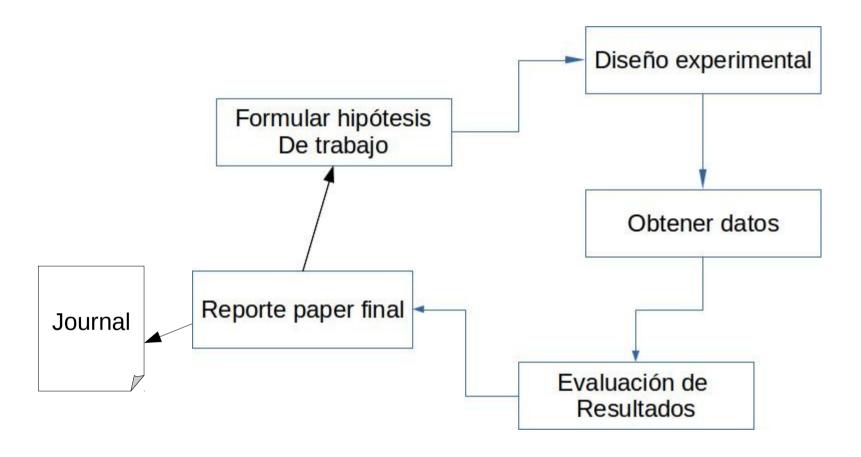
Open Research

Ana Laura Diedrichs Lab. DHARMa Grupo GRIDTICs



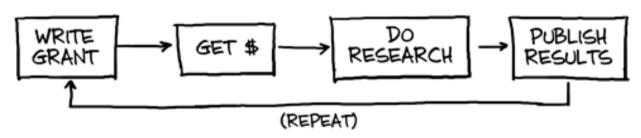


Ciclo de investigación (simplificado)



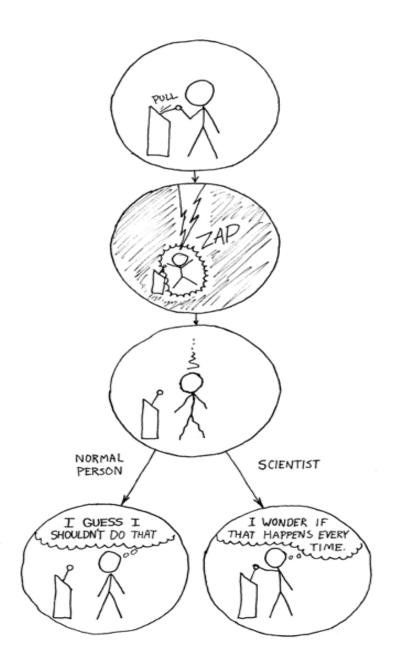
THE GRANT CYCLE

HOW IT'S SUPPOSED TO WORK:



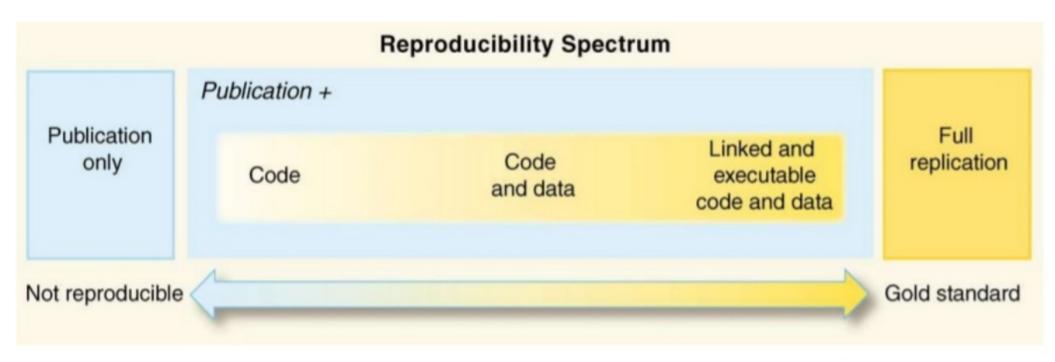
HOW IT REALLY WORKS: OK, NOW YOU CAN PUBLISH RESULTS GET RESULTS BUT WRITE GRANT DON'T PUBLISH Do THEM YET. CALL TO DO WHAT YOU GET \$ RESEARCH THEM "PRELIMINARY ALREADY DID RESULTS' USE \$ TO PAY FOR AN UNRELATED NEW PROJECT

Investigación reproducible

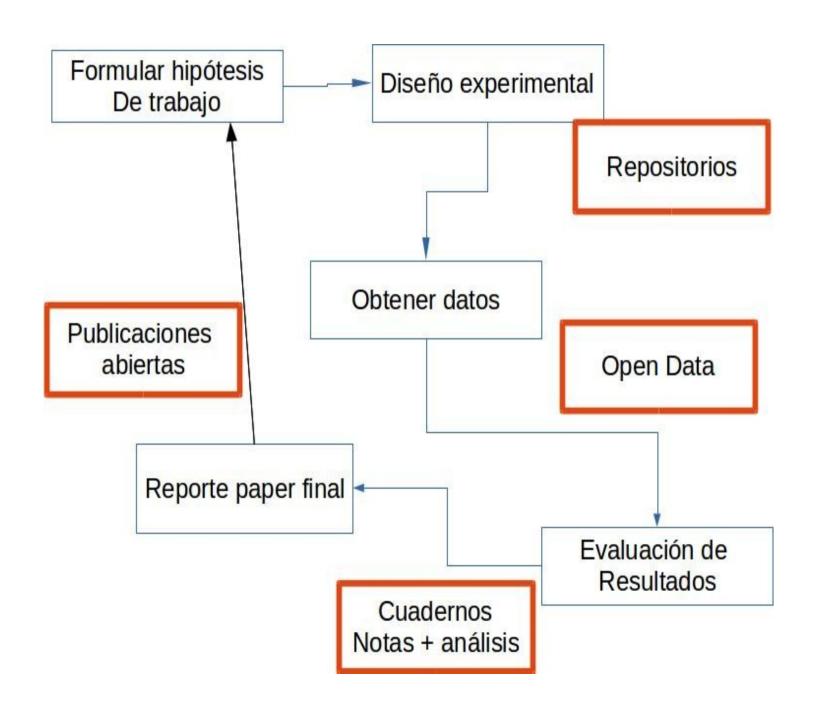


- Métodos (scripts) + datos = resultados
- Bajo ciertas condiciones o áreas,es costoso o imposible reproducir al 100%

Investigación reproducible



[&]quot;Reproducible Research in Computational Science". RD Peng Science, 2011. 334 (6060) pp. 1226-1227 DOI: 10.1126/science.1213847



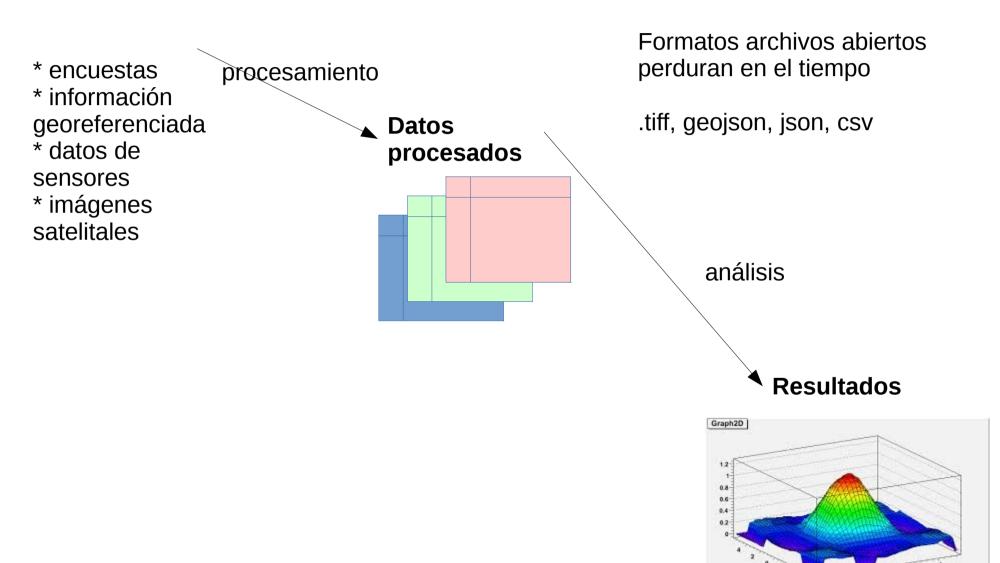
Barriers to Data and Code Sharing in Computational Science

Survey of Machine Learning Community, NIPS (Stodden, 2010):

| Code | | Data |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 77% | Time to document and clean up | 54% |
| 52% | Dealing with questions from users | 34% |
| 44% | Not receiving attribution | 42% |
| 40% | Possibility of patents | - |
| 34% | Legal Barriers (ie. copyright) | 41% |
| <u>-</u> | Time to verify release with admin | 38% |
| 30% | Potential loss of future publications | 35% |
| 30% | Competitors may get an advantage | 33% |
| 20% | Web/disk space limitations | 29% |

Datos

Datos crudos



Herramientas



documentos

1 Quadratic Equations

The quadratic equation $f(x)=x^2+px+q$ has zero, one or two roots. To see this we add a term to create a complete square:

$$x^2 + px + q = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$x^{2} + px + \frac{1}{4}p^{2} = \frac{1}{4}p^{2} - q$$
 (2)

Now we can apply the binomial equation:

$$\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}p^2 - q \tag{3}$$

We take the square root on both sides of the equation

$$x + \frac{p}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q} \qquad (4)$$

to get

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q} \tag{5}$$

The expression in the root

$$D = \frac{p^2}{4} - q \qquad (6)$$

is called "discriminant". The quadratic equation has two real roots for D>0 and none for D<0. If D=0, we have a double root.



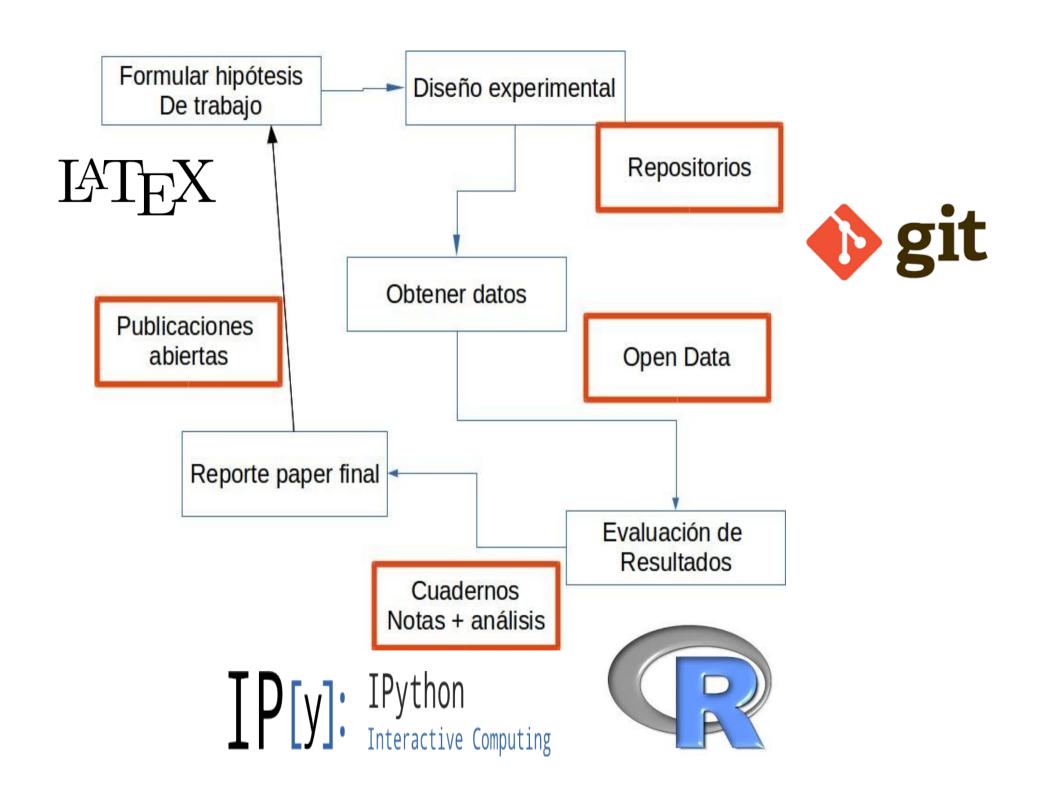


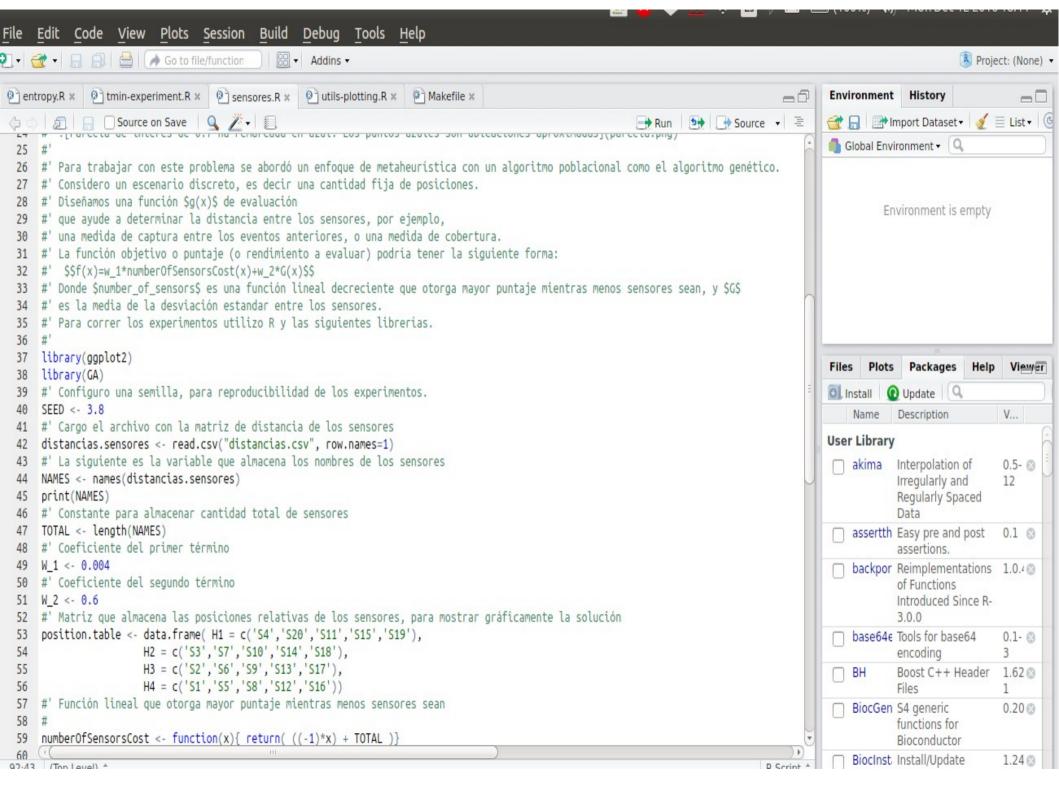
Versionar código y documentos + trabajo colaborativo

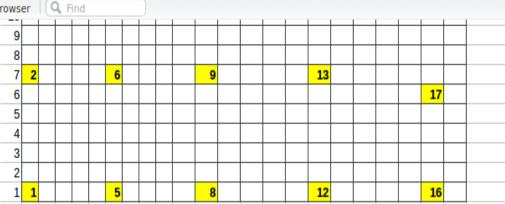












Parcela de interés de 0.7 ha remarcada en azul. Los puntos azules son ubicaciones aproximadas

Para trabajar con este problema se abordó un enfoque de metaheurística con un algoritmo poblacional como el algoritmo genético. Considero un escenario discreto, es decir una cantidad fija de posiciones. Diseñamos una función q(x) de evaluación que ayude a determinar la distancia entre los sensores, por ejemplo, una medida de captura entre los eventos anteriores, o una medida de cobertura. La función objetivo o puntaje (o rendimiento a evaluar) podría tener la siguiente forma:

$$f(x) = w_1 * numberOfSensorsCost(x) + w_2 * G(x)$$

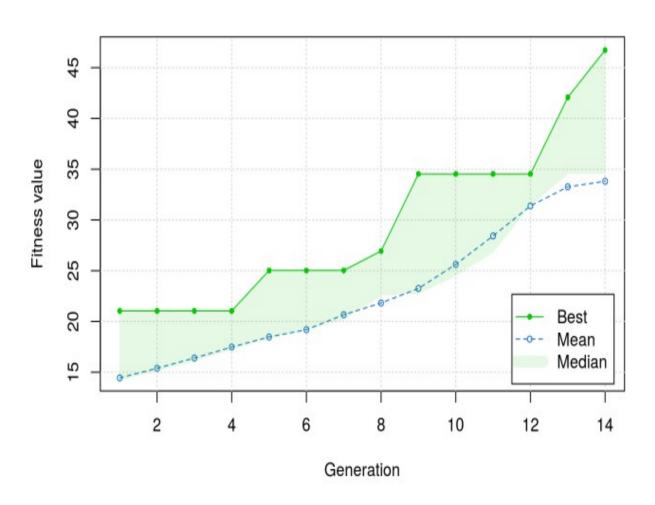
Donde $number_o f_s ensors$ es una función lineal decreciente que otorga mayor puntaje mientras menos sensores sean, y G es la media de la desviación estandar entre los sensores. Para correr los experimentos utilizo R y las siguientes librerías.

library(ggplot2) library(GA) ## Loading required package: foreach ## Loading required package: iterators ## Package 'GA' version 3.0.2 ## Type 'citation("GA")' for citing this R package in publications.

Configuro una semilla, para reproducibilidad de los experimentos.

A continuación observantos como tae aumentanae en tituless a medida que transcurren las generaciones

plot(GA.MODEL)



DISCUSION

Para este modelo de optimización, tan sólo fueron utilizadas dos medidas en la función de evaluación: una basada en el costo por cantidad de sensores y otra sobre la dispersión de las distancias. Dejo abierta la discusión sobre que medidas utilizar para determinar la diferencia entre las

#opendata

- Lista de repositorios variados de datos http://www.nature.com/sdata/policies/repositories
- UCI Machine learning data repository http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/
- CRAWDAD A community resource for archiving wireless data at Dartmouth http://crawdad.org/

#openaccess

 Permitir el acceso a libre a las publicaciones científicas

| | [cool[pac][na] | |
|-----------------|--|--|
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| Home Page | Distinguishing Cause from Effect Using Observational Data: Methods and Benchmarks | |
| Papers | Joris M. Mooij, Jonas Peters, Dominik Janzing, Jakob Zscheischler, Bernhard Schölkopf; 17(32):1–102, 2016. [abs][pdf][bib] [appendix] | |
| Submissions | Multi-task Sparse Structure Learning with Gaussian Copula Models **André R. Goncalves, Fernando J. Von Zuben, Arindam Banerjee; 17(33):1–30, 2016. [abs][pdf][bib] | |
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| Announcements | | |
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| Open Source | [abs][pdf][bib] [code][apache.org] | |
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| Search | Bin Li, Doyen Sahoo, Steven C.H. Hoi ; 17(35):1-5, 2016. [abs][pdf][bib] [code][github] | |
| Statistics | A Bounded p-norm Approximation of Max-Convolution for Sub-Quadratic Bayesian Inference on Additive Factors Julianus Pfeuffer, Oliver Serang ; 17(36):1–39, 2016. [abs][pdf][bib] | |
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| Contact Us | Hybrid Orthogonal Projection and Estimation (HOPE): A New Framework to Learn Neural Networks Shiliang Zhang, Hui Jiang, Lirong Dai ; 17(37):1–33, 2016. | |

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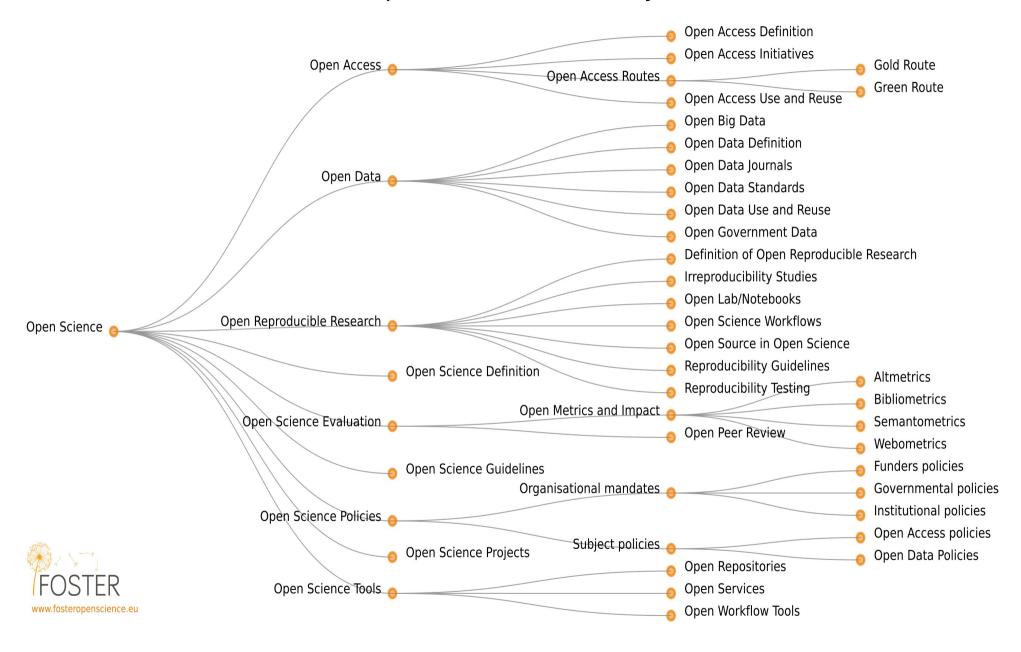
- Mayor visibilidad
- Mayor citas
- Enriquecimiento en las contribuciones
- +

#openscience desafíos

- Cambio de paradigma y cultural
- Protección de derechos intelectuales
- Adecuación a nuevas herramientas

• _

Open Science Taxonomy



Más en:

- http://openaccessweek.org/
- http://whyopenresearch.org/
- https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Reproducib leResearch.html

Gracias!

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