Preview Questions

1. What is driving the trend to open data?
2. Why are federal, state, and local governments publishing data and making it accessible to citizens?
3. How are governments using GISc?
4. What has been the impact on governments from using GISc?

Summary Notes

* Los Angeles, California seems to use open data and GIS to inform its citizens about issues that affect the community as a whole and provide mechanism that allow citizens to participate in addressing those issues.
* Open data and GIS may also allow citizens to monitor the performance of its elected officials with regard to addressing issues that are relevant to them and enables them to hold those elected officials accountable for results.
* GeoHub is configurative, collaborative, and always changing.

Additional Questions of Interest

1. Why would elected officials encourage the use of open data and GIS given what appears to be the tendency of elected officials to be risk averse with information that might negatively affect their political careers?
2. Are they any opponents to the open data movement?
3. Is the information conveyed in the applications really actionable? Moreover, what specific actions have been driven by each GISc application?

Preview Questions

1. What is the definition of analysis development?
2. What is the definition of opinionated analysis development?
3. What are the different types of analysis development other than opinionated analysis development?
4. How is opinionated analysis development different from other types of analysis development?
5. What is a workflow?
6. What are the steps of the workflow for analysis development?

Summary Notes

* The presenter argues that the community needs a word for the process of creating an analysis that is not meant to be long lasting (i.e., analysis development).
* The presenter argues that the community needed a better title for analysts that create code that is not meant to be long lasting (i.e., analyst developer).
* The three key attributes of what analysis developers are striving for reproducibility, accuracy, collaborativeness.
* The term “opinionated analysis development” seems to refer to a work process and culture within the analysis development community that is judgmental and blameful which the presenter argues is counterproductive to producing data analysis that is reproducible, accurate, and collaborative.
* The presenter argues that the communication methods the community uses is part of the problem.
* Reference material: Dekker, Sidney. The Field Guide for Understanding ‘Human Error’.
* Blame the process for errors rather than blaming the person.
* Blameless post mortems should be standard.
* Consensus opinions for the best approach to eliminating certain errors seems like nothing more than best practices.
* Opinionated software is software that performs a certain job under the assumption that a certain approach is the best way to perform the job.
* The presenter argues that opinionated software is good because “non-opinionated” software just makes everything equally hard.
* The term “opinionated analysis development” seems a little off the mark. The issue isn’t that people have opinions about the best way to eliminate certain errors; the issue seems to be how those working the field of analysis development share and advocate for their opinions and the affects it has on performance and productivity.
* The presenter seems to be advocating for a movement to eliminate blaming and judging in the analysis development process under the premise that doing so will lead to better outcomes. A more apt name for the movement might be “Blameless Analysis Development” or “Faultless Analysis Development”.