

# A Platform for IoT and Social Big Data

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# Main theme

# People as Sensors

## Keywords

IoT (Internet of Things)

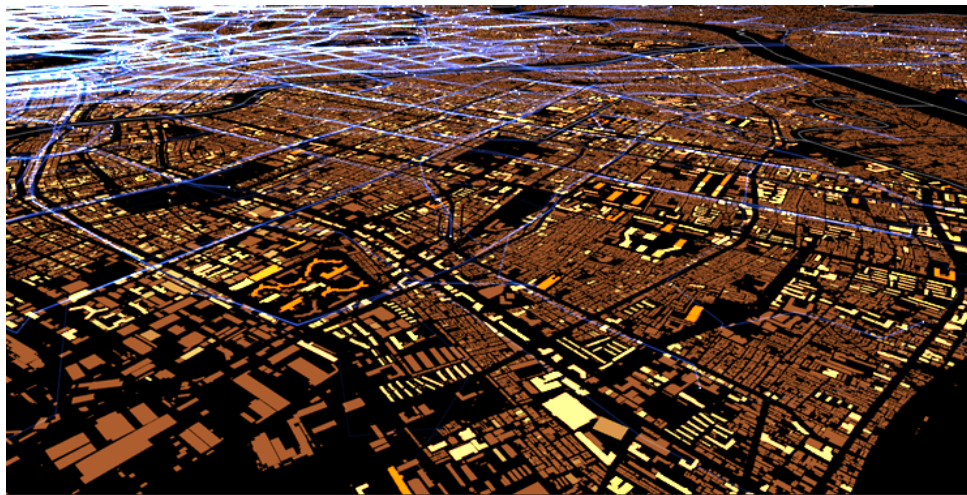
Social Media (SNS)

Big Data

A Platform for **IoT** and **Social Big Data**

# Background

- ◆ Trend: **Big data** applications with social benefits
  - Ex) disaster management, crime prevention, urban design, safety/autonomous driving
- ◆ **IoT** and **Social media** play important role as data sources.



NHK Special: "Disaster Big Data"



# IoT and Social media

- ◆ IoT (M2M, Sensors, etc.) and Social media (Twitter, Facebook, flickr, etc) will not lead us to **Cold (Human-less) World**.
- ◆ Rather, make **people** more visible to ICT systems, i.e., better involved in Big Data applications.



IoT

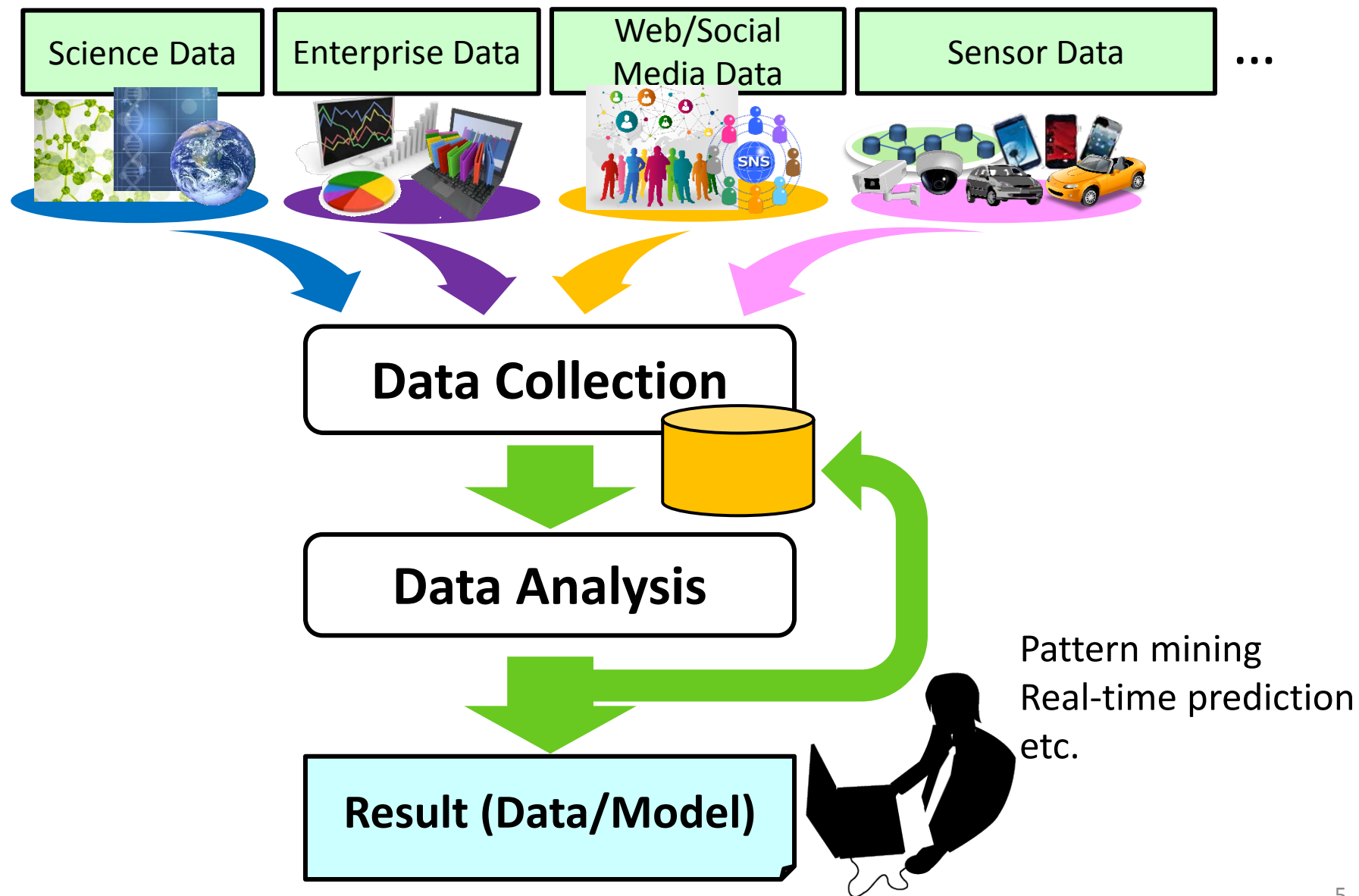
Mobility/Behavior tracking,  
Situation (context) awareness, etc.



Social media

Event detection, Sentiment analysis,  
Trend analysis, etc.

# Flow of IoT/social big data analysis



# Characteristic of IoT/Social big data

## ◆ IoT/Social media enable real-time real-world analysis

- **Characteristic:** Data come from different data sources.  
Ex) sensors, service logs, social media data



## ◆ Two main challenges

- **Parallel computing framework for IoT/social Big Data**
  - IoT data: have various spatial/temporal properties.
  - Social data: require heavy computation.

- **Open-data framework for sharing IoT/social Big Data**

# Frameworks for sharing IoT Big Data

## ◆ Existing frameworks

- **SODA (Keio Univ.):** Framework for leveraging social big data for open smart cities
  - Tools for crowdsensing, time-series analysis, indoor positioning, etc.
- **TAREEG (Univ. Minnesota):** Web-service for sharing a large volume and variety of spatial data
  - MapReduce-based techniques for efficient data processing
- **Many open data directories are available.**



## ◆ What are missing?

- No framework aims to share social media analytical results (**Social Sensor Data**), while useful for other applications.

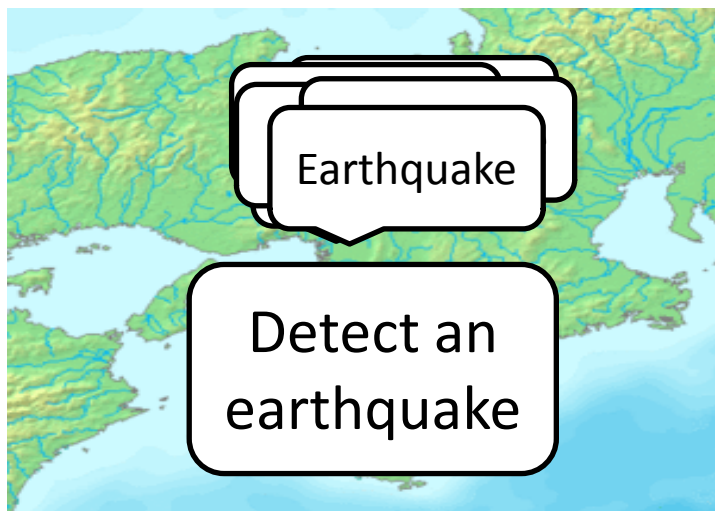
# Social media as data sources

- ◆ Social media (e.g., twitter) are important data sources for detecting real-time events.
  - **Current situation for disaster management:**  
Over 20M messages posted during Hurricane Sandy and Haiti earthquake, only 100K messages were actually processed by the government agencies.



# Motivation

- ◆ A large number of studies on Social media mining
  - Event detection, Trend analysis, Sentiment analysis, etc.
  - Social Sensor !**
  - **Most studies do not reuse the analytical results. (sole app)**
- ◆ **Goal:** Building a platform integrating (ordinary) sensor data and **social sensor data**
  - Reuse of social media analysis
  - Ex. Event detection from Twitter posts



**Useful for developing Big Data applications using people as sensors.**

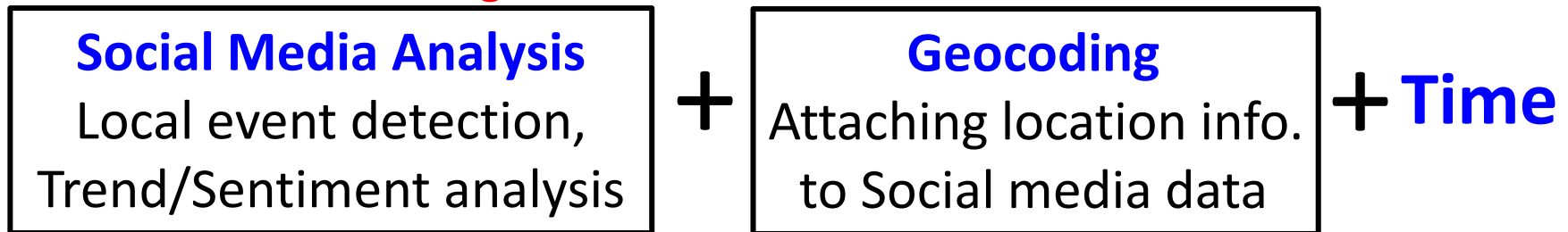
# Research challenges

- ◆ Creating social sensor data from Social media data

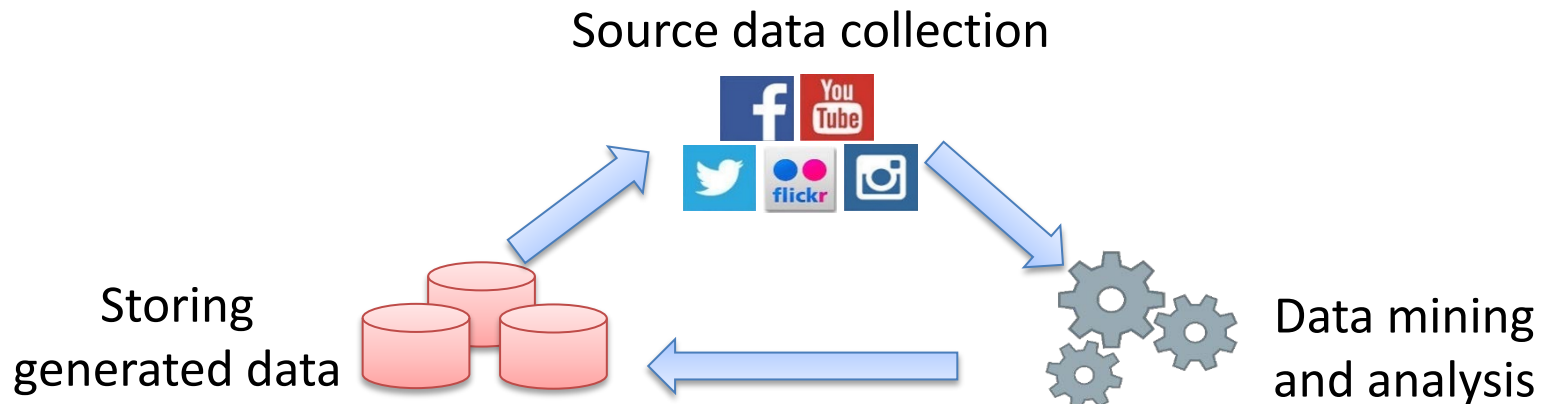
*Sensor reading*

*Location*

*Time*



- ◆ Developing a framework for sharing (reusing)  
Social media analytical result (**Social Sensor data**)



# Creating social sensor data from Social media data

# Creating Social Sensor data

## Step 1: Generating Social Sensor reading

(Ex) Local event detection using geotagged tweets

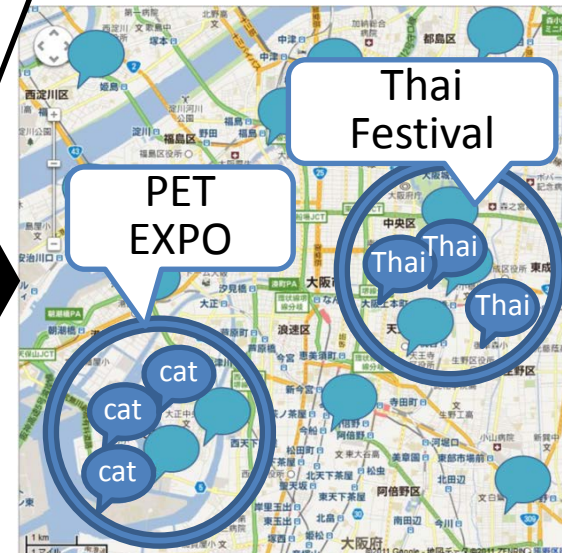
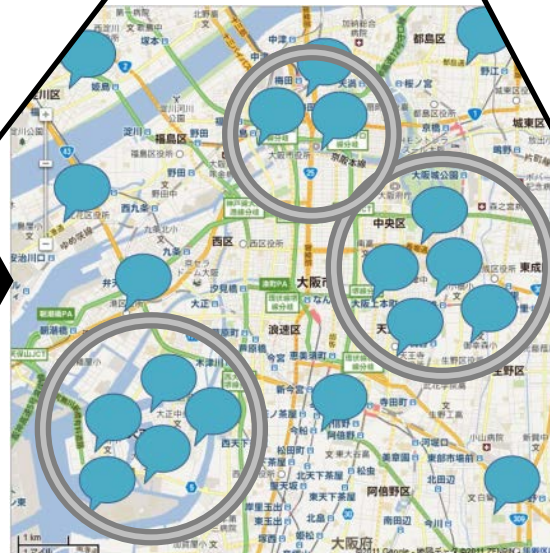
Using spatiotemporal locality of geotagged tweets.

1. Find clusters where many users posted tweets in a certain period of time.

2. Detect key term co-occurrences in each cluster that represent the event.



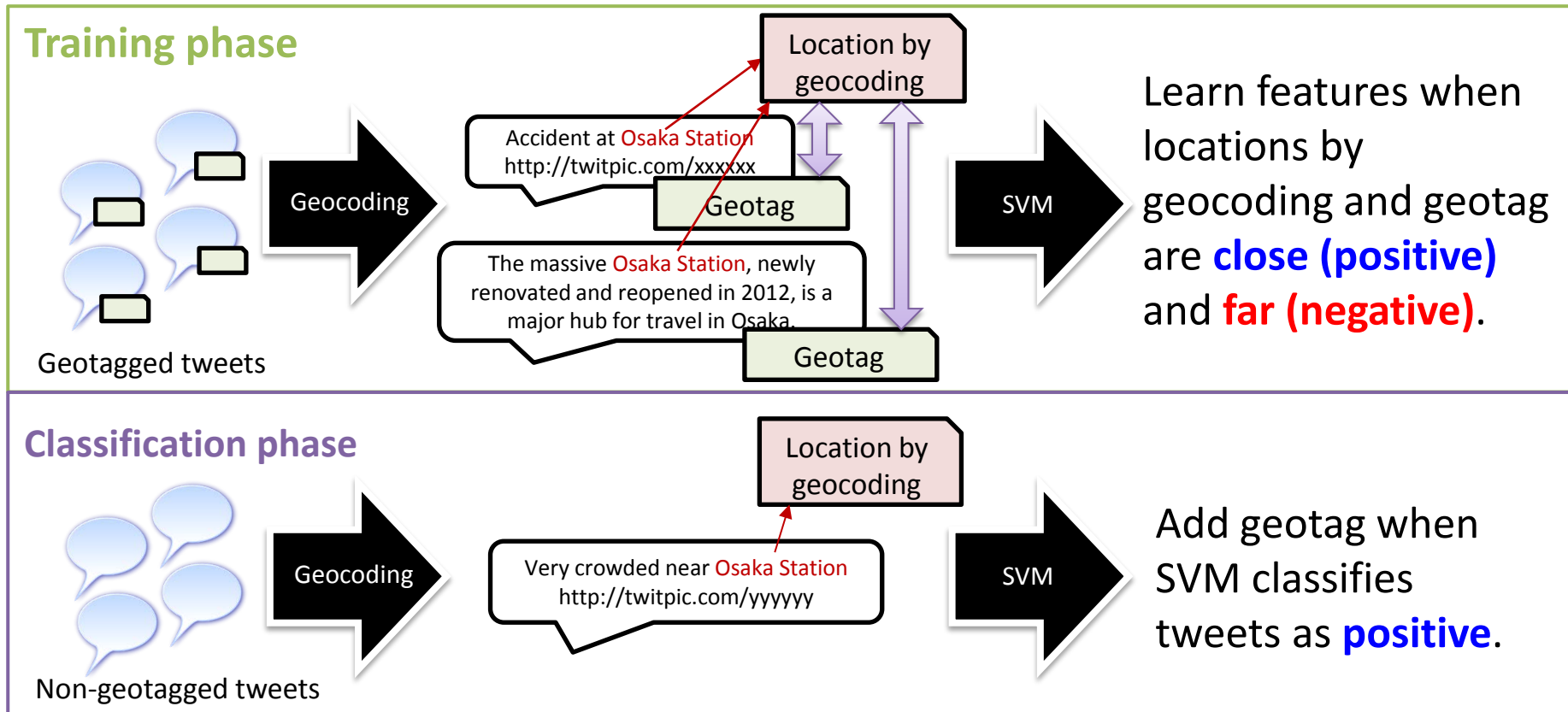
Geotagged tweets



# Creating Social Sensor data

## Step 2: Geocoding (location identification)

Learn patterns when a place name in a tweet indicates user's location.  
**Massive geotagged tweets can be used as training data.**



# Reusing (sharing) results of Social media data analysis

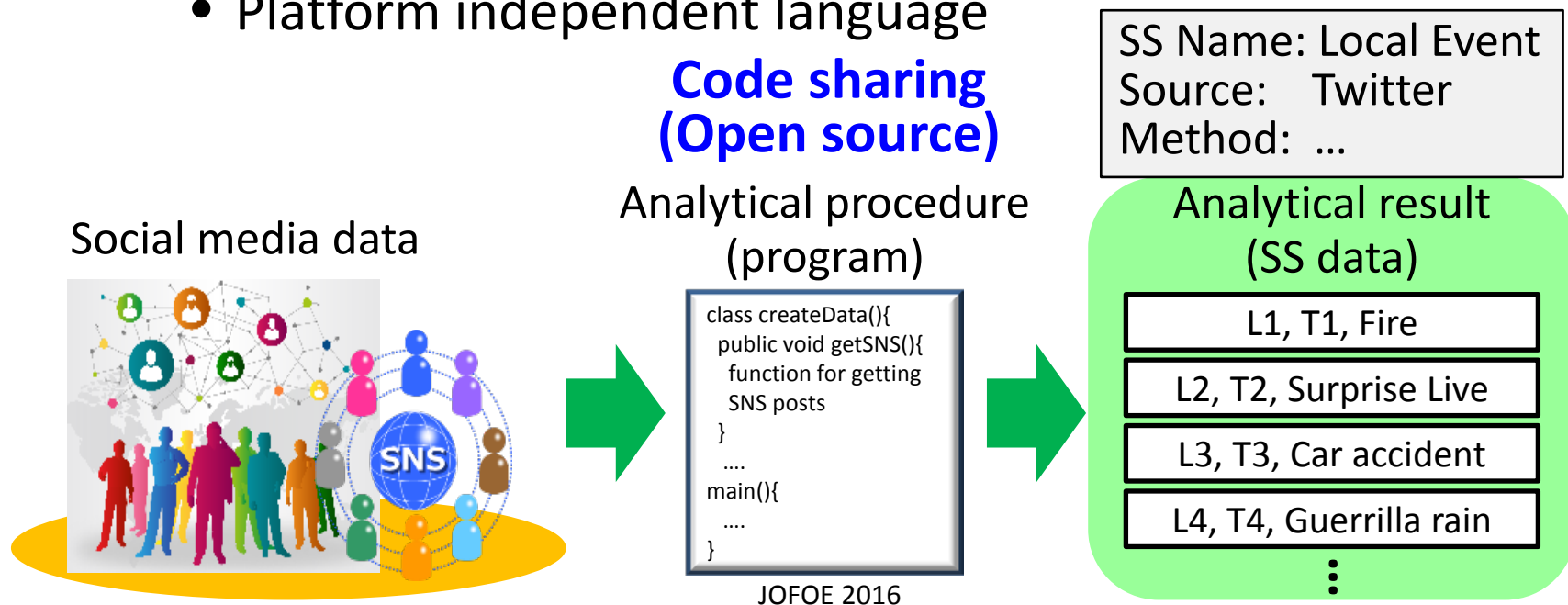
# How to reuse social media analysis?

## ◆ Basic: Reuse of analytical result

- **Challenge:** Making result accessible (e.g., by search)
  - Formal (type) definition of the result as SS data  
Ex) SS name, data source, analytical methods.

## ◆ Advanced: (Partial) Reuse of analytical method

- **Challenge:** Making procedures accessible and editable
  - Code sharing in an open source manner
  - Platform independent language



# Our idea: Dividing code into 3 files

- **Social Sensor Type Def. (SSTD):** XML

Defs of function names for SS Data generation

```
getSNS()  
analyzeSNS()
```

- **SS Function Def. (SSFD):** Java

Procedures of the functions

```
public void getSNS(){  
    SNS post getting procedure  
}  
public object analyzeSNS(){  
    topic generation procedure  
}
```

Syntactic  
Parsing

- **SS Output Config. (SSOC):** XML

Output DB names and others

```
Database config.  
etc.
```

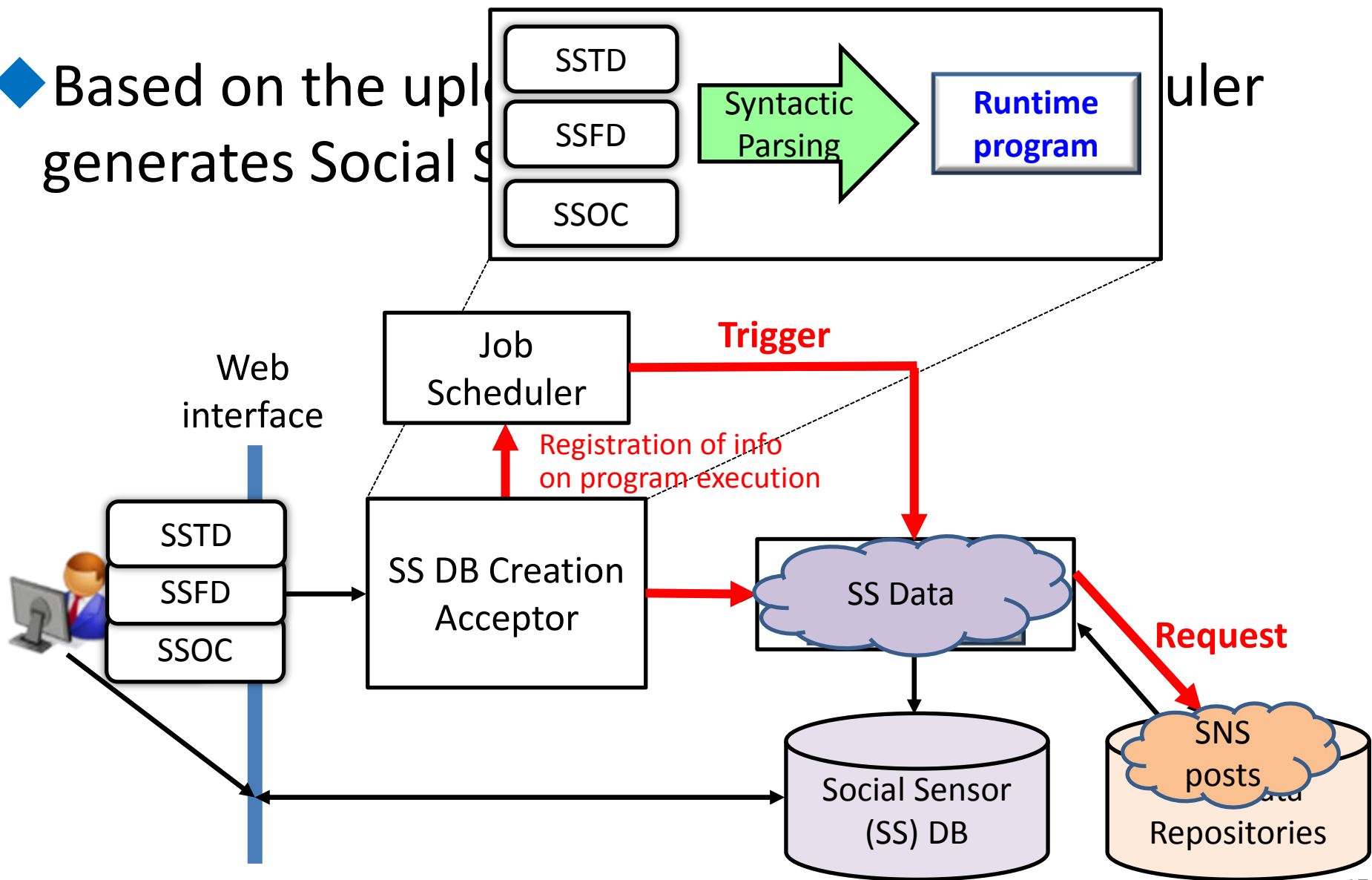
## Runtime Program for generating SS Data

```
class createData(){  
    public void getSNS(){  
        function for getting SNS posts  
    }  
  
    public object analyzeSNS(){  
        topic detection procedure  
    }  
  
    public static void main(){  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



# Our idea: Platform to generate SS Data

◆ Based on the upl...  
generates Social s...



# Summary: What we did so far

- ◆ Developed the minimum system functions to share Social Sensor data (Social media analysis).
  - i.e. program upload, execution, storing the result, making program and result available.
- ◆ Of course, many things to be considered...

# Future directions (Open issues)

- ◆ How to collect missing data necessary for analysis?
  - **Solution: Crowdsesing:** Giving tasks for data collection to ordinary people.
  - **Benefit:** Useful for other applications
- ◆ Ownership/Copyright problem

Who is the owner of SS data generated from multiple data sources, e.g., tweets? (message authors? analyst?)

  - **Solution:** Development of laws + **Data traceability**
  - **Benefit:** Encouraging **open data** and **data distribution**
- ◆ Credibility problem

How can we know/guarantee the credibility of SS data?

  - **Solution:** Standardization of performance metrics + **automatic generation**
  - **Benefit:** Making **SS data comparable** + Quality improvement
- ◆ (Privacy problem)