

Urban Computing

Building Intelligent Cities with Big Data and AI

Prof. Dr. Yu Zheng

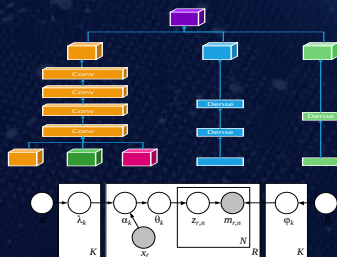
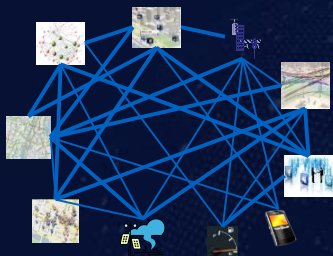
Vice President of JD.COM, Director of JD Intelligent City Research
Editor-in-Chief of ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology (TIST)

<http://icity.jd.com>

Urban Computing

京东城市
JD iCity

Zheng, Y., et al. Urban Computing: concepts, methodologies, and applications. *ACM TIST*.



Cloud Computing

+

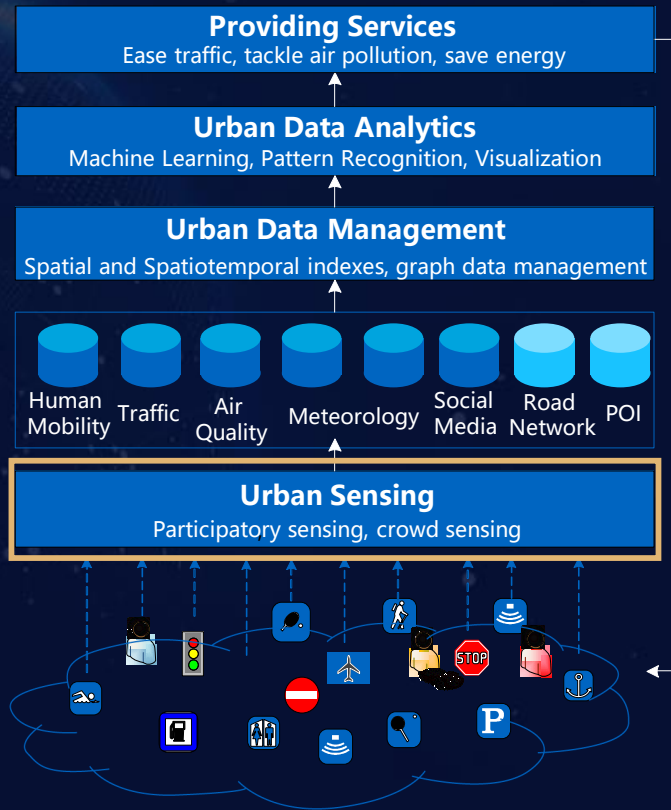
Big Data

+

AI

+

Cities



Urban Sensing

Learning about urban challenges

Building the Urban Computing Platform

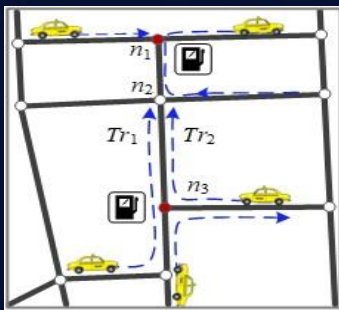
Urban Resources

Supporting intelligent cities

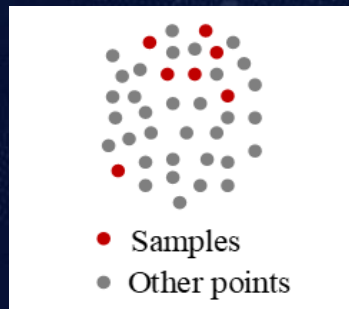
with Big Data and Artificial Intelligence

Urban Sensing

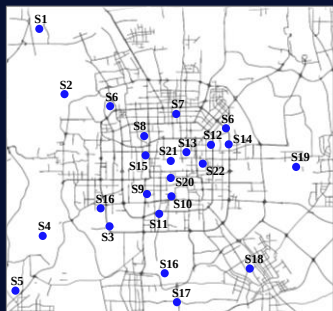
- Challenges & Research Topics



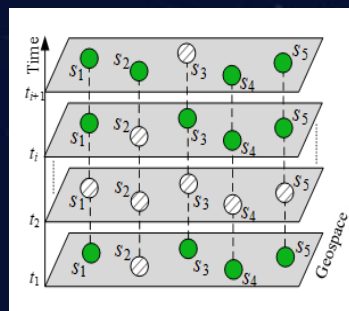
Resource deployment



Sampled data → Biased distribution



Data sparsity

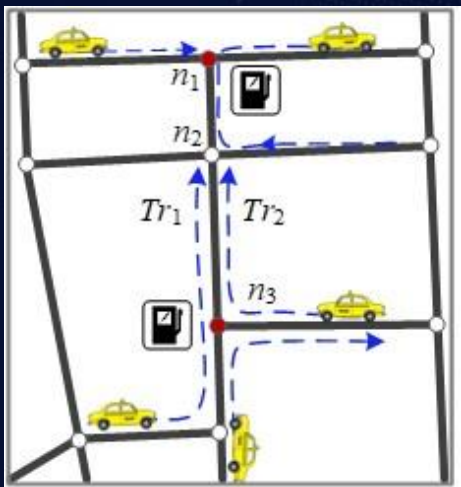


Data missing

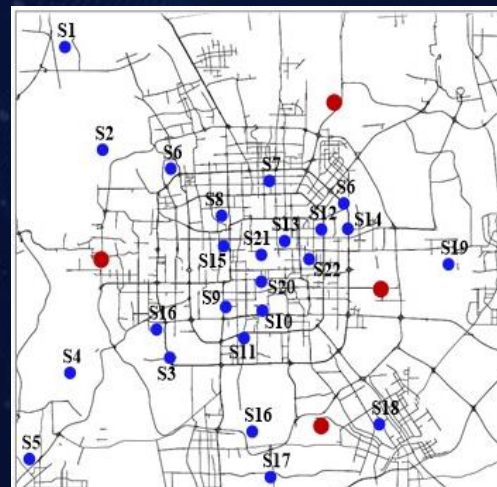


Urban Sensing Challenges- Resource deployment

Candidate selection is could be a NP-hard Problem



Hard to define a measurement for evaluating the deployment

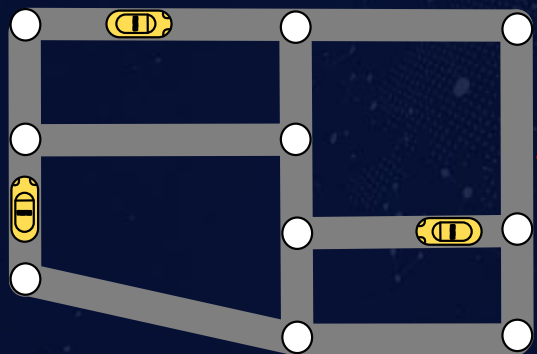


Y. Li, et al. Mining the Most Influential k-Location Set From Massive Trajectories. IEEE Transactions on Big Data. 2017

Hsieh H.P, S.D. Lin & Yu Zheng
[KDD2015]

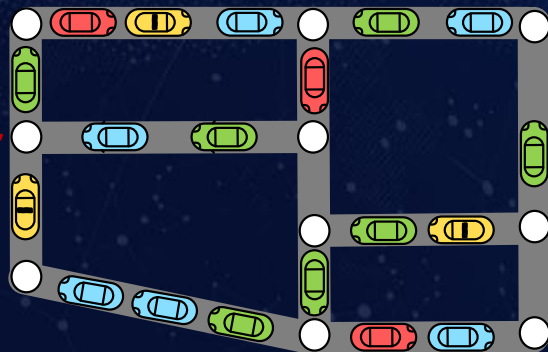
Urban Sensing Challenges- Biased Samples

Sampled Data $\rightarrow$ Biased Distribution

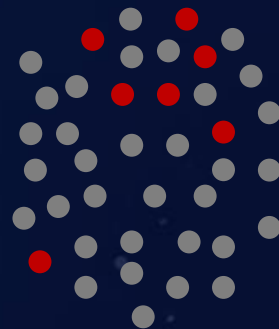


Taxi Flow

$\neq$



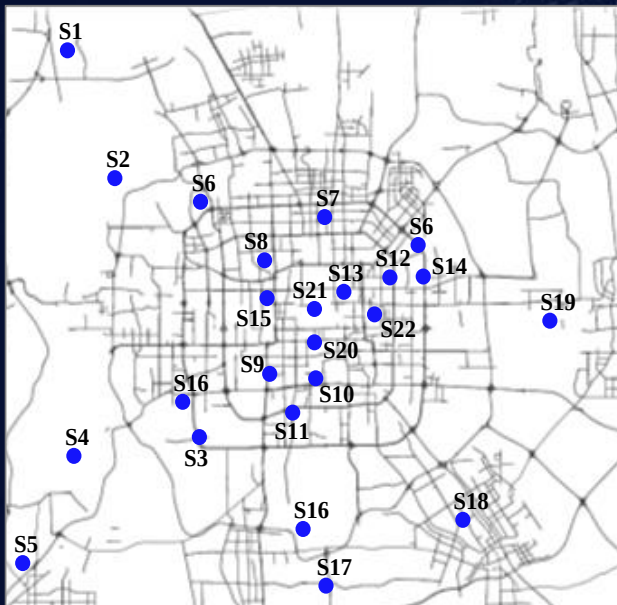
Entire Traffic Flow



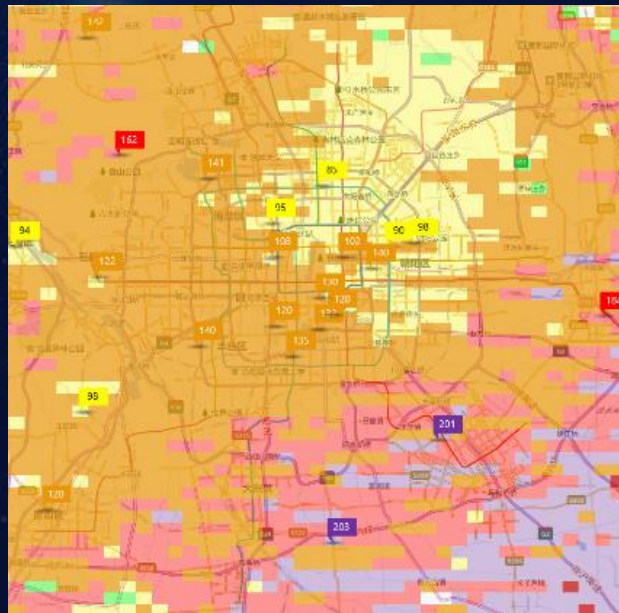
● Samples

● Others

Urban Sensing Challenges - Data Sparsity



Limited Air Quality Sensors

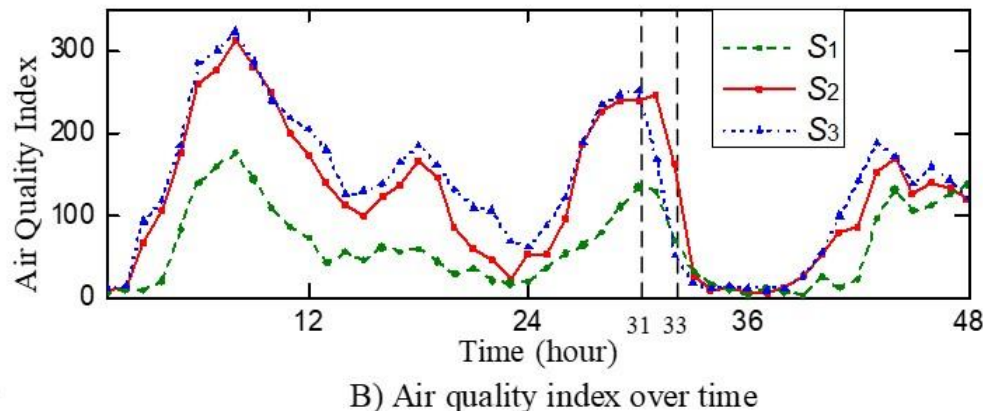
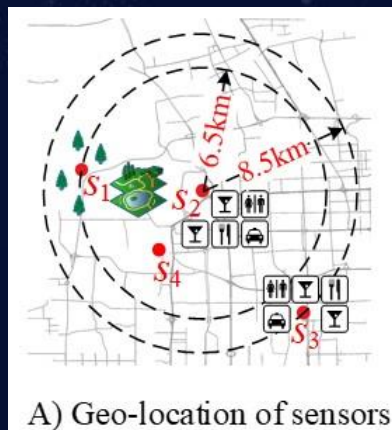
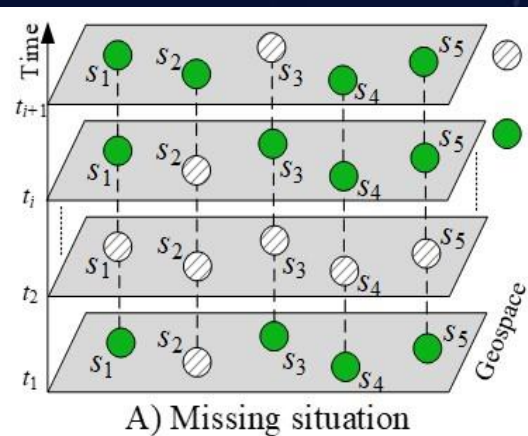


Fine-grained Air Quality throughout a City

Zheng, Y., et al. U-Air: When Urban Air Quality Inference Meets Big Data. KDD 2013

Urban Sensing Challenges - Data Missing

- Lost data that is supposed to receive because of communication or device errors
- Difficult to fill
 - Randomly missing and block missing
 - Readings changing over time and location non-linearly

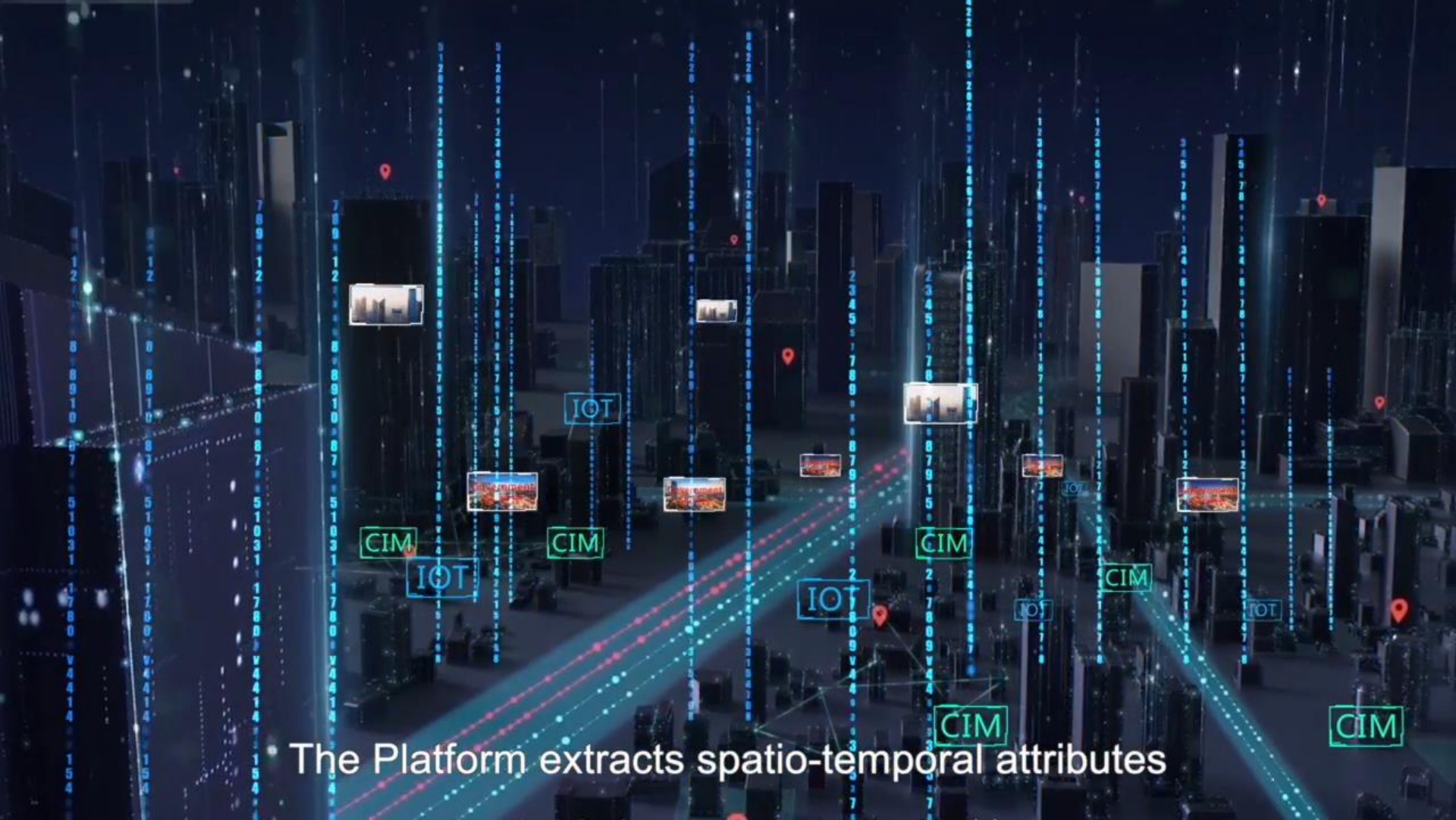


Urban Big Data

- Urban Data: Why unique
 - Data structures
 - Spatio-Temporal dynamics

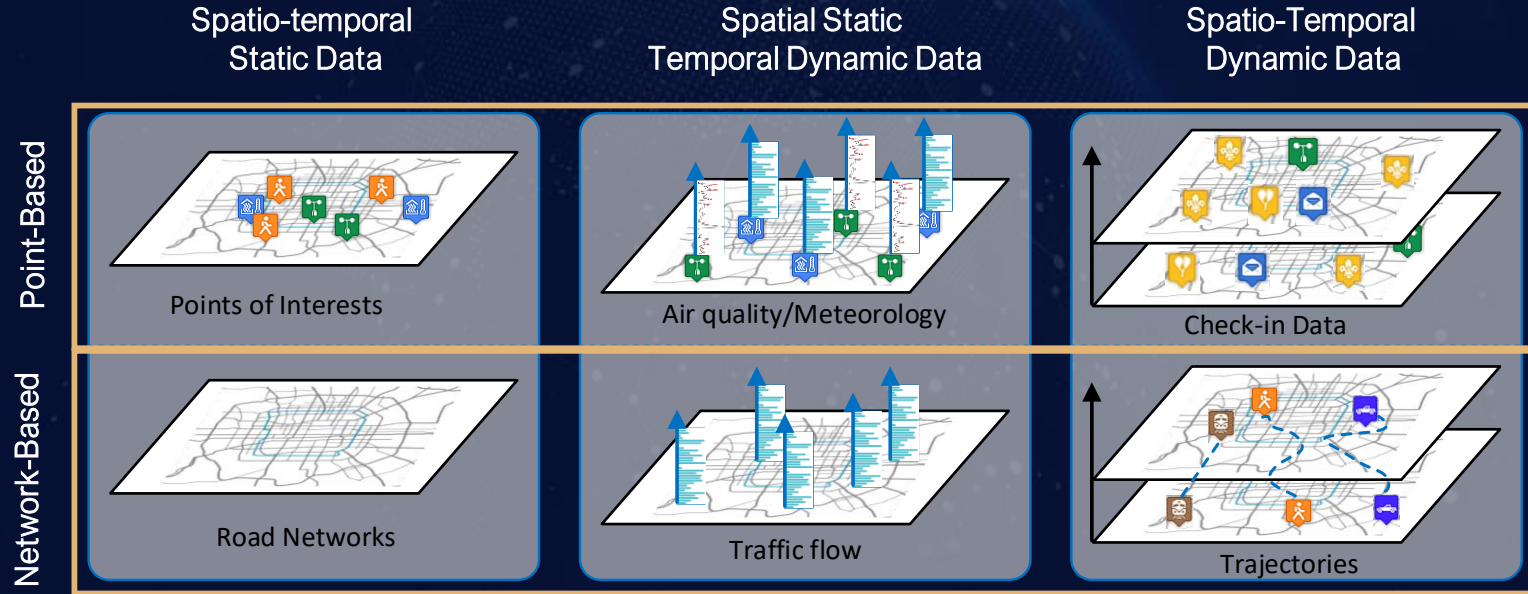
Spatio-temporal Data





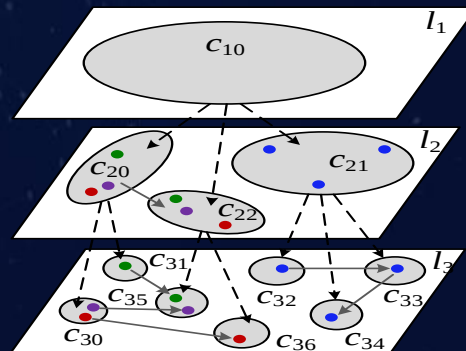
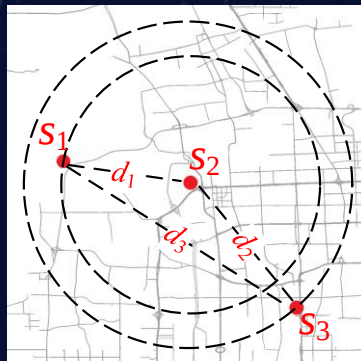
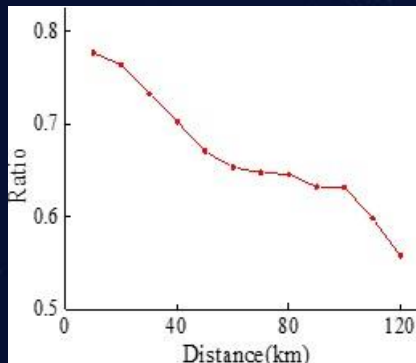
The Platform extracts spatio-temporal attributes

Spatiotemporal Data in Cities



Why Spatiotemporal Data is unique

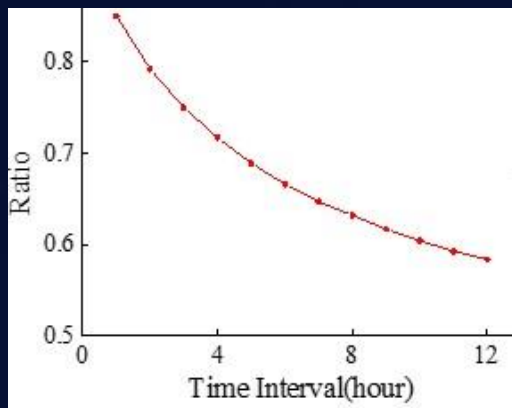
- Spatial Properties
- Spatial Distance
 - Spatial correlation
 - Triangle inequality: $|d_1 - d_2| \leq d_3 \leq |d_1 + d_2|$
- Spatial hierarchy
 - Different spatial granularities
 - City structures



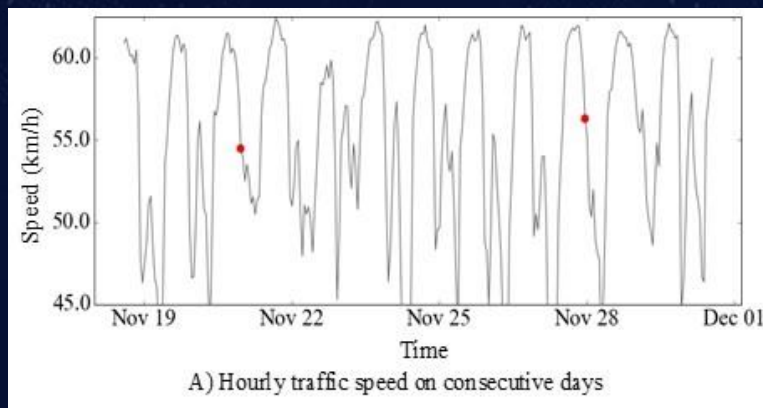
Why Spatiotemporal Data is unique

Temporal Properties

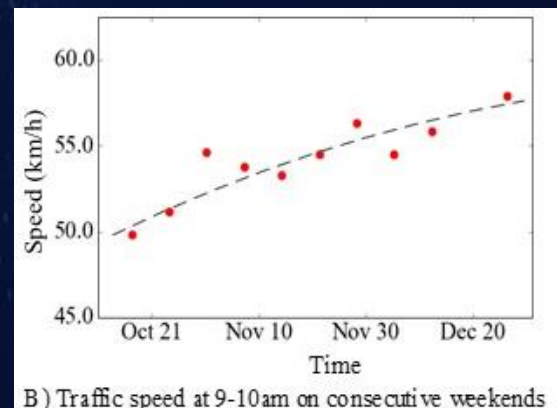
Temporal closeness



Period



Trend



Urban Data Mining

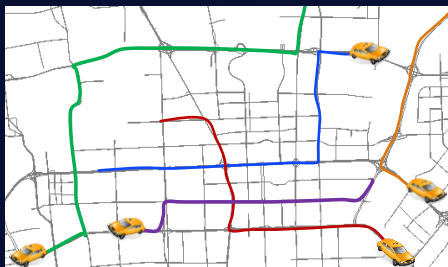
- Challenges to Data Management
- Challenges to Data Analytics



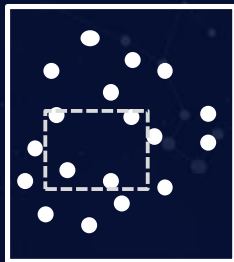
Challenges Posed to Urban Data Management

- Large-scale and highly dynamic → cloud computing
- Cloud computing platforms do not support ST Data well
 - Unique ST data structures: trajectories (the most complex ST Data)
 - Unique queries: ST-Range queries and KNN queries rather than key words
 - Data across different domains: Hybrid indexing for managing multi-modality data

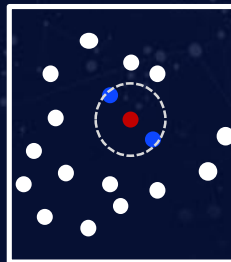
Trajectories



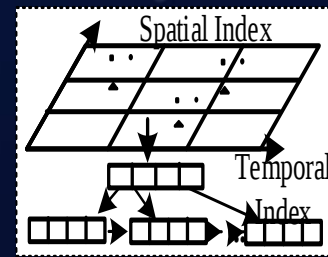
Range Queries



KNN Queries



Hybrid indexing



Example 1

Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using
Sharing Bikes' Trajectories

Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using Sharing Bikes' Trajectories



城市中违章停车随处可见

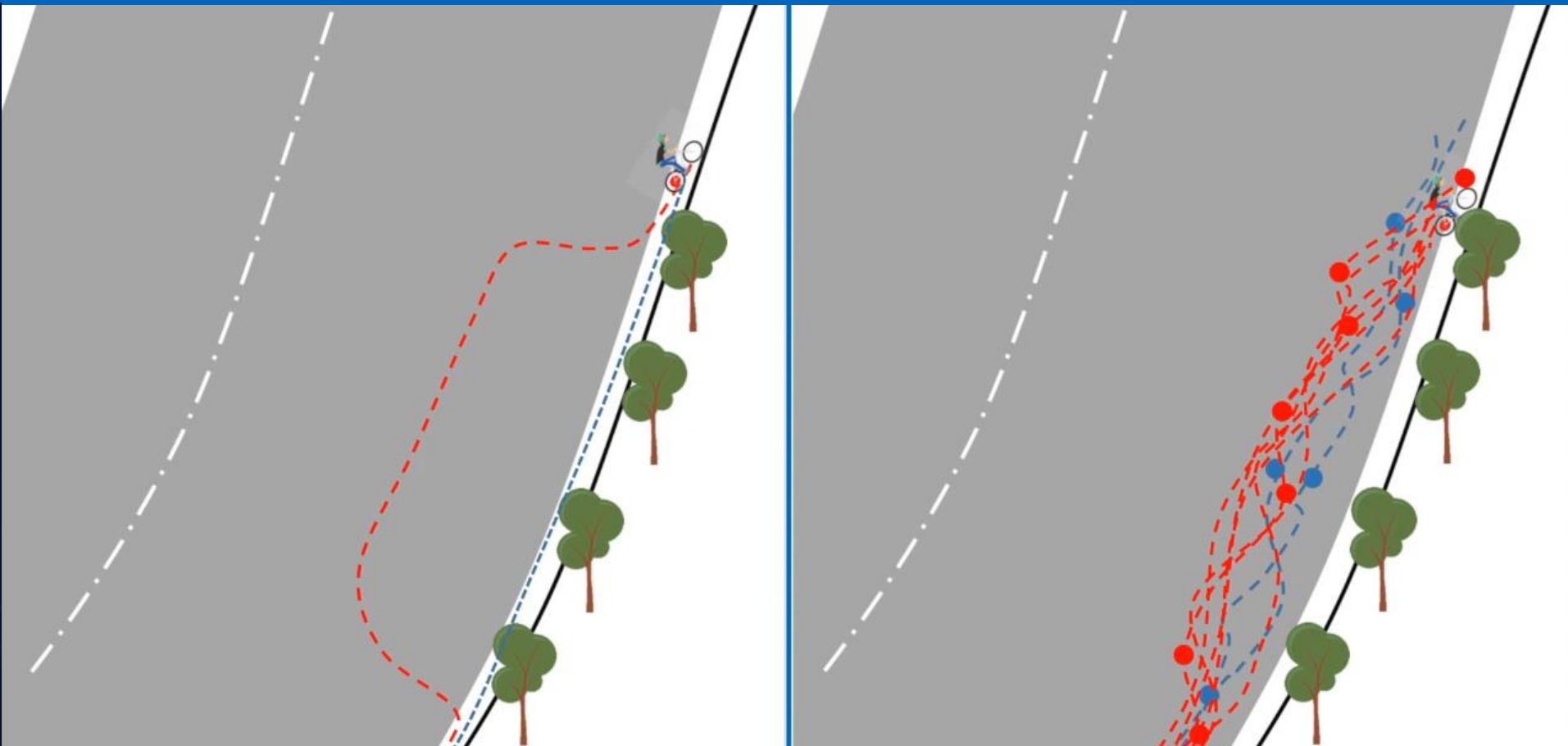
Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using Sharing Bikes' Trajectories



Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using Sharing Bikes' Trajectories



Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using Sharing Bikes' Trajectories



Detecting Vehicle Illegal Parking Using Sharing Bikes' Trajectories



Challenges Posed to Urban Data Analytics

- Urban Data Analytics
 - Texts and images → spatial and spatiotemporal data; (encoding spatiotemporal properties)
 - Mining a single data source → Mining data across different domains
 - Pure machine learning → Visual and interactive data analytics

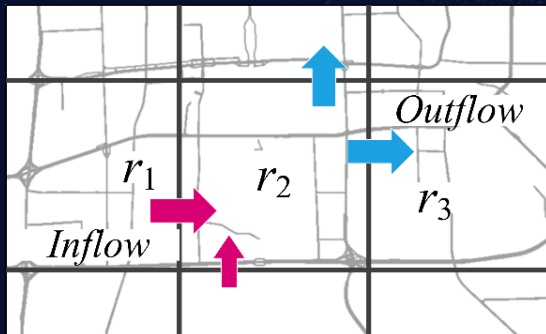
Challenge 1: Encoding spatiotemporal properties in machine learning models

Example

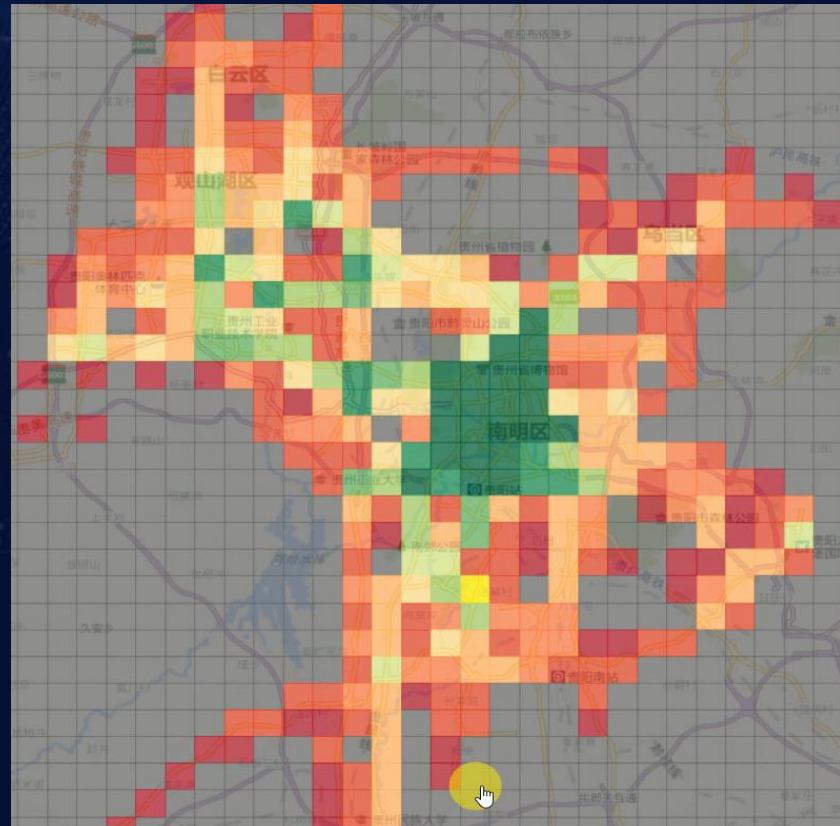
Crowd Flow Prediction

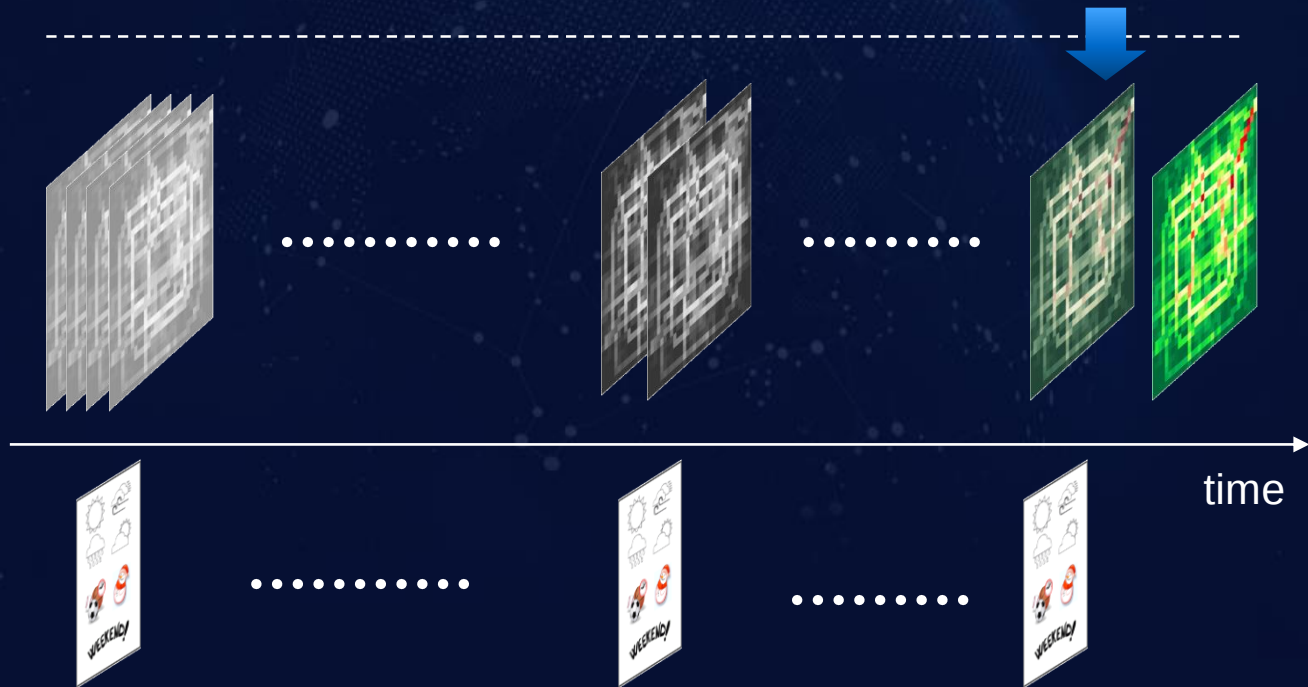
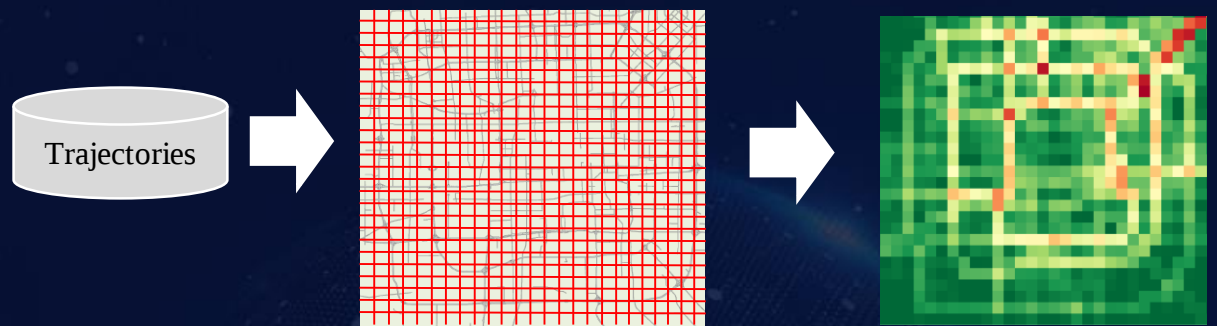
Predicting Crowd Flows throughout a City

- Predict in and out flow of crowds
 - In each grid
 - Over the next few hours



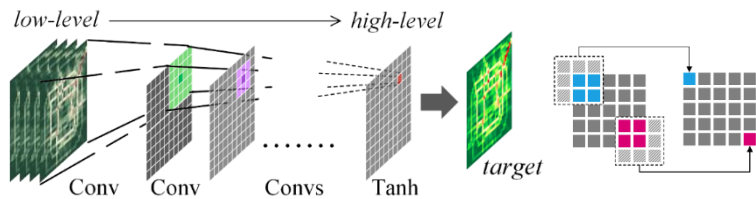
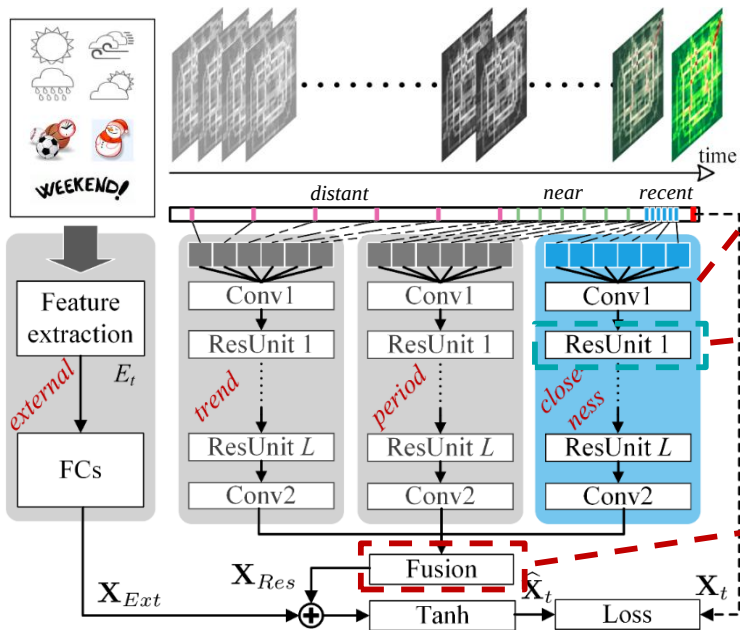
- Challenges
 - Complex and dynamic factors
 - Encoding spatiotemporal properties





ST-ResNet Architecture: A Collective Prediction

- Capture temporal closeness, period, and trend
- Capture external factors
- Capture spatial correlation of both near and far distances



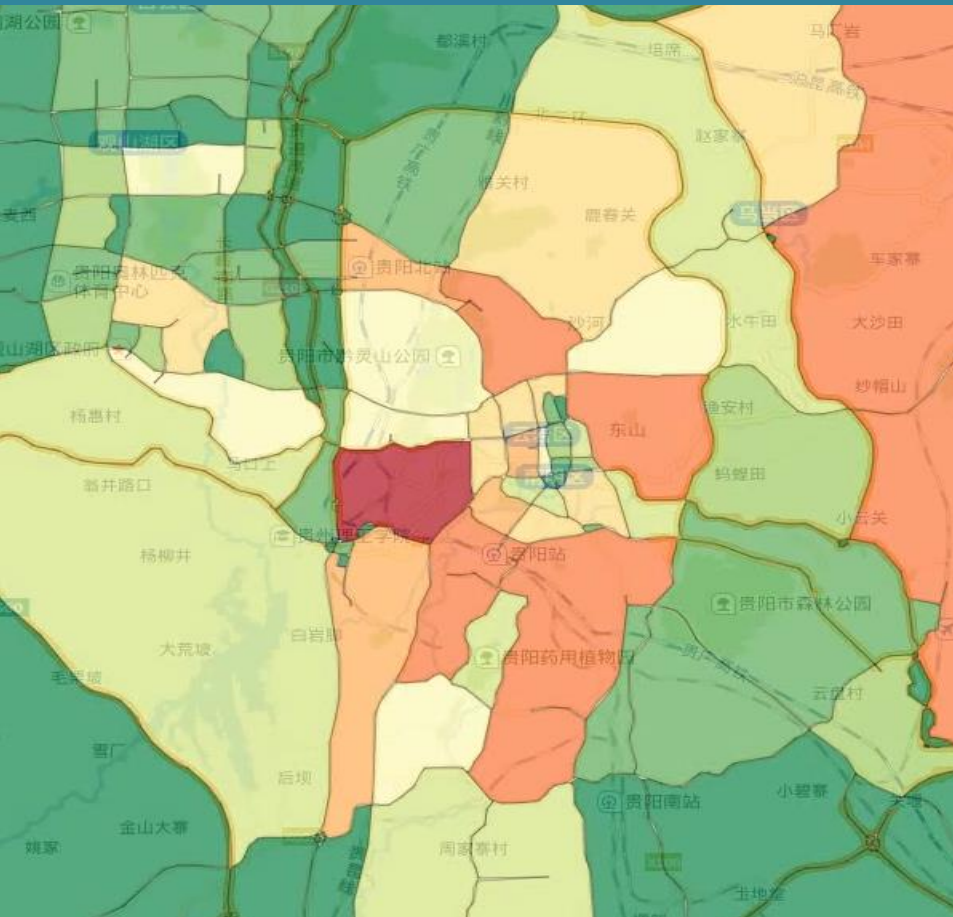
- Residual learning to help training

- Fusing factors differently in different regions

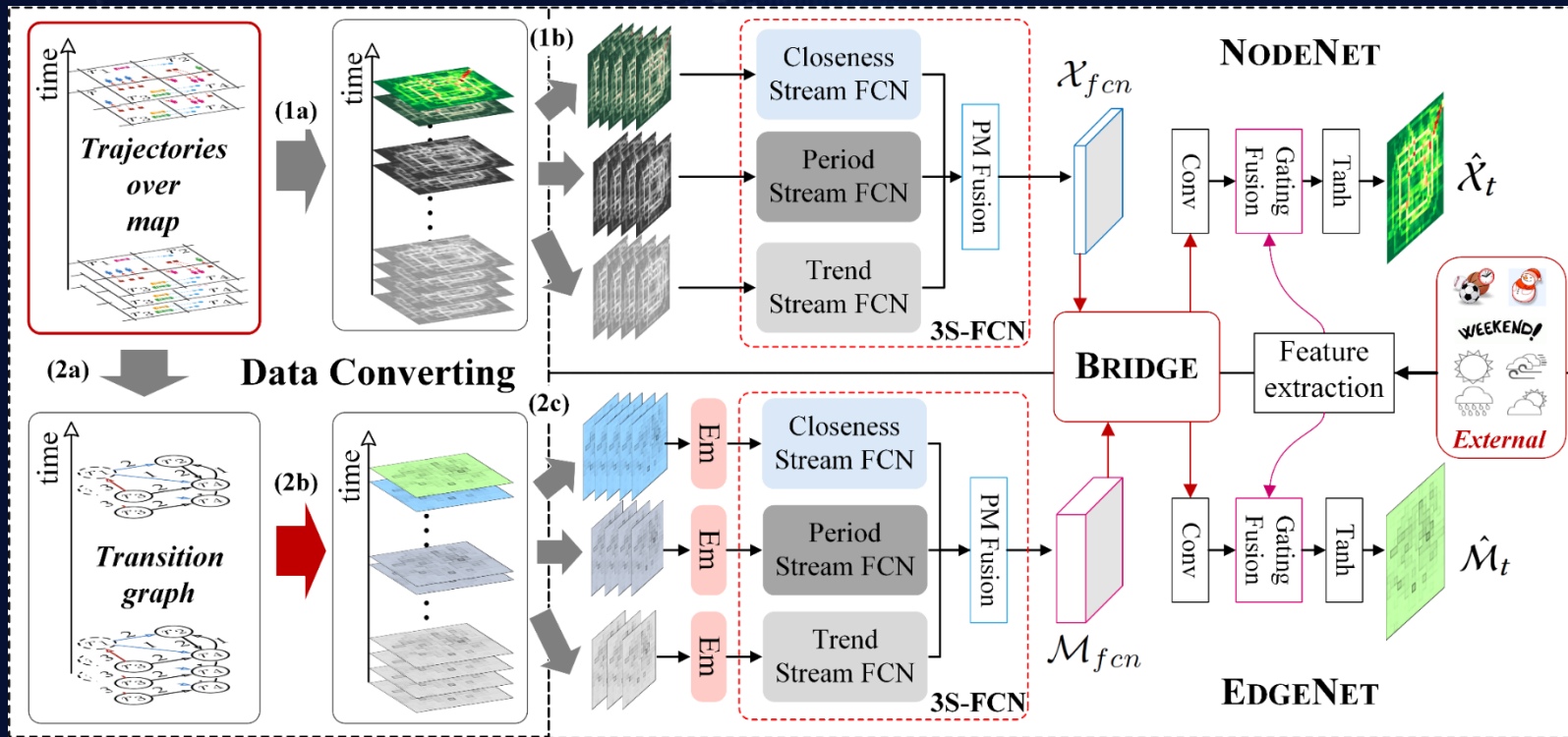
$$X_{Res} = W_c \circ X_c^{(L+2)} + W_p \circ X_p^{(L+2)} + W_q \circ X_q^{(L+2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\omega_{c,1}, \omega_{p,1}, \omega_{q,1}) & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & (\omega_{c,n}, \omega_{p,n}, \omega_{q,n}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Predicting Crowd Flow Using AI



Multitask Deep Learning Framework



Challenge 2: Mining data across different domains

Example

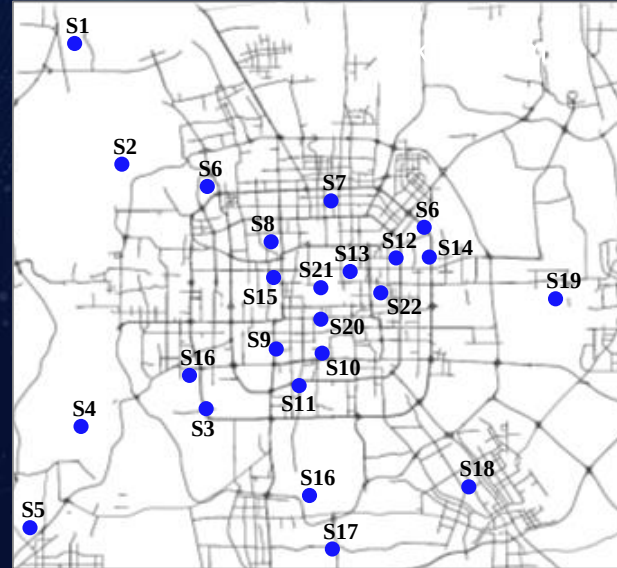
Air Quality Inference and Forecasting

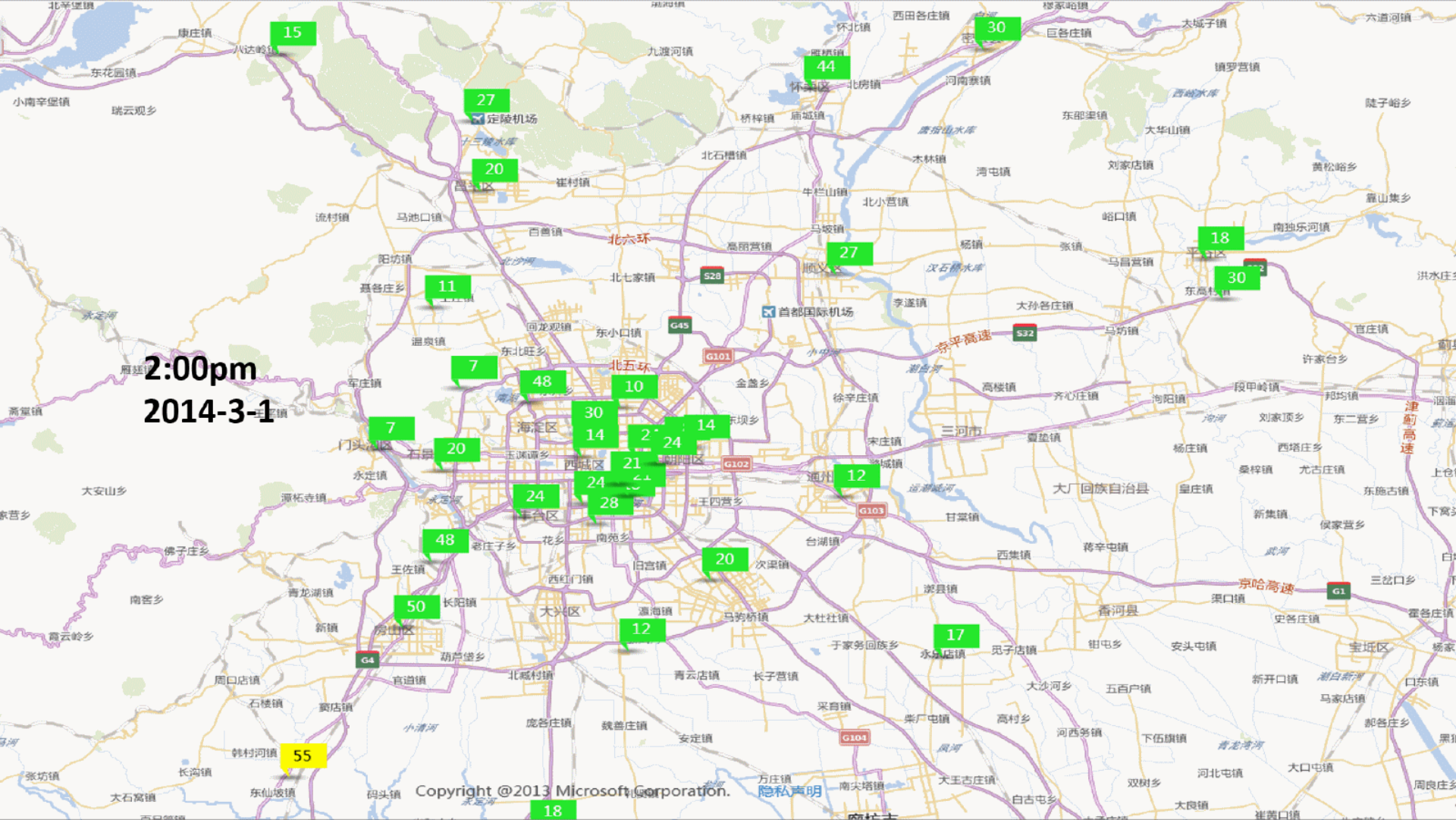
Air Pollution: A Global Concern !

PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃



● Air quality monitor station





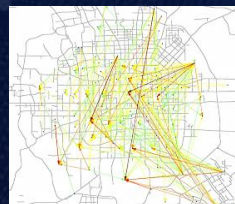
Inferring **Real-Time** and **Fine-Grained** air quality throughout a city



Meteorology



Traffic



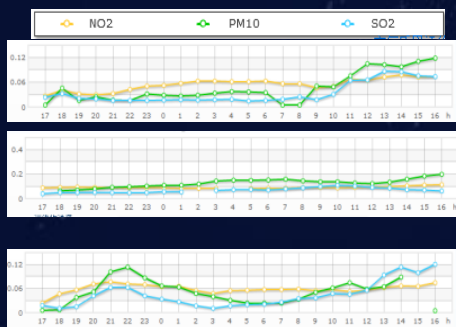
Human Mobility



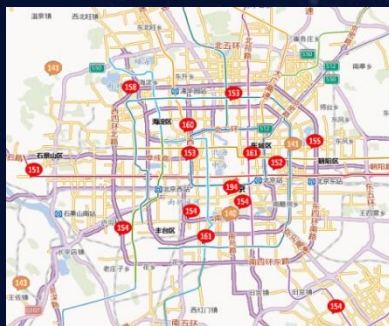
POIs



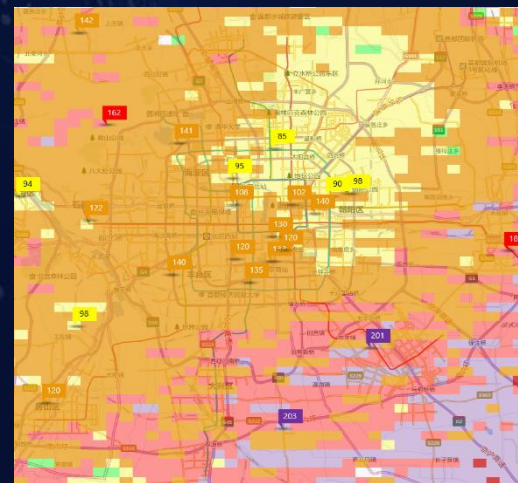
Road networks



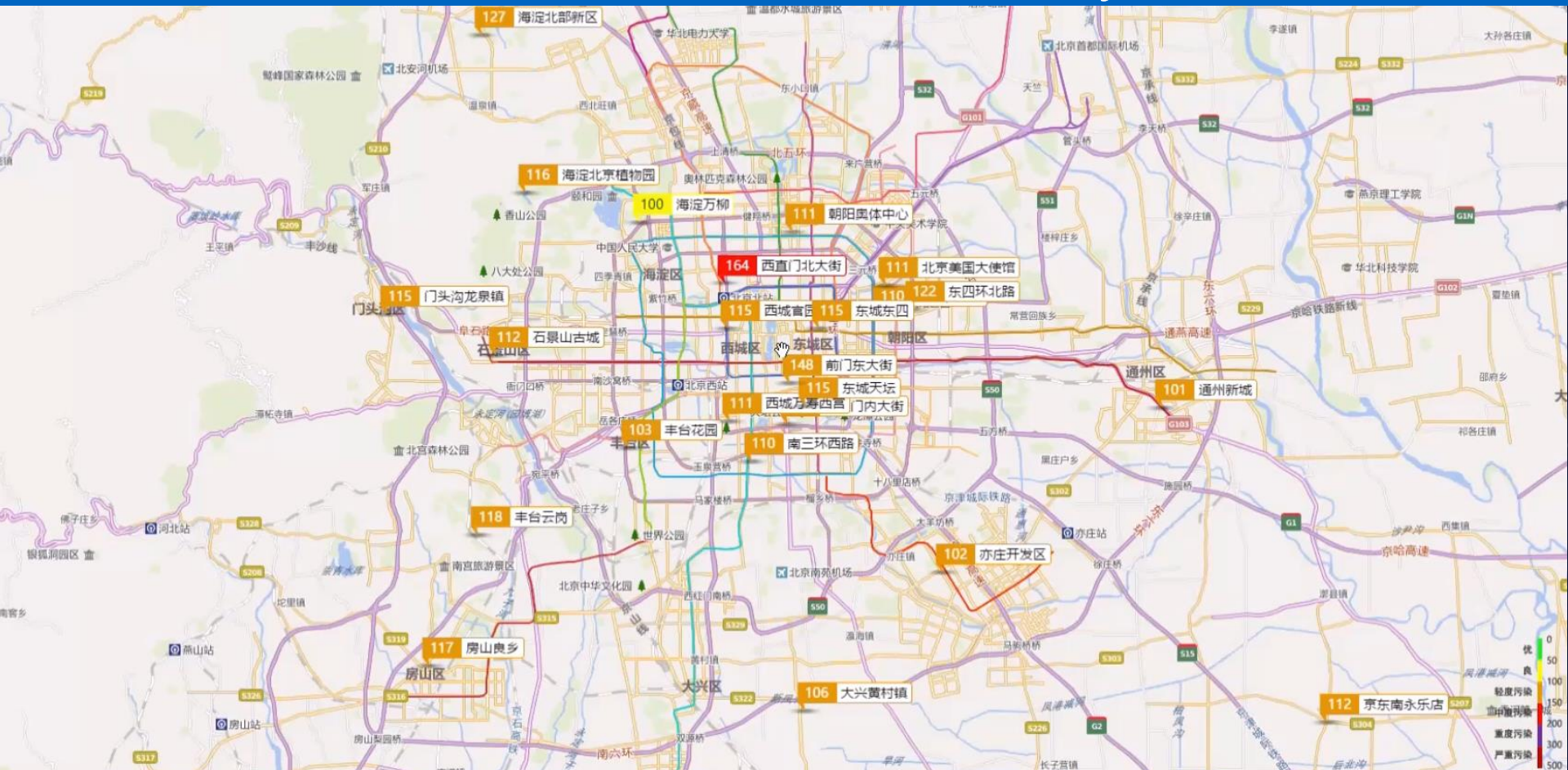
Historical air quality data



Real-time air quality reports



Fine-Grained and Real-time Air Quality Inference

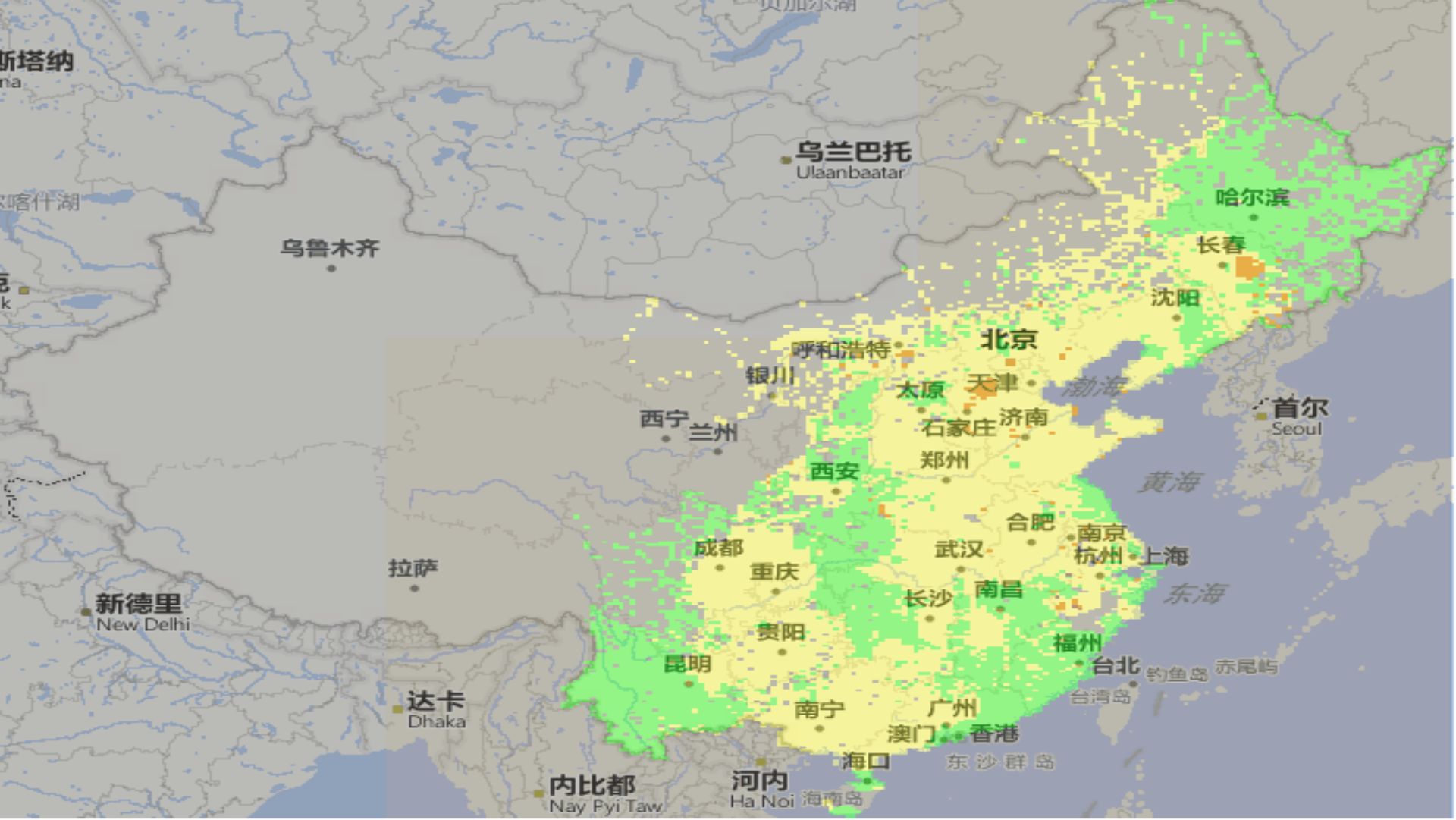


Zheng, Y., et al. U-Air: When Urban Air Quality Inference Meets Big Data. KDD 2013

An aerial, high-angle view of a city at night. The city is represented by a dense grid of dark, rectangular blocks. Several blocks are illuminated with a bright, glowing light, creating a stark contrast with the dark surroundings. The lighting is primarily blue and white, with some yellowish-orange highlights on the right side. The overall atmosphere is futuristic and technological.

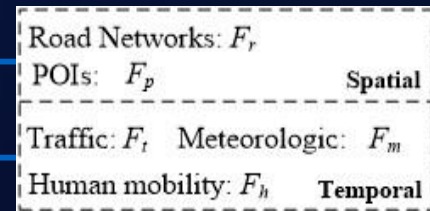
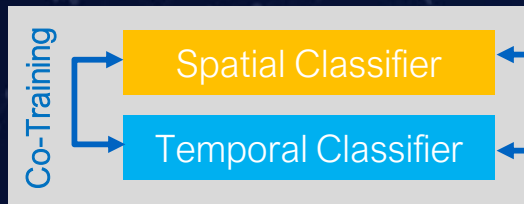
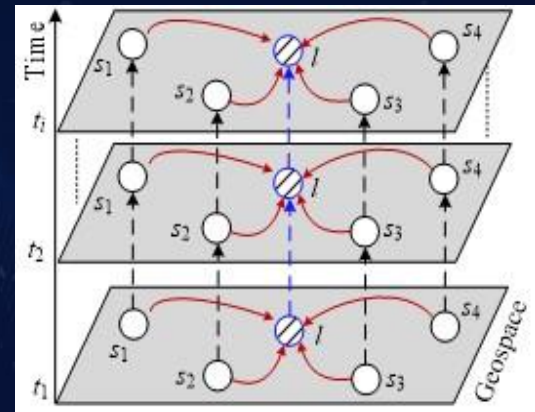
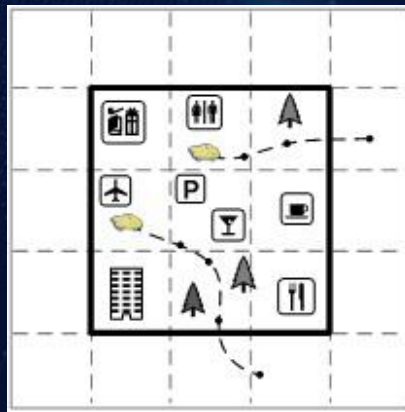
Intelligent Environment

and every local area despite incomplete air quality data

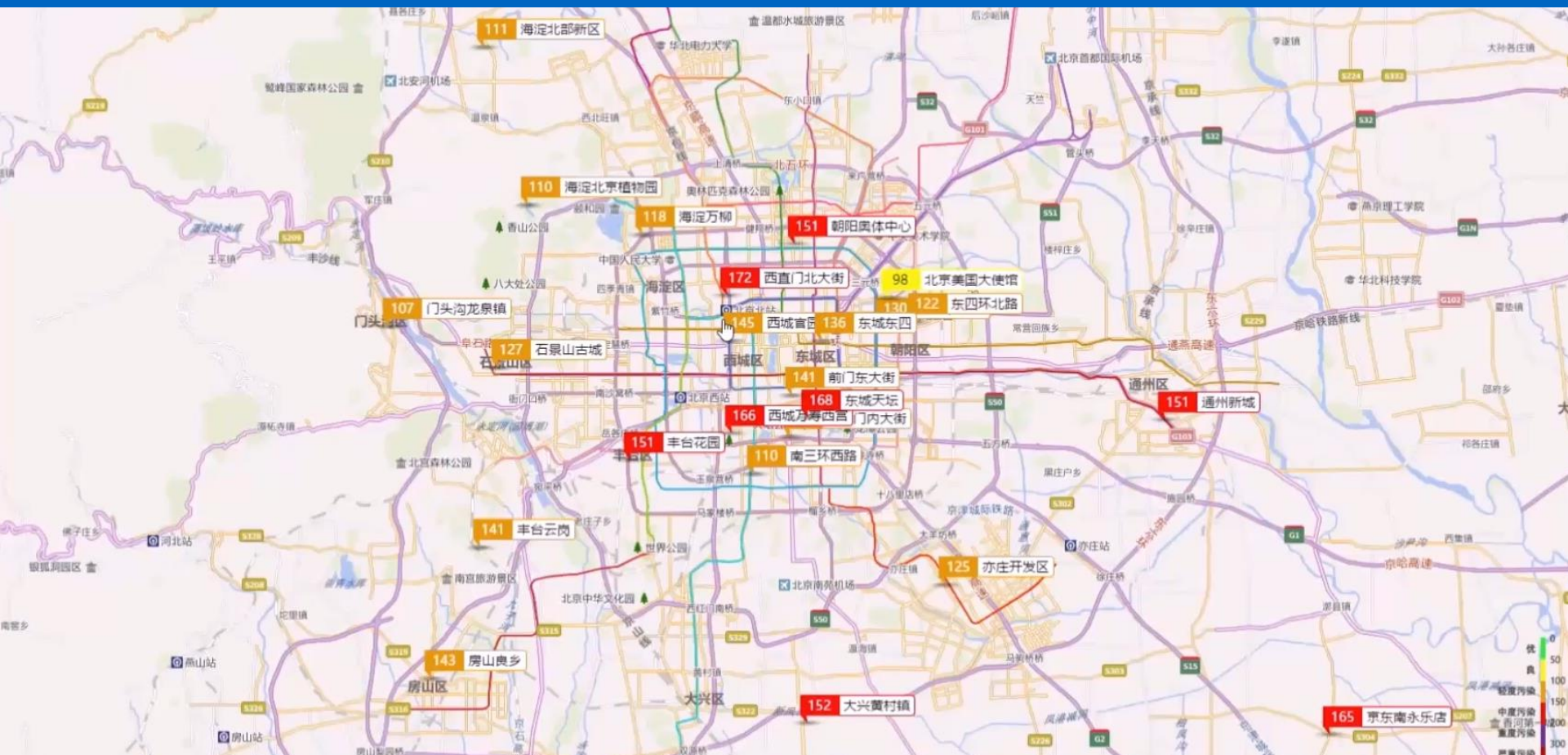


Semi-Supervised Learning Model

- Partition a city into disjoint grids
- Features from different datasets
- Encoding spatiotemporal properties
 - Temporal dependency in a location
 - Geo-correlation between locations
- Domain knowledge
 - Emission from a location
 - Propagation among locations
- Co-training-based inference model

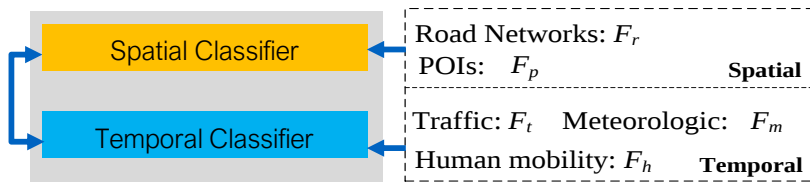


Forecast Air Quality over the next 48 hours



Methodologies for Cross-Domain Knowledge Fusion

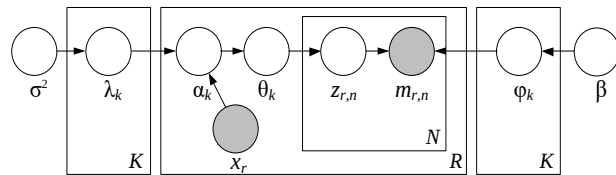
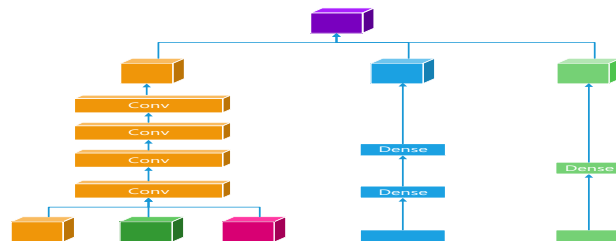
- Stage-based data fusion
- Feature-level-based data fusion
 - Feature concatenation + regularization
 - DNN-based
- Semantic meaning-based fusion



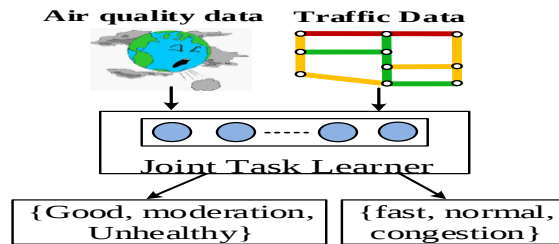
Multi-view learning (Co-training)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{matrix} t_i \\ t_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ t_j \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_{16} & | & g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_{16} \\ M'_G & & & & | & M_G & & & \end{bmatrix} \\
 \\
 \begin{matrix} t_i \\ t_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ t_j \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 & \dots & r_n & | & r_1 & r_2 & \dots & r_n \\ M'_r & & & & | & M_r & & & \end{bmatrix} \\
 \\
 \begin{matrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & \dots & f_k \\ f_r & f_p & & f_g \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$Y \longleftrightarrow X \longleftrightarrow Z$
 Similarity-based (matrix factorization)



Pro. dependency-based (Topic Models)



Transfer Learning-based

Challenge 3: Visual and interactive data analytics

Example

Selecting locations for charging stations

Finding Top-k Most Influential Location Set

Data Set

Using: Guiyang Taxi Trajectory ▾

Target Area

OD H3 Loading... Road

Entire city will be used.

Solution Area

Mark favorite places

No area selected.

Solution Parameters

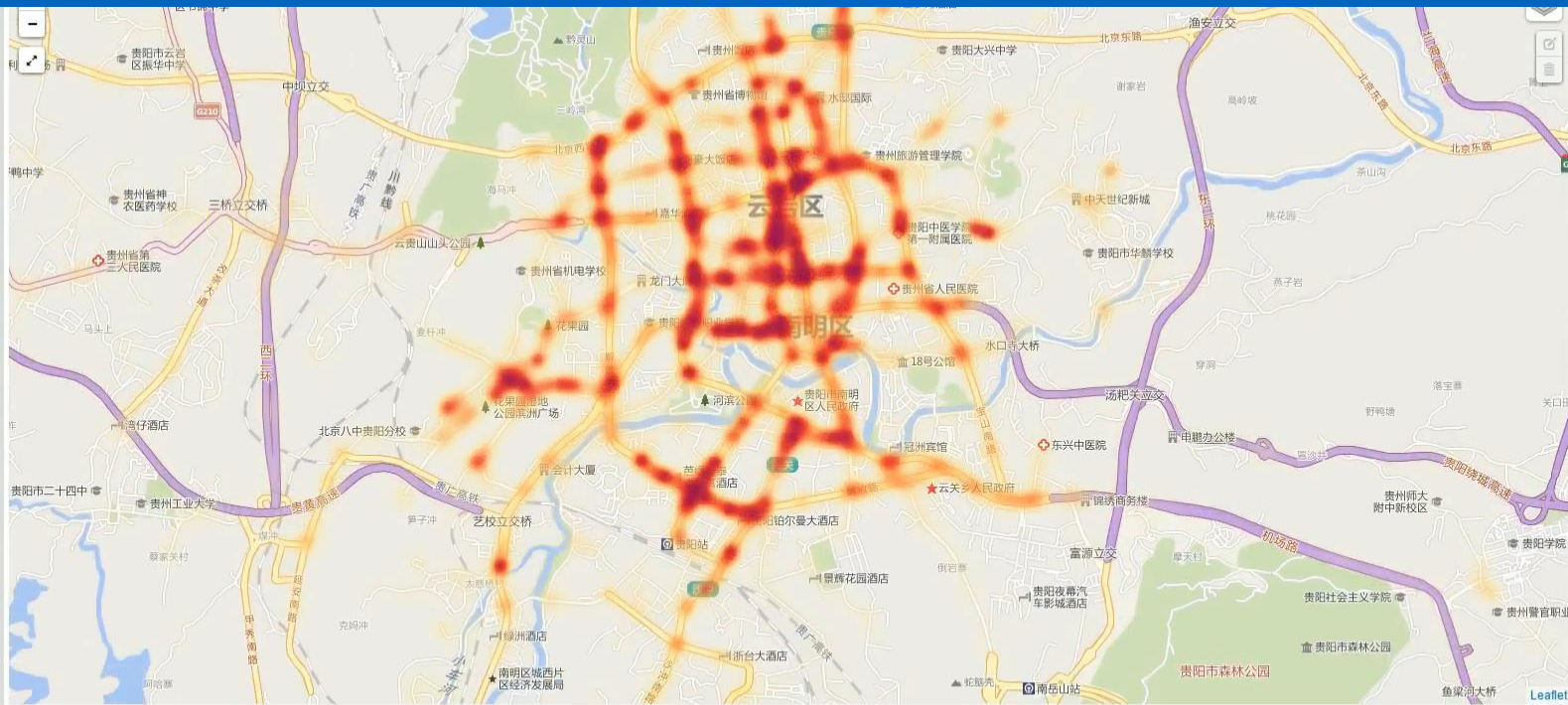
Number of Stations : 1

Normal Trajectory Weight: 1

Target Trajectory Weight: 2

Temporal Filter: All

Speed Less Than: Unrestricted



SOLUTION PREVIEW

Interactive Visual Data Analytics

A submodular maximization problem, NP-hard

No available solution.

Generate Solution

“SmartAdP: Visual Analytics of Large-scale Taxi Trajectories for Selecting Billboard Locations”, VAST 2016

Providing Services

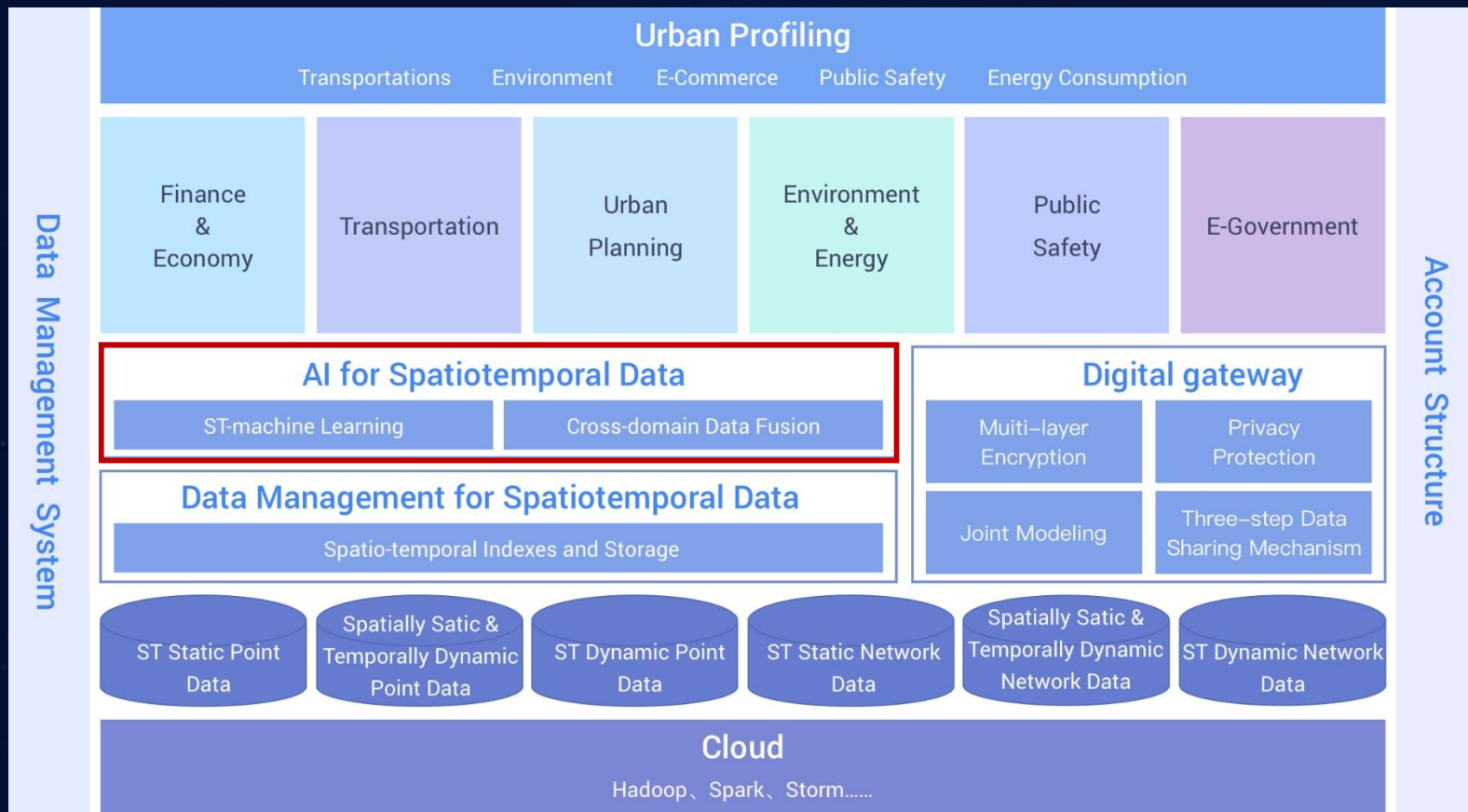
- Urban computing platforms
 - Six Spatio-temporal (ST) data models
 - ST data management
 - ST machine learning
 - Cross-domain machine learning
- Building City OS → an ecosystem

<http://ucp.jd.com/>



Urban Computing Platform

<http://ucp.jd.com>



<http://ucp.jd.com>

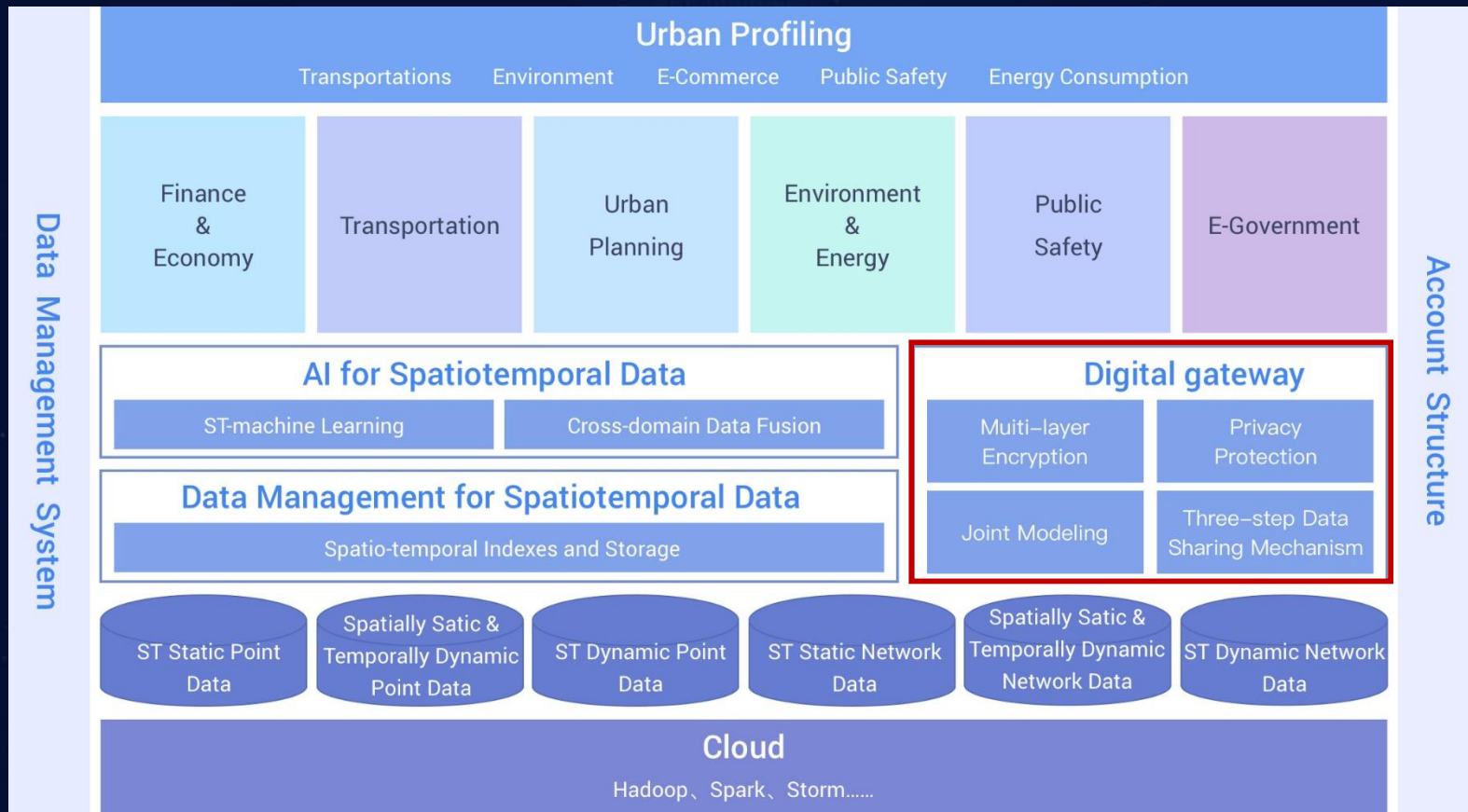


AI Computing Platform

for more dynamic data management and efficient query

Urban Computing Platform

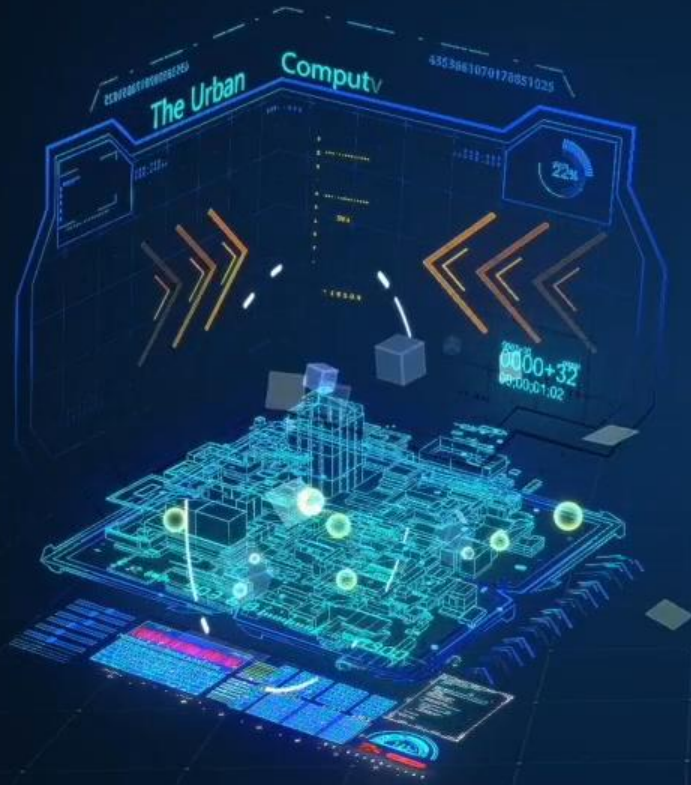
<http://ucp.jd.com>



<http://ucp.jd.com>



The Digital Gateway on this platform ensures data security



The Platform adopts an open structure providing enterprise users

新建

保存

立即执行

组件

ai_flow X

作业参数设置

图

标签区间缩放标准化

异常检测

特征工程

特征分析

特征选择

随机森林特征选择

GBDT特征选择

单变量特征选择

特征编码

特征降维

机器学习

聚类

分类

回归

线性回归训练

线性回归预测

自回归训练

自回归测试

回归树训练

回归树测试

自定义脚本

数据源

breast_cancer

典型应用

智能选址

空气质量监测

区域流量预测

boston_house_p...

boston_house_p...

训练测试集划分...

TrainTestSplit

特征区间缩放标...

MinMaxNormaliz...

随机森林特征选...

RandomForestSe...

线性回归训练15...

LinearRegressi...

线性回归预测15...

LinearRegressi...

学习器种类

☒ 回归器☐ 分类器

topK特征

5

topK特征值不要超过样本数

回归标准：均方误差

弱学习器个数

90

Bootstrap

☒ True☐ False<http://ucp.jd.com>

<http://ucp.jd.com>

数据集成

离线计算

任务调度

数据管理

时空数据应用

创建应用

模型训练中...

X

完成72轮模型训练

均方误差6.5475

返回

生成网页应用

✓
基本信息✓
配置数据✓
配置字段6
训练模型

上一步

训练模型

Summary

- Framework of urban computing
- Research challenges, topics and techniques
- Unique spatio-temporal data
- Urban computing platform → City OS
- Many more challenges beyond technology...



A text book

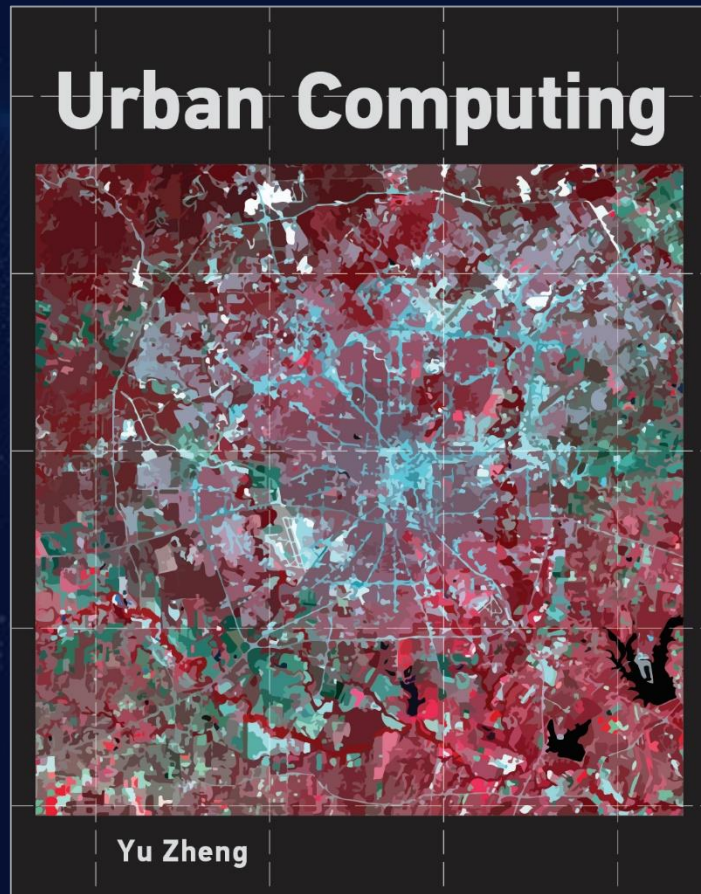
MIT Press

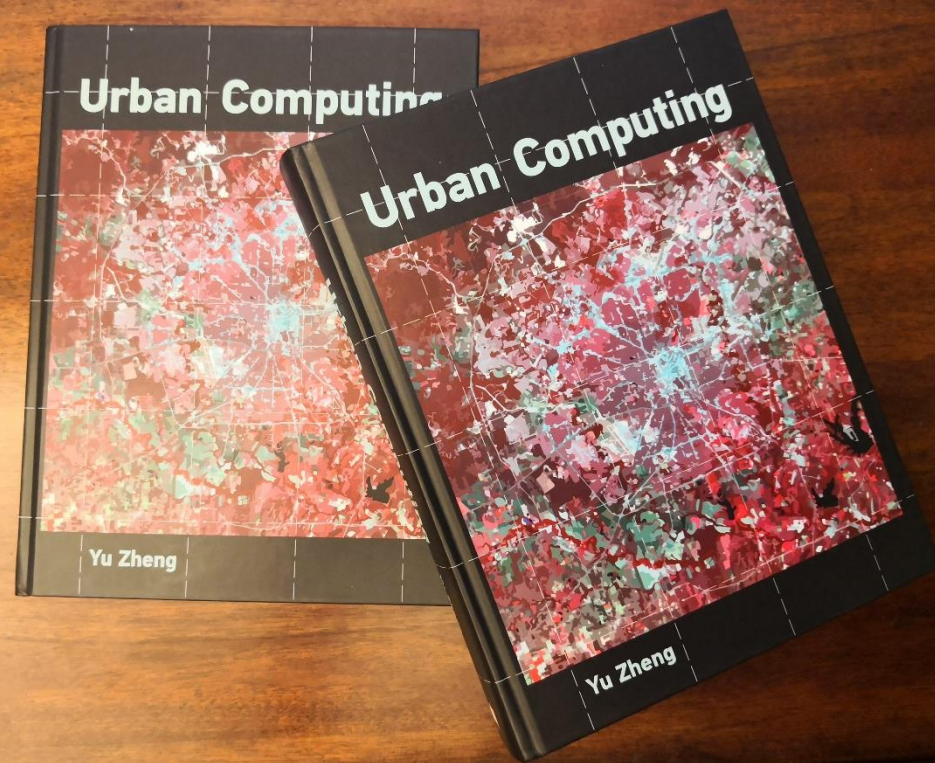
Thanks!

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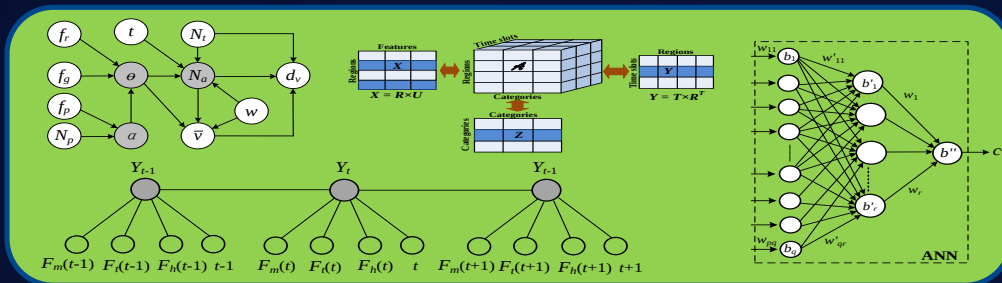


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Problems



Data

