

# Explain urban regional function

submission

No Institute Given

## 1 Introduction

Urban computing importance [1] discovering regions of different functions [3]

Previous model model complex, deep model data heterogenous explainability  
- disadvantage Explaining the result is of crucial importance

Our goal is to label and cluster the region. Furthermore, provide xxx explanations, activity, focus on aspects activity opinion Example (figure)

segment regions = group regions with similar functions

function = distribution of activities and opinions

previous research

Our paper has an outstanding result in following several aspect:

- According to what I have learnt, we are the first one to ap
- 2
- 3

The structure of our paper is listed as follow. Some previous work of former scholars are listed in Section 2.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. We give an overview for related work in Section 2. In Section 3, we introduce our novel models as well as proving their logic. Section 4 presents the superior result in experiments of our models. Finally, we made a conclusion and looked forward to our future work in Section 5.

## 2 Related Work

Two lines of work are related to this paper: sentiment analysis into human mobility, content from social media also provide great help for us. Many scholars have made fundamental contributions, and we combined them to find interesting patterns and extended the application.

To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to combined the sentiment into human mobility.

### 2.1 Urban Computing

Urban computing [1] tackles the major issues that cities face by analyzing human mobility collected from different sensors. Major sources of human mobility data are checkins in POI [], pick-up and drop-off behavior of taxicabs [] in different

locations and trajectories [1]. For checkins data, the most commonly adopted model is. For taxicabs data, to fully utilize pick-up and drop-off, xxx is adopted to enhance xxx For trajectory data, as it involves multiple points

The aim of mobility mining is to uncover informative patterns of improve incomes of taxi drivers [2], attracts an increasing research interest [3]. However, existing urban computing systems extensively rely on complex machine learning algorithms hence they act as blank-boxes for end users. The lack of explainability weakens the persuasiveness and trustworthiness of the system for users Our work is to provide intuitive explanations of the results for users or system designers

## 2.2 Geographical Analysis of Online Sentiment

Recently, an emrging research interest is witnessed in exploring the geographical factors that affect online sentiment. Empirical studies have been conducted on large-scale human mobility data, such as checkins [4], trajectory, xxx [5] Associations are found between online sentiments and geographical factors, e.g happy regions are more likely to connect with each other [6],a high check-in density region usually presents a more positive moode [7],

However, most existing work of this line employ simple statistical analysis to uncover the associations. Such a coarse-grained analysis is distorted by latent variables, such as activity of the region. Our work is the first to incorporate activity to obtain a fine-grained analysis.

## 3 Application

Our models have a wide range of application and their value

### 3.1 Billboard

Billboard

### 3.2 Trajectory

## 4 Conclusion

In this paper , we propose several novel models to d The models have improve some extra recognition accuracy ,which have an extra contribution for functional city.

## 5 Reference

### References

1. Zheng Y, Capra L, Wolfson O, et al. Urban Computing:Concepts, Methodologies, and Applications[J]. Acm Transactions on Intelligent Systems & Technology, 2014, 5(3):1-55.

2. Zheng Y, Liu Y, Yuan J, et al. Urban computing with taxicabs[C]// International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing. ACM, 2011:89-98.
3. Yuan J, Zheng Y, Xie X. Discovering regions of different functions in a city using human mobility and POIs[C]// ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. ACM, 2012:186-194.
- 4.
5. Anastasios N, Salvatore S, Cecilia M, and Massimiliano P. An empirical study of geographic user activity patterns in foursquare. In Proceedings of the 5th Intl AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media, 2011.
6. Alshamsi A, Awad E, Almhrezi M, et al. Misery loves company: happiness and communication in the city[J]. *Epj Data Science*, 2015, 4(1):7.
7. Gallegos L, Huang A, Huang A, et al. Geography of Emotion: Where in a City are People Happier?[C]// International Conference Companion on World Wide Web. International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee, 2016:569-574.
8. Warriner A B, Kuperman V, Brysbaert M. Norms of valence, arousal, and dominance for 13,915 English lemmas.[J]. *Behavior Research Methods*, 2013, 45(4):1191-1207.
9. Thelwall M, Buckley K, Paltoglou G. Sentiment strength detection for the social web[J]. *Journal of the Association for Information Science & Technology*, 2012, 63(1):163C173.
10. Cranshaw J, Toch E, Hong J, et al. Bridging the gap between physical location and online social networks[C]// ACM International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing. ACM, 2010:119-128.
- 11.
- 12.
13. Wei W, Joseph K, Liu H, et al. Exploring characteristics of suspended users and network stability on Twitter[J]. *Social Network Analysis & Mining*, 2016, 6(1):1-18.
14. Zhao S, King I, Lyu M R. A Survey of Point-of-interest Recommendation in Location-based Social Networks[J]. 2016.