defined, versioned
definition, of the NASSA
module structure (currently
v0.1.0)

<https://github.com/Archaeology-ABM/NASSA-schema>

```
YYYY-SURNAME-001 (module root)
| CHANGELOG.md
| LICENSE
| NASSA.yml
| README.md
| references.bib
|
|--- documentation
|   | tableOfContents.md
|   |
|   |--- <IMPLEMENTATION LANGUAGE>
|   |   | tableOfContents.md
|   |   | ... (minimum depending on language)
|   |
|   |--- <IMPLEMENTATION LANGUAGE>
|   |   | moduleShortTitle.<LANGUAGE EXTENSION>
```

```
$ nassa validate -d .
nassa v0.6.0 for the NASSA standard v0.1.0

Searching NASSA.yml files...
6 found
Checking NASSA versions...
Loading NASSA.yml files...
***
6 loaded
Validation passed: OK
```

<https://github.com/Archaeology-ABM/nassa-hs>

Software to automatically
validate structure and
metadata of submitted
modules (Haskell)

Really not possible
without Clemens
Schmid!

Open questions

More examples/models to follow?

More/alternative best practice principles?

Practical suggestions towards a better NASSA library?



NETWORK FOR
AGENT-BASED MODELLING OF
SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS
IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Thank you
and...



site: <https://archaeology-abm.github.io/NASA>
repository: <https://github.com/Archaeology-ABM>

