





Big and Small Data Processing for Context-aware Smart Cities

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Guadalupe Ortiz is a tenured Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, at the University of Cadiz and member of the UCASE Research Group.

Currently, her research focuses on trending topics such as the integration of complex-event processing in service-oriented architectures and facilitating context-awareness in the scope of Internet of Things, Smart Cities and Ambient Assisted Living.

Guadalupe Ortiz, University of Cádiz

Ongoing research projects:

AWESOME: Advanced Methodologies for Software System Architectures, Design and Testing

 DECISION: Platform for graphical modelling, simulation, monitoring and intelligent management of water supply networks

iPREDICE: Investigation of an Intelligent
Platform for Predictive Infrastructure
Maintenance

ASSENTER: Application of Advanced Data
Processing and Testing Techniques in Industry

RCIS: Network in Service Science and Engineering



Big data



Small data

Concepts



- Internet
- Information Systems
- Cloud
- Social Networks
- Internet of Things

- Social Networks
- Internet of Things
- ...Near real-time





Why small?

- Accessible, understandable and actionable in everyday tasks
- Data mining (batch)

Applications

• Data-driven marketing, CRMs, ...

Distinctive features

- End-user focused \rightarrow Context
- Data democratization → Collaboration





Context and Context Awareness



Internet of Things





IoT Nowadays

- It proposes the use of a network of globally interconnected things or objects uniquely identified through an address scheme.
- Acompassed with
 - The availability of the Internet 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
 - The fall in the cost of communications.
 - The democratization of devices with powerful Internet access such as smartphones or tablets.
 - Strong proliferation of sensors and other data providers for the IoT.

(Collaborative) Internet of Things

- Individual-Business-Community/Infrastructure
 Multiple domains: health, logistics, energy
- Collaboration at sensor/situation of interest/services level
- Prioritization







Everything is Smart: Context Aware Smart Cities

Requirements

- Internet of Things
- Data Processing.

Final aim

- Improved quality of life and living experience
- Contextualized and personalized experiences
- Sustainable cities



Challenges

- Interoperability
- Sustainability
- Data democratiozation
- Open data



Tecnologies

Service Oriented Architecture and RESTful Services



Services

- A contract (user benefits).
- Particular **discoverable functionality** describing what it can do and how to interact with it.

Service Oriented Architecture

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

- Software architecture that defines a **decoupled model** of services to support business process requirements.
- They provide functions that can be **reused** by different clients (they only need to know the service description).

RESTful Web Services

RESTful services

- REST: Representational State transfer
- REST is an architectural style for services using web standards.

REST Communications

- Everything can be identified as a **resource** and each resource can be identified by a **URI**.
- A resource can be represented in **multiple formats**, defined by a **media type**.
- Standard **HTTP methods** are used to interact with the resource: mainly GET, POST, PUT and DELETE.
- Communication between the client and the endpoint is stateless.

Event-Driven Architecture, SOA 2.0 and Complex Event Processing

Events

- A change in the state of something.
- Something that occurs (or does not occur).
- A **detectable** condition.

Event-Driven Architecture (EDA)

- Particular style of event processing.
- Architectural style in which one or more components of a software system are activated upon detection of an event and where these components are **decoupled**.
- It is based on the **publish/subscribe** mechanism.

Event-Driven Architecture

Event-Driven Service Oriented Architectures (SOA 2.0)

ED-SOA or SOA 2.0

- Communications between users, services and applications are event-driven.
- Event-driven communication allows a **faster response** to changes in **real time**.
- Events in the system trigger the launch of system services.

Complex Event Processing

Complex Event Processing (CEP)

- Technology that allows **processing**, **analysing and correlating** large quantities of events.
- To detect and respond in **real time** to **critical** or relevant business **situations**.
- Event patterns will infer new, more complex events ("situations") with greater semantic meaning.

Advantages

- Improved quality of decisions.
- Rapid response.
- Prevention of information overload.
- Reduction of human effort.

Enterprise Service Bus versus Microservices Architectures



Enterprise Service Bus

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

- Integration element (multi-protocol and multipurpose) in SOA.
- It combines web services, messaging, transformation, data routing and enrichment, security policies, among others.

Advantages

- They can integrate EDA and SOA.
- Ideal for working in **heterogeneous** environments: different technologies and protocols: from the most modern to the most conventional (legacy).
- They **reduce** the total **cost** of management and maintenance.

Microservice Architectures

Features

- A single application as a set of **small services**.
- Each service runs in its own process.
- Services communicate with **lightweight** mechanisms (REST API over HTTP).
- Deployment is independent.
- There is hardly any centralized management.

Advantages

- \checkmark Scalability, evolution, maintenance
- Security, consistency, data traffic

Challenge1 Interoperability

SOA 2.0 Architectures & CEP







Challenge 2 Sustainability

Sustainable Development Goals



- United Nation SDGs
- Several SDGs can be dealt with IoT technologies and software architectures, such as those related to
 - Health
 - Energy
 - Water and sanitation
 - Industry and innovation
 - Sustainable communities and cities
 - Climate

Climate and E-Health: Air4People (Motivation)







Meeting World Health Organization air quality guidelines could prevent 2.1 million deaths per year



DOI: 10.3217/jucs-024-07-0846

Climate and E-Health: Air4People (Architecture)



DOI: 10.3217/jucs-024-07-0846



Sustainable Communities and Cities: SWAT (Motivation)

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-91764-1_18



Sustainable Communities and Cities. SWAT (Software Architecture)

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-91764-1_18

Water and Sanitation



- Leak
- Fraud
- Consumption monitoring

Water and Sanitation

PROJECT DECISION (P20_00865) https://ucase.gitlab.io/public/Decision/indexeng.html





Endless Case Studies and Application Domains

E-Health domain Sustainability Energy consumption Natural resources management Mobility Traffic Pollution Emergencies Economy Governance Security Wellness

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Challenge 3 Collaboration & Data Sharing

Handicaps

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Convincing multiple people and entities to share their data

Ensuring data security and privacy

Current Trends









iPredice Fase 2 "Research on an Intelligent Platform for predictive maintainance of infrastructures"









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Conclusion

SMART CITIES require COLLABORATION















One Step Forward Towards Context-Aware Smart Cities



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- Thank-you very much for your attention
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