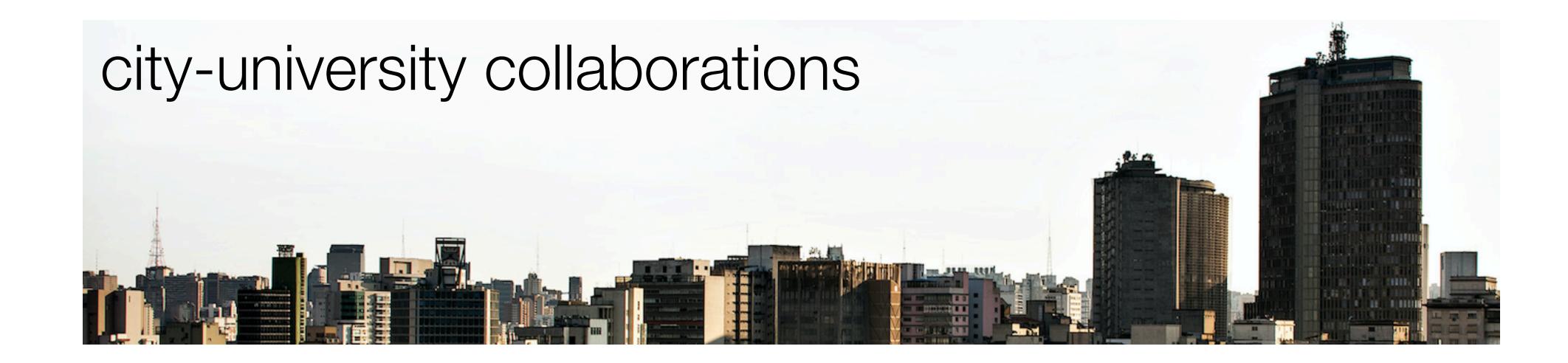
# Software and science making cities better



Prof. Fabio Kon
Department of Computer Science
University of São Paulo, Brazil

Fulbright Visiting Professor MIT Senseable City Lab



## Collaborations

- 35 CS professors +
  - Architects, Urban Planners, Economists, Health Professionals, Transportation Engineers
- São Paulo City Hall (21M people in Great São Paulo)
- Smaller cities in Brazil (demands are different)

# InterSCity lab in Brazil

~60 people working:

- USP, FGV, PUC-Rio, Scipopulis, UFABC, UFG, UFMA, UFMS, UFRJ, Unicamp, Unifesp
- interface between Computer Science and Cities
- 6-year funding (2017 to 2023)
- · InterSCity.org
- Open Source software
- Open Datasets

## Our view

# Smart City =

"a city in which its social, business, and technological aspects are supported by ICT to improve the quality of life of its citizens in an integrated, affordable, and sustainable way."

we're interested in developing a **Software platform for Smart Cities** 

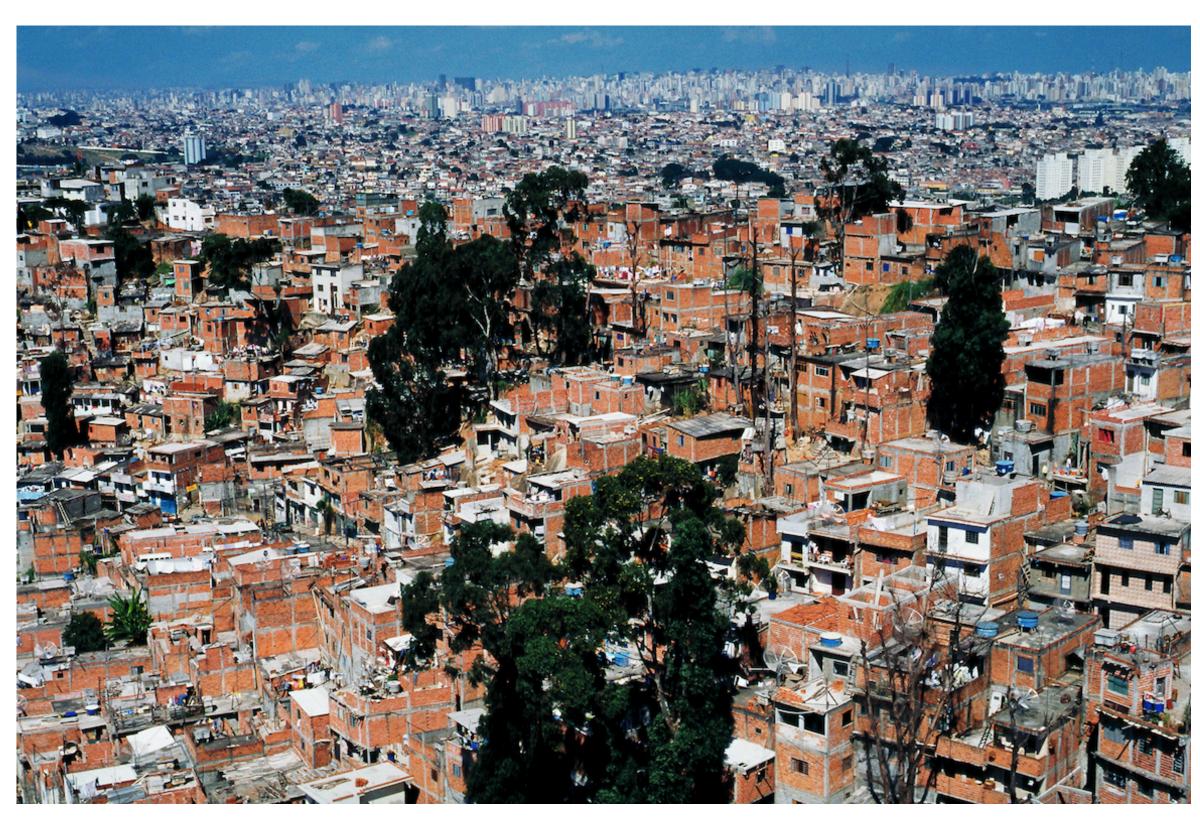
# Our view on Smart Cities

Although we don't ignore high-tech solutions for the elite, we prefer to focus on:

people (technology is a means not an end)

low-income populations

developing countries

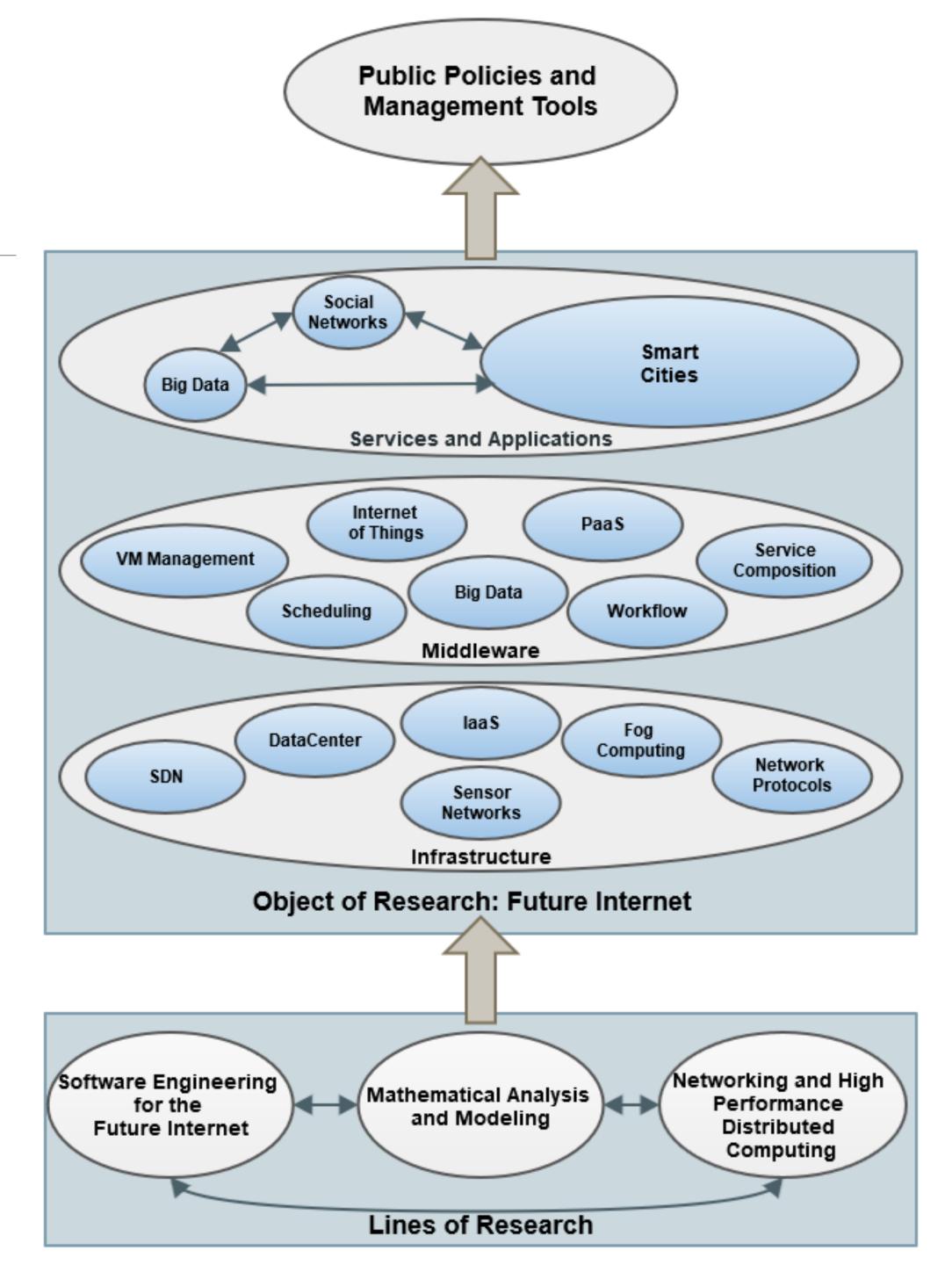


underprivileged neighborhoods

# The InterSCity Project

3 lines of research

· 3 levels

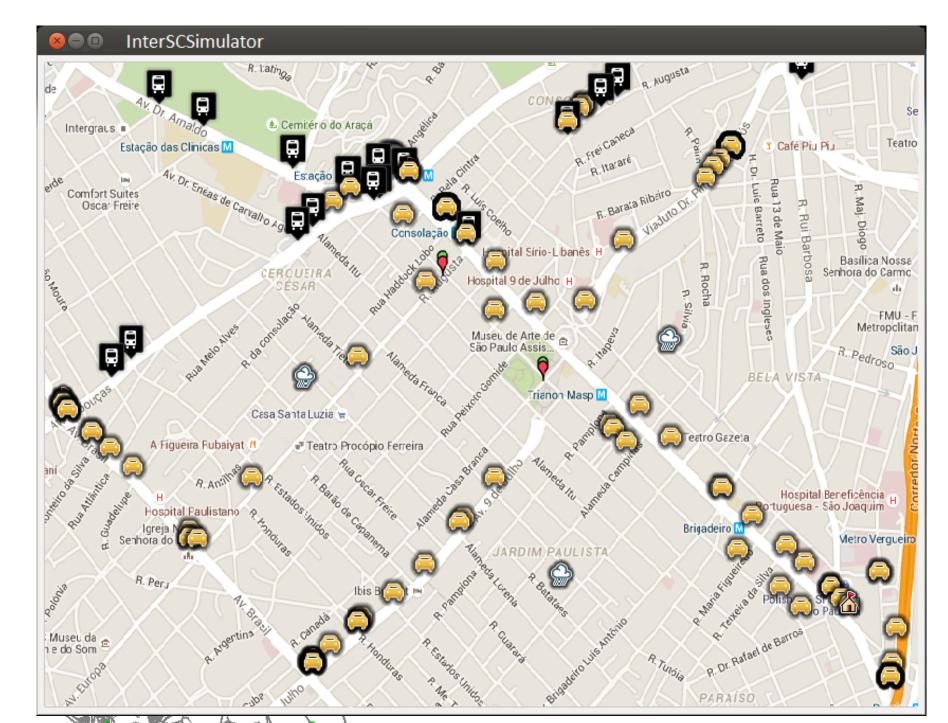


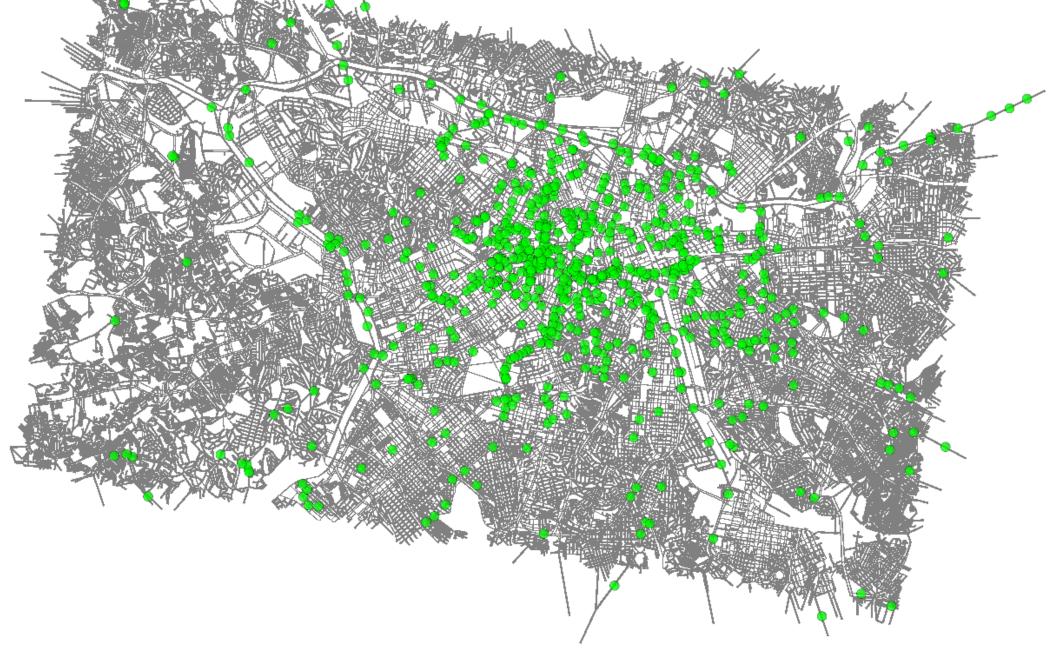
# Projects

- 1. City Simulator
- 2. Smart City Software Platform
- 3. Health Dashboard
- 4. Accessibility Ranking
- 5. Scipopulis Startup
- 6. BikeSCience @ MIT Senseable City Lab

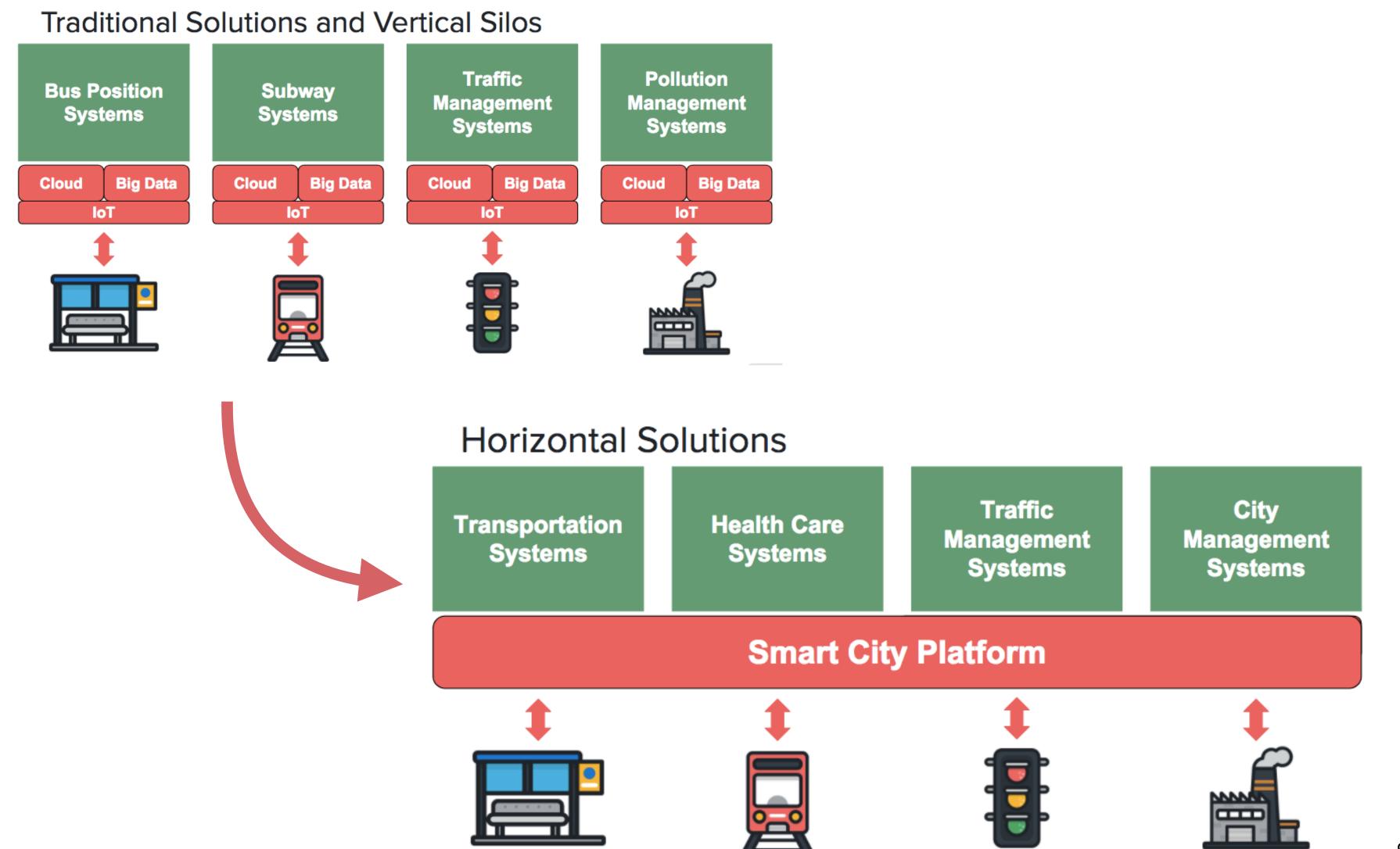
## 1 - InterSCimulator

- Erlang-based large-scale simulator for Smart Cities
- Simulations with 17 million agents in super-real-time
- Multimodal transportation
  - cars, pedestrians, buses, subway, (bicycles).
  - Impact analysis of changes in the transportation infrastructure and associated costs.
  - Population from Paraisópolis favela (slum) in SP.

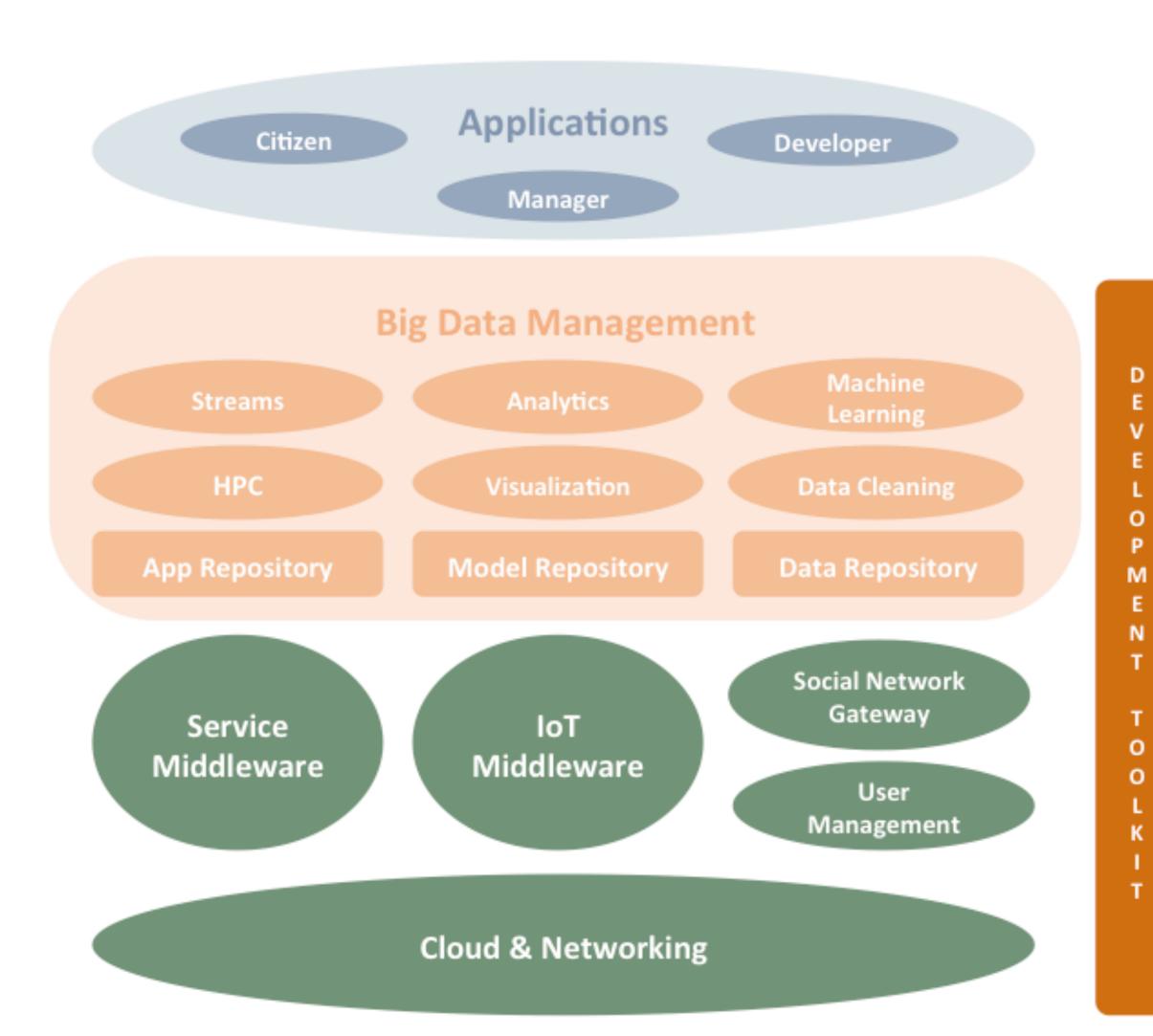




# 2- A generic Software Platform for Smart Cities



# Survey and proposed reference architecture for Smart City Software Platforms



### ACM Computing Surveys

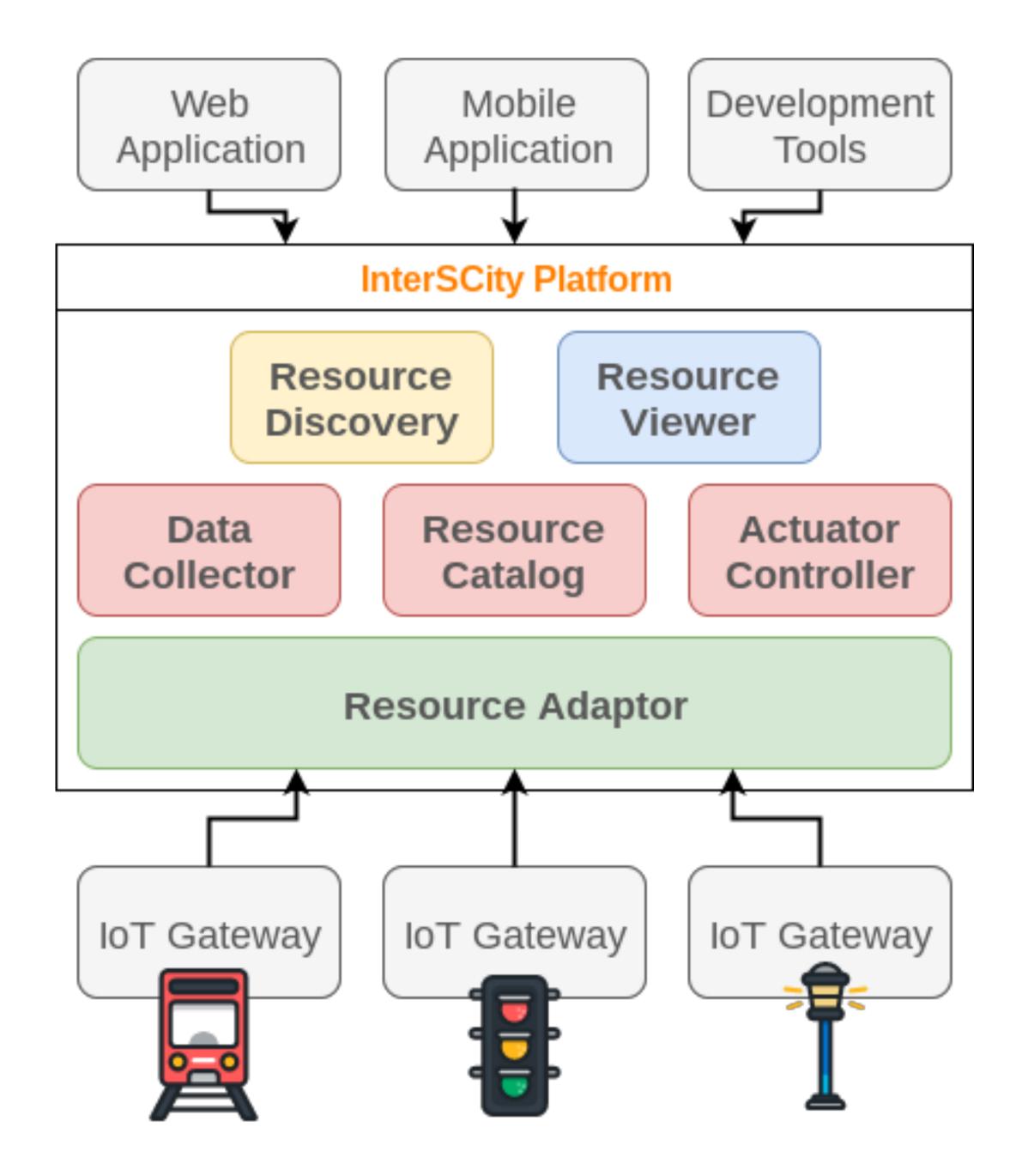
Software Platforms for Smart Cities: Concepts, Requirements, Challenges, and a Unified Reference Architecture

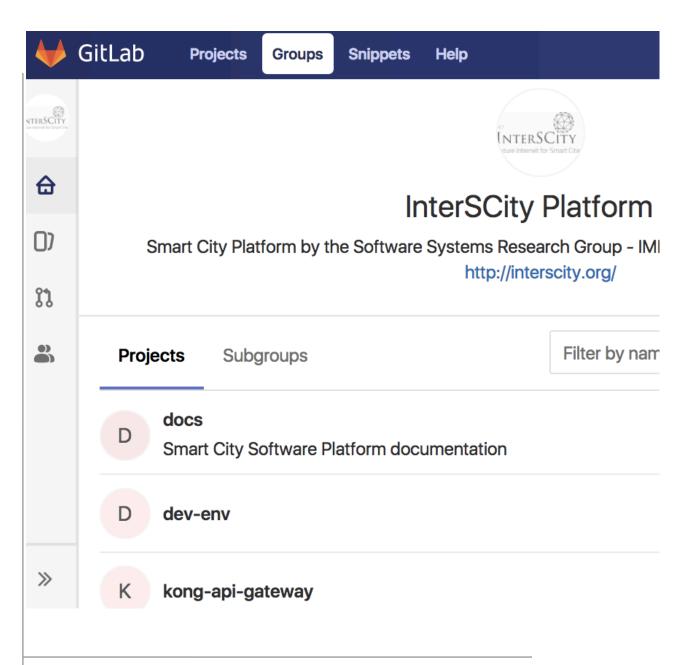
Eduardo Felipe Zambom Santana, University of São Paulo Ana Paula Chaves, Federal Technological University of Paraná Marco Aurelio Gerosa, University of São Paulo Fabio Kon, University of São Paulo Dejan S. Milojicic, Hewlett Packard Labs Palo Alto

Making cities smarter help improve city services and increase citizens' quality of life. Information and communication technologies (ICT) are fundamental for progressing towards smarter city environments. Smart City software platforms potentially support the development and integration of Smart City applications. However, the ICT community must overcome current significant technological and scientific challenges before these platforms can be widely used. This paper surveys the state-of-the-art in software platforms for Smart Cities. We analyzed 23 projects with respect to the most used enabling technologies, as well as functional and non-functional requirements, classifying them into four categories: Cyber-Physical Systems, Internet of Things. Big Data, and Claud Computing, Based on these results, we derived a reference architecture.



and





### InterSCity: A Scalable Microservice-based Open Source Platform for Smart Cities

Arthur de M. Del Esposte<sup>1</sup>, Fabio Kon<sup>1</sup>, Fabio M. Costa<sup>2</sup> and Nelson Lago<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, University of São Paulo, R. do Matão, 1010 - Cidade Universitária, 05508-090, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Informatics, Federal University of Goiás, Alameda Palmeiras, Quadra D, Câmpus Samambaia, 74690-900, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil

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eywords: Smart Cities, Software Platform, Microservices, Scalability, Open Source Software

bstract:

Smart City technologies emerge as a potential solution to tackle common problems in large urban centers by using city resources efficiently and providing quality services for citizens. Despite the various advances in middleware technologies to support future smart cities, there are no universally accepted platforms yet. Most of the existing solutions do not provide the required flexibility to be shared across cities. Moreover, the extensive use and development of non-open-source software leads to interoperability issues and limits the collaboration among R&D groups. In this paper, we explore the use of a microservices architecture to address key practical challenges in smart city platforms. We present InterSCity, a microservice-based open source smart city platform that aims at supporting collaborative, novel smart city research, development, and deployment initiatives. We discuss how the microservice approach enables a flexible, extensible, and loosely coupled architecture and present experimental results demonstrating the scalability of the proposed platform.

#### INTRODUCTION

he rapid growth of cities around the world has creed large, densely populated urban centers characrized by complex interconnected structural, social ad economic organizations. This urbanization pheet al., 2014). The Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, and Cloud Computing are key enabling technologies of smart cities that offer a wide range of opportunities and challenges, both in the academy and industry. To fully exploit the potential of these enablers, future smart cities will demand a unified ICT infrastructure to properly share their resources rather than relying

11

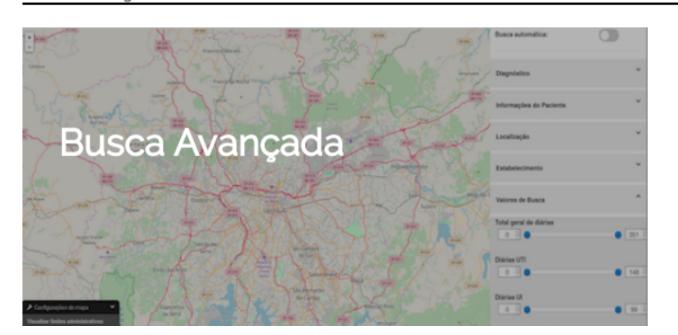
3 -



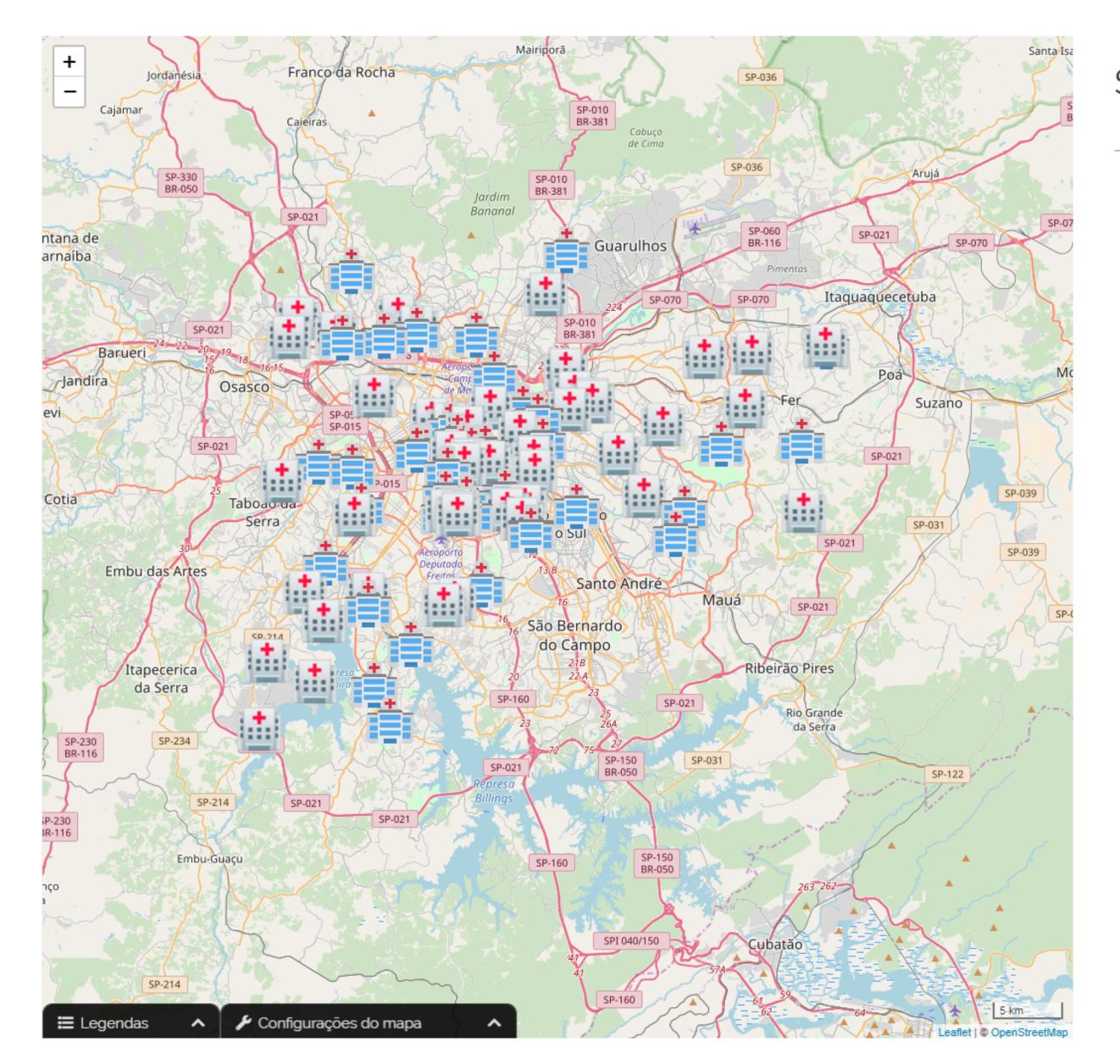
## Health Dashboard



### SERVIÇOS

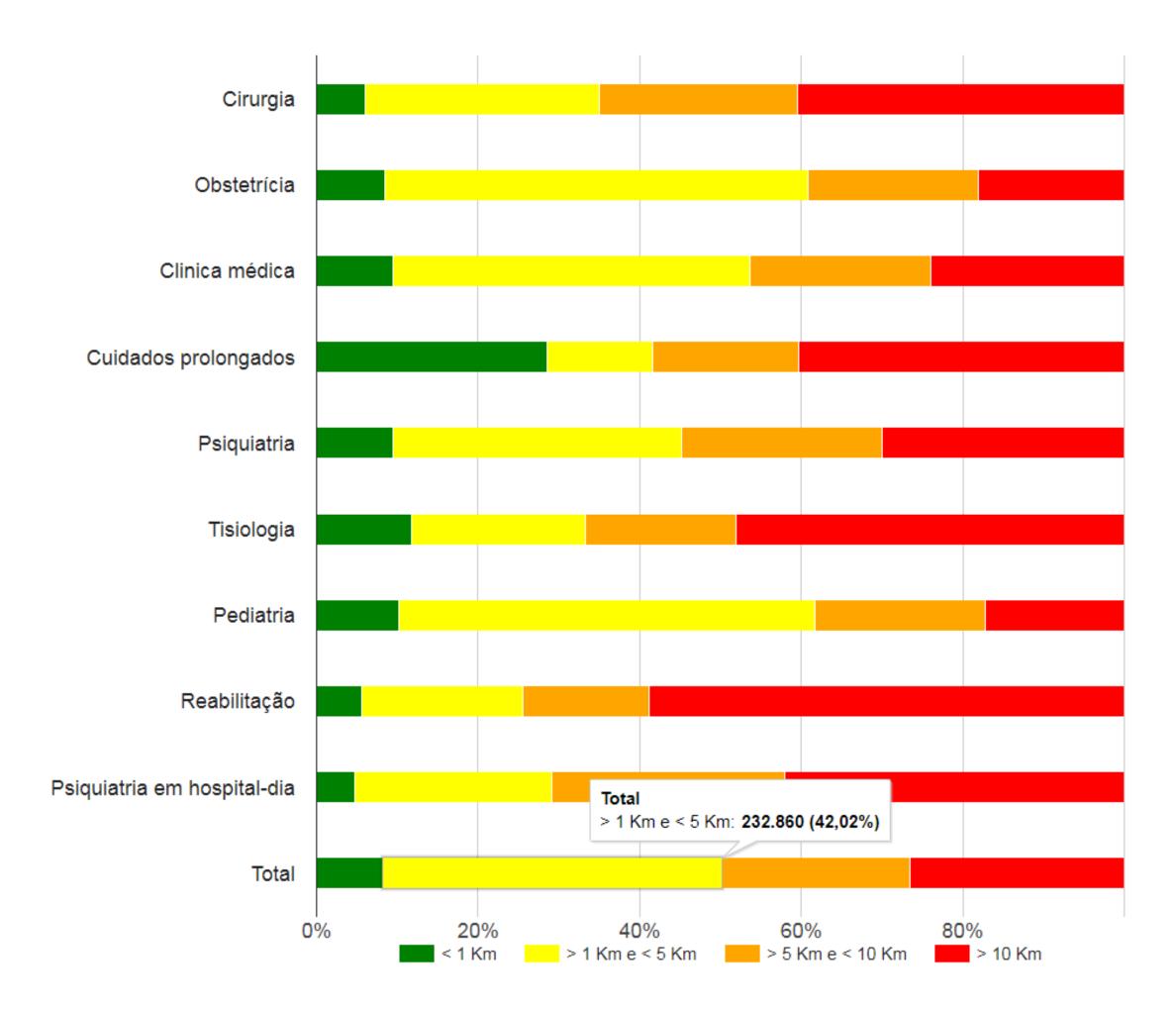




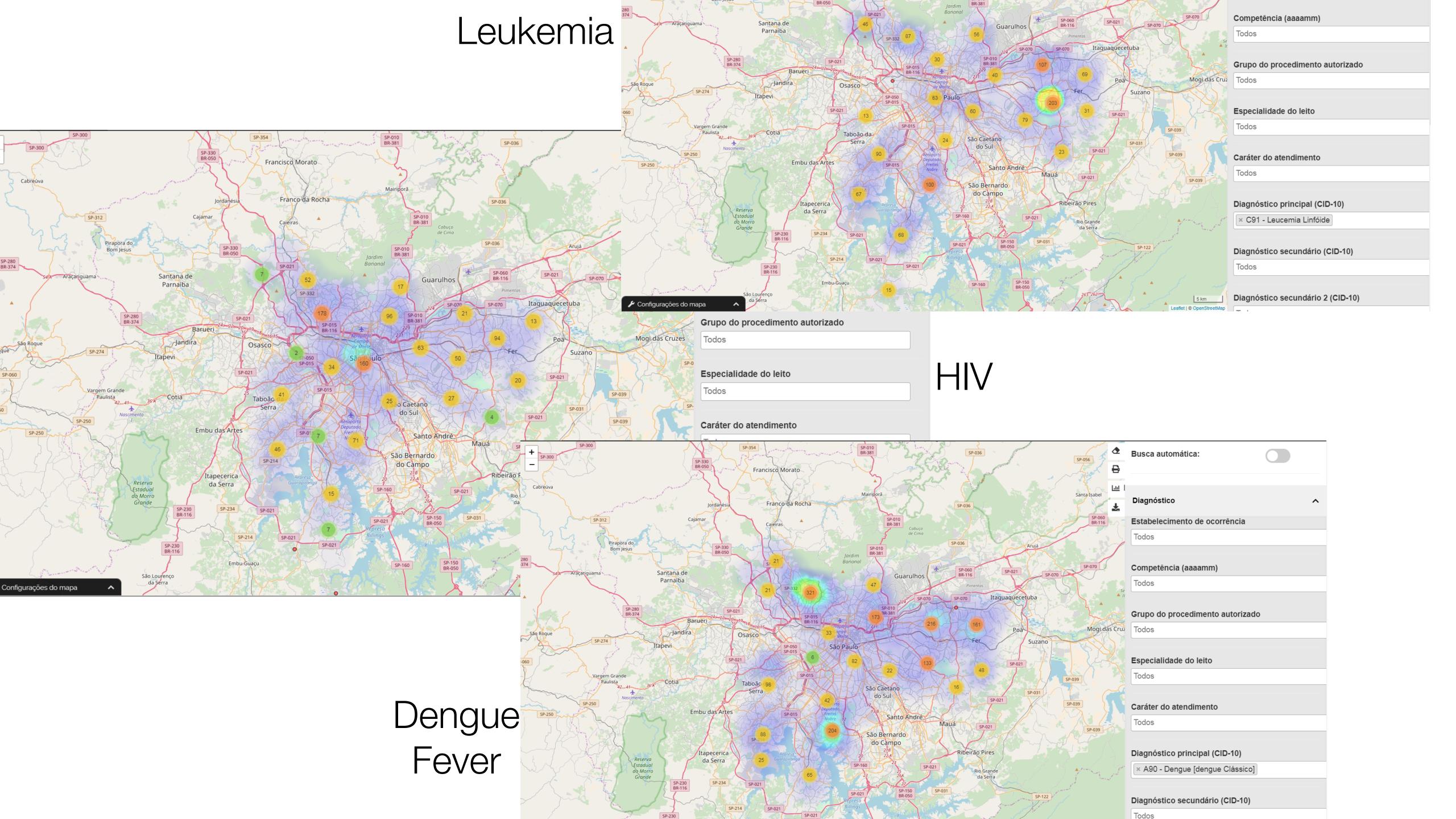


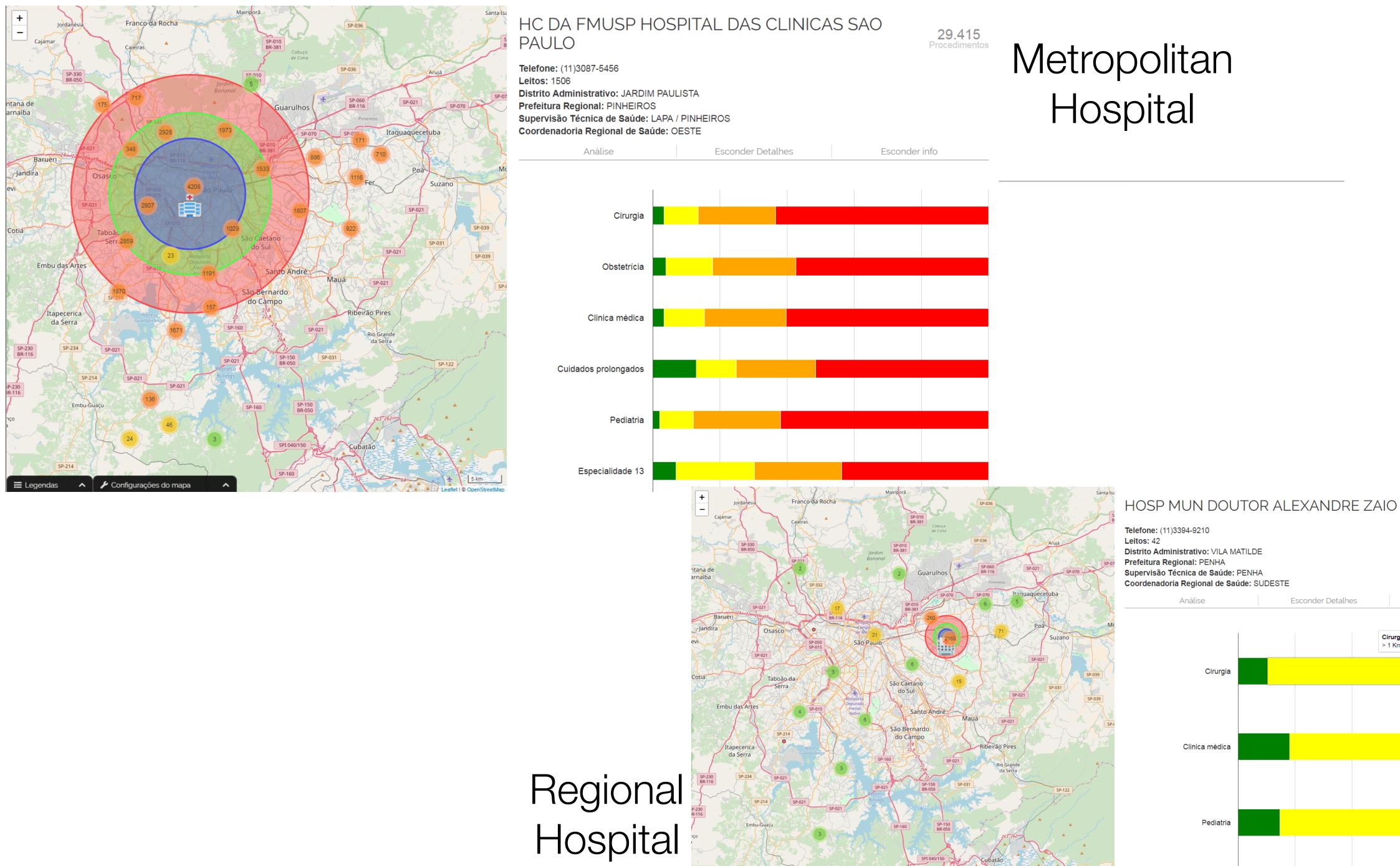
### SÃO PAULO

554.202 Procedimentos







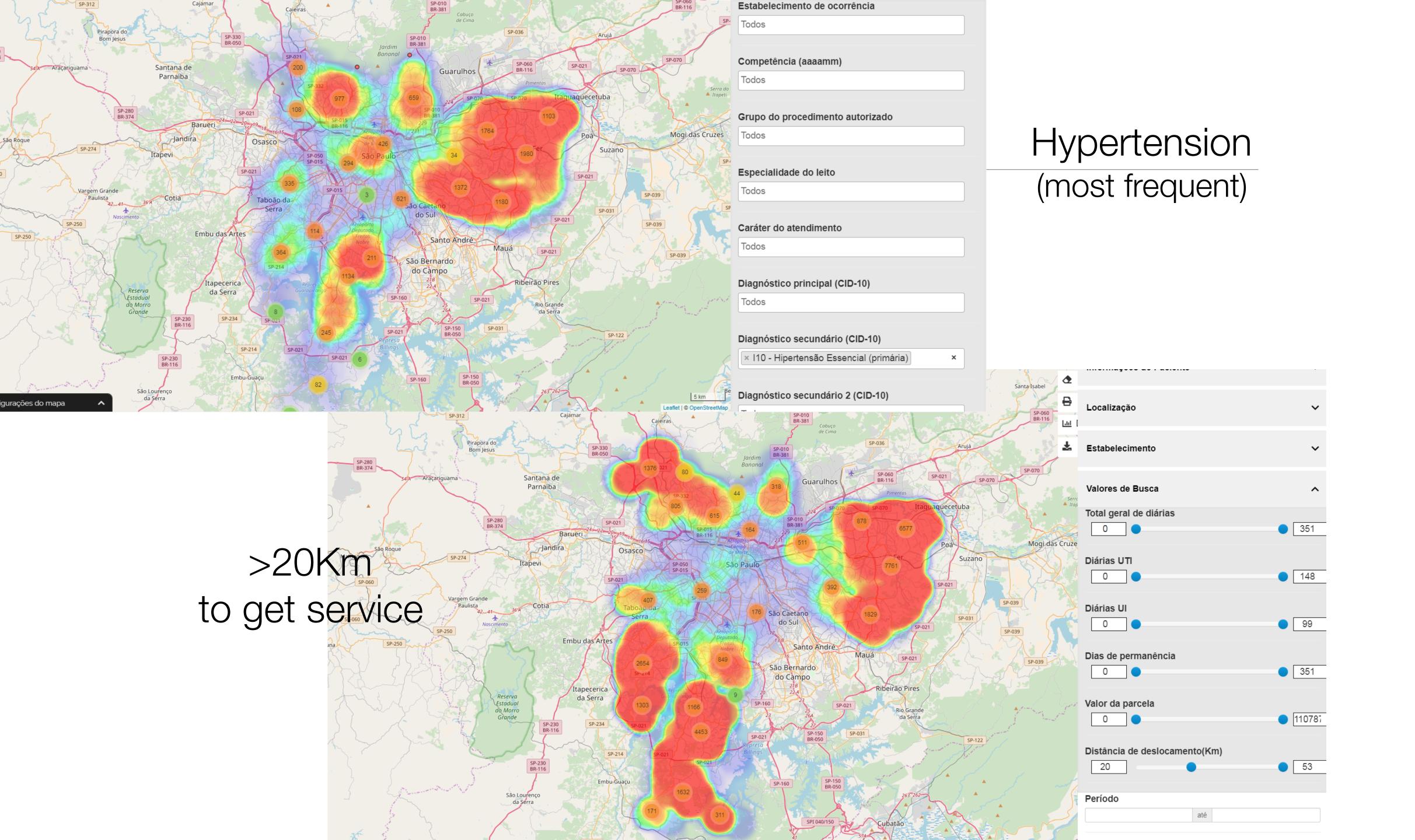


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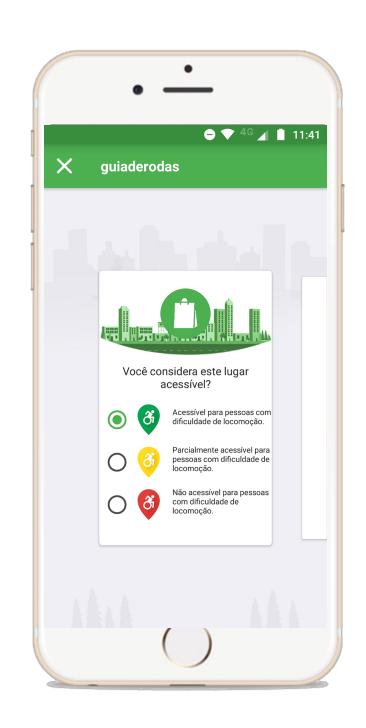
Esconder info

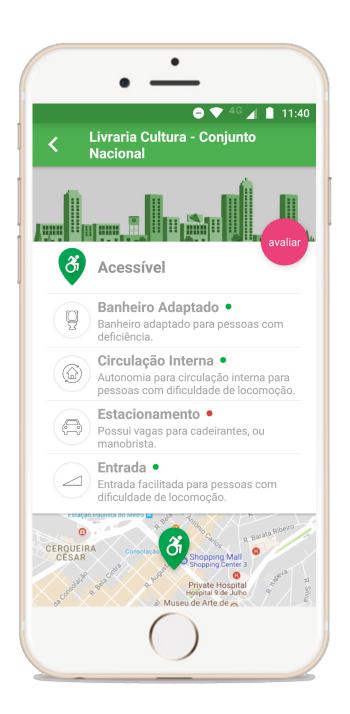
Cirurgia > 1 Km e < 5 Km: 290 (53,41%)

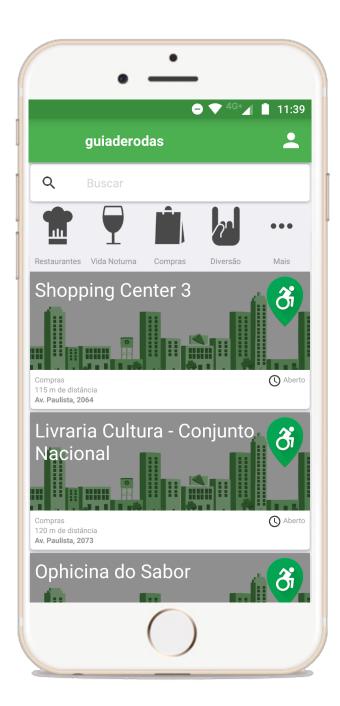
Esconder Detalhes



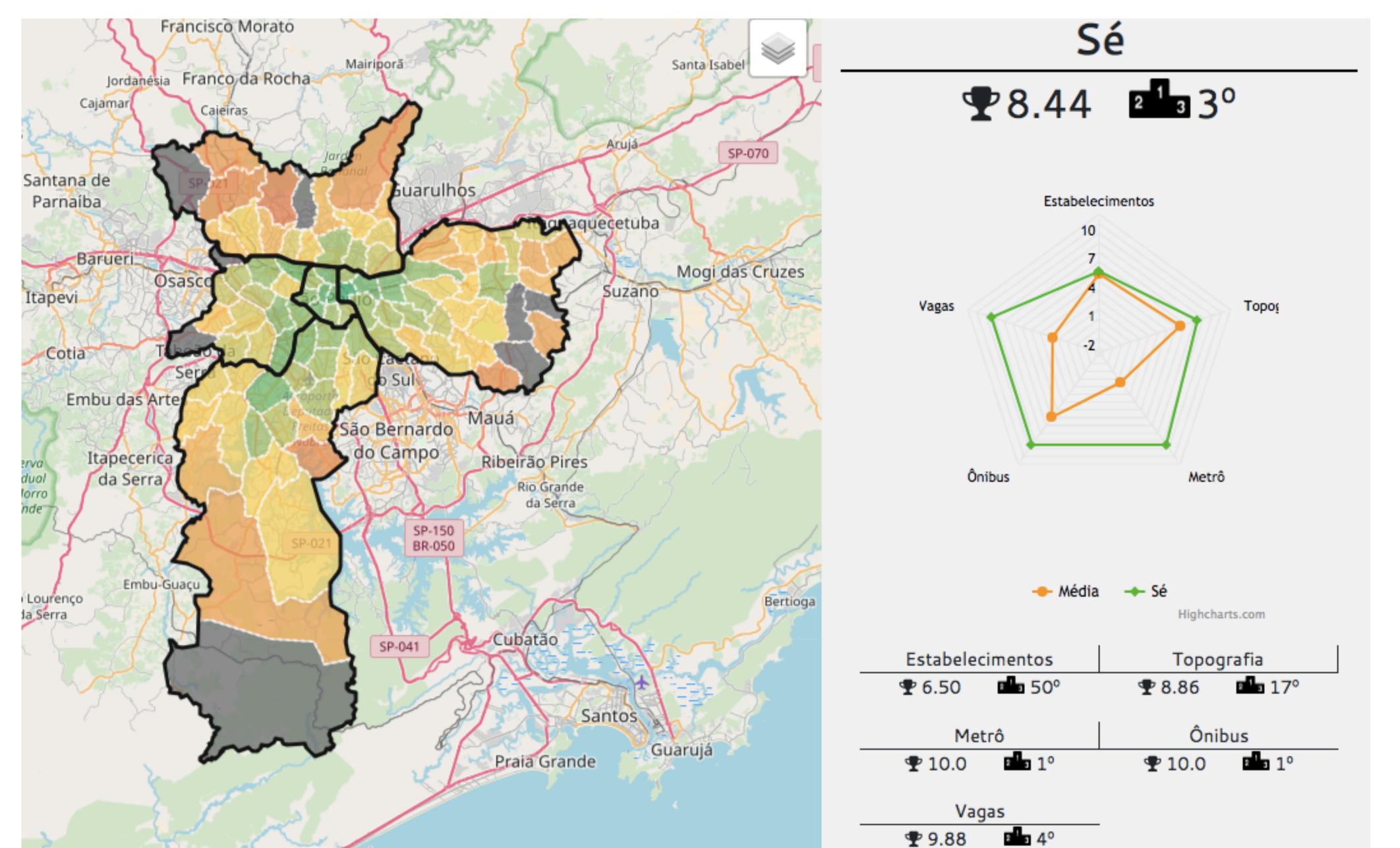
4 - Crowdsourcing startup App: *guiaderodas* 







# Accessibility Ranking



#### Estudo mostra o nível de acessibilidade por região em São Paulo Cada distrito recebeu uma 0 a 2 nota de 0 a 10 em cinco indicadores; as periferias 4 a 6 tiveram os piores indices ■ 5 a 8 ■ B a 1 D

Bramambil

.. Topografia

da distrito

Cidade Lider 1,40

Ranger de Carrena 4,00

10 Mileus 7,12

100 Rethel AJC

O Brás é a área menos acidentada

Anhanguera, Brasilándia, Tremembé e Marsilac são as mais acidentadas

Igua temi 3,34

Considera regiões planas e declives em cada região

700

Pilitight 4.53

Ris Paqueno ILM

Raposo Teroris 5,62

(empo 1,22

Explica Sectionals 3.2.8

Derdien Angele ASS2

Series Series Series

Adequire SAY

38100 Amount 1,012

Cidade Butra

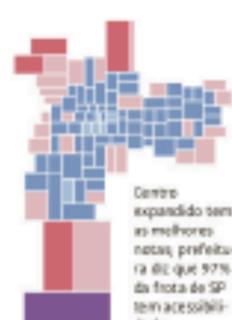
6100 8,72

interprete Life

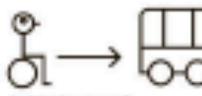


#### 2. Onibus acessíveis

Considera o percentual de bnibus apessive is ras linhas que cruzam o distrito







#### Distância até e transporte

Considera o deslocamento médio até as estações de metro e trem

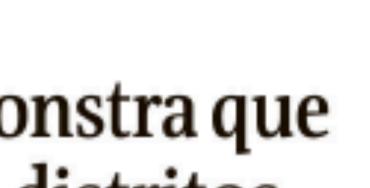


Considera vagas de rua para idosos e cadeirantes em relação à área



#### Vagas de estacionamento

do distrito



Quem pode ser

acessibilidade

≥ 674 mil pessoes

motora vivem em São

> 50% dos moradores

da cidade têm excesso

≥ 20% da população

paulistana será idosa

(portanto crianças de

com deficiência

de peso (2015)

> 577 mil bebēs

municipio entre

jan 15 e dez 17

colo) nasceram no

em 2030

Paulo (2010)

falta de

prejudicado pela

Mapa demonstra que centro tem distritos mais acessíveis de SP

Estudo da USP utilizou sete bases de dados para montar ranking de mobilidade; periferia fica com piores posições



Parelleiros 4,83



# Scipopulis' COLETIVO APP

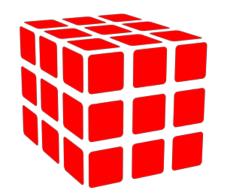
(for citizens)





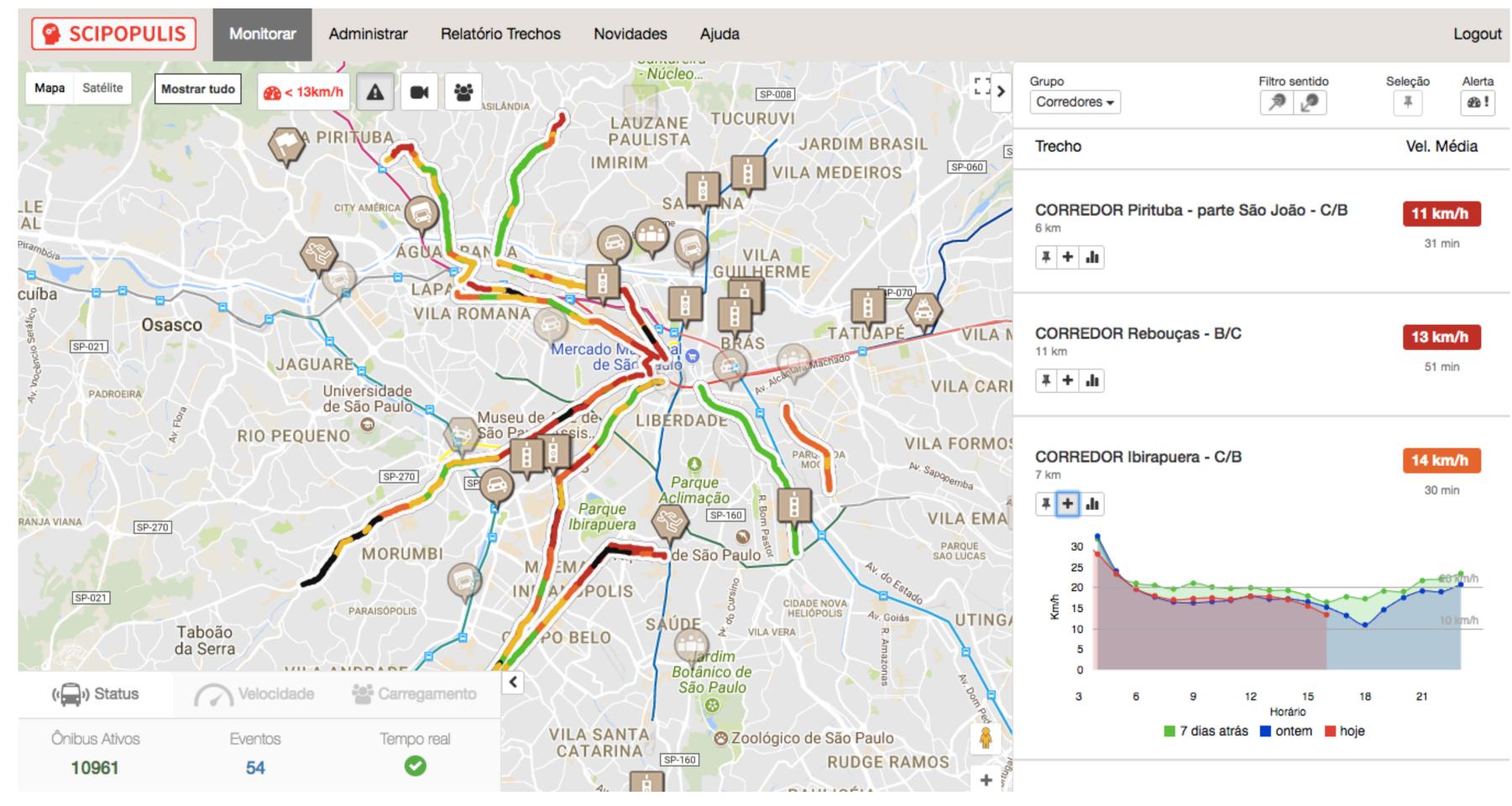


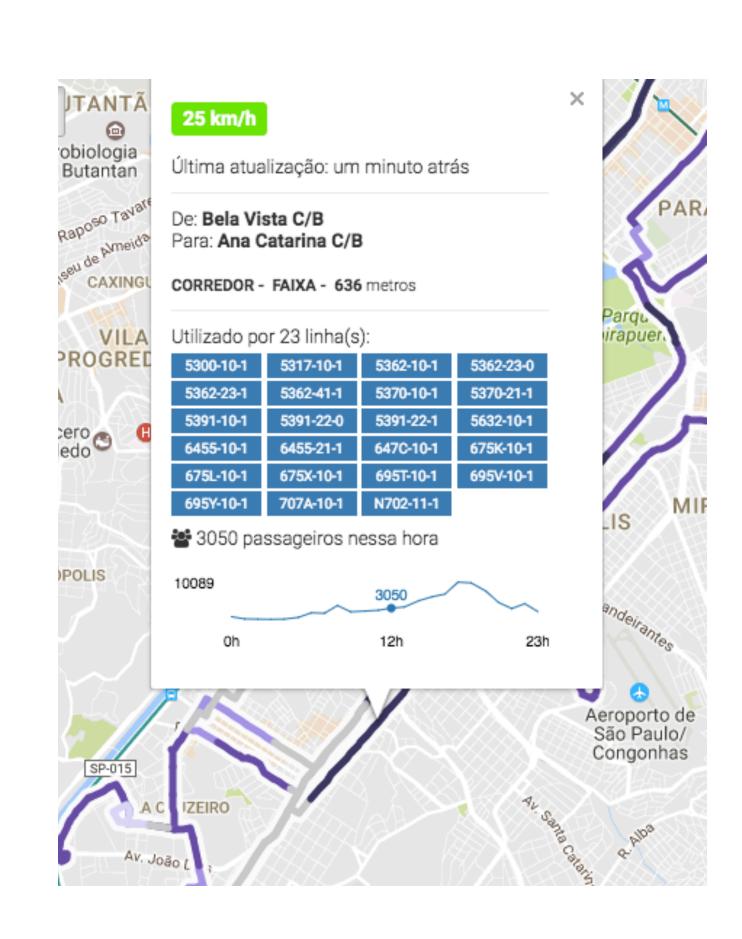




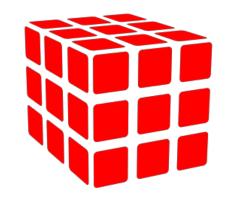
## REAL TIME DASHBOARD

(for system operators)





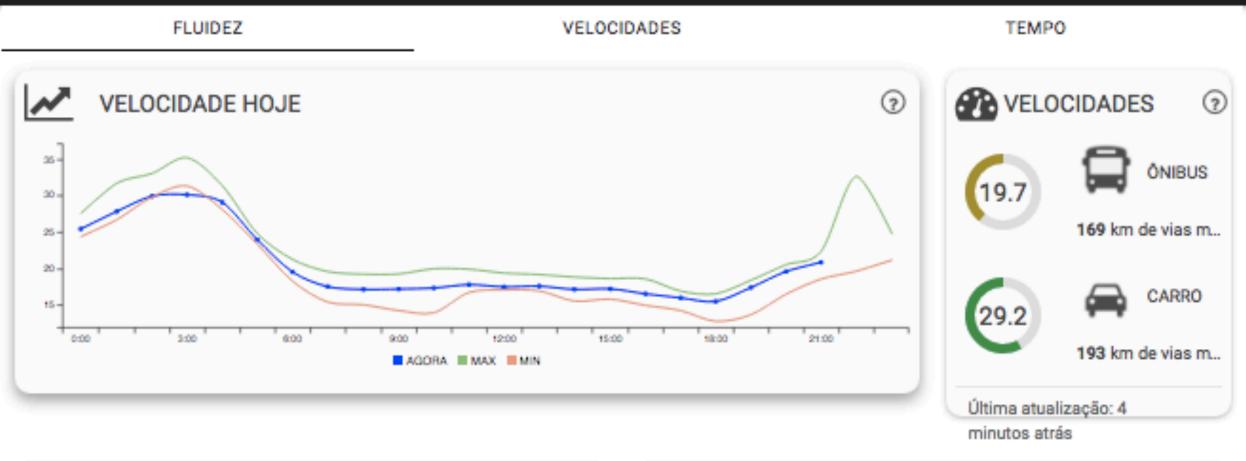
- In use by the São Paulo secretary of transportation
- · in test at: Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Santiago (Chile), Brasilia, etc.

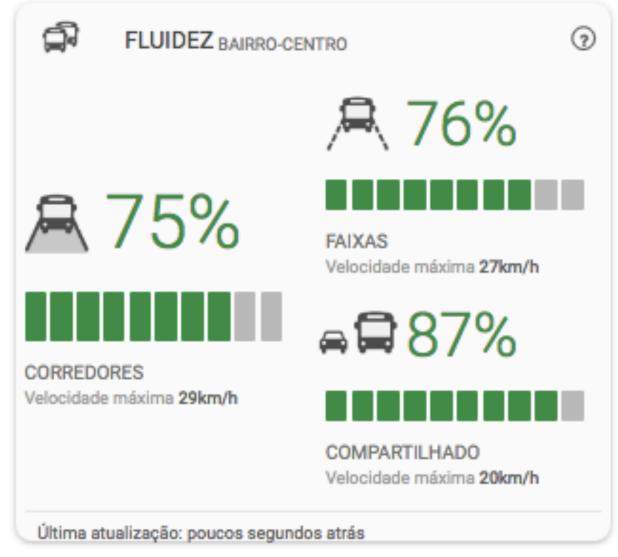


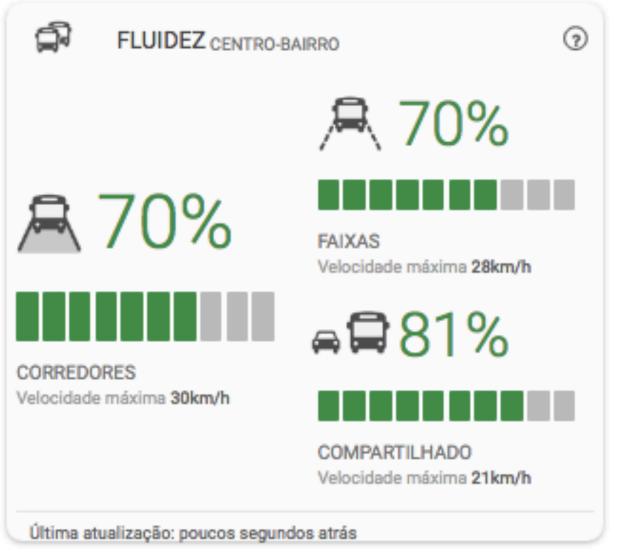
## MOBILITY PANEL

(CONSOLITADED BUS SPEEDS for citizens)

### PAINEL DA MOBILIDADE







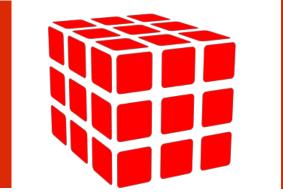
Semáforos em funcionamento 6246 (99.24%)

Total de ocorrências de trânsito hoje 214 / Média de ocorrências 130



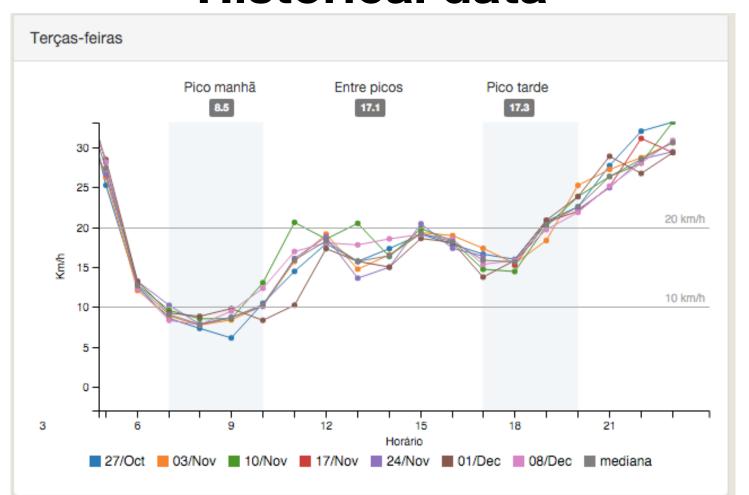




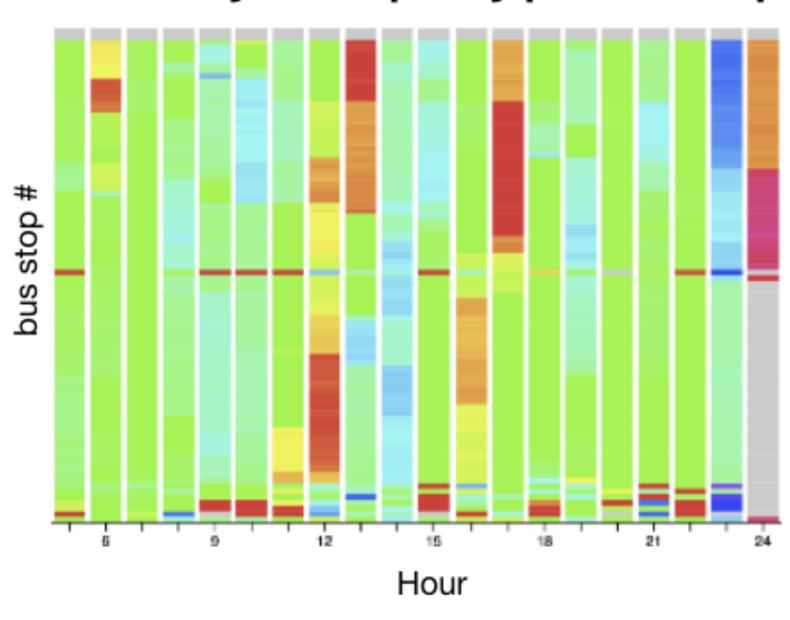


## DATA ANALYSIS and visualization

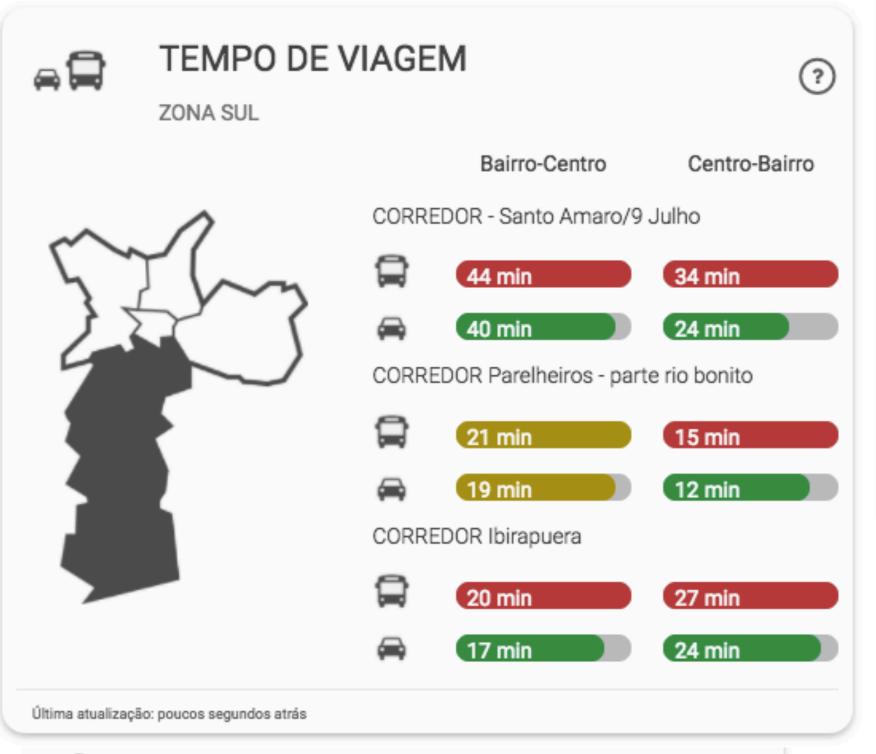
### **Historical data**

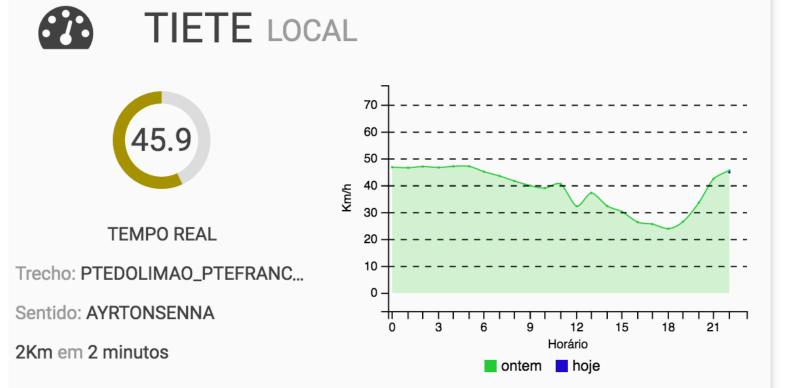


### Headway discrepancy per bus stop



### Comparing bus x auto

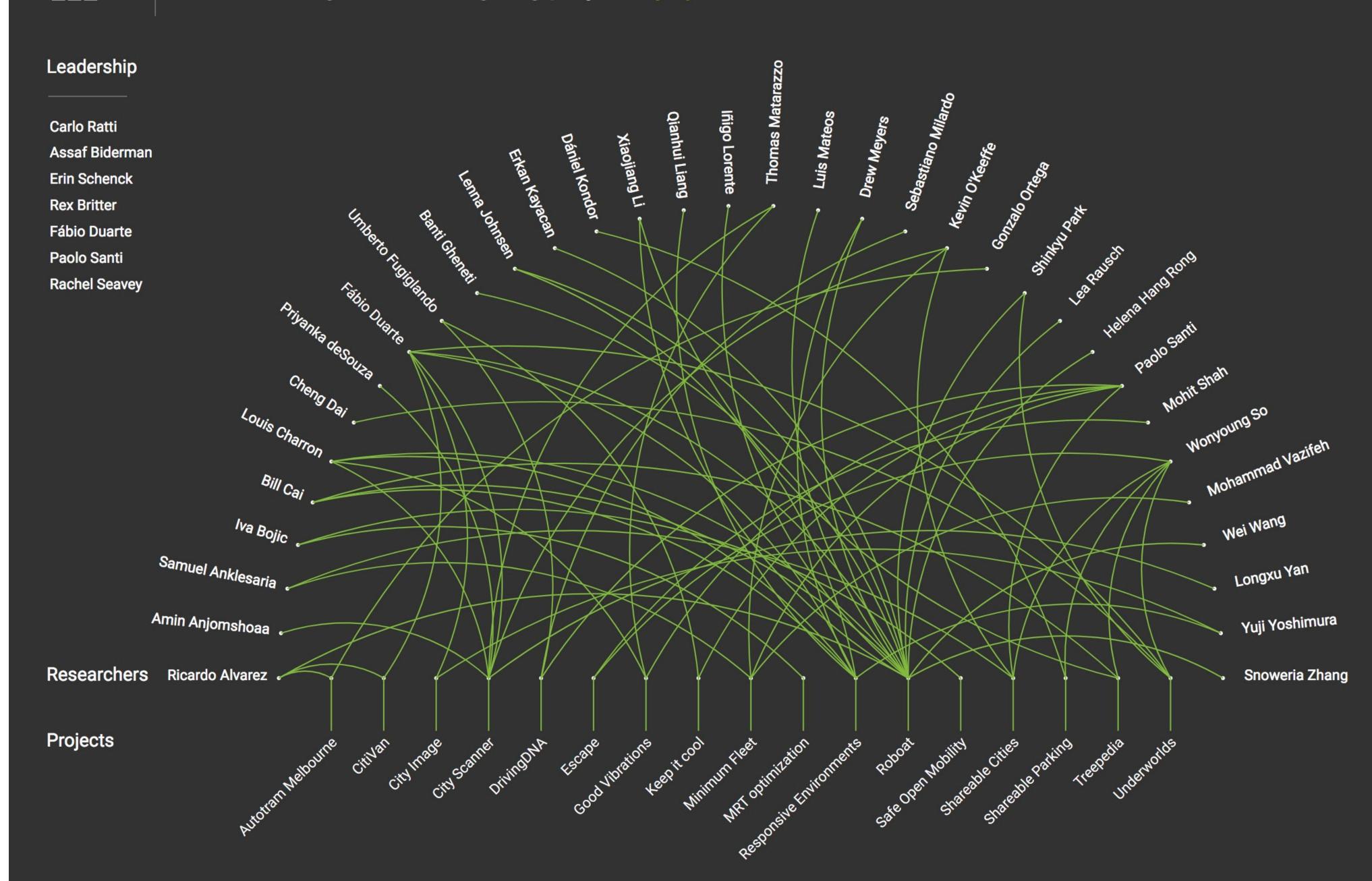








### visualizing the lab's ongoing projects, july 2018



# BikeScience @ MIT Senseable City Lab

- Use of bikes for urban transportation is increasing
  - 15+ million shared bikes, increasing rapidly
    - (just a small fraction) of the total # of trips
- · Bike transportation has numerous advantages:
  - for the city
  - for the planet
  - for the user

## Bikes are underutilized

- London bikes are faster
  - than public transport for most trips < 8 miles [Properly 2013]</li>
  - 1/3 of current car trips [City of London 2017]
- USA [Dept. of Transportation 2017]
  - 35% of car trips are < 2 miles / 46% < 3 miles
  - 1% of trips are on a bike

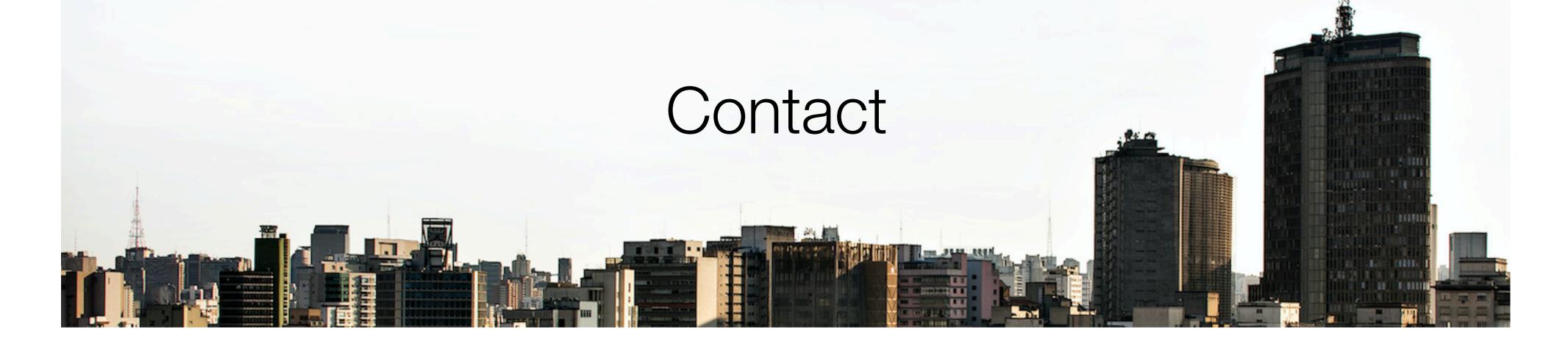
# Next steps

- Analyze flows in 20 cities identifying
  - · common patterns and different classes of cities
- Analyze relations with socioeconomic and topographic data from city districts → develop ML model
- Analyze data from dockless systems

Two papers to be submitted soon!

## The Future

- Advanced collaborative research among InterSCity partners
  - Middleware implementation: scalability, performance, usability by developers
  - · Big Data processing, analysis, and visualization
  - Machine Learning to improve city services
- Establish and strengthen international collaborations



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# interscity.org

(post-doc fellowships available)