[[1]](#footnote-1)

Smart Cities: Performance analysis of small towns to make them smarter.

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*Abstract*—TODO

*Index Terms*—TODO

# INTRODUCTION

Nowadays many governmental institutions in Brazil are opening their non-sensitive databases to research, willing citizenries might analyze the released data. Thus, citizens will be able to acknowledge the country situation in different government department. However the present article will use databases related to Frederico Westphalen micro region.

The databases from cities included in this region were released by Fundação de Economia e Estatística (FEE). Allowing creation of a ranking that will show how different these cities are. Also it will demonstrate to authorities what characteristics they should improve to have a better environment.

Also, it was created a Facebook App to allow people to sign up in the website and provide their timeline posts to be analyzed by this application. To gather the data it was defined several hashtags to people use in their post, and make easier to the application to identify complaints about cities people are living in.

To develop the logic of the application it will be utilized Laravel Framework, a PHP framework. Aiming a quicker server-side development and integration with database. As the Database Management System (DBM) it will be worked with MongoDB. MongoDB was chosen because it has a document oriented storage, allowing to work with data in a more generic way and faster querying routines than relational databases.

# Objective

This project wanted to gather open databases from the cities belonging to the Frederico Westphalen micro region and implement methods to rank and measure their performance. Also gathering data from Facebook to identify people’s complaints.

# Goals

- Identified open databases which contain relevant data;

- Imported all relevant open database to MongoDB;

- Studied and applied technique to develop ranking and indices;

- Created a ranking to compare the performance of each city;

- Enabled the visualization of strengths and weaknesses of each city;

- Utilized a non-relational database;

- Created dashboard to facilitate the visualization of the generated information;

- Utilized HTML 5 and Javascript to develop the dashboard;

- Utilized the framework PHP Laravel to process the obtained information;

- Utilized Facebook to gather people thoughts about their city;

# Related work

TODO

# Background

Traditionally it is utilized relational databases, but in 1998 Carlo Strozzi introduced the term NoSQL, what originally stated to a relational database that dispensed SQL interface, using UNIX commands to read and write data [1]. Nowadays NoSQL (Not only SQL) can be defined as a database class which does not make use of relation concepts applied in relational databases. Furthermore it allows faster reading and writing operation, yet it facilitate scalability, clustering and failure tolerance [2].

Document oriented databases store document collections, where each document means objects that have an identifier (ID) and group of fields as strings, lists or nested documents [3]. Also, documented oriented databases are free of schemas and allow the storage of complex data structures, for instance trees, dictionaries and collections [4].

As oriented document database examples it is possible to quote CouchDB and MongoDB. Where CouchDB uses JSON format, is JAVA implemented and allows replication and consistency. Otherwise MongoDB is C++ implemented and permit concurrency and replication [3].

When developing software it is necessary to choose some tools to start coding, usually it is chosen tools with good documentation, permit a quick development and easy to work with. So, choosing a framework will allow to abstract some coding and save time. To this work it was chosen the Laravel framework, an open-source PHP framework which follows model-view-controller (MVC) pattern and provide several ways to access databases.

To visualize the generated information there are several tools as well as JQuery Visualize, jqPlot, D3.js which is a JavaScript library that uses HTML, SVG and CSS to render diagrams and charts, jpGraph is a PHP library to create plots on server-side and Google Charts which is a tool highly flexible and a complete documentation [5].

# Methodology

The project is based on the idea of Smart Cities, where open databases related to health care, education and government are gathered together. To perform this project were selected cities which are included in the Frederico Westphalen micro region. Imported their open databases into a non-relational database, MongoDB. Thus, loading the data into MongoDB allowed us to create queries that returned information. Also, a framework PHP called Laravel, HTML 5 and Javascript were utilized to do the information processing and show the information got from the MongoDB queries. Then, it was possible to create a ranking, which compares the cities performance, and visualize the cities strengths and weaknesses.

After gathering together the data it was identified 29 fields in the database which would be used to this project. These fields, here called domains, where aggregated into 6 key fields: environment, health, economy, government expenditures, employment, and education.

TABLE I

KEY FIELDS AND THEIR DOMAINS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Meio ambiente (Environment) | Impact | |
| * 1. Destino do lixo (Garbage disposal) |  |
| * + 1. Outro (Other) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Jogado (Dumped) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Enterrado (Buried) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Queimado (Incinerated) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Coletado (Collected) | 0 | |
| * 1. Esgotamento sanitário (Sewage) |  | |
| * + 1. Fossa rudimentar (Cesspit) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Fossa séptica (Septic tank) | 0 | |
| * + 1. Outro (Other) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Rede pluvial (Sewerage system) | 0 | |
| * + 1. Rio, lago ou mar (River, lake or sea) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Vala (Drainage ditch) | -1 | |
| 1. Saúde (Health) |  | |
| * 1. Esgotamento sanitário (Sewage) |  | |
| * + 1. Vala (Drainage ditch) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Rio, lago ou mar (River, lake or sea) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Fossa séptica (Septic tank) | 0 | |
| * 1. Abastecimento de água (Water supply) |  | |
| * + 1. Outra (Other) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Poço ou Nascente (Well or spring) | -1 | |
| * + 1. Rede Geral (Public water supply) | 0 | |
| 1. Economia (Economy) |  | |
| * 1. Empresas (Companies) |  | |
| * + 1. Número de estabelecimentos (Number of companies) | 0 | |
| * 1. Contabilidade Social |  |
| * + 1. PIB (Citie's GDP) | 0 |
| * + 1. Valor adicionado bruto (GVA) | 0 |
| 1. Finanças públicas (Government expenditures) |  |
| * + 1. Tributos municipais (Municipal taxes) | 0 |
| * + 1. Tributos federais (Federal taxes) | 0 |
| * + 1. Tributos estaduais (State taxes) | 0 |
| * + 1. Despesas realizadas (Government expending) | 0 |
| 1. Emprego (Employment) |  |
| * + 1. Número vinculos empregatícios (Employment) | 0 |
| * + 1. Remuneração média (Average salary) | 0 |
| 1. Educação (Education) |  |
| * 1. Educação infantil (Preschool) |  |
| * + 1. Matrículas (Enrollments) | 0 |
| * 1. Ensino Fundamental (Elementary school and Middle school) |  |
| * + 1. Taxa de aprovação (Pass rate) | 0 |
| * + 1. Taxa de reprovação (Failure rate) | -1 |
| * + 1. Taxa de distorção idade série (Distortion rate age-class) | -1 |
| * + 1. Taxa de abandono (Dropout rate) | -1 |
| * + 1. Número de concluintes (Number of graduates) | 0 |
| * 1. Ensino Médio (High school) |  |
| * + 1. Taxa de aprovação (Pass rate) | 0 |
| * + 1. Taxa de reprovação (Failure rate) | -1 |
| * + 1. Taxa de distorção idade série (Distortion rate age-class) | -1 |
| * + 1. Taxa de abandono (Dropout rate) | -1 |
| * + 1. Número de concluintes (Number of graduates) | 0 |

Because the selected cities have different population size it was necessary to find a method to standardize the data. Then it was decided to apply the z-transform (standard scores) method, which “transform all indicator values into standardized values with an average equals to 0 and a standard deviation equals to 1. This method has the advantages to consider the heterogeneity within groups and maintain its metric information.” [6]. Allowing the visualization of the average movement, showing when the cities are below or above the average. Thus when the z-score acquired is a negative value it means the city is below the average otherwise it is above the average. In case of a z-score equals to 0 (zero) it means the city is in the average

Once it was obtained the standardized values it was possible to create a ranking with the selected cities. Being decided to use the Dense ranking method. In this type of ranking when items are compared as equals they will receive the same ranking position, otherwise it will be assigned the next position to the lower value.

Because some domains will make a negative impact their values where multiplied by -1, as it is possible to see on Table 1. Therefore the z-score will be inverted making a negative impact in the ranking. For instance, when the domain cesspit has a positive value, indicating that there are many occurrences of cesspit on determined city, thus it means there is a negative impact in the environment. So, it is needed to invert this value to decrease the city points.

In addition it was created an app on Facebook to allow the application to gather data from people signed in. Thus, the application allow people to use hashtags in their posts which permit it to identify people thoughts about their city. The hashtags were defined as a compound, where the first hashtag is the city’s name and the second one is an issue that was found in the city.

# Solution

TODO

# Conclusion

## TODO

References

1. LITT, Steve. NoSQL: The Unix Database (With awk). Available: <http://www.troubleshooters.com/lpm/200704/200704.htm>. Access in 08 Abr. 2014.
2. NASCIMENTO, Jean. NoSQL – você realmente sabe do que estamos falando?. Available:
3. <http://imasters.com.br/artigo/17043/bancodedados/nosql\_voce\_realment/>. Access in 22 Mar. 2014.
4. LÓSCIO, Bernadette Farias; OLIVEIRA, Hélio Rodrigues de; PONTES, Jonas César de Sousa. NoSQL no desenvolvimento de aplicações Web colaborativas. Available: < http://www.addlabs.uff.br/sbsc\_site/SBSC2011\_NoSQL.pdf >. Access in 24 Mar. 2014.
5. RAHIEN, Ayende. That NoSQL Thing – Document Databases. Disponível em: <http://ayende.com/blog/4459/that-no-sql-thing-document-databases>. Access in 22 Mar. 2014.
6. SUDA, Brian; HAMPTON-SMITH, Sam. The 36 best tools for data visualization. Available: <http://www.creativebloq.com/design-tools/data-visualization-712402>. Access in 30 Mar. 2014.
7. SMART CITIES. The Smart City Model. Available: <http://www.smart-cities.eu/index.php?cid=2&ver=3>. Access in 30 Mar. 2014.

*EXAMPLES*

*Basic format for books:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book, x*th ed. City of Publisher, Country if not
2. USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx–xxx.*

*Examples:*

1. G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in *Plastics,* 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
2. W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems.* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

*Basic format for periodicals:*

1. J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. *x,* no. *x,* pp*. xxx-xxx,* Abbrev. Month, year.

*Examples:*

1. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment   
   of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959.
2. E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev*.,   
   vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
3. E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat*., to be published.

*Basic format for reports:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Rep. *xxx*, year.

*Examples:*

1. E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, “Oxygen absorption in the earth’s atmosphere,” Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
2. J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

*Basic format for handbooks:*

1. *Name of Manual/Handbook*, *x* ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, year, pp. *xxx-xxx.*

*Examples:*

1. *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, 1985, pp. 44–60.
2. *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, 1989.

*Basic format for books (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month day). *Title.* (edition) [Type of medium]. *volume (issue).* Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. J. Jones. (1991, May 10). *Networks.* (2nd ed.) [Online]. Available: [http://www.atm.com](http://www.atm.com/)

*Basic format for journals (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month). Title. *Journal.* [Type of medium]. *volume (issue),* pages. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. R. J. Vidmar. (1992, Aug.). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. *IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.* [Online]. *21(3),* pp. 876–880. Available:<http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar>

*Basic format for papers presented at conferences (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month). Title. Presented at Conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. PROCESS Corp., MA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at   
   INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp>

*Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month). Title. Comp an y . C ity, State or Country. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. S. L. Tall een. (1996 , Apr . ). The In t r an et Archi -tecture: M a nagi ng i n f o rm at i on i n t h e ne w paradigm. Amdahl Corp., CA. [Online]. Available:<http://www.amdahl.com/doc/products/bsg/intra/infra/html>

*Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online):* ISO recommends that capitalization follow the accepted practice for the language or script in which the information is given.

*Example:*

1. A. Harriman. (1993, June). Compendium of genealogical software. *Humanist.* [Online]. Available e-mail: [HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG](mailto:HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG) Message: get GENEALOGY REPORT

*Basic format for patents (when available online):*

1. Name of the invention, by inventor’s name. (year, month day). *Patent Number* [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. Musical toothbrush with adjustable neck and mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). *Patent D 326 189*

[Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DESIGN

*Basic format for conference proceedings (published):*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), year, pp. *xxxxxx.*

*Example:*

1. D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, “Wavelength-switched pas- sively coupled single-mode optical network,” in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC,* 1985,   
   pp. 585–590.

*Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):*

1. D. Ebehard and E. Voges, “Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors,” presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors, Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.

*Basic format for patents:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of patent,” U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

*Example:*

1. G. Brandli and M. Dick, “Alternating current fed power supply,”   
   U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

*Basic format**for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.
2. J. K. Author, “Title of dissertation,” Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

*Examples:*

1. J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.
2. N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

*Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:*

1. J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.
2. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.
3. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” to be published.

*Examples:*

1. A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.
2. B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms,” unpublished.
3. A. Brahms, “Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic,” IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

*Basic format for standards:*

1. *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

*Examples:*

1. IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
2. Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)