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# **Emerging Trends, Issues, And Challenges In Big Data And Its Implementation Toward Future Smart Cities**

The world is experiencing a period of extreme urbanization. Moreover, this process will continue, and the global urban population is expected to double by 2050. Smart city has been proposed to improve the efficiency of services and meet residents' needs for better quality of life. Essentially, smart city integrates the Internet of Things and emerging communication technologies such as fifth generation (5G) solutions to manage the city's assets, including transportation systems, hospitals, water supply networks, waste management, and so on. Therefore, smart city is driving innovation and new technologies, especially big data technologies for the big data era. In the future smart city, there is an urgent need to address the following issues: how to design algorithms to process mass data and how to utilize big data to improve the quality of service (QoS) for future smart cities. These are a couple of the questions that need answers in order to achieve the ultimate goal of a smart city that can provide high quality of life to its citizens.

In this IEEE Communications Magazine Feature Topic (FT), the Guest Editors invited experts from research communities to discuss the emerging trends, issues, and challenges in big data and its implementation toward future smart cities. After a rigorous review process, 20 papers were selected to be published in this FT, seven in Part 1, another seven in part 2, and the rest in Part 3.

In the Internet of Things (IoT) for smart cities, node failure due to malicious attacks may deteriorate the performance in terms of both reliability and survivability. The first article, by T. Qiu et al., "A Data-Driven Robustness Algorithm of the Internet of Things for Smart Cities," proposes a Multi-Population Genetic Algorithm (MPGA)-based approach to improve the robustness of network topology. The extensive experimental results show that the proposed approach significantly improves the robustness of topologies against malicious attacks.

It is challenging to obtain multimedia big data securely in various social network applications with the prevalence of digital devices. C. Zhu et al., in "Secure Multimedia Big Data in Trust-Assisted Sensor-Cloud for Smart City," investigate secure multimedia big data application in trust-assisted sensor-cloud (TASC) for smart city, while proposing two types of TASC: TASC-S (TASC with single trust value threshold) and TASC-M (TASC

with multiple trust value thresholds). Simulation results show both TASC-S and TASC-M behave well.

To improve the performance of applications for smart cities, integrating networking, caching, and computing resources is indispensable. Y. He et al., in “Software-Defined Networks with Mobile Edge Computing and Caching for Smart Cities: A Big Data Deep Reinforcement Learning Approach,” propose an integrated framework that can enable dynamic orchestration of networking, caching, and computing resources. Then a novel big data deep reinforcement learning approach is proposed. Simulation results show the effectiveness of the proposed scheme.

An improvement in wireless communication and efficient content dissemination to citizens is indispensable for future smart cities. K. Machado et al., in “A Socially-Aware In-Network Caching Framework for Next-Generation Wireless Networks,” present a study of the spatiotemporal characteristics of New York citizens. An opportunistic network model with D2D capabilities is used to estimate temporal properties of users’ proximity graph and the dissemination of content. The results demonstrate the feasibility of D2D.

To achieve precise big data analytics and make real-time decisions for future smart cities, it is challenging to efficiently deliver huge amounts of collected data to the processing servers. The next article, by Y. Bi et al., “Time-Constrained Big Data Transfer for SDN-Enabled Smart City,” proposes a novel architecture to support smart city services based on the software defined networking (SDN) technology, while presenting an intelligent strategy to address the time-constrained big data transfer scheduling (TBTS) issue. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed strategy is efficient.

IEEE 802.11ax, introducing fundamental improvement of IEEE 802.11 WLANs, was approved as the next generation WLAN technology for future smart cities, which satisfies tremendous user demand and fuels future intelligent information infrastructure to serve big data transportation and diverse smart application scenarios. D. Deng et al., in “IEEE 802.11ax: Highly Efficient WLANs for Intelligent Information Infrastructure,” overview the new and key technology features of IEEE 802.11ax, such as OFDMA PHY, UL MU-MIMO, spatial reuse, OFDMA random access, power saving with TWT, STA-2-STA operation, and reference operations.

Fog computing offloads computation tasks to local fog servers (LFSs) to cater for the big data of the Internet of Vehicles (IoV), which overcomes the inherent defect of centralized data processing in cloud computing. W.

Zhang et al., in “Cooperative Fog Computing for Dealing with Big Data in the Internet of Vehicles: Architecture and Hierarchical Resource Management,” propose a cooperative fog-computing-based intelligent vehicular network (CFC-IoV) architecture for dealing with transportation big data in smart cities. Moreover, possible services for IoV applications are discussed.

In closing, we would like to thank all the people who have made contributions to this FT. We believe that the research results presented in this FT will stimulate further research and development ideas in big data and its implementation toward future smart cities.

### **Biographies**

GuanGjie Han [S’03, M’05] (hanguangjie@gmail.com) is currently a professor with the Department of Information and Communication Systems, Hohai University, China. His current research interests include sensor networks, computer communications, mobile cloud computing, and multimedia communication and security. He has served on the Editorial Boards of 14 international journals, including IEEE Access and Telecommunication Systems. He has guest edited a number of special issues in IEEE journals and magazines. He is a member of ACM.

Mohsen Guizani [S’85, M’89, SM’99, F’09] (mguizani@ieee.org) received his B.S, M.S., and Ph.D. from Syracuse University. He is currently a professor and the ECE Department Chair at the University of Idaho. His research interests include wireless communications/mobile cloud computing, computer networks, security, and smart grid. He is the author of nine books and more 450 publications. He was the Chair of the IEEE Communications Society Wireless Technical Committee. He served as an IEEE Computer Society Distinguished Speaker.

Jaime LLoret [M’07, SM’10] (jlloret@dcom.upv.es) is an associate professor at Politechnic University of Valencia, Spain. He was Internet Technical Committee Chair during 2014–2015 and he is Chair of IEEE 1907.1. He is head of the Research Group “Communications and Networks” at the Research Institute IGIC and head of the Innovation Group EITACURTE. He is director of the University Master in Digital Post Production. He is co-Editor-in-Chief of Ad Hoc and Sensor Wireless Networks and Network Protocols and Algorithms.

Sammy CHan [S'87, M'89] (eeschan@cityu.edu.hk) received his Ph.D. degree from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia, in 1994. He joined the City University of Hong Kong in December 1994, where he is now an associate professor in the Department of Electronic Engineering and a member of the Networking Team of the department. His current research interests include resource allocation and routing in ad hoc networks, and network security. He holds two patents.

LianGtian Wan [M'15] (wan.liangtian.2015@ieee.org) received his B.S. degree and Ph.D. degree from the College of Information and Communication Engineering of Harbin Engineering University, China, in 2011 and 2015, respectively. He is currently a research fellow at the School of Electrical and Electrical Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. His current research interests are mainly in the areas of array signal processing, wireless sensor networks, and compressed sensing and its applications.

Wael Guibene (wael.guibene@intel.com) has been a research scientist at Intel Labs since June 2015. He was awarded his Ph.D. from Telecom ParisTech in July 2013. He also holds an M.Eng. and a Master's degree in telecommunications obtained in 2009 and 2010, respectively. He worked at Eurecom as a research engineer from 2010 to November 2013, then joined Semtech to work on LoRa systems from 2013 to June 2015. His research activities include IoT, 5G, and wireless communications.