
Contents

Introduction	xi
Chapter 1. Predicting Alarms through Big Data Analytics: Feedback from Industry Pilots	1
Christophe PONSARD, Annick MAJCHROWSKI, Mathieu GOEMINNE	
1.1. Introduction.	1
1.2. Background: alarm terminology, system analysis and data analytics . .	4
1.2.1. Terminology for alarm types and processing strategies	4
1.2.2. Goal-oriented requirements engineering	6
1.2.3. Overview of data analytics	9
1.3. Overview of the case studies and methodology.	11
1.4. Case Study 1: improving IT availability using predictive maintenance. .	12
1.4.1. Domain description.	12
1.4.2. High-level goals and KPI	13
1.4.3. Architecture	13
1.4.4. Alarm management.	13
1.5. Case study 2: better care quality through clinical pathways	16
1.5.1. Domain description.	16
1.5.2. High-level goals and KPI	18
1.5.3. Architecture	20
1.5.4. Alarm management.	21
1.6. Discussion and related work.	23
1.7. Conclusion and perspectives.	27
1.8. Acknowledgments	28
1.9. References	28

Chapter 2. Mobility and Prediction: an Asset for Crisis Management	33
Nicolas GUTOWSKI, Tassadit AMGHAR, Olivier CAMP, Slimane HAMMOUDI	
2.1. Introduction.	33
2.2. Related works on MCSC	36
2.2.1. Service/activity recommendation	37
2.2.2. Human mobility	38
2.3. Our proposed framework.	38
2.3.1. Context and context-aware services	39
2.3.2. Recommendation systems for personalized services	42
2.3.3. Main components of our framework.	42
2.4. Urban mobility and prediction with <i>Ur-MoVe</i>	43
2.4.1. Urban statistics	44
2.4.2. Mobility and prediction	46
2.5. Conclusion and future works	50
2.6. References	51
Chapter 3. Smartphone Applications: a Means to Promote Emergency Management in France?	55
Johnny DOUVINET	
3.1. Introduction.	55
3.2. Investing in smartphones: a contextual opportunity	56
3.3. Considerable benefits expected	58
3.3.1. A tool to communicate more quickly	58
3.3.2. A tool to inform and provide reassurance concerning a situation in progress	59
3.3.3. A tool to help with individual decisions	60
3.4. Potential that should not be overestimated	61
3.4.1. Hard-to-change institutional situations	61
3.4.2. Solutions targeted at various technical problems	62
3.4.3. Applications whose utility remains unclear	64
3.5. How can we encourage recourse to smartphone applications?	65
3.5.1. Guiding practices and co-constructing applications.	65
3.5.2. Deploying solutions independent of networks	66
3.5.3. Creating an alert SYSTEM by integrating applications	67
3.6. Conclusions.	68
3.7. References	68
Chapter 4. Mobiquitous Systems Applied to Earthquake Monitoring: the SISMAPP Project	73
Anne-Marie LESAS	
4.1. Introduction.	73
4.2. Motivations.	75
4.3. State of the art	78

4.3.1. Seismic waves	78
4.3.2. Sensors	80
4.3.3. Projects and cellphone applications dedicated to seismic surveillance	85
4.4. Overview of our work	87
4.4.1. Analysis of the signal from inertial sensors	88
4.4.2. P2P correlation to spread a seismic alert	94
4.4.3. Notification server	97
4.4.4. Network loss in case of infrastructure destruction.	99
4.4.5. Trustworthiness of alerts and fixed sensors.	104
4.5. Measurement collector from the mobile accelerometer sensor.	105
4.5.1. Motivations	106
4.5.2. Use of the mobile service	107
4.5.3. Description of the mobile service	116
4.5.4. Service behavior	121
4.5.5. Previous conditions to activate collection	123
4.5.6. SQLite DB management of the SISMAPP folder	123
4.5.7. Data recovery on the server	124
4.6. Conclusion and continuation of the project	125
4.7. Acknowledgments	129
4.8. References	129
Chapter 5. Information Systems for Supporting Strategic Decisions and Alerts in Pharmacovigilance	133
Yannick BARDIE, Thérèse LIBOUREL	
5.1. Introduction.	133
5.2. Pharmacovigilance	135
5.2.1. The origin of pharmacovigilance.	135
5.2.2. Present context	136
5.2.3. Good pharmacovigilance practices	139
5.3. System and clinical trial project organization analysis	140
5.3.1. Pharmacovigilance and IS business view.	141
5.3.2. Protocol overview	145
5.3.3. Overview of essential records	149
5.4. The state of the art.	150
5.5. Issues	152
5.6. Proposal: considered solution	154
5.7. Conclusion	161
5.8. References	162
Chapter 6. An Ontologically-based Trajectory Modeling Approach for an Early Warning System.	165
Jamal MALKI, Alain BOUJU	
6.1. Introduction.	165
6.2. Related work	168

6.3. Modeling approach	171
6.3.1. Design and methodology	171
6.3.2. Semantic trajectory ontology	173
6.4. Domain trajectory ontology	175
6.5. Time ontology	178
6.6. Mapping trajectory and time ontologies	178
6.7. Trajectory ontology inference framework	179
6.8. Trajectory ontology inference framework implementation	180
6.8.1. Temporal inference implementation	181
6.8.2. Domain inference implementation	182
6.8.3. Trajectory ontology inference entailment	183
6.9. Experiments	186
6.10. Application domain inference refinement	188
6.11. Research results	190
6.12. Conclusion and future work	194
6.13. References	195
Chapter 7. Toward a Modeling of Population Behaviors in Crisis Situations	199
Elsa NEGRE, Maude ARRU, Camille ROSENTHAL-SABROUX	
7.1. Introduction	199
7.1.1. Context	199
7.1.2. Objectives of the study	200
7.2. What is behavior?	201
7.2.1. Definition	201
7.2.2. Behaviors in crisis situations	202
7.2.3. Understanding behavioral factors	203
7.3. Impact factors on behaviors	204
7.3.1. Existing models for the representation of behavioral factors	204
7.3.2. Proposition of 20 factors	206
7.4. Perspectives	212
7.5. Conclusion	213
7.6. References	214
Chapter 8. Online Social Network Phenomena: Buzz, Rumor and Spam	219
Manel MEZGHANI, Mahdi WASHHA, Florence SÈDES	
8.1. Introduction	220
8.2. Buzz: definition and detection methods	222
8.3. Rumor: definition and detection methods	223
8.4. Spam: definition and detection methods	226
8.5. OSN-based information quality research problems	234
8.6. Conclusion	235
8.7. References	235

Chapter 9. How Can Computer Tools Improve Early Warnings for Wildlife Diseases?	241
Pierpaolo BRENA, Dominique GAUTHIER, Antoine HUMEAU, Florence BAURIER, Frédéric DEJ, Karin LEMBERGER, Jean-Yves CHOLLET, Anouk DECORS	
9.1. Introduction.	241
9.2. Functioning of the SAGIR network	242
9.2.1. Human resources	242
9.2.2. Generalist event-based surveillance	243
9.2.3. Watching early indicators of epidemiological events	243
9.2.4. Limits of current approaches	249
9.3. The Epifaune database and computing interface	250
9.3.1. Accessible tools	250
9.3.2. Fast data centralization.	251
9.3.3. Standardized procedures and terminology	251
9.3.4. Data reliability	252
9.3.5. Shareable and interoperable data	252
9.4. Automated alarm detection	253
9.4.1. General principles	253
9.4.2. Retained methods	254
9.5. Conclusion	254
9.6. References	255
List of Authors	257
Index	261