



Desarrollo de interfaces gráficas para librerías de R: OpenCPU y la librería “spdynmod”

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Who are we?

- **University of Murcia** Department of Ecology and Hidrology (Spain)
- **BC3** Basque Climate Change Centre (Bilbao)
- **Randbee Consultants** is a consulting firm made of a multidisciplinary team of researchers with a strong environmental science background (Malaga)

Objectives

- **Create a GUI for an existing R model library**
- **Test OpenCPU for model GUI development and documentation**
- **Compare OpenCPU with Shiny**

The Spdynmod library on CRAN

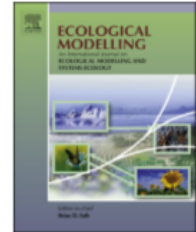
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An open-source spatio-dynamic wetland model of plant community responses to hydrological pressures



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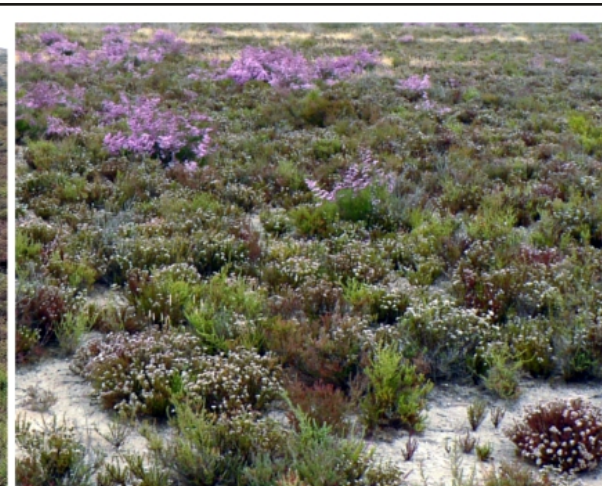
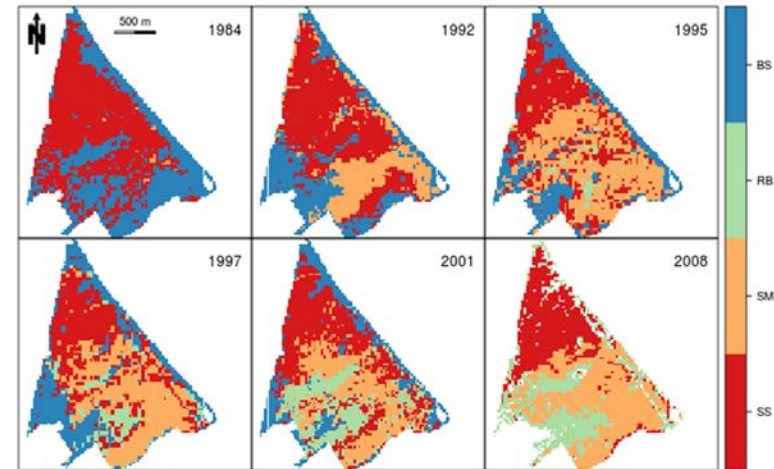
^c Sustainability Observatory of Murcia Region, Institute for Water and Environment, University of Murcia, Edificio D. Tercera Planta, Campus de Espinardo, E-30100 Murcia, Spain

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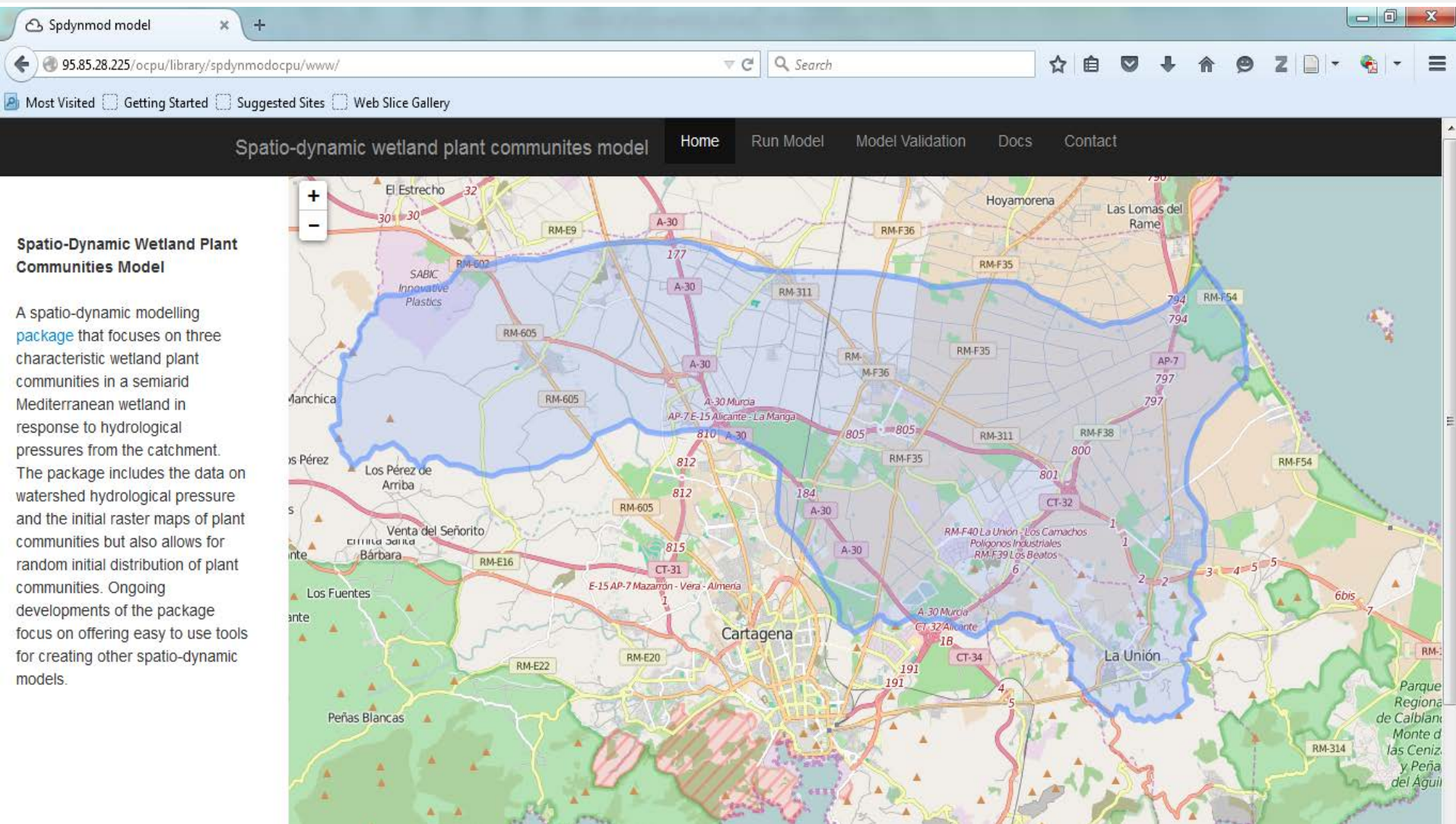
Martínez-López, J., Martínez-Fernández, J., Naimi, B., Carreño, M.F., Esteve, M.A., 2015. An open-source spatio-dynamic wetland model of plant community responses to hydrological pressures. *Ecological Modelling* 306, 326–333.



Watershed Irrigation and Wetland plant communities



Spdynmod**ocpu** (R library using OpenCPU)



What is OpenCPU?

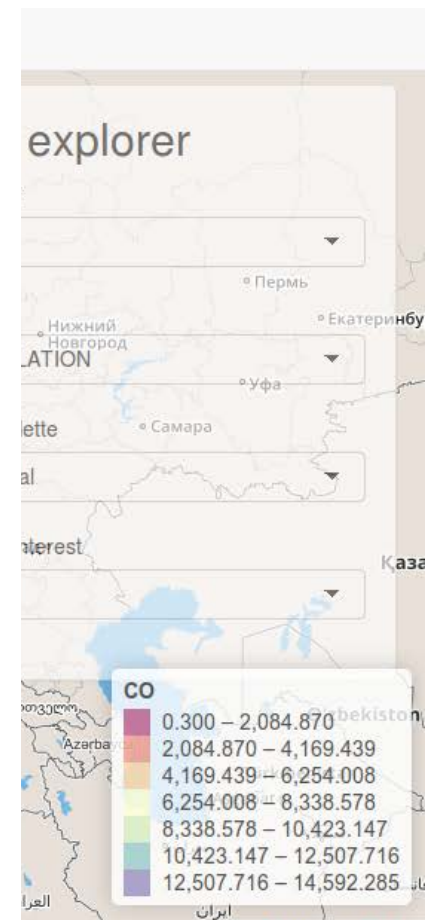
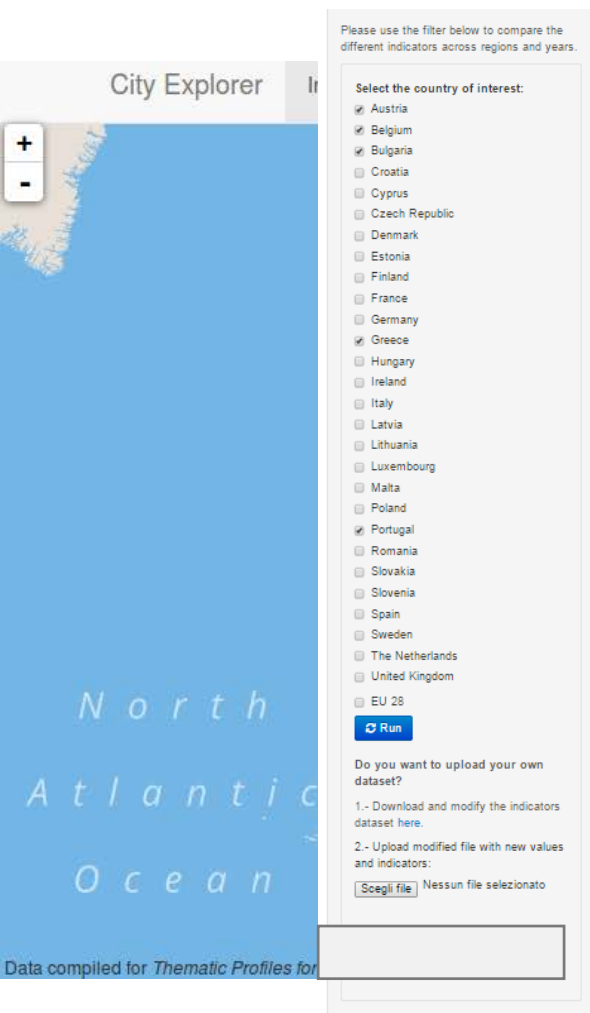
- Web application framework for R (user library and server)
- System exposes an HTTP API for embedded scientific computing with R
- Can run as a single-user development server or as a high performance multi-user cloud server
- OpenCPU JavaScript client library provides full integration of R and other JavaScript libraries

OpenCPU vs Shiny

OpenCPU	Shiny
OpenCPU requires some basic knowledge on CSS and JavaScript	Fast prototyping and development without knowledge of JavaScript and CSS languages
OpenCPU server is easy to set up it only takes a few minutes (100% open source)	Easy to deploy Web apps using shinyapps hosting service and shiny server library (commercial)
No limit to the number of concurrent users	Single R process per application
OpenCPU server provides a reliable and interoperable HTTP API for data analysis based on R	Shiny currently lacks of a REST API
Applications will naturally support parallel computing and asynchronous requests	Shiny can potentially support parallel computing but it is rather a presentation tool
Direct integration with any JavaScript library	Shiny uses only JavaScript libraries already implemented in R



Examples of Shiny apps



Spdynmod GUI (server/desktop app)

The Bootstrap logo, featuring the word "Bootstrap" in a white, bold, sans-serif font centered on a dark purple rectangular background.

Spdynmod GUI (model run)

Spatio-dynamic wetland plant communities model

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Parameters

Potential growth rate of reed beds

0.005

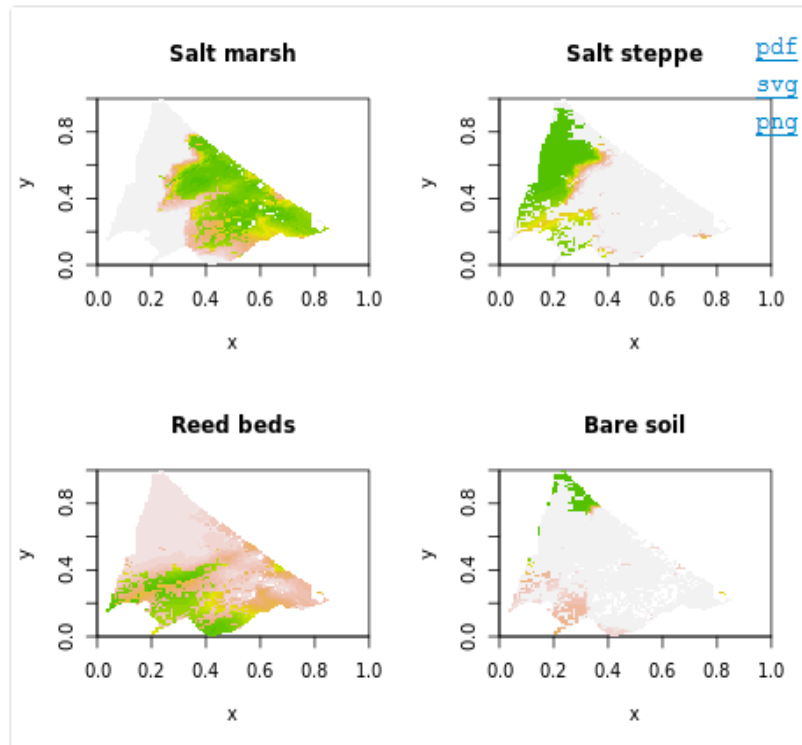
Random initial conditions

FALSE

Potential growth rate of salt marsh

0.2

✓ Run model



Spdynmod GUI (model validation)

Goodness of fit Parameters

Year of interest

1992

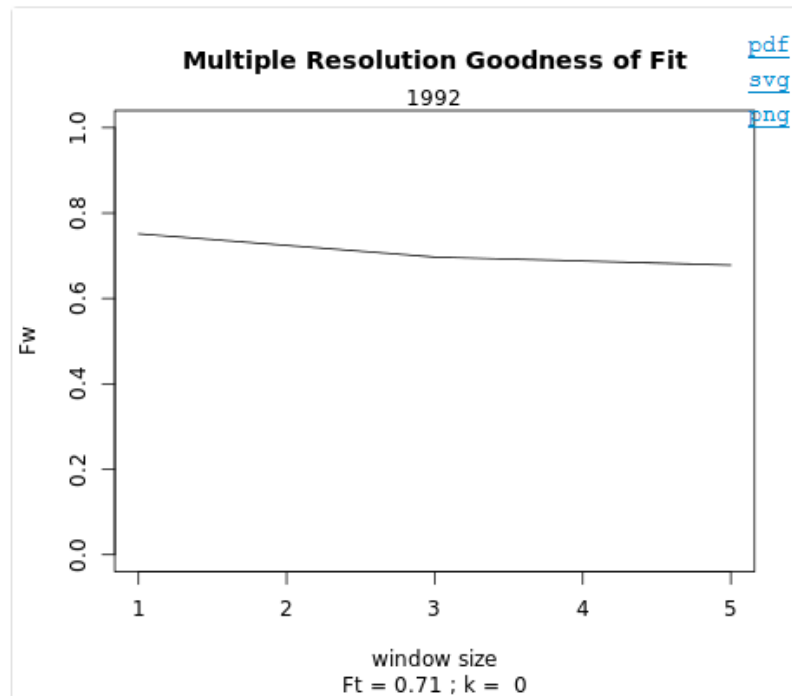
Initial Window Size

1

Final Window Size

5

✓ Run Goodness of fit



Spdynmod documentation

What is this model about?

The spdynmod model

Semiarid Mediterranean saline wetlands are semi-terrestrial ecosystems, which yearly undergo dry periods of several months, and shelter a rich, endemic and sensitive biota. In the last decades, the expansion of agricultural irrigated areas in semiarid Mediterranean catchments has led to salt more generalist and opportunistic taxa, such as *Phragmites australis* (reed beds) (Figure 1). A spatio-temporal model and library were developed that aimed to explain the spatial distribution of these characteristic wetland plant communities in a semiarid Mediterranean wetland site in regions

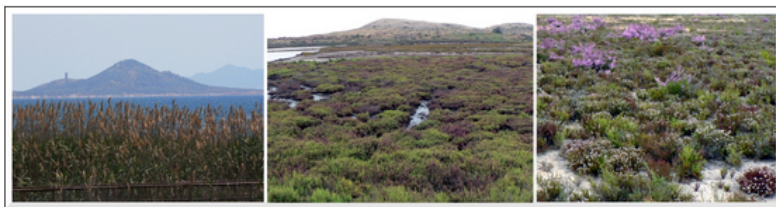


Figure 1. From left to right: reed beds, salt marsh and salt steppe plant communities.

Wetland plant communities and waterlogged irrigated agricultural areas were mapped by means of remote sensing at several dates between 1986 and 2009 and were partly used as forcing inputs and validation data (Figures 2 and 3). A dynamic model was initially developed using Stella software

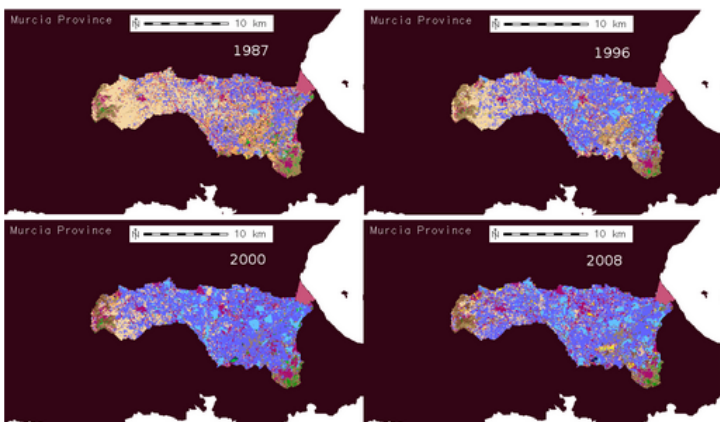


Figure 2. Remote sensing maps of the wetland waterlogged land cover during the study period. Blue and purple colours represent irrigated land areas.

The conversion between plant communities was caused by the increase in water inflows from the waterlogged, mediated by spatial parameters, such as the distance to ephemeral rivers and the flow accumulation map within the wetland site. Results of the model were in agreement with remote

How does the model work?

The Marina del Carmoli wetland mainly comprises salt steppe, salt marsh and reed bed areas, which are distributed by high water content and low salinity, whereas salt marsh occupies areas with intermediate water content and high salinity. The model was developed to simulate the dynamics of these plant communities under the influence of the Water Framework Directive.

The three above-mentioned plant community types (i.e. salt steppe, salt marsh and reed beds) and the bare soil were established by means of remote sensing in year 1984, originally resampled to a pixel size of 25x25 m.

The maximum total abundance of plant communities and bare soil in each pixel was limited to 25 units. Conversion between plant communities was caused by the increase in water inflows from the waterlogged, mediated by spatial parameters, such as the distance to ephemeral rivers and the flow accumulation map within the wetland site.

The model assumes only increasing or no water inputs, thus accounting only for the conversion of drier and more saline areas into wetter and less saline areas.

In this regard, the model only accounts for the growth and expansion of the reed beds and salt marsh communities. The model uses a deterministic approach based on the knowledge of the ecological tolerance of the plant communities and environmental conditions.

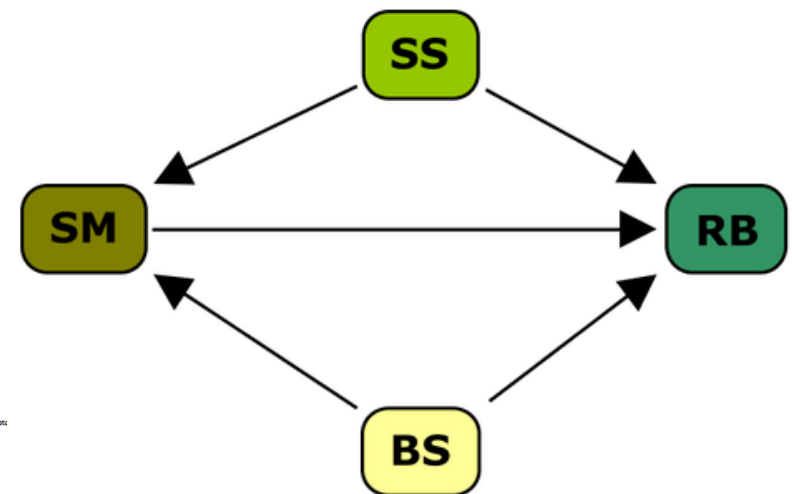


Figure 4. Growth rules among the state variables of the model.

Since reed bed stands were not dense enough to be mapped by remote sensors at that early stage, we did not know the dynamics of this species which spreads rapidly by extending its rhizomes in all directions, this seemed an ecologically plausible assumption.

Spatial neighborhood algorithms were developed and included in the model in order to allow the salt marsh conversion to reed beds, which are negatively affected by these pressures. Figure 5 shows the results of the model simulation for the year 2009.

Conclusions

- OpenCPU good option for running models using GUIs
- Easy to link with existing JS and R libraries (spdynmod/spdynmodocpu)
- GUIs are useful for targeting different end-users and improve model documentation
- Easy to deploy, install and replicate (server/local):
devtools::install_github("javimarlop/spdynmodocpu")

Thanks

Join us at the Spdynmod Community:

The spdynmod library: <https://github.com/javimarlop/spdynmod>

The interface library: <https://github.com/javimarlop/spdynmodocpu>

Join the Randbee Team: jobs@randbe.es