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| **Date & Time**  | 15.00pm, February 23, 2015 |
| **Revenue**  | SMU SIS MR4.1 |
| **Supervisor**  | Prof Kam  |
| **Attendees**  | Wang Jing |
| **Agenda**  | 1. Identify analytical techniques
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**Minutes:**

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| **Time** | **Topic** | **Comment**  | **Action by** |
| 15:00 |  | * quantify data
* are they evenly distributed or clustered
* if skewed/clustered, where and how
* detect pattern, then detect the cluster
* PPA - K FUNCTION
	+ determine optimal point to look for cluster
	+ kernel density
* L FUNCTION
	+ show significance
* input value to kernel density will generate map
* combine kernel density & k function
* tool - spatstat, R 3.0, Rserve
* improve from senior’s work
* we focus on point pattern analysis
* make the app easier for casual users
* make analysis more advance than senior’s work
	+ start with homogeneous
	+ real world distribution is not homogeneous
	+ e.g. singapore map - non-homogeneous environment
	+ complete spatial random (CSR)
	+ inhomogeneous method
	+ OR based on population point as DEMAND
	+ compare using D FUNCTION
	+ HDB - control
	+ services - test
* interactive catchment area
	+ be able to focus on a particular zone
* actual HDB points
	+ check classmates’ assignment - streetdirectory.com
	+ keep changing laptop to call the data
	+ look for HDB in certain region
	+ OR get a copy of postcode of HDB
	+ OR get data from Prof
* population distribution in subzone is not good
	+ relatively long/short distance
	+ are different services equally well served
* within 1km there is one hospital
* disrupt the distribution
	+ whether evenly distributed, descriptive
	+ then cluster or disperse
	+ quadra account analysis
* relatively low cost services have more?
* quantify distribution
* don’t estimate population
* HDB is enough
	+ target population in HDB
	+ app can be ran with/without weight
	+ can use random number
* app as a framework
	+ for users to upload data they need
	+ e.g. HDB as a control layer
 |  |
| 15:45 | **END** |