



Micro-Blog:

Sharing and Querying Content through Mobile Phones and Social Participation

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Context

- Recent years have witnessed the impact of
 - Distributed content sharing (Wikipedia, Blogger)
 - Social networks (Facebook, MySpace)
 - Sensor Networks
 - Wireless connectivity

- Significant more impact
 - Latent in their convergence on mobile phone platform

2 Reasons for Convergence

1. Capability

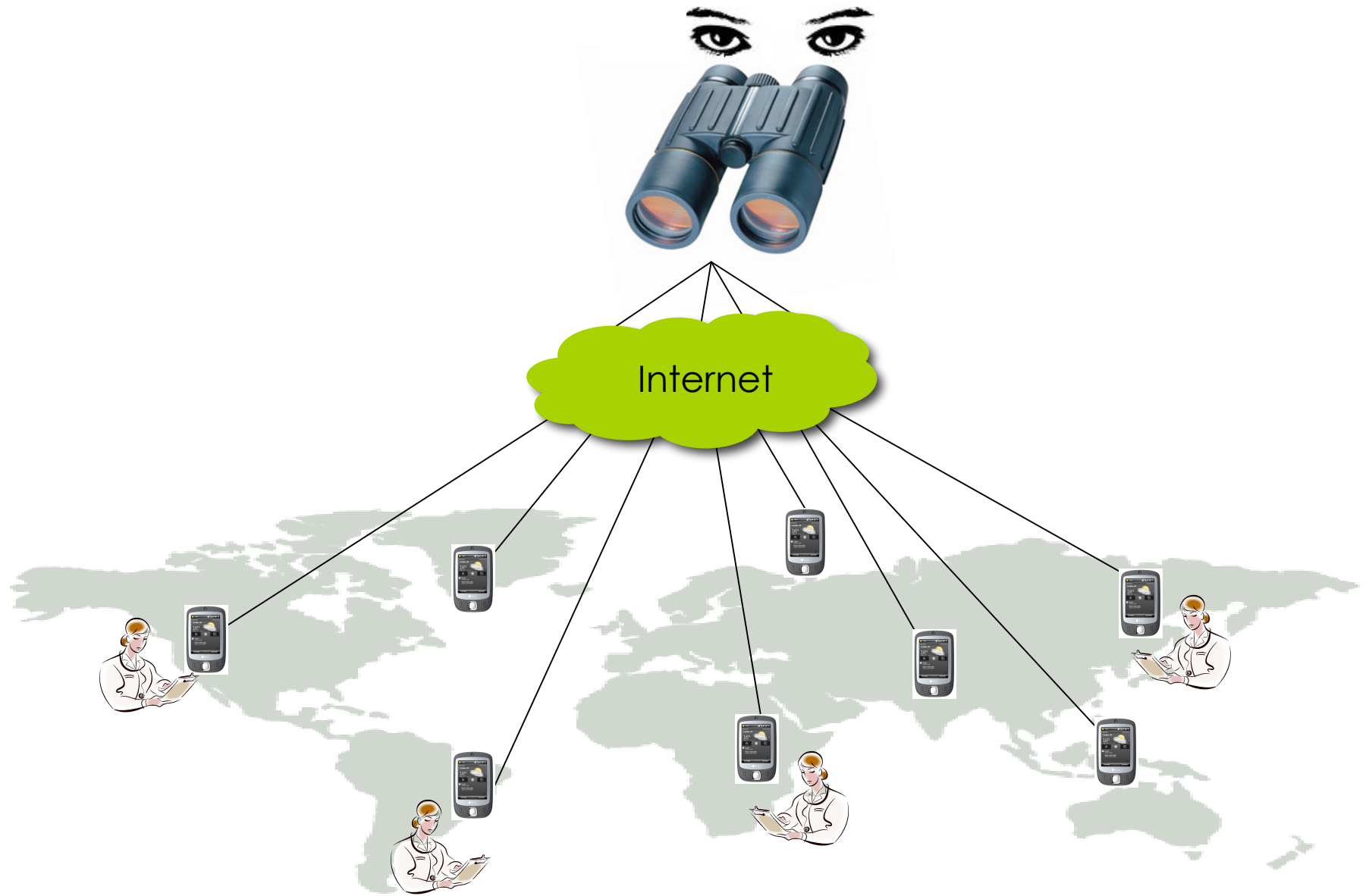
- Computing and communication
- Embedded sensing
 - Cameras, microphone, accelerometer, health monitor, compass

2. Density

- 2.5 billion active phones worldwide
- Will surpass computer sales
- Social, cultural acceptance

Our Vision

A Virtual Information Telescope



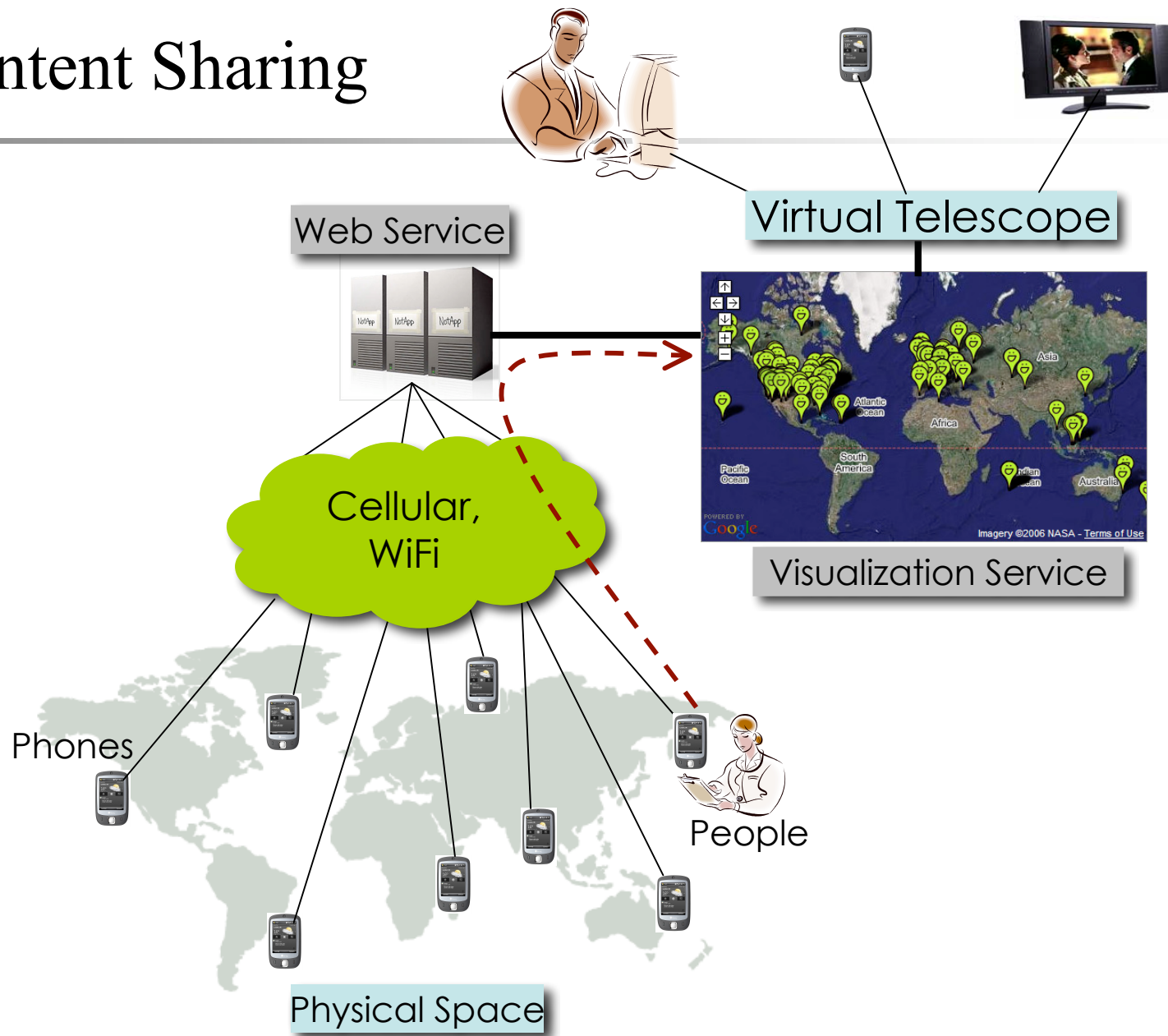
This Paper

Instantiates this vision through
a system called **Micro-Blog**

Content Sharing (Step 1 of 3)

- Users encouraged to blog on mobile phones
 - Video, audio, pictures, text, etc.
- Micro-Blog phone client geotags blog
 - Uploads to server over WiFi/GPRS/...
- Micro-Blog server positions blog on Google Maps
- Internet users zoom into maps
 - Witnesses streaming in blogs across the world

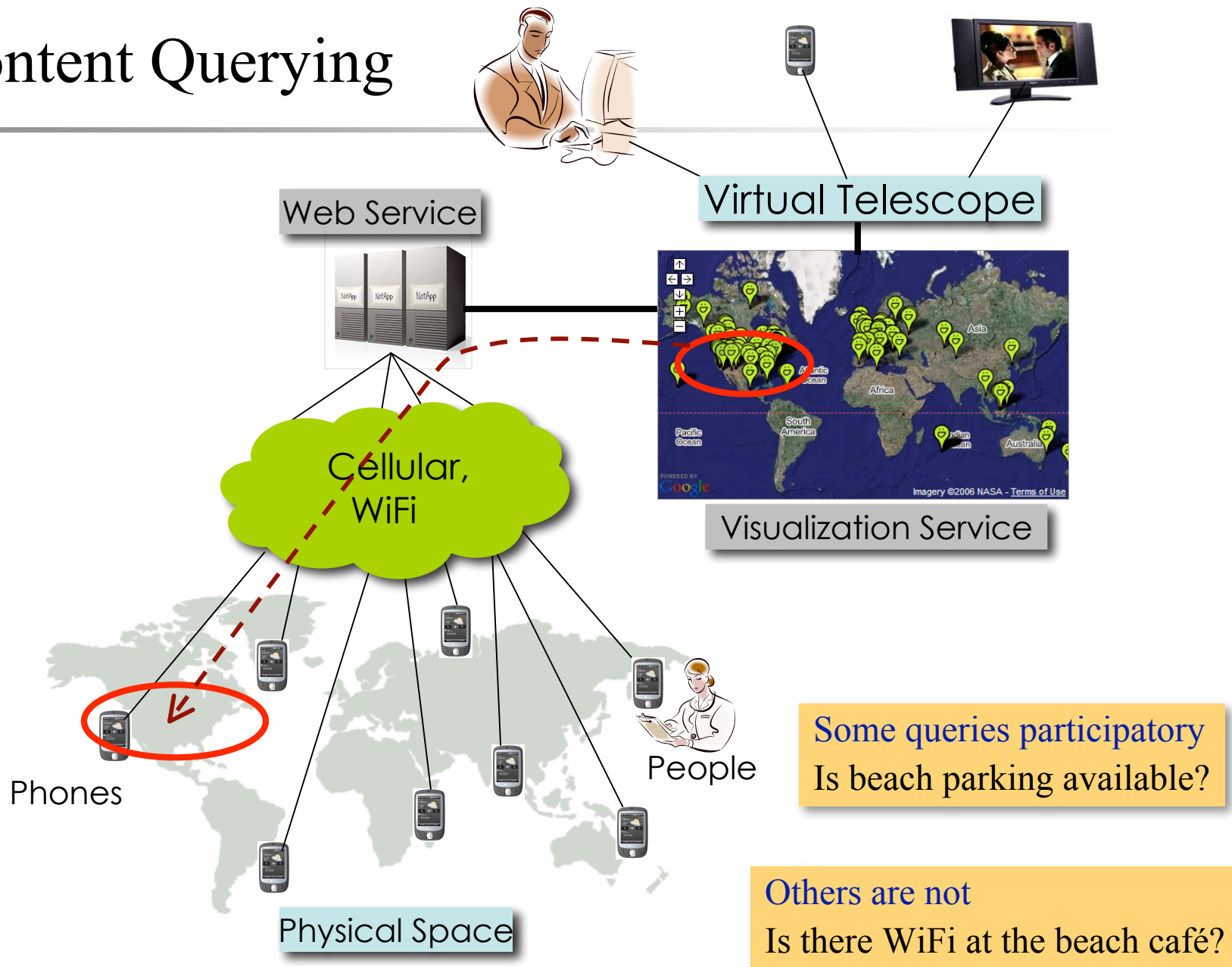
Content Sharing



Content Querying (Step 2 of 3)

- Just browsing content may not be enough
 - Querying physical regions can be useful
- Micro-Blog allows location-specific queries
- Phones reply to query (incentives necessary)
 - Reply posted on Google Map as new microblog

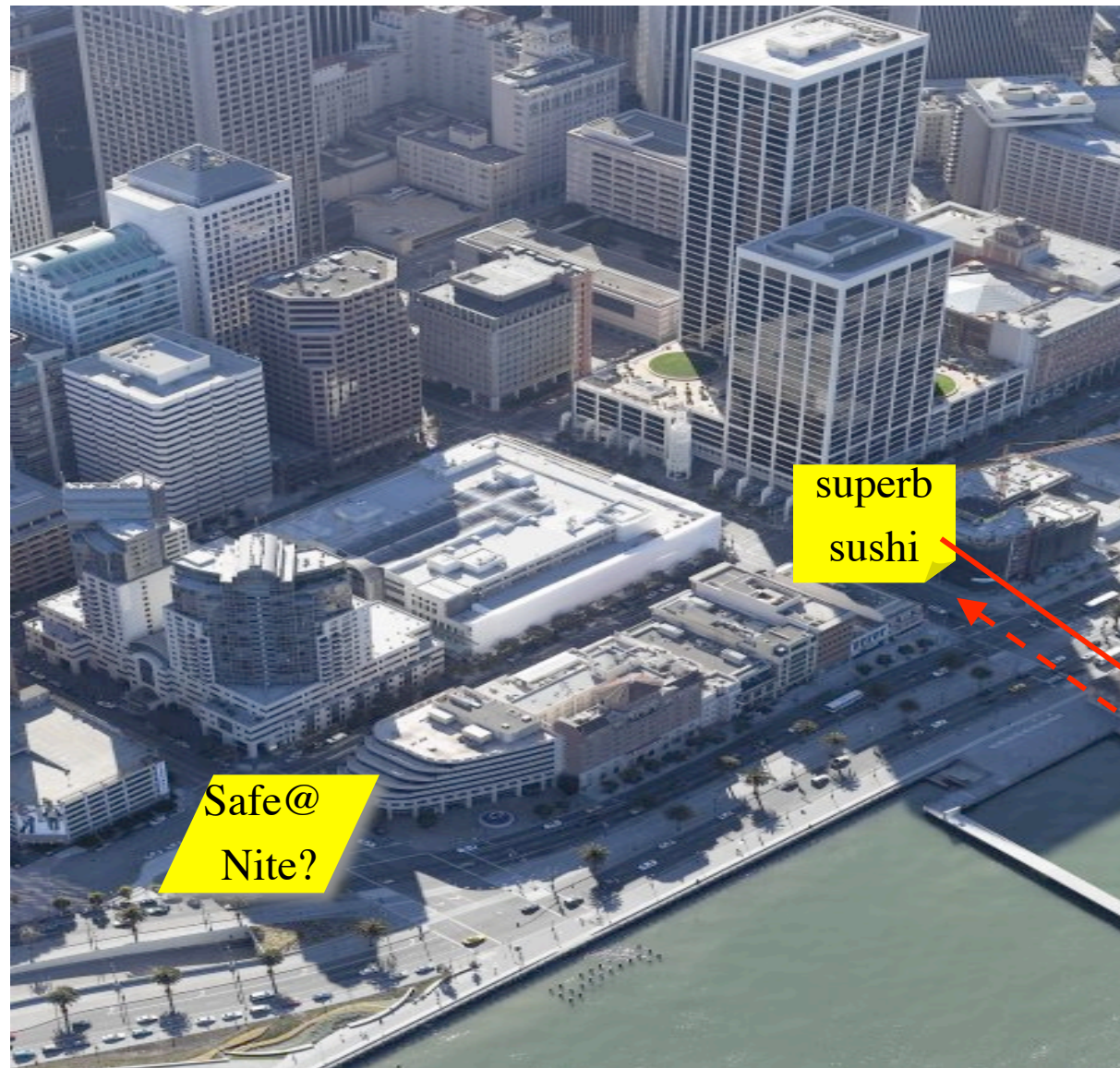
Content Querying



Content Floating (Step 3 of 3)

- Content sharing and querying
 - Is on virtual space (Google Maps)
- Content can be superimposed on physical space too
 - User X creates microblog about restaurant food
 - “Floats” microblog at the restaurant
 - User Y arrives at restaurant
 - X’s microblog downloaded onto Y’s phone
 - Y can modify content, and “re-float”
- Metaphorically
 - Virtual “sticky notes” floating in air

Floating in Physical Space



If designed carefully, a variety of applications may emerge on Micro-Blog

Applications

- Tourism
 - View multimedia blogs ... query for specifics

- Micro Reporters
 - News service with feeds from individuals

- On-the-fly Ride Sharing
 - Ride givers advertize intension w/ space-time sticky notes
 - Respond to sticky notes once you arrive there
 - Negotiate deal on third party server

- Virtual order on physical disorder
 - Land in a new place, and get step by step information on your mobile

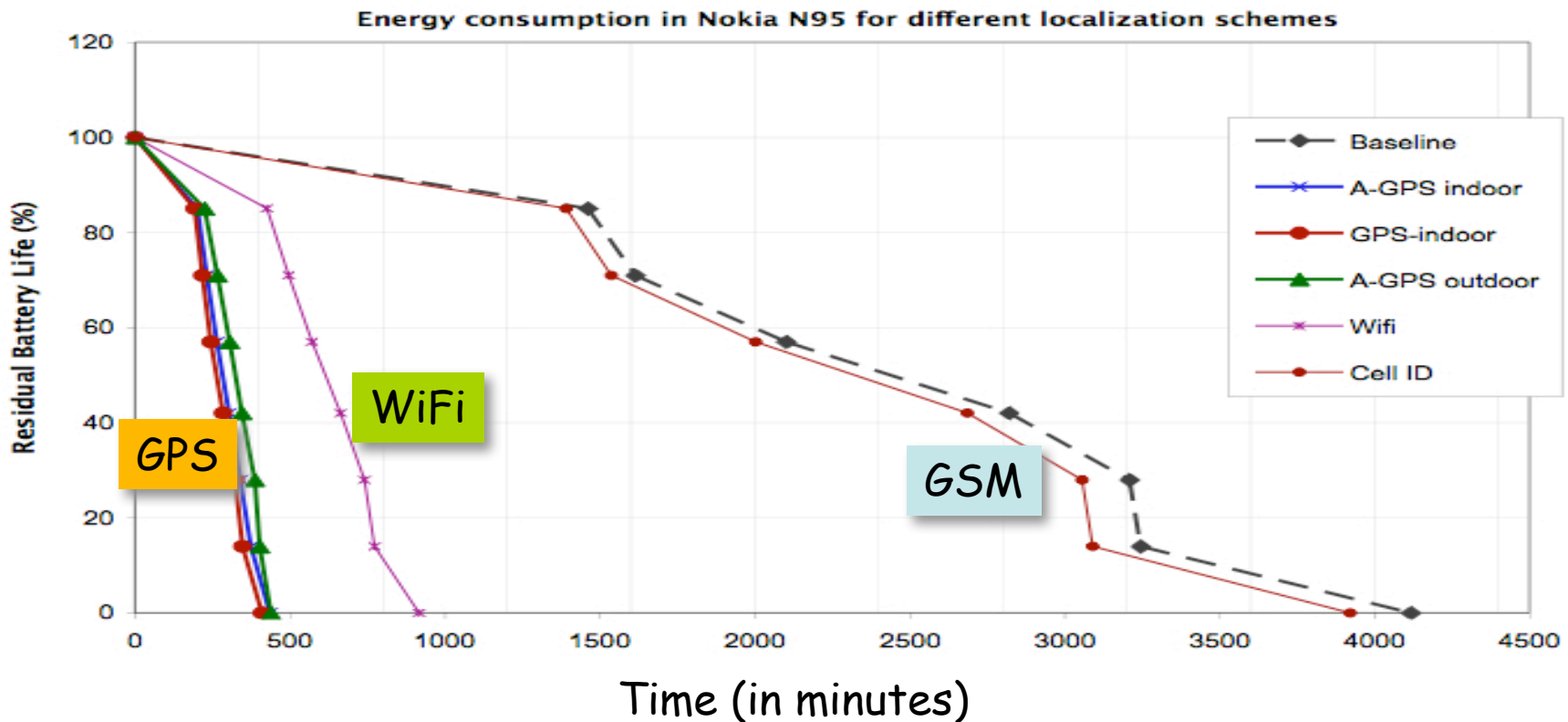
So far, so good.

But where exactly is the research here ???!!**



(1) Energy-Accuracy Tradeoff

- Continuous GPS major energy sink (8 hours battery life)
 - WiFi, GSM localization improves energy (16, 40 hours)
 - Degrades localization accuracy (40, 500m)



Energy-Efficient Localization

- Can we multiplex between localization: **GPS/WiFi/GSM**
 - To achieve better tradeoff
 - To adapt to application needs

Multi-Mode Localization

■ Basic Idea

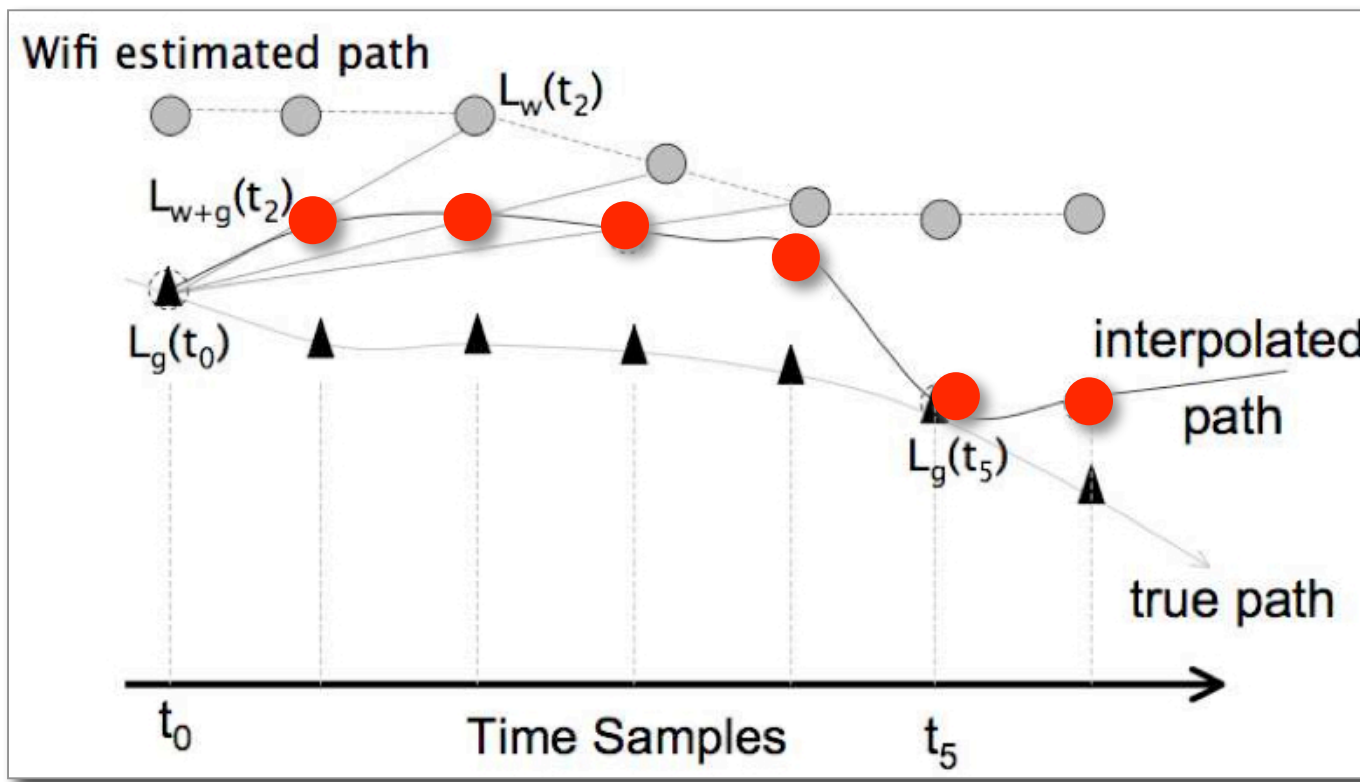
- Perform WiFi sampling by default
- When no macro movement (no WiFi changes)
 - Sample GPS location (say at t_0)
- When movement, trigger infrequent WiFi: $t_i, t_{i+1}, t_{i+2} \dots$
- Location at t_i is extrapolation from last GPS location at t_0
 - Along the direction of new WiFi location at t_i

$$L_{w+g}(t_i) = L_g(t_0) + i \times v_{est}$$

- Once displacement more than threshold, take new GPS reading

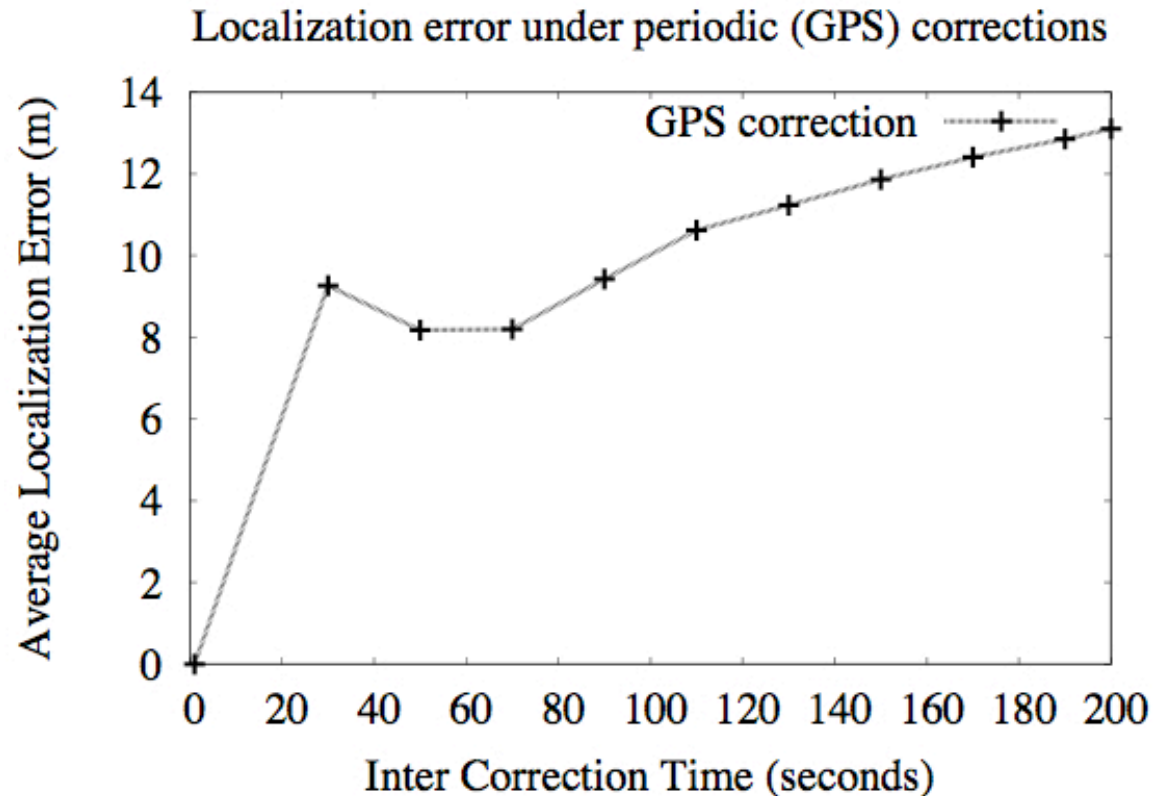
Example (w.l.o.g)

- Expected error computed for interpolated path
 - Simulations based on real mobility traces



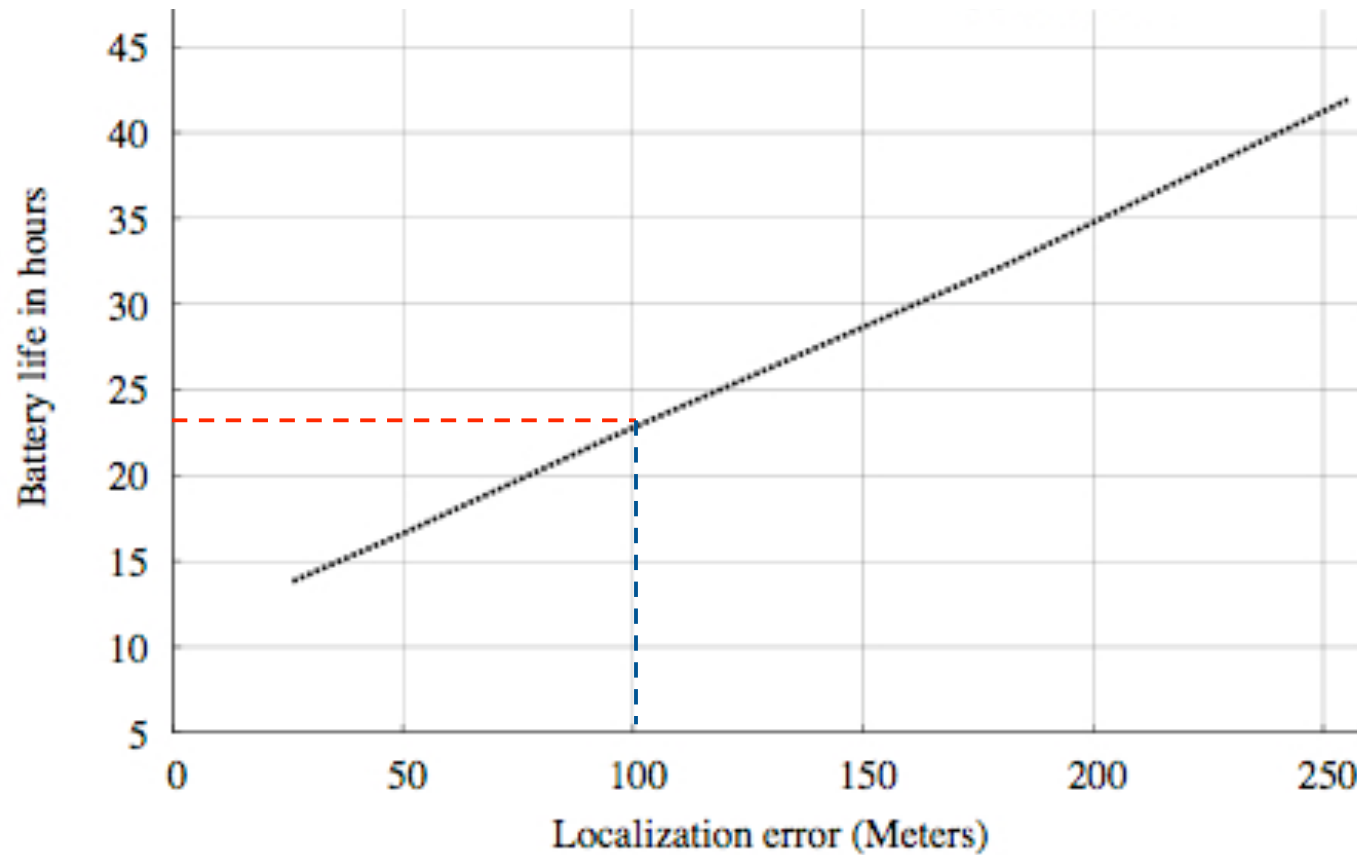
GPS Frequency

- More GPS samples offer diminishing returns
 - But energy cost increases linearly
 - Opportunity for tradeoff



Buy Accuracy with Energy

Better performance, more flexibility



Optimality

- Multi-mode interpolation a heuristic
 - Parameters need to be chosen carefully

- Ongoing work
 - Optimal localization accuracy for given energy budget
 - Derive bounds

 - Exploit human mobility/activity profiles for prediction
 - Leverage distributions in human pause times
 - Exploit accelerometers to identify activity

Mobisys poster ...

(2) Incentives

- No incentives to reply to queries
 - Loss of battery, distraction, spam

- Potential Approaches
 1. Queries restricted to social networks
 2. Queries associated to credit units
 - Every query answered, buys K query credits
 - Value of K can be adapted based on system behavior
 - Hope that users who find Micro-Blog useful will also reply

(3) Location Privacy

- Phones need to continuously update their location
 - Poses privacy risks
 - Pseudonymns insufficient

- We propose 3 blogging modes
 - Public, Social, Private
 - Users set privacy policy
 - In social mode, only those in social network view blogs

- For querying
 - Privacy feasible through K-anonymity based solutions

(4) Content Inaccuracy and Spam

- “Don’t distract me with queries” -- likely reaction
 - Configuration allows level of tolerated distraction

- Blog content may be inaccurate - use reputation
 - Each user’s blogs rated over time -- reputation index
 - Penalize upon abuse

 - Alternately, context information can be used to validate
 - Accelerometer, light, sound, neighbors, etc. can be tagged
 - Your picture of African forest is invalid if your phone shows AT&T connections, and sound sensors indicate an A/C nearby
 - Future work

So, where exactly is the research here ???!!**



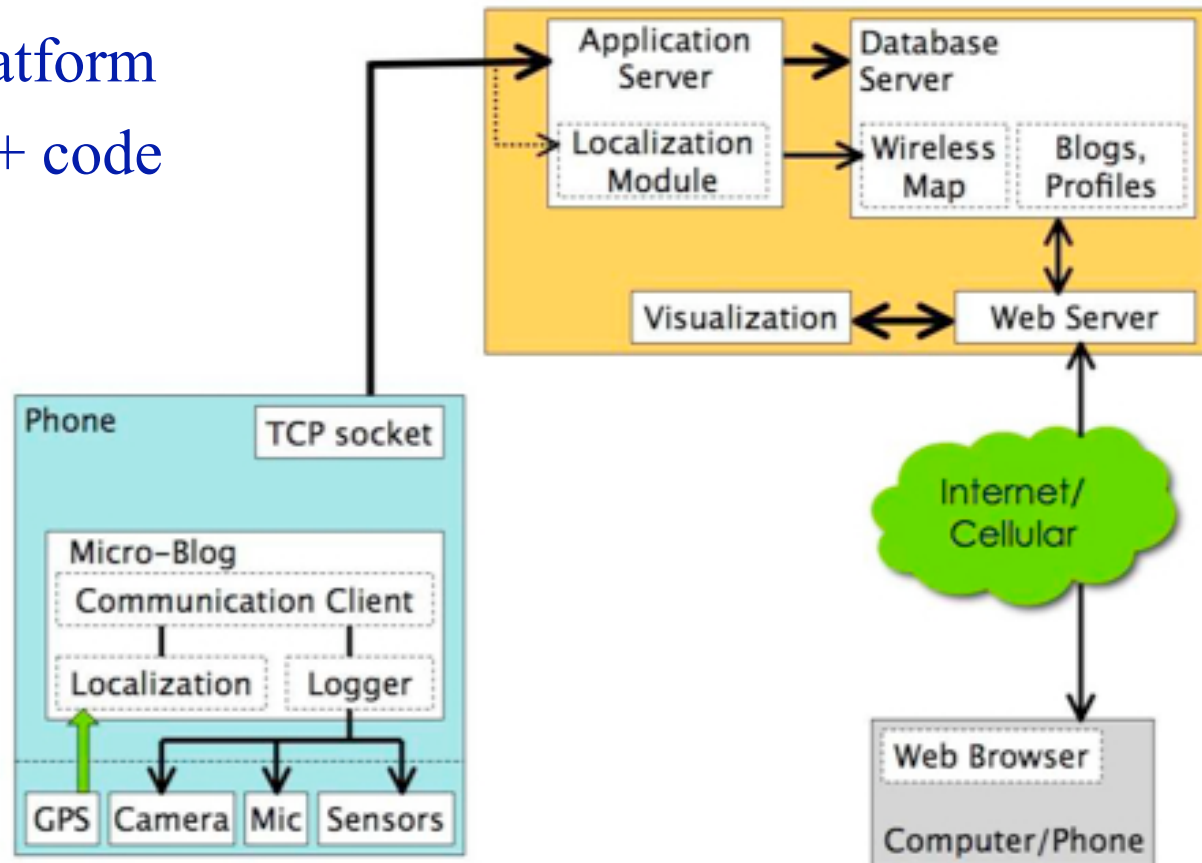
Several challenges exist ... perhaps more to come

Some addressed

Several others merit deeper research

MiroBlog Prototype

- Nokia N95 phones
 - Symbian platform
 - Carbide C++ code



Micro-Blog Beta live at
<http://synrg.ee.duke.edu/microblog.html>

Prototype

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Micro-Blog" with the URL <http://152.3.194.46/microblog/microblog.php>. The browser's address bar shows "Google".

The main content area features a map of Sydney, Australia, centered on the Opera House area. The map includes labels for "Dawes Point", "The Rocks", "Circular Quay", and "Royal Botanic Gardens". A red rectangle highlights a specific area on the map. The map is powered by Google and includes a copyright notice for 2007.

On the left side, there is a "Send query" dropdown menu and a "Check Status" button. Below this is a mobile phone interface for a Nokia N95. The phone screen displays an "Upload Microblog" form with a "Send query" button and a "Check Status" button. The screen shows a query: "191: Are there restaurant close to Opera House (walking distance)?" and an answer: "Yep, by the house itself".

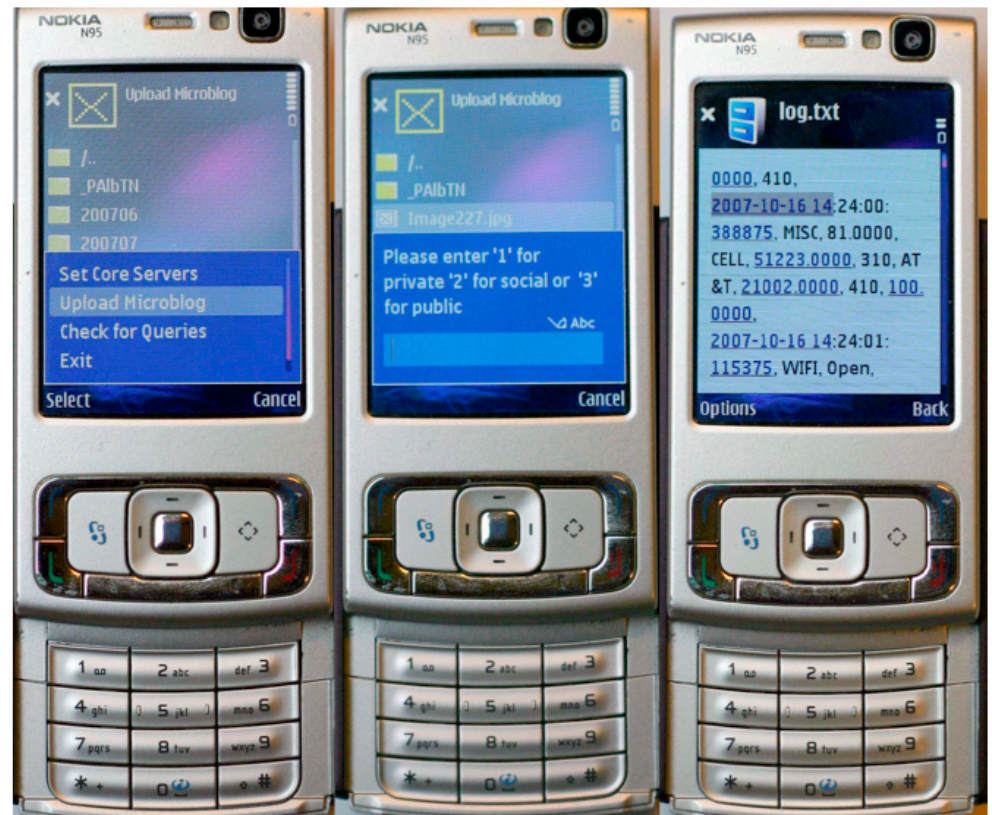
On the right side, there is a "SENSYS" dropdown menu and a section titled "Opera-House" with a photo of the building. Below the photo is a query: "MID 617 Q: Are there restaurant close to Opera House (walking distance)?".

At the bottom left, there is a "Done" button and a "617" label. At the bottom right, there is an "Open Notebook" button.

Case Studies

■ Micro-Blog phones distributed to volunteers

- 12 volunteers
 - 4 phones in 3 rounds
 - 3 weeks
- Not great UI
 - Basic training for users
- Exit interview revealed useful observations



From Exit Interview

1. “Fun activity” for free time
 - Needs much “*cooler GUI*”
2. Privacy control vital, don’t care about incentives
 - “*more interesting to reply to questions ... interested in knowing who is asking ...*”
3. Voice is personal, text is impersonal
 - “*Easier to correct text ... audio blogs easier but ...*”
4. Logs show most blogs between 5:00 to 9:00pm
 - *Probably better for battery usage as well*

Discussion ...

■ Several limitations

- Formal characterization of energy vs location accuracy
 - Pareto optimality, achievable bounds necessary
- Most solutions addressed through configuration restrictions
 - Need to allow locations and yet be anonymized
- False content cannot be detected
 - Collusion possible, or even operating under the threshold
- How conclusive is user study?
 - Student volunteers not necessarily best representation
 - Exam period testing may have affected “mood” for microblogging
 - Carrying additional phone + poor UI affect results

Conclusion

- Mobile phones = People centric sensors
- Micro-Blog: attempt towards an information telescope
 - Share, query, and float content on virtual and physical space
 - Some similarity with existing literature & recent start-ups
 - Twitter, Loopt, Socialite, Place-Its, cooltown, MyAura, SenseWeb...
- This paper develops a proof-of-concept
 - Identifies and addresses some challenges
 - Energy-efficient localization, privacy, incentives, spam ...
 - Several challenges remain for deeper research
 - Encouraging feedback from “real life” users (read enthusiastic undergrad)
 - However, more work necessary for real “real life” users

Thanks a lot
For your patience

Visit the SyNRG research group @
<http://synrg.ee.duke.edu/index.htm>