MSc Urban Spatial Science

Data Science for Spatial Systems Course Outline



Huanfa Chen



Welcome Everyone

- In this course you're going to learn how to:
- Applied Machine Learning
- Casual Inference
- Applications in spatial/urban domains

- In the following Weeks you'll be doing:
- Python Programming | Data Handling | Data Analysis | Machine learning



Huanfa Chen



Esra Suel



Francesco Terenzi



Jennie Williams



Xinglei Wang



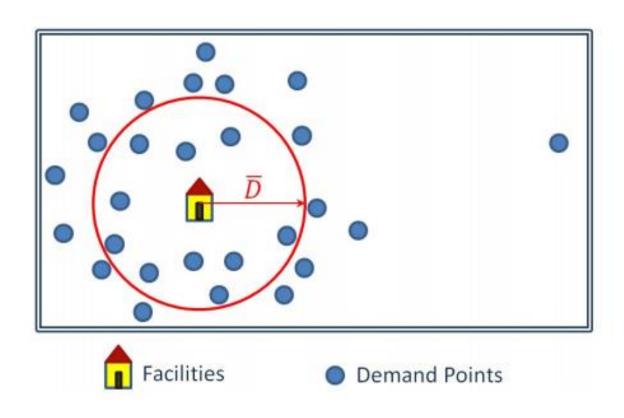
Yikang Wang



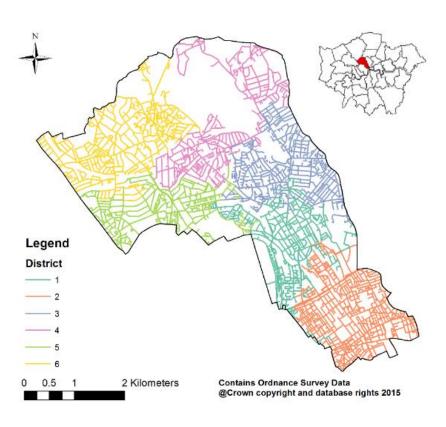
Huanfa Chen

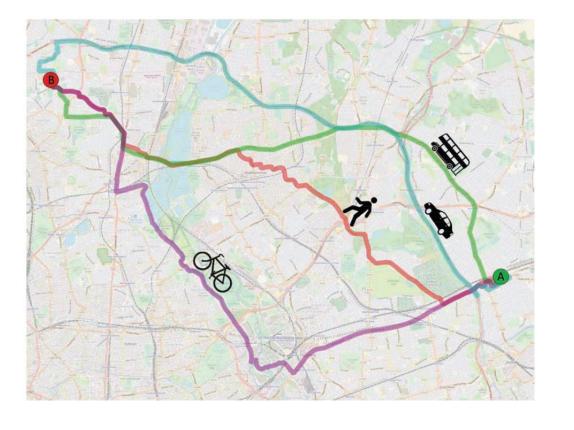
Associate Professor in Spatial Data Science

Facility location selection



Police districting problem (spatial clustering)





Machine learning for transport

- Travel mode prediction (how people travel)
- Travel purpose estimation (why people travel)



Esra Suel

Lecturer in City Modelling

Background: Transportation (PhD) & Urban Health (Postdoc)

CASA Arup City Modelling Lab with Adam Dennett and Gerry Casey

Research themes: mobility, energy and transport, housing, inequalities.

Relevant active projects:

- Exposure metrics from street images using supervised deep learning algorithms for investigating associations with health outcomes
- Using street and satellite images for urban change detection using unsupervised learning



Francesco Terenzi

Francesco is a PhD student in Ben Werner's lab at the Barts Cancer Institute in London (Queen Mary University).

His interests lie in applying and developing computational methods to solve complex biological problems.

During his PhD, he combines mathematical modelling with Bayesian inference to understand cancer evolution.

Contact: f.terenzi@ucl.ac.uk



Jennie Williams

PhD candidate at CASA

- Natural language processing
- Word embeddings
- Clustering (t-SNE, UMAP)
- Current work: the application of data science techniques to the textual metadata of 500K PhD theses in EThOS

Contact: jennie.williams.20@ucl.ac.uk



Xinglei Wang

PhD student in SpaceTimeLab at Dept of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering

- Mobile phone location data mining
- Analysing human travel behaviour and mobility patterns.

Contact: xinglei.wang.21@ucl.ac.uk



Yikang Wang

PhD candidate at CASA

- Human Mobility
- Spatio-temporal Data Mining
- Spatial Causal Inference
- Current work: Quantifying the Impacts of Ultra Low Emission Zone on Human Mobility

Contact: yikang.wang.21@ucl.ac.uk

Website: https://yikang.site/

Moodle and Slack

- Moodle enroll key for CASA0006: CASA2023
- Slack: Join the Slack space at <u>casa-students-2023-24.slack.com</u> and the channel of #0006-data-science-spatial-systems.
- Please log into Slack using your UCL email address.

Week by week What's going to happen when

- 10-week module
- 15 credits course
- 2-hour lectures + 2-hour workshops
- Workshop: quiz + Python notebook
- This week workshop will break you in gently so may not take 2 hours
- Individual Assessment
- Reproducible Python notebooks
- Keep checking Moodle and Slack
- Heavy forum use to help you all work together

Lectures & Workshops Where are we going to be

	Venue	Time	Recorded?	Attendance registration
Lecture	Birkbeck Malet Street 421	Wed 2-4pm	Probably – will try in Week 1	Paper
Workshop / Practical	IOE - Bedford Way (20) W3.01	Friday 1-3pm	Yes	Tap-in

Please inform CASA-teaching@ucl.ac.uk if you can't attend a lecture or workshop.

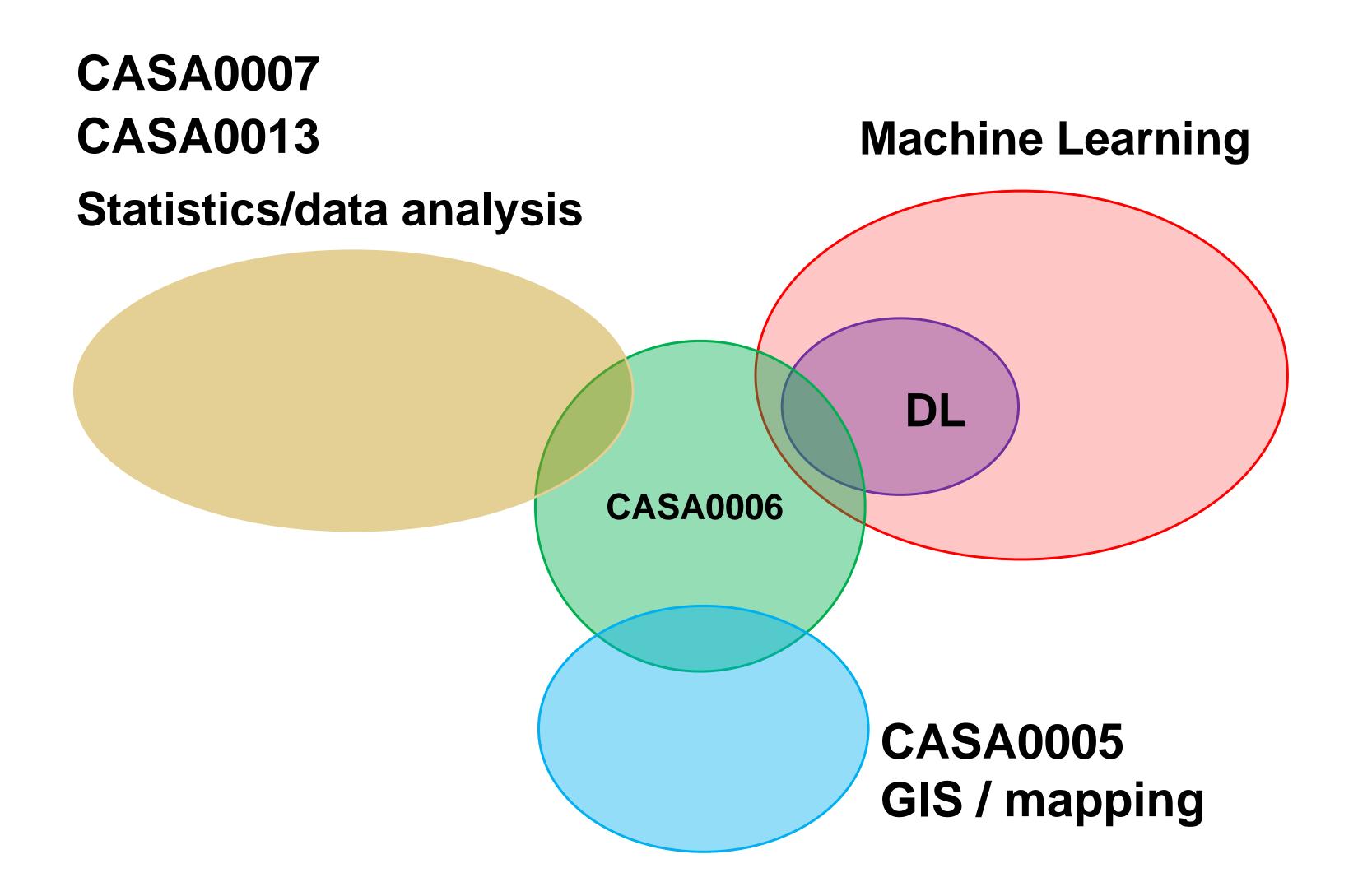
Check the Moodle for more details.

CASA0006

- 1 Introduction to Module
- 2 Supervised Machine Learning
- 3 Tree-based Methods
- 4 Artificial Neural Networks
- 5 Analysis Workflow

- 6 Panel Regression
- 7 Difference in Difference
- 8 Regression Discontinuity
- 9 Dimensionality Reduction
- 10 Spatial Clustering

Why are we teaching this?



- Building on techniques from CASA0007/CASA001 3/CASA0005
- Extracting knowledge and insights from spatial data
- Tell a story of your data

Pre-requisites

- Working knowledge of Python, Jupyter, Python notebooks,
 Markdown, Docker, Command line in Linux/Unix based OS, github, file formats
- A general understanding of statistics, linear regression
- A general understanding of GIS files, projection, UK census units
- No previous knowledge with machine learning is required

Course philosophy

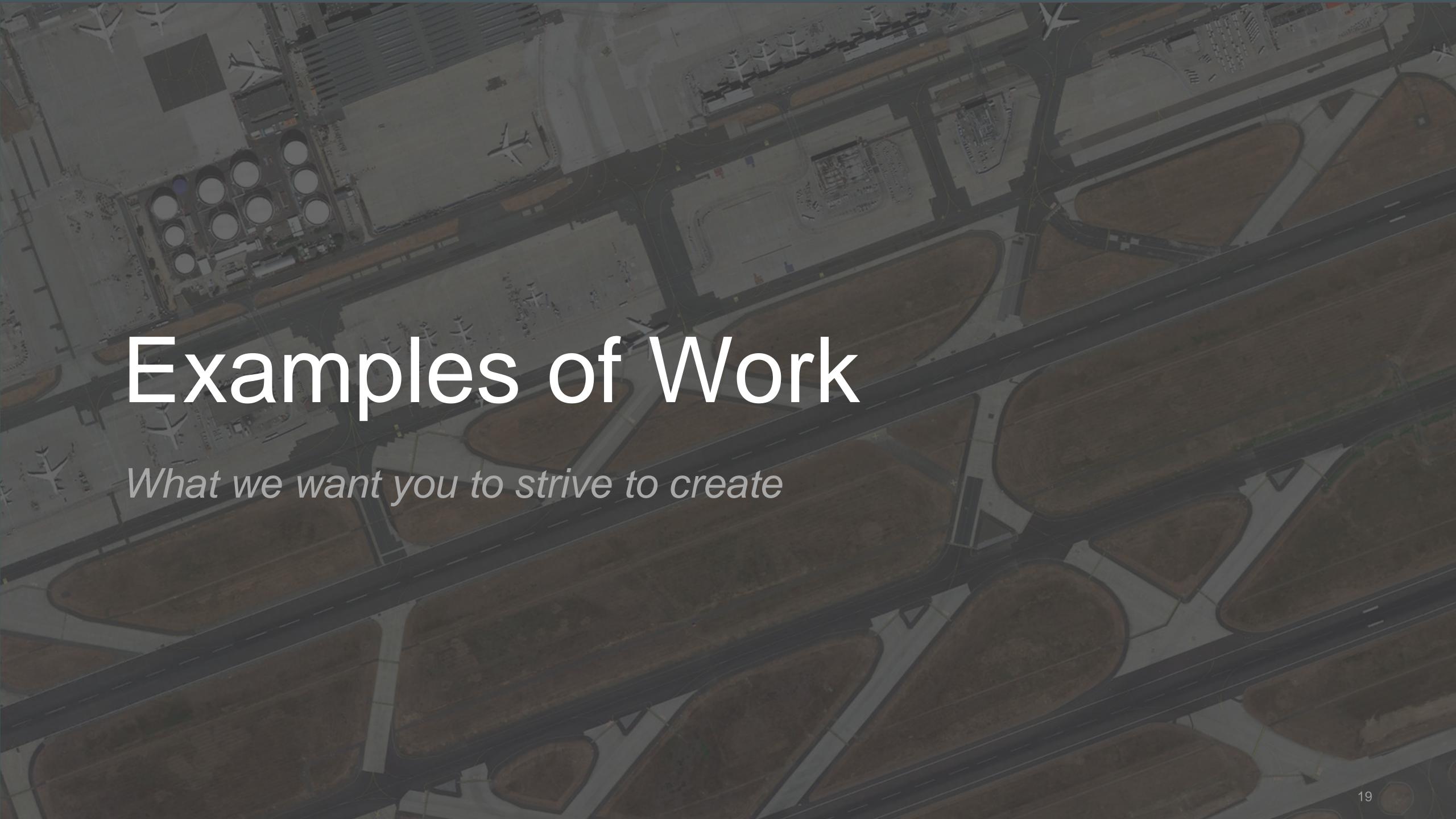
- This is a practical and hands-on course.
- We will cover basic concepts and background theory relating to ML and causal inference, but not in great mathematical depth or rigor.
- Mainly focus on implementing and running ML/CI algorithms with examples in a spatial context, discussing the implications
- Using the variables and algorithms in the right way



Individual Assessment

Module Assessment

- 100% mark from coursework
 100% From Analysis / Python Notebook
- Individual Assessment
- Working by yourself
- Max 2,000 word report with in-built analysis in form of Python Notebook
- Deadline: 24 April 2024 at 5pm



About this document

This is the assignment for the UCL CASA module Data Science for Spatial Systems (CASA0006)

This is a self contained Jupyter notebook with structure introduction, discussion and embedded code and bibliography.

Code is hosted here
Data is availble here

Multi-level segmentation of electricity consumption data:

the case of the Netherlands

This paper explores data from Dutch electricity providers and establishes provider-level traits based on clustering of cities and streets they supply to.

It highlights the varying customer and area profiles that each serves and serves to identify potential priorities

| 1.0 Intro | 2.0 Lit. review | 3.0 Method | 4.0 Data | 5.0 Explore | 6.0 Analysis | 7.0 Discussion and conclusion | Bibliography | Appendix |

https://github.com/antoniosfiala/Electricity_clustering

7.0 | Discussion and conclusion

In conclusion, this paper has carried clustering of electricity usage data across the Netherlands with the aim of answering the following research questions with each addressed below:

RQ1 | What segments of energy use can be observed in the Dutch market?

RQ2 | Does the data suggest a relationship between the supplier and the segment it supplies?

RQ3 | How do clusters vary across geographical scales?

RQ3: Some variation can be observed across the levels, with clustering at city level yielding three clusters whereas street and postcode level analysis suggests four is the appropriate number.

RQ1: Along the measures available, categorise were observed that were chiefly defined by variation in smart-meter and low-tariff use that appear to correspond to the supplier they fall under.

RQ2: Building on RQ1 it appears that there may be a relationship between the supplier and the extent to which smart meters are used.

The implication of this is that both at institutional, governmental level and supplier level, there may be room to improve targetting to transition the remaining areas to smart metering.

https://github.com/antoniosfiala/Electricity_clustering

General Recap

- Going to be challenging but worthwhile
- You'll learn real-world analytical skills and how to pull components together to make data shine.
- Learn how to work on a data science project
 Skills that will be really useful in the coming years
- Present your work
- Tell a story with your data