

FOAR705 Week 3

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Today's Plan



Minute card reflection

Jargon Busting

Data Carpentry

Computational Thinking

Project management 101

Minute cards!

References





Minute card reflection

Assignment overview 1



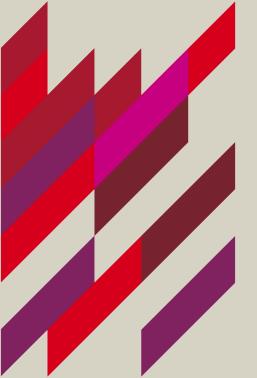
One major theme of feedback (from sticky notes, slack, and the jargon document) is that we need to discuss all of the assignments and how they fit together.

- Proof of Concept (Technology Demonstration)
 - Scoping (due sunday)
 - Elaboration plan (due before class, week 4)
 - Elaboration results (due before class week 6)
 - Proof of Concept Design or starting 'deployment' (Due before class week
 7)
 - Proof of concept component demonstration (Due before class week 9)
 - Proof of concept linking demonstration (due before class week 11)
 - Final version (Due before class week 13)

Assignment overview 2



- Learning Journal (Covered last week. Any technical work you do in this class should go into its own section). No formatting rules, though we disrecommend using word because it breaks things. (Due 4 times throughout semester)
- Lighting Talks (PICO Presentations) (Presenting your Proof of Concept (Tech Demo)) in a 2 minute mixed presentation/poster format. See EGU Pico presentation. (During exam time)
- Original Software Publication (Presenting your proof of concept as a paper which could be published in the SoftwareX Journal) (Due Week 13)





Jargon Busting

To open with, some jargon busting



Via @sheri: https://cloudstor.aarnet.edu.au/plus/f/3774955770

Some terms of note:

- Proof of Concept (POC): 'Assignment for FOAR705. See "Scoping",
 "Elaboration", "Deployment" A mechanism for describing, then creating a
 technology (tool and/or technique) workflow to assist your research.' The
 major work you will be doing over this semester.
- Typesetting: 'Typesetting is the careful arrangement of text in a typeface in order to achieve maximum legibility,' [Newcomb, 2019]. The fourth step in the composition process (Preceded by Outlining (figuring out exactly what you want to say, and in what order, down to sub-paragraph detail), Writing, and Editing).





Data Carpentry

Discussion from last week



Discussion:

Episode 1:

What was wrong with the SAFI 'messy' data?
What metadata should be recorded for the 'clean' data?

Episode 2:

What dirty data sets did you find?
What errors did you find counterintuitive?

Dates as Data



1	A	В	DOW, month, day, year	D month-year	E Initial-year	F	G DD/MM/YYYY	H DD/MM/YY	number
1	What I typed in	day-month				M/D/YYYY			
2	2-jul	2-J	ul Wednesday, July 02, 2014	Jul-14	J-14	7/2/2014	02/07/2014	07/02/14	41822
3	Jul-14	14-J	ul Monday, July 14, 2014	Jul-14	J-14	7/14/2014	14/07/2014	07/14/14	41834
4	1-jan-1900	1-J:	n Sunday, January 01, 1900	Jan-00	J-00	1/1/1900	01/01/1900	01/01/00	1
-									

Figure 1: Actual value in cells: '41822', '41834', and '1'. Dates as data, Data Carpentry. CC-By

Also beware: Regional Date formatting.

Exercise



Download and open the dates.xlsx file. This file contains a subset of the data from the SAFI interviews, including the dates on which the interviews were conducted.

Choose the tab of the spreadsheet that corresponds to the way you format dates in your location (either day first DD_MM_YEAR , or month first MM_DD_YEAR).

Extract the components of the date to new columns. For this we can use the built in Excel functions:

```
=MONTH()
=DAY()
=YEAR()
```

Apply each of these formulas to its entire column. Make sure the new column is formatted as a number and not as a date.

Exercise



Using the same spreadsheet you used for the previous exercise, add another data point in the interview_date column by typing either 11/17 (if your location uses MM/DD formatting) or 17/11 (if your location uses DD/MM formatting). The Day, Month, and Year columns should populate for this new data point. What year is shown in the Year column?

Notes on Quality Assurance



- Do one thing at a time.
- Constrain inputs as much as you can.
- Calculations should have validation/sanity checks.





Computational Thinking

What is Computational Thinking?



Computers are good at some things. Mostly boring and repetitive things.

People are good at other things. Mostly creative and interesting things.

Computers are fast but stupid. They need clear, step-by-step instructions (which they can then execute quickly).

Computational thinking is an approach that lets you decide **what** computers are good for, and **how** to tell the computer to do what you want.

Decomposition and algorithm design



Computational Thinking (CT) is a problem solving process that includes a number of characteristics and dispositions. [Google, 2019]

- **Decomposition**: Breaking down data, processes, or problems into smaller, manageable parts.
- Algorithm Design: Developing the step by step instructions for solving this and similar problems.

Bonus points for:

Pattern Recognition: Observing patterns, trends, and regularities in data.

Abstraction: Identifying the general principles that generate these patterns.

Computational Thinking example



'I need to produce properly formatted references and bibliography in my thesis' [Articulate process in groups]





Project management 101

Developing ideas towards a solution



So you have great ideas, what next?

Approach #1: Top-down design ('Waterfall')



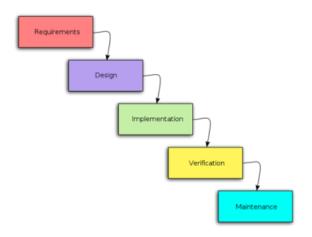


Figure 2: Traditional and linear approach [Parody, 2018]

Approach #2: Iterative design with course corrections ('Agile



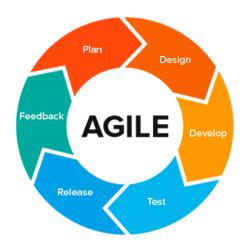


Figure 3: Design-test-repeat approach to PM [Parody, 2018]

Manifesto for Agile Software Development



We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more. [Atlassian, 2019a]

Tool #1: Gantt chart



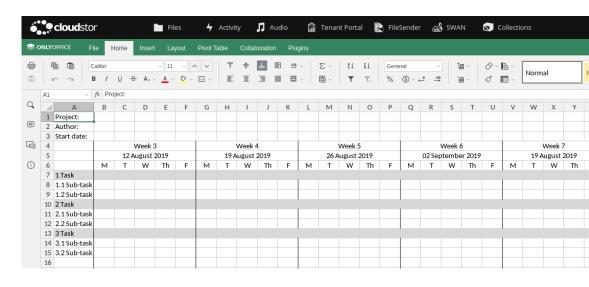


Figure 4: A Gantt Chart template (on Cloudstor)

Tool #2: Kanban board



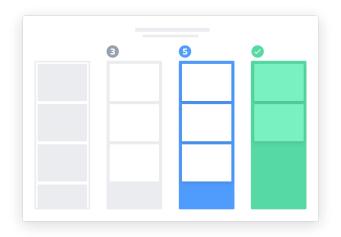


Figure 5: Schematic Kanban board [Atlassian, 2019b]

A Kanban board should



- Visualise your work
- Limit work in progress

Kanban boards often have columns like: Backlog (wish list), To do, In progress, Done, with the 'To do' and 'In progress' columns having work limits (e.g., 3-5 tasks).

Trello is a popular application for Kanban. Atlassian has Kanban learning materials online [Atlassian, 2019b].





Minute cards!

Feedback time



On your green sticky, write one thing we did well today.

On your red sticky, write one thing we could improve upon for next time. Be specific.





References



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Thank you!



Source code for this presentation is available at: https://github.com/MQ-FOAR705/MQ-FOAR705-Week3

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