

**Iaac**

Institute for  
advanced  
architecture  
of Catalonia

BARCELONA

**MASTER IN CITY & TECHNOLOGY  
DIGITAL TOOLS AND BIG DATA  
2021/2022**

**FACULTY** DIEGO PAJARITO

# Understanding flow, density and distribution

# Multidimensional Data

A single object can be described using multiple variables

**In econometrics, having more than three dimensions to describe a single phenomenon generates a panel a multidimensional data panel.**

For advanced architecture, datasets are commonly build with tens of dimensions.

**How many options do we have to analyse and understand these dimensions?**

Definition from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multidimensional\\_panel\\_data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multidimensional_panel_data)

## Some Facts

**[microdata.worldbank.org](http://microdata.worldbank.org)**

**3,695 surveys**

**3,478,375 variables**

**2,609 citations**

**[opendata-ajuntament.barcelona.cat](http://opendata-ajuntament.barcelona.cat)**

**522 datasets**

**To provide an experience handling common tasks of big data, data science or data analytics.**

**The course provides a practical perspective of the main activities developed for urban analytics. From data collection, ingestion, analysis and visualization, the students will experience the workflow while getting their hands on extracting information from massive datasets.**

**Getting familiar with data repositories for Big Data**

**Spatial and temporal dimensions**

**Multidimensional data management and visualisation**

**Data visualisation and descriptive statistics**

**Studio integration through pandas**



**Source Code**

**Examples of the tasks performed during the course**

**Gallery / Dashboard / Portfolio**



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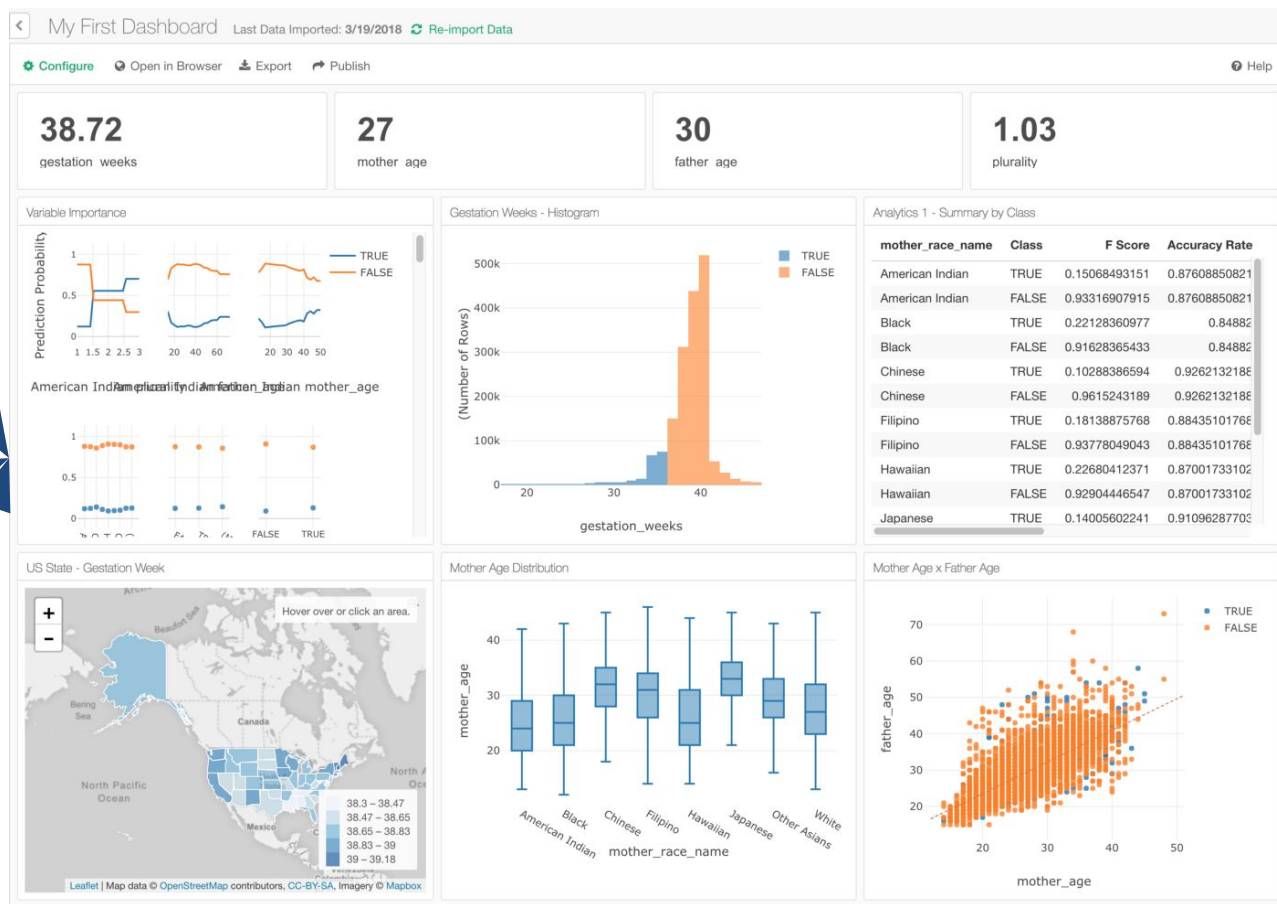


# Flow

**Connecting endpoints through data analysis**



Open Data **BCN**



*Column names* →











*Conditionals* →



Harness Digital Data

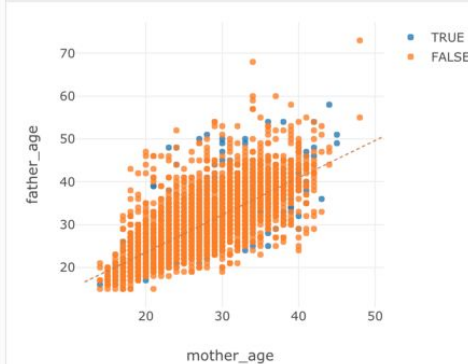
Make Sense of Data

Respond & Engage Teams

Analyze & Learn



plurality



# Density

**Finding where data values concentrate**

*Column names* →











*Conditionals* →



	species	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
0	setosa	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	setosa	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	setosa	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	setosa	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	setosa	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
50	versicolor	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4
51	versicolor	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5
52	versicolor	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5
53	versicolor	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3
54	versicolor	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5
100	virginica	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5
101	virginica	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9
102	virginica	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1
103	virginica	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8
104	virginica	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2

SUM

	species	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
	setosa	24.3	16.4	7.0	1.0
	versicolor	32.3	14.6	22.7	7.2
	virginica	32.0	14.9	28.4	10.5

SUM

SUM



# Pivot

df

	foo	bar	baz	zoo
0	one	A	1	x
1	one	B	2	y
2	one	C	3	z
3	two	A	4	q
4	two	B	5	w
5	two	C	6	t

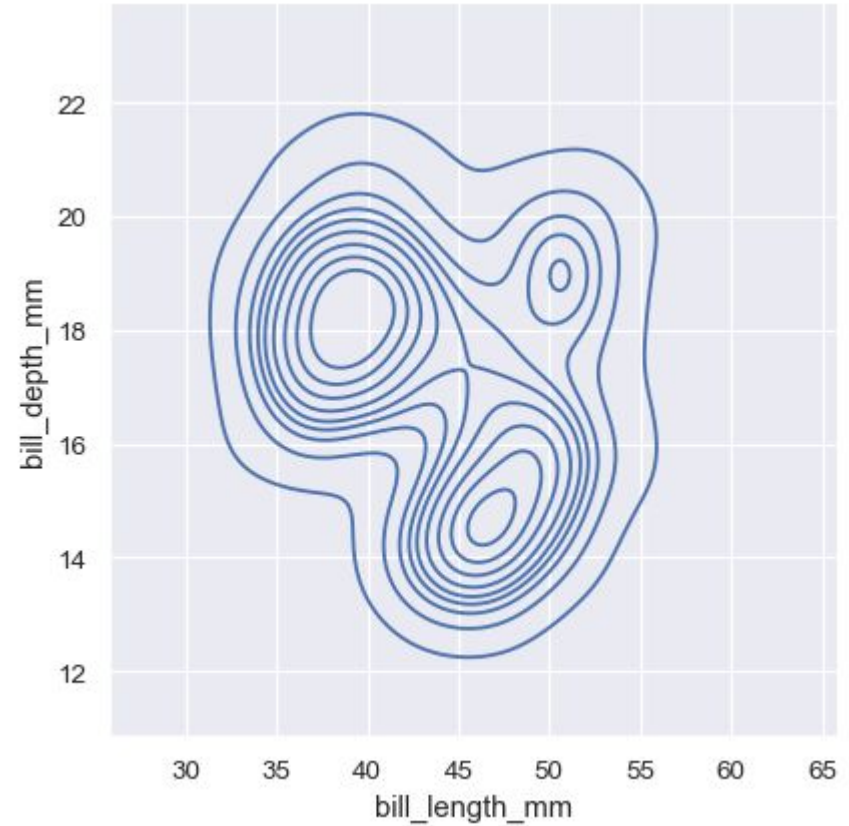
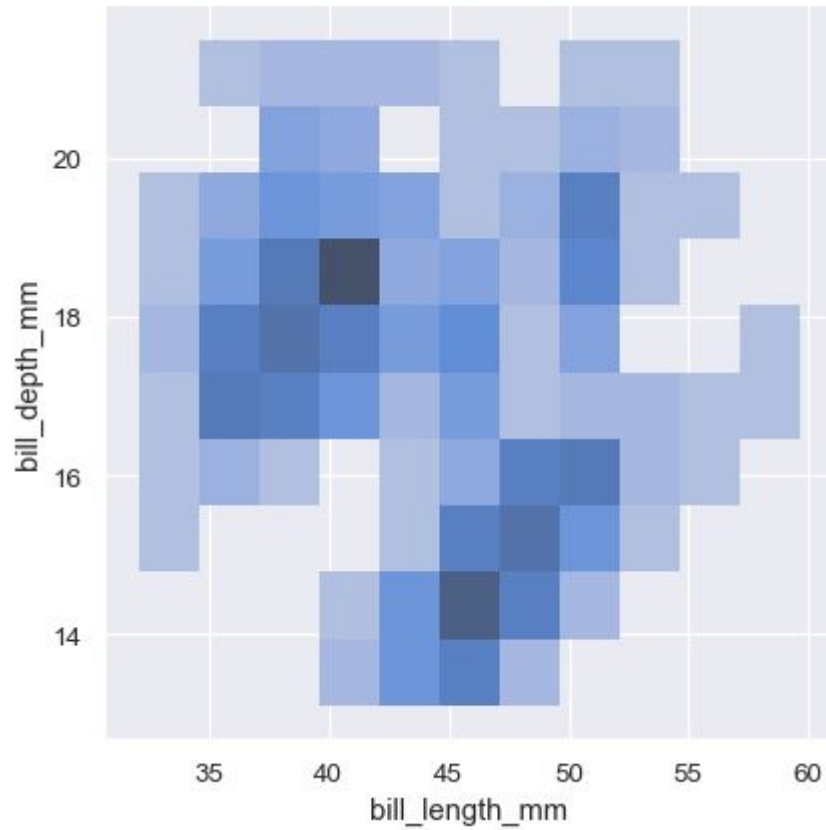


```
df.pivot(index='foo',  
          columns='bar',  
          values='baz')
```

bar	A	B	C
foo			
one	1	2	3
two	4	5	6

Source:

[https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/reshaping.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/reshaping.html)



Source: <https://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial/distributions.html>

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