Réunion GEOMEDIA Paris, 22-23 octobre 2012

Mesurer, évaluer, agréger l'information médiatique

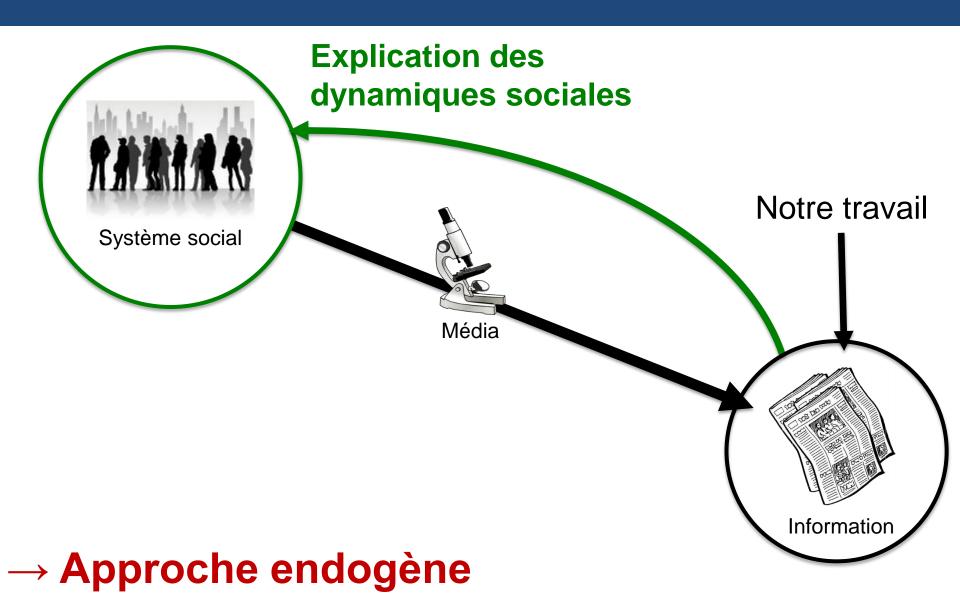
Robin Lamarche-Perrin

Yves Demazeau
Jean-Marc Vincent

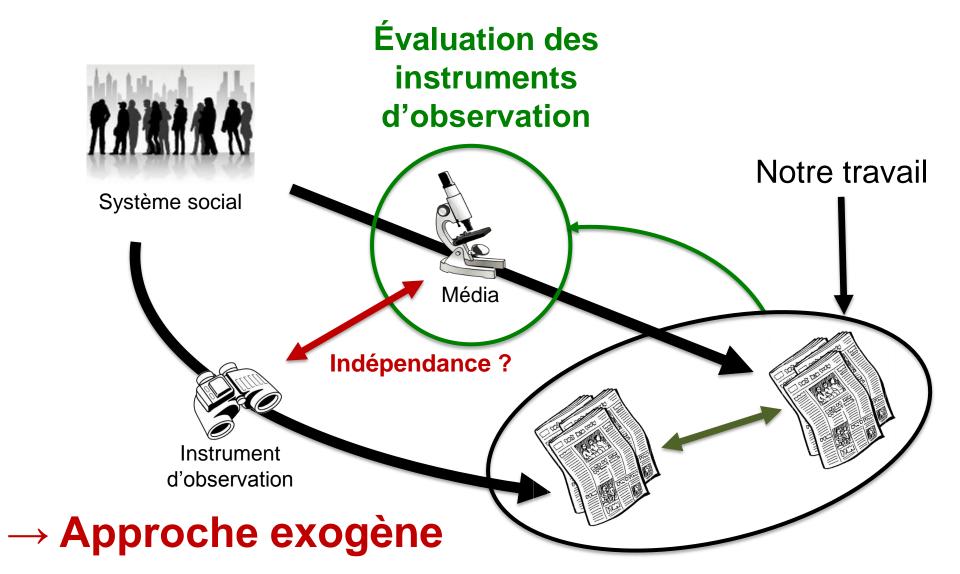
LIG-MAGMA

LIG-MESCAL

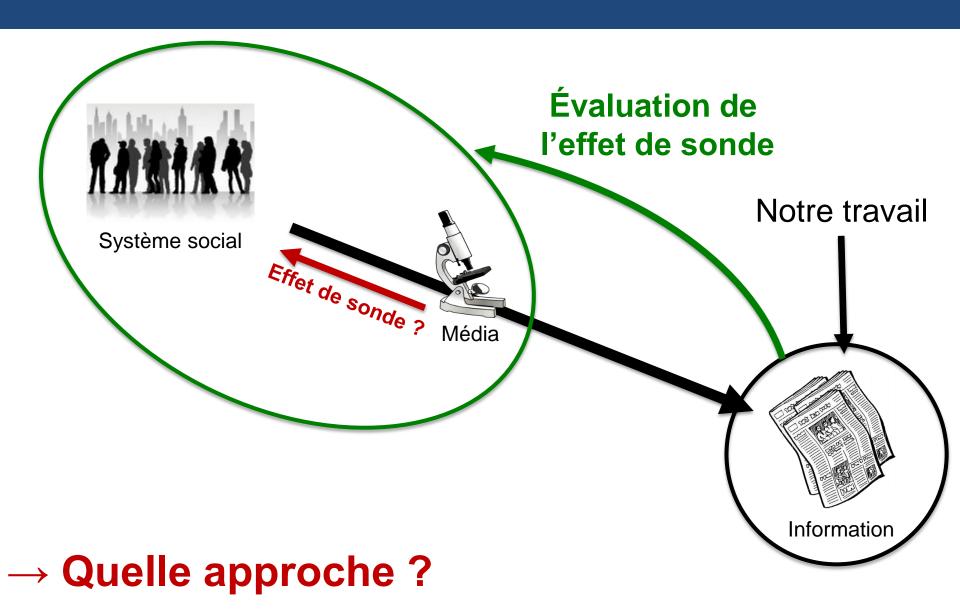
Objectifs de l'analyse de l'information



Objectifs de l'analyse de l'information



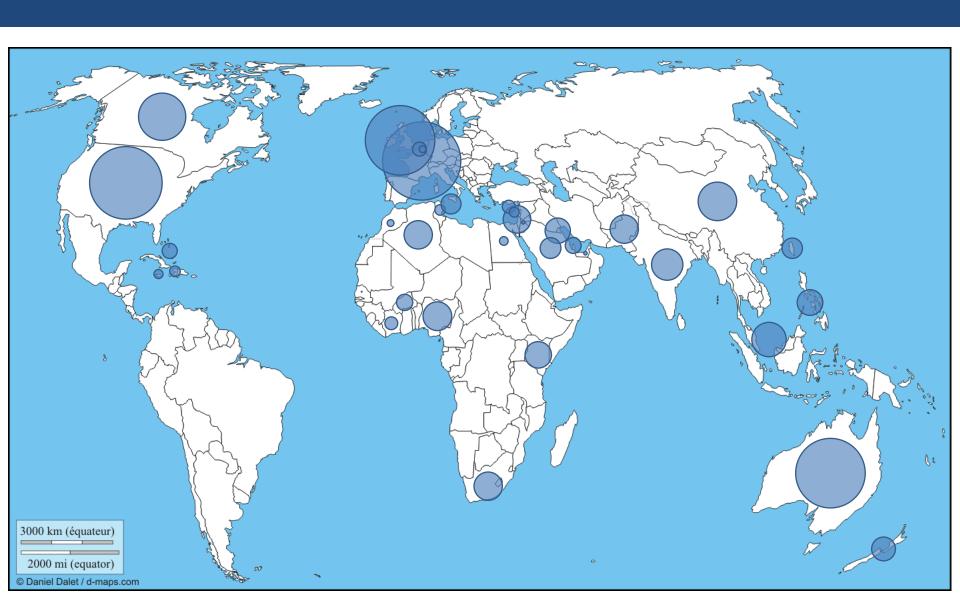
Objectifs de l'analyse de l'information



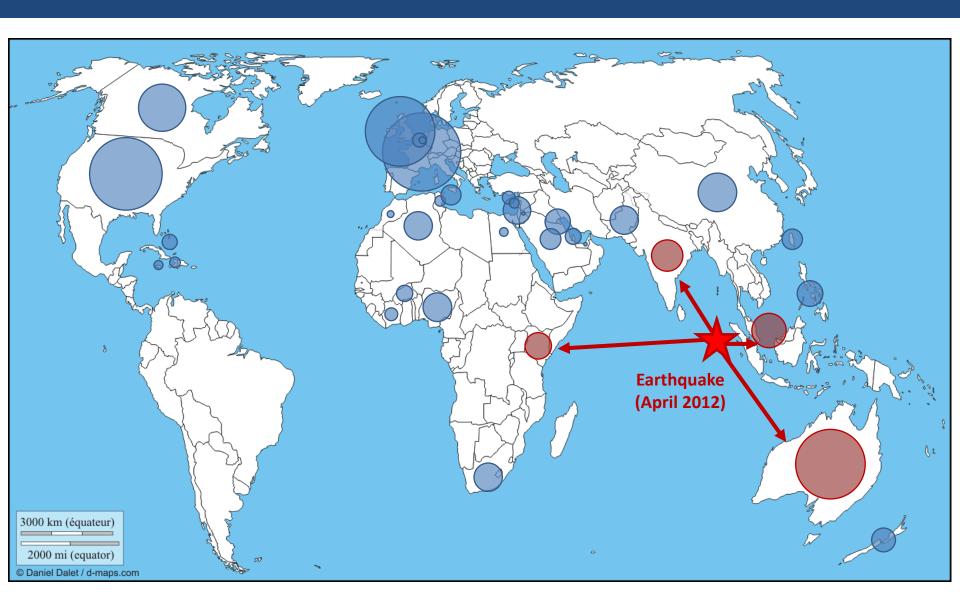
COUVERTURE ET REDONDANCE DU RÉSEAU DE CAPTEURS (APPROCHE EXOGÈNE)

Taille des flux RSS

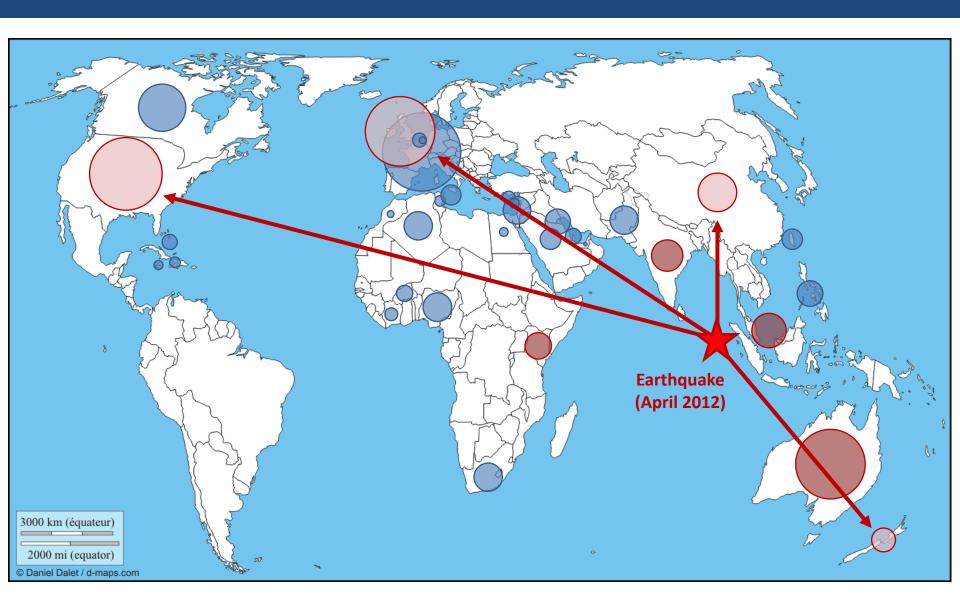
(mai 2011 – sept. 2012)



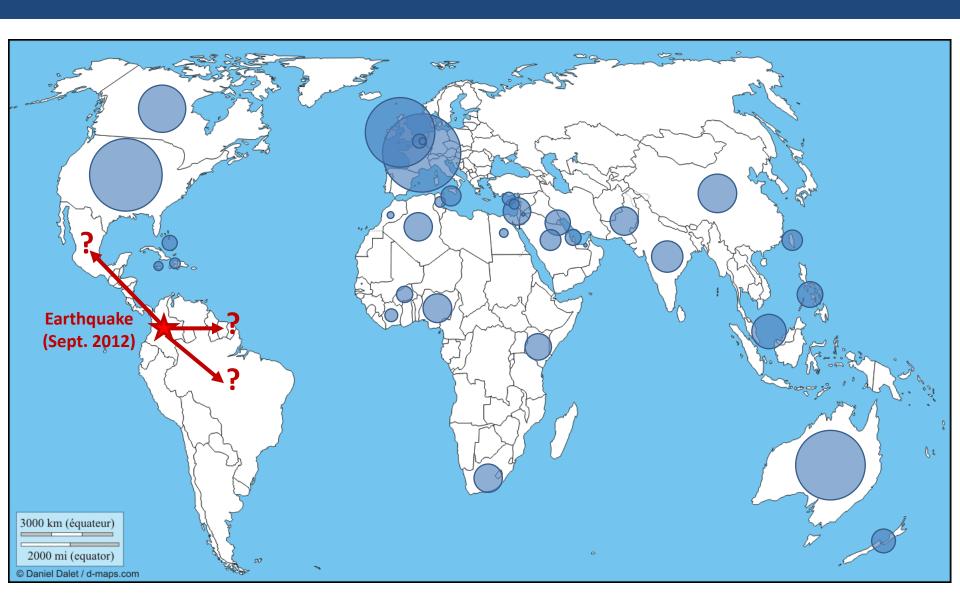
Observation d'un évènement



Observation d'un évènement

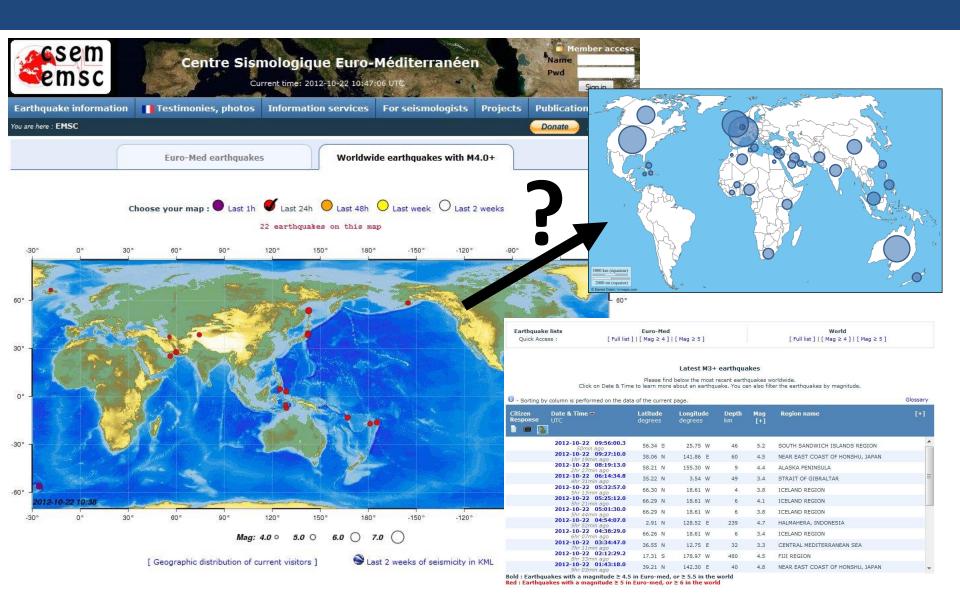


Observation d'un évènement



Variable exogène

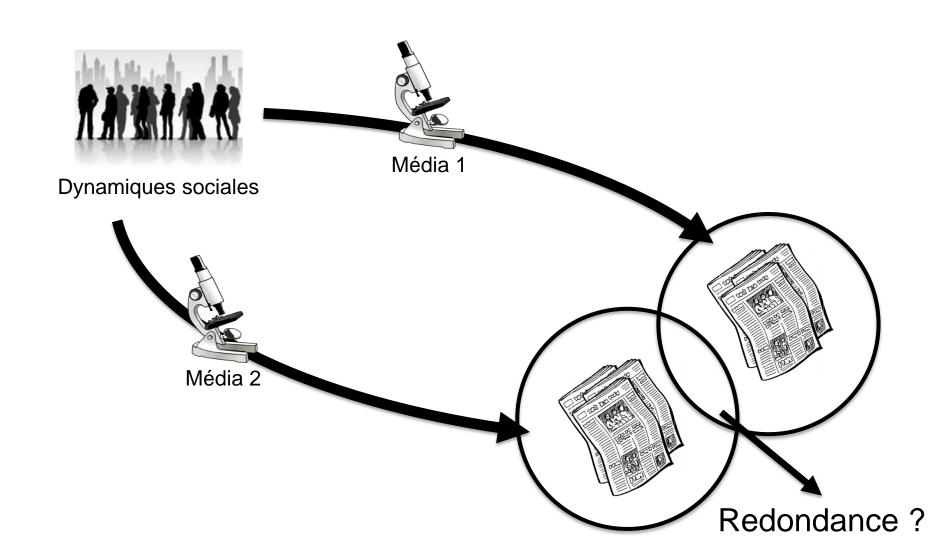
http://www.emsc-csem.org/#2w



Couverture du réseau de capteurs ?

- Couverture thématique
- Couverture linguistique
- Couverture politique
- Couverture temporelle
- Etc.

Redondance des sondes

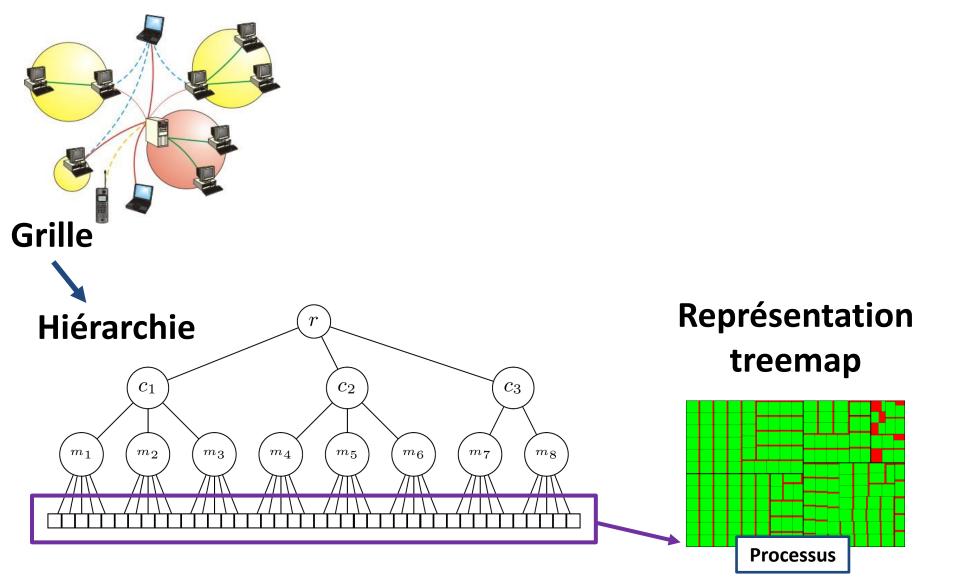


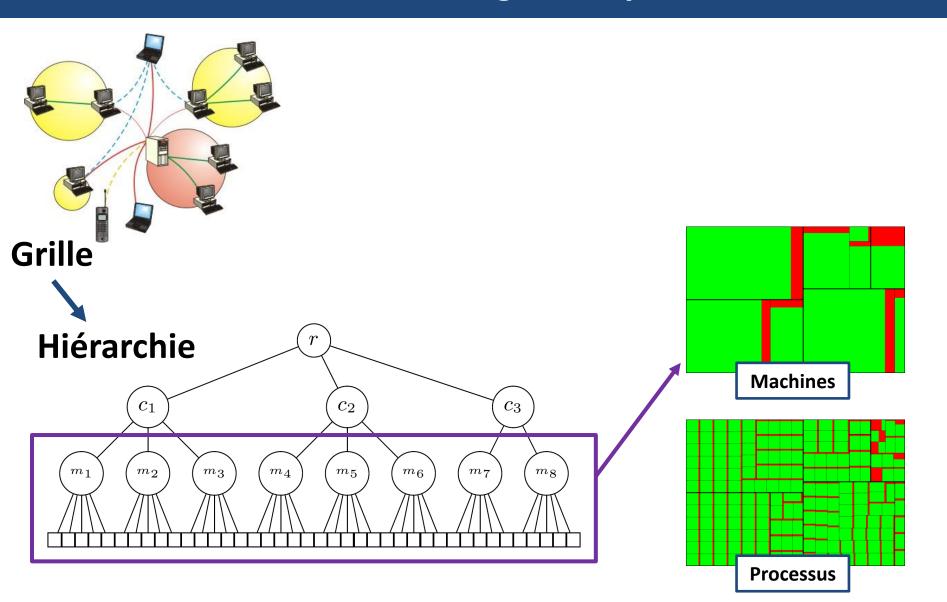
Méthode générale

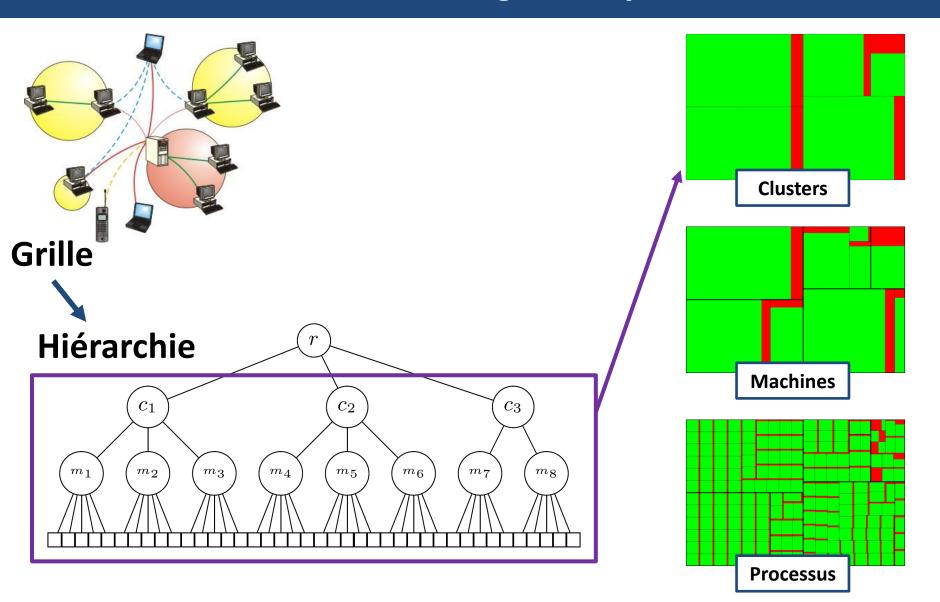
- Ce que l'on gagne :
 - En couverture, en précision
 - → Divergence de Kullback-Leibler

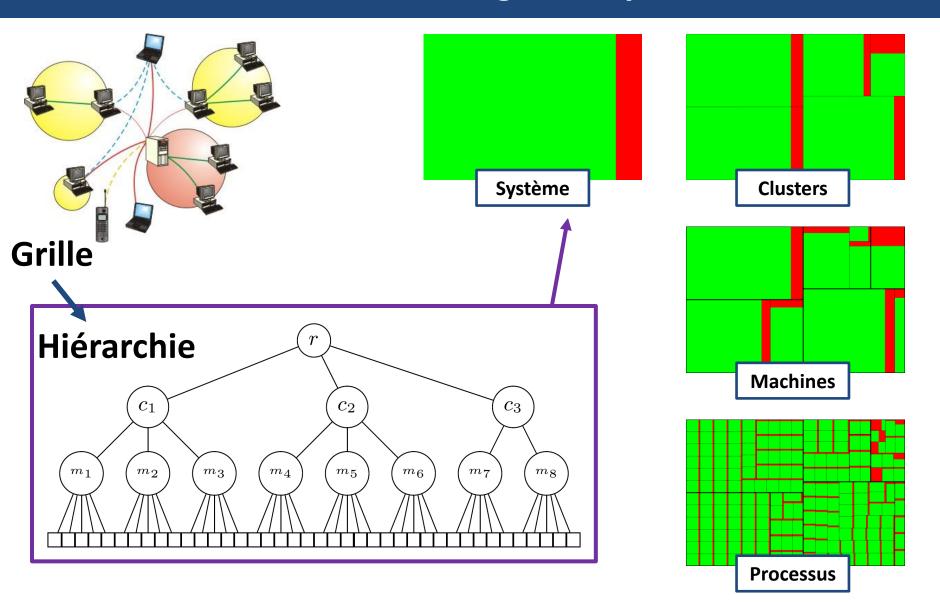
- Ce que l'on perd :
 - En complexité, en redondance
 - → Entropie de Shannon

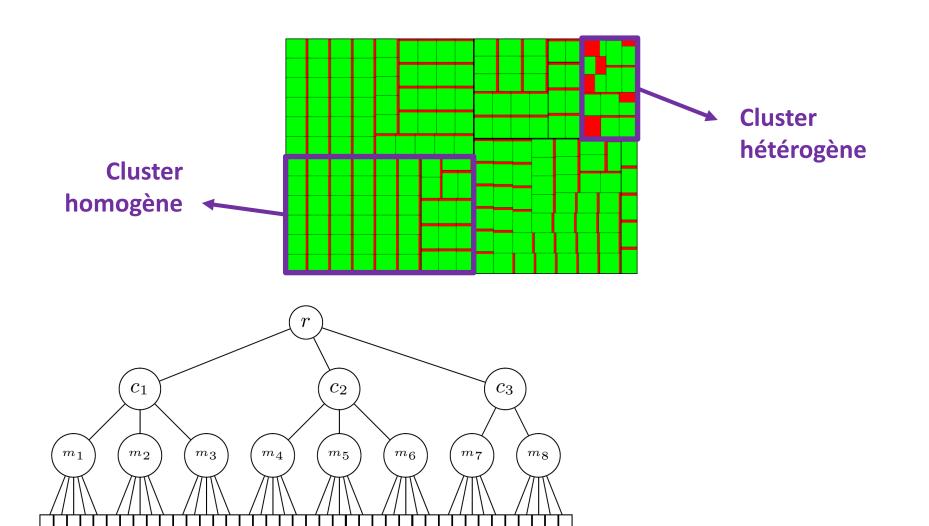
GRANULARITÉ DE L'INFORMATION (APPROCHE ENDOGÈNE)

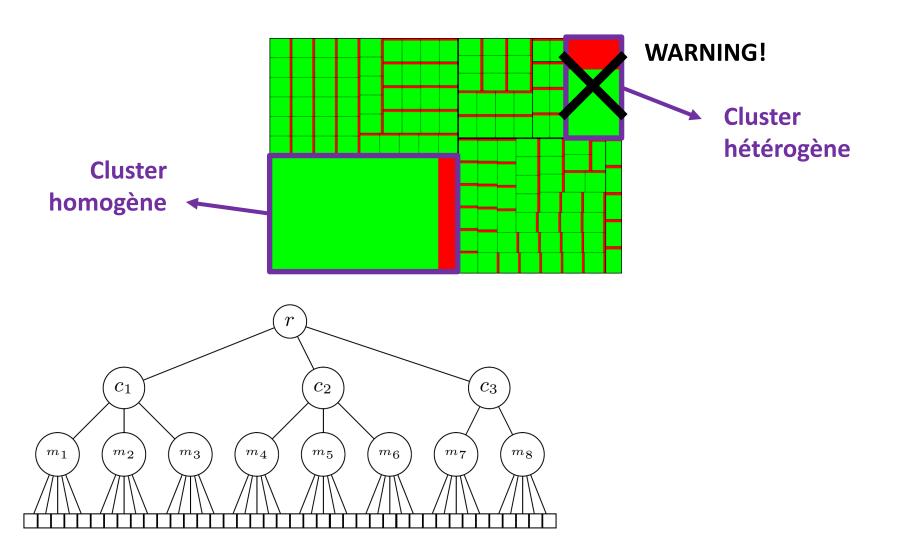




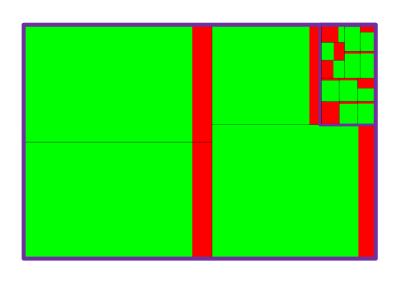


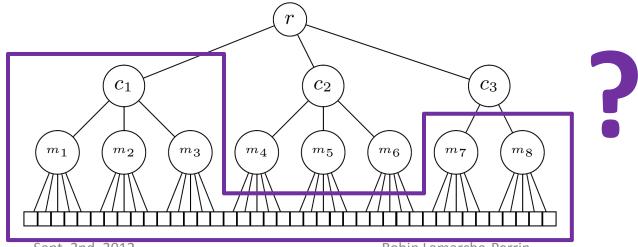






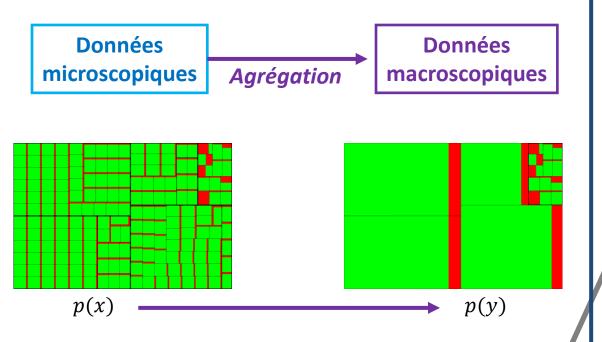
Visualisation de grands systèmes distribués





Sept. 2nd, 2012 Robin Lamarche-Perrin

Mesures en théorie de l'information



Que gagne-t-on?

Que perd-on?

Théorie de l'information

Entropie de Shannon

$$H = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log_2(p(x))$$

Divergence de Kullback-Leibler

$$D = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log_{2} \left(\frac{p(y)}{p(x)|y|} \right)$$

Critère informationnel

$$C_p = pG - (1 - p)D$$

Sept. 2nd, 2012 Robin Lamarche-Perrin 22

Méthode générale

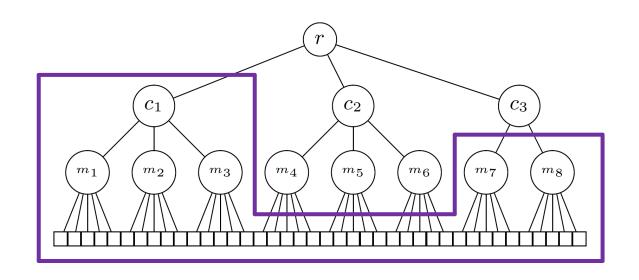
- Ce que l'on gagne :
 - En structure, en généricité
 - En simplicité, en facilité de lecture
 - → Entropie de Shannon

- Ce que l'on perd :
 - En information
 - En précision, en détails
 - → Divergence de Kullback-Leibler

Agrégation pRIC-maximale

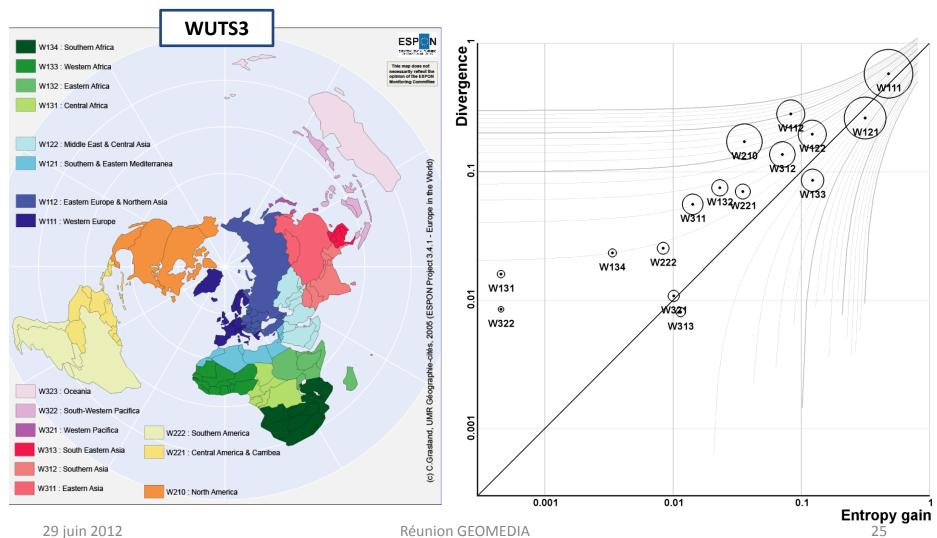
Maximiser le pRIC

Gain d'entropie vs. Divergence
$$pRIC = p \times G - (1-p) \times D$$

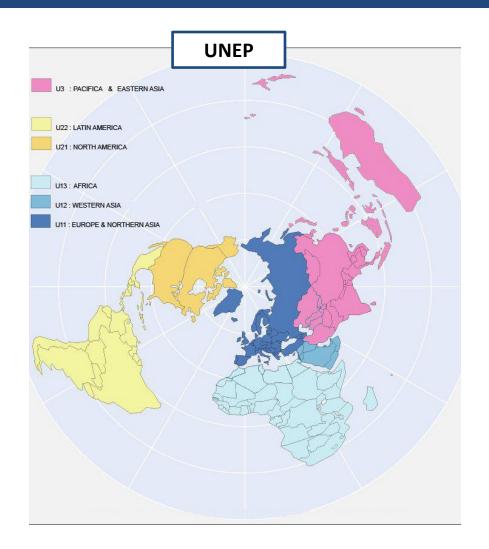


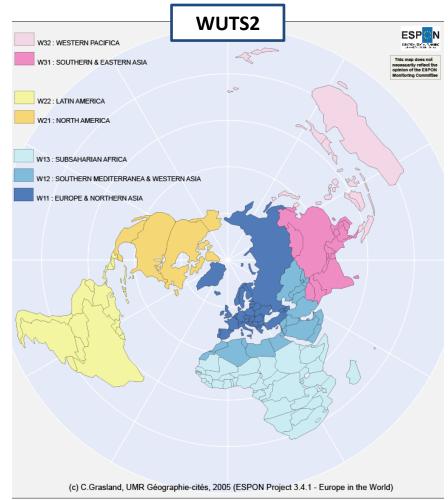


Comparaison des agrégats

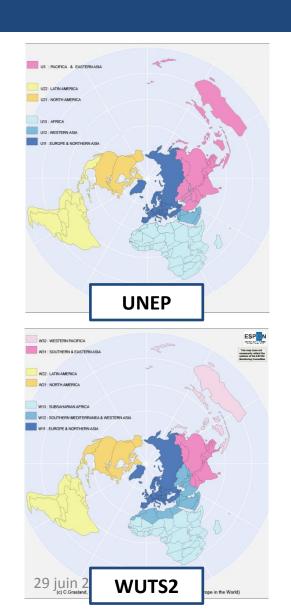


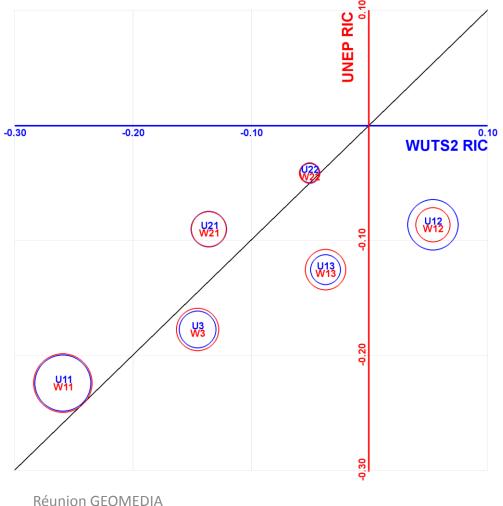
Comparaison des agrégats





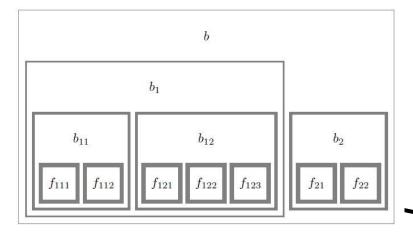
Comparaison des agrégats



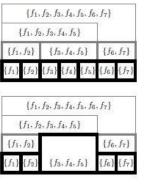


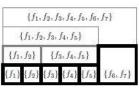
Topologies et partitionnement

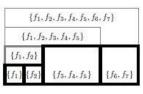
Hiérarchie

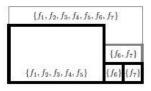


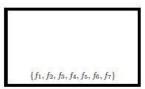
Agrégations possibles



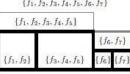


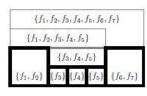


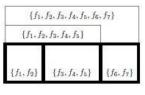


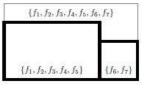


$\{f_1, f$	$\{f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5\}$	
	$\{f_3, f_4, f_5\}$	
$\{f_1, f_2\}$	$\{f_3\}$ $\{f_4\}$ $\{f_5\}$	$\{f_6\}\{f_7\}$









D'autres topologies intéressantes ?

29 juin 2012

Réunion GEOMEDIA

Bilan

- Méthode applicable
 - Aux approches exogènes (pour évaluer les capteurs)
 - Aux approches endogènes (pour contrôler la granularité)