The Art and Science of Transportation Research in the AI Era

Welcome to ASTRAI

Meng Cai

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Learning goals





- #1 Understand what ASTRAI is about
- **#2** Understand what you need to do in ASTRAI
- #3 Become familiar with git and GitHub
- #4 Be able to clone (i.e., download) the course repo

Agenda





#1 ASTRAI

#2 git

Agenda





#1 ASTRAI

#2 git

#1.1 The ASTRAI team





Responsible professor



Prof. Eva Kaßens-Noor, Ph.D.

Contact person, instructor



Meng Cai, Ph.D.

Instructor



Hiba Karam, M.Sc.

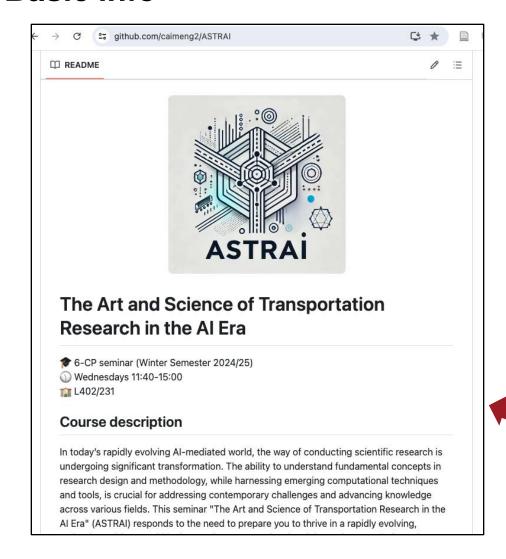
Teaching assistant



Ezra Garcia

This course has been developed with the assistance of ChatGPT-40 and ChatGPT-01.

#1.2 Basic info







What: 6-CP seminar

When: Wednesdays 11:40-15:00

Where: L402/231

Contact: cai@verkehr.tu-darmstadt.de

Course website:

https://github.com/caimeng2/ASTRAI

No course Moodle page. We will send you

messages through TUCaN.

















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What does it mean?













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Research processes:

- Finding a research topic
- Defining a research question
- Conducting a literature review
- Designing a methodology
- Collecting data
- Analyzing data
- Interpreting results
- Report preparation and presentation of findings



- Interdisciplinary topics
- Data-driven
- AI-powered literature review
- New methods and tools
- New data sources, automated data collection, real-time data
- Easier and better visualization
- Al-assisted writing





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The examples are mostly transportation-related, but the techniques and methods are transferable across disciplines.













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"Art" refers to the creative aspects of research

- Asking the right questions
- Developing novel approaches
- Finding innovative solutions
- Effectively communicating through compelling visuals



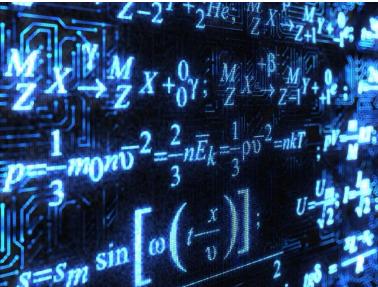


The Art and **Science** of Transportation Research in the AI Era



Picture sources: Microsoft stock images.





"Science" refers to the tools, techniques, and knowledge foundation for research

- Developing a good research design
- Having robust methodologies
- Leveraging advanced computational tools
- Be able to tell if the answers provided by AI are correct

#1.4 ASTRAI vision





To develop the right **mindset**:

- work across disciplines instead of domainspecific fields
- Stay updated
- Maintain a healthy skepticism of AIgenerated results, recognizing limitations
- Address ethical issues proactively in research design and implementation
- Open science



To develop new skillsets:

- Programming proficiency
 - Understand and code in commonly used languages such as Python, R, and Git
- Big Data handling
 - Practice techniques for data cleaning, processing, and analyzing, using databases such as SQL
- Data visualization
 - Present data insights effectively via visualization tools like PowerBI

#1.5 What ASTRAI is NOT

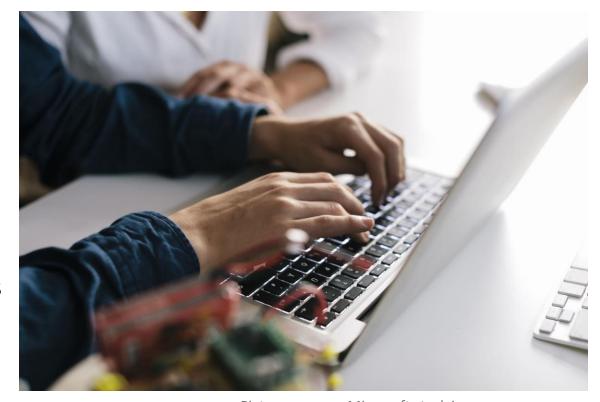




- It is not a lecture course.
- It is not a programming course.
- It is not aimed at making you a programmer, a computer scientist, or a computational engineer

Instead

- We act as supporters rather than traditional teachers
- Less lecturing, more doing
- Open dialogue is encouraged



Picture sources: Microsoft stock images.

#1.6 Learning outcomes





By the end of the course, you will:

- Understand the fundamental concepts in research design and methodology
- Effectively formulate research questions and design a study
- Develop proficiency in data science tools and techniques



Picture sources: Microsoft stock images.







Participation	Attend class every weekBring your laptop and power cord
Pre-class requirement	From time to time, install software and/or setup accounts
In-class activities	Practice coding, debugging, etc
Student-led learning (YOU-lead)	Choose, study, and teach to your peers a computational tool (e.g., R) or a use case of a tool (e.g., analyzing survey data with R)
Final examination	Develop a one-page research proposal incorporating computational methods

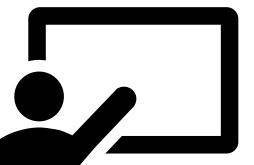
#1.8 YOU-lead ASTRAI





- The topics can be anything (within the scope of this course) that you find interesting or useful. They can be a use case of what you have learned from the class or a new tool
- Include what, why, how, and activities
- You don't have to use slides
- Limited slots
- Improve your final grade by up to 0.4 points
- Sign up in class in week 5









#1.9 Final examination





A concise, one-page research proposal:

- A brief literature review
- 2. Clear research questions
- 3. Methodology incorporating computational tools/techniques
- 4. Discussion of the limitations of methods

Grading:

- Literature review (20%)
- Research questions (20%)
- Methodology (20%)
- Limitations (20%)
- Writing (20%)

Deadline: Feb 14, 2025

Detailed instructions: https://github.com/caimeng2/ASTRAI/blob/main/examination.pdf





#1.10 Tentative schedule





- Week 1 (Oct 16, 2024): Welcome to ASTRAI
- Week 2 (Oct 23, 2024): Python basics
- Week 3 (Oct 30, 2024): Web scraping
- Week 4 (Nov 6, 2024): Data wrangling
- Week 5 (Nov 13, 2024): Open-source tools, signing up for YOU-lead
- Week 6 (Nov 20, 2024): Research design and methodology
- From week 7: Mixed with YOU-lead

Agenda





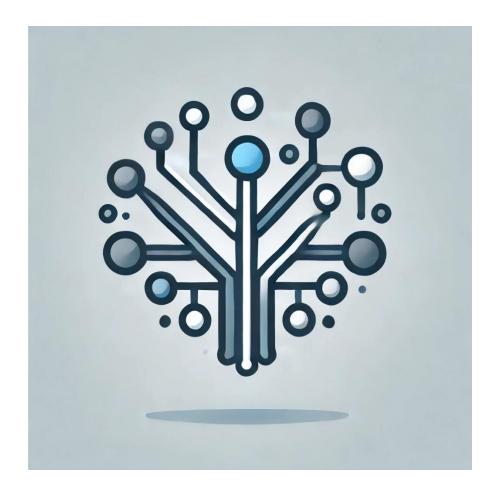
#1 ASTRAI

#2 git

#2.1 What is git





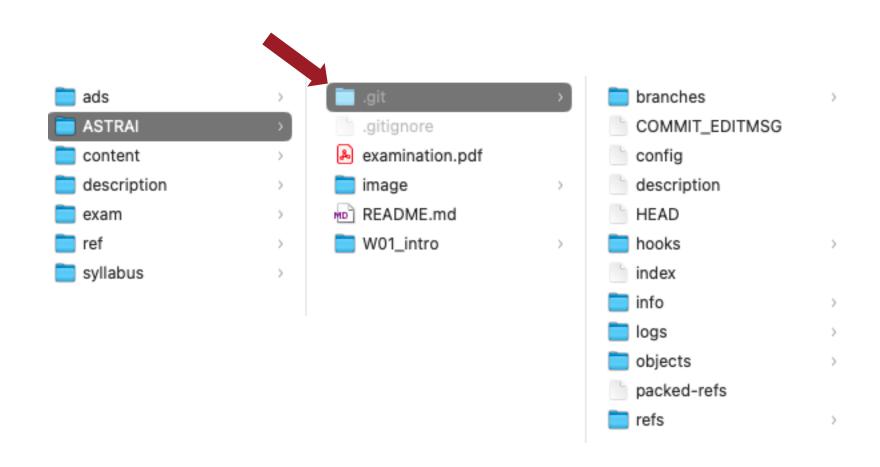


- Git is a version control system
- It is widely used in software development
- With Git, you can:
 - Track changes to files over time
 - Manage multiple versions of a project
 - Revert files to previous versions
 - Work simultaneously with others without overwriting each other's changes

#2.1 What is git





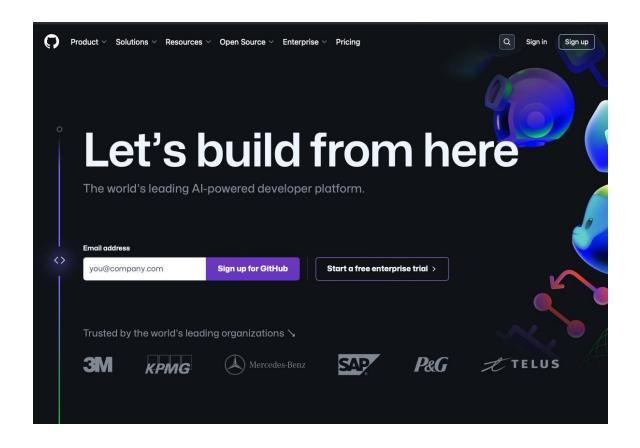


#2.2 What is GitHub





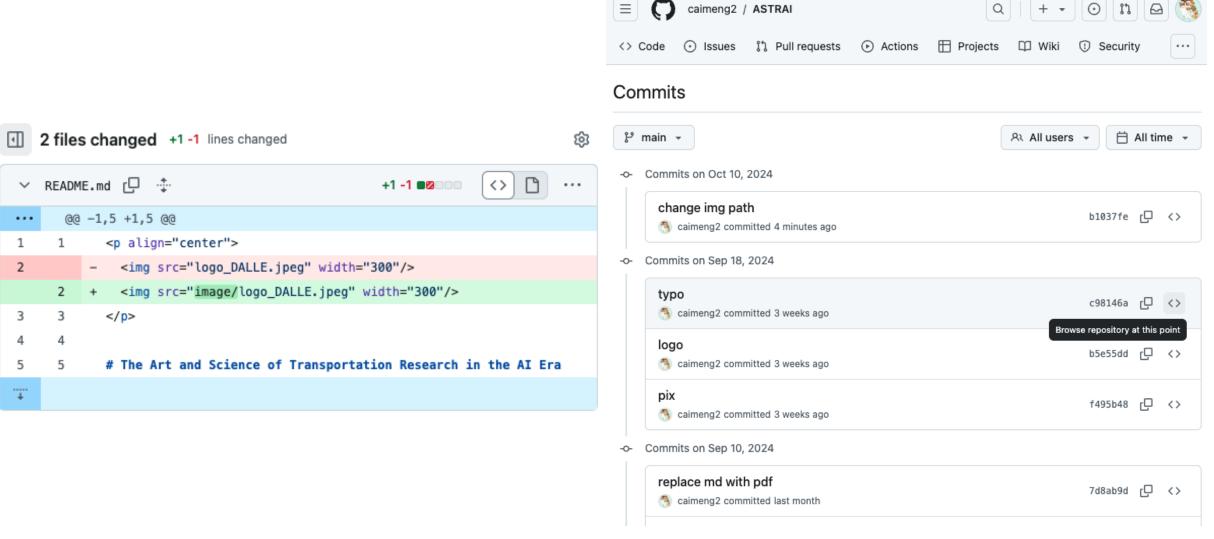
GitHub is a web-based platform for managing Git repositories



#2.2 What is GitHub







#2.3 Why use git/GitHub





- Collaboration: Enables users to collaborate more efficiently.
- Version history: Every change is recorded, and you can revert to previous versions if needed.
- Branching & merging: Allows users to create different branches for new features or bug fixes, without affecting the main codebase.
- Open source contributions: GitHub makes contributing to open-source projects simple and accessible.
- Backups: Code stored on GitHub acts as a backup and is accessible from anywhere.

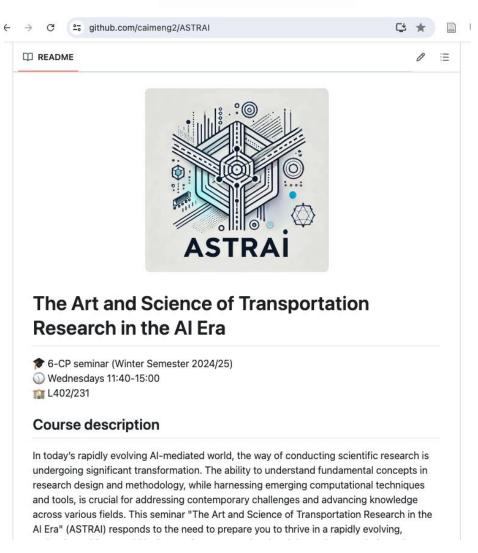


#2.4 Why we use git/GitHub





- In the spirit of open science
- It is an invaluable tool for anyone working with code
- It keeps the course materials backed up and accessible from any device
- It might seem complicated at first, but it's easier to learn than most people think
- It enables us to build the course together



#2.5 git terminology





Repo: A git repository is a folder or directory that contains all the files and the complete history of changes for a project. There can be a local repository (on your computer) and a remote repository (hosted on platforms like GitHub)

Clone: To create a copy of a remote repository on your local machine.

Fork: Forking creates a copy of a repository on a remote platform such as GitHub. This copy is independent of the original and you can make changes to it without affecting the original project. **Commit:** A commit is a snapshot of the changes made to the files in a repository at a specific point in time.

Push: When you want to upload your local changes to the remote repository, you push them.

Pull: To update your local repository with changes from a remote repo, you pull those changes. This is typically done before pushing your own changes to ensure you have the latest update.

Pull request: In the context of GitHub, a pull request is a way to propose changes to a repository. It allows collaborators to review and discuss the proposed changes before merging them into the main branch.

Adapted from: https://medium.com/@unaware_harry/all-about-git-terminology-d9c91ea0a734
More info: https://git-scm.com/docs/gitglossary





#2.6 Common git commands

Command	Function	Syntax
git init	starts a new repository	git init
git clone	duplicates a remote repository to your local machine	git clone <repository-url></repository-url>
git status	shows the current status of the working directory and staging area	git status
git add	adds files to the staging area, preparing them for commit	git add <file-name> git add . # Add all files</file-name>
git commit	commits changes in the staging area to the repository, recording a snapshot of the project history	git commit -m "commit message"





#2.6 Common git commands

Command	Function	Syntax
git push	pushes changes to a remote repository	git push origin <branch-name></branch-name>
git pull	fetches changes from a remote repository and merges them into the current branch	git push origin <branch-name></branch-name>
git branch	lists all branches or creates a new branch	git branch # List all branches git branch <new-branch- name> # Create a new branch</new-branch-
git checkout	switches to another branch or commit	git checkout <branch-name></branch-name>
git merge	merges a branch into the current branch	git merge <branch-name></branch-name>

#2.7 Activity: fork ASTRAI repo

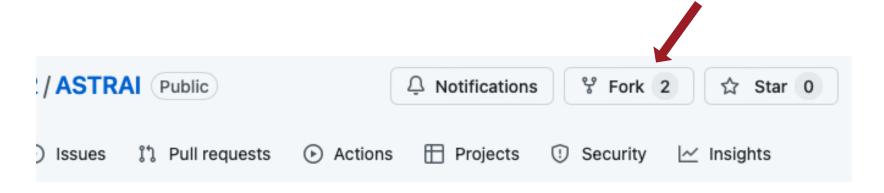




Step 1: Sign up for an account at https://github.com

Step 2: Sign in to your account

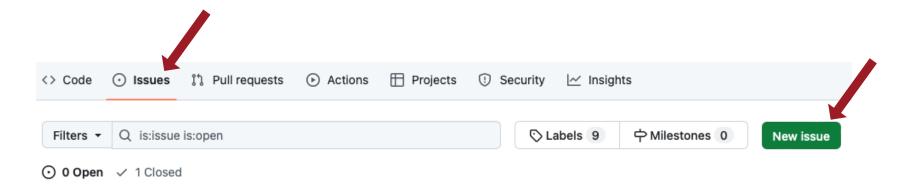
Step 3: Go to ASTRAI repo and click the "Fork" button







#2.7 Activity: submit an issue to ASTRAI



Step 1: Go to ASTRAI repo

Step 2: Click on "Issues"

Step 3: Click on the "New issue" button

Step 4: What do you wish to accomplish through ASTRAI? Share your thoughts and hit "Submit new issue." Note: The issues are public. Do not share any sensitive information there.

#2.7 Activity: Install git





Instructions: https://github.com/git-guides/install-git

macOS/ Linux:

- Use the built-in **Terminal** application.
- You can open the terminal by searching for "Terminal" in your applications menu.

Windows:

- You can use Git Bash, which comes with Git for Windows.
 - Download Git from https://git-scm.com/downloads
 - Install it. During installation, you'll be given the option to use Git Bash.
 - Git Bash provides a Unix-like terminal for Windows users, so the commands work the same as in Linux/macOS.

Type in "git --version" to check if you have git installed

#2.7 Activity: clone ASTRAI repo



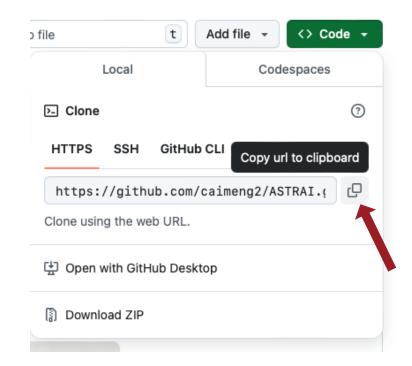


https://github.com/caimeng2/ASTRAI

Step 1: Open Terminal or Git Bash

(Step 2: Change the directory: cd xx)

Step 3: Type in Terminal or Git Bash:
git clone https://github.com/caimeng2/ASTRAl.git



#2.8 Questions?





Take a moment to review the repo.

Do you have any questions or concerns?

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