INFERRING USERS' CONTEXT FROM THEIR SMARTPHONE DATA

Speaker: Preeti Bhargava

Host: Lori Pollock

CRA-W Undergraduate Town Hall September 28th, 2017



About Me[‡]

Work Experience

- □ Current: Senior Research Engineer, Data Science, Lithium Technologies | Klout (2016 present)
- □ Senior Member Technical Staff, Oracle India (2007 2010)

Education

- MS (2012) and PhD (2015), UMD, College Park
 - Advisor: Prof. Ashok Agrawala
- BE (2007), Delhi College of Engineering

PhD Internships

- ☐ Xerox PARC (2013)
- Samsung Research America (2014, 2015)

rc SAMSUNG

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PhD Research Focus[‡]

Dissertation: Proactive Context-aware Computing and Systems

Mobile and Ubiquitous Systems

- Locus (Mobiquitous'12, JLBS'15)
- □ RoverII (UbiComp' 12)
- SenseMe (Mobiquitous'14, EAI Endorsed Tran. on CASA 2016)
- ☐ TellMe (Mobiquitous'15)

Personalization and Recommender Systems

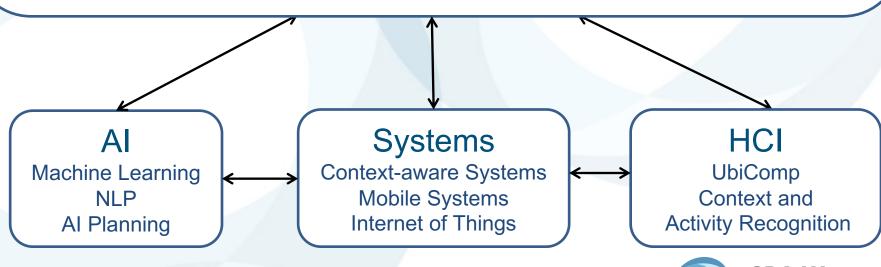
- ☐ User Interest Modeling from Facebook (IUI'15)
- ☐ Multi-dimensional collaborative recommendations (WWW'15)

User Modeling

 ■ User Behavior Modeling from smartphone data collection (EAI Endorsed Tran. on CASA 2016)

Internet of Things

☐ ThingTalk



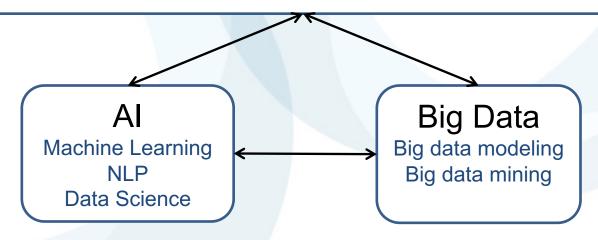
[‡]Pertinent papers, posters, talks etc. available at http://preetibhargava.info



Current Research Focus‡

Extracting rich information from noisy user generated text on social media

- ☐ Densely Annotated Wikipedia Text (WWW 2017 workshop)
- ☐ Entity Disambiguation and Linking (WWW 2017 workshop)
- ☐ Lithium NLP (EMNLP 2017 workshop)
- ☐ Twitter Sentiment analysis (ICDM 2017 workshop)



[‡]Pertinent papers, posters, talks etc. available at http://preetibhargava.info



INFERRING USERS' CONTEXT FROM THEIR SMARTPHONE DATA

Preeti Bhargava
Senior Research Engineer, Data Science
Lithium Technologies | Klout



Context and its dimensions

- "Any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity."
- Multiple dimensions of user's context:
 - Who is the user? What do we know about him?
 Preferences/Interests/Demographics/Mood
 - Where is the user? Location
 - What is the user doing? Activity
 - When? Time
 - Who is the user with? People around him



Image source: http://myparadigmshift.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/who-what-where-when-why.png



Modeling users' context from their smartphone data

Smartphones – ubiquitous and powerful

- Multitude of sensors GPS, accelerometer, WiFi and cellular radio, gyroscope, camera, microphone etc.
- Come equipped with an increasing range of computational, storage and communication capabilities
- Can be used to:
 - infer several dimensions of user's context
 - deliver information to users
- Current talk will focus on 2 dimensions location and activities



Poll question 1

How many sensors can you count on your smartphone?



Image source: http://www.technologyace.com/technology/types-sensors-modern-smartphones/ (2013)



Modeling users' context from their smartphone data (contd.)

Where is the user? Location

- Outdoor localization GPS
- Indoor localization Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RFID, NFC
- Alternative technologies exist but still several challenges
 - Low cost of deployment and maintenance
 - Accuracy vs Calibration effort tradeoff
 - Robustness to environmental changes
 - Multi-story environments Floor determination



Indoor localization

Selected existing approaches and their limitations

- Wi-Fi Fingerprinting RADAR (2000), Horus (2003)
 - Very accurate but...
 - Requires Wi-Fi Radio map calibration effort,
 - Expensive to set up and maintain,
 - Not robust to environmental changes
- Bluetooth bases solutions (iBeacon)
 - Need proprietary hardware
- Some works on Floor determination
 - User input (Active Campus (2002), FTrack (2012))
 - Low accuracy GSM fingerprinting (Skyloc (2007))



My research work - Locus ‡

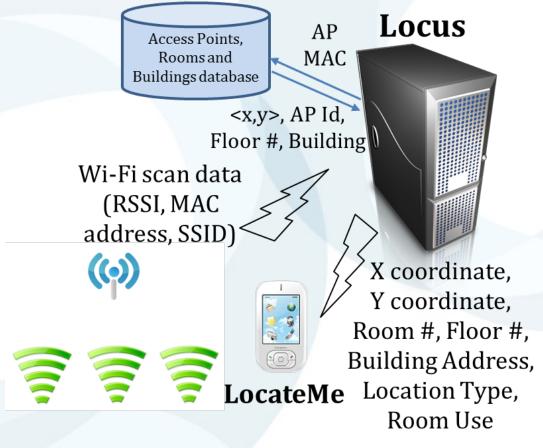
- ☐ Calibration free, minimal set up, robust, room level accuracy
- ☐ Floor and location determination on the floor in multi-story buildings
- Uses knowledge of infrastructure buildings, AP locations, room boundaries
- Deployed and tested on UMD campus (~220 buildings with ~4500 APs)
- Designed to enable several LBS such as indoor navigation and tracking in medical emergency scenarios

[‡]P. Bhargava, S. Krishnamoorthy, A. Shrivastava, A.K. Nakshathri, M. Mah, A. Agrawala, Locus: Robust and Calibration-free Indoor Localization, Tracking and Navigation for Multi-story Buildings, Journal of Location based Services, 2015



[‡] P. Bhargava, S.Krishnamoorthy, A.K.Nakshathri, M. Mah, A. Agrawala, *Locus: An indoor localization, tracking and navigation system for multi-story buildings using heuristics derived from Wi-Fi signal strength*, **MobiQuitous 2012**

Locus System High Level Overview



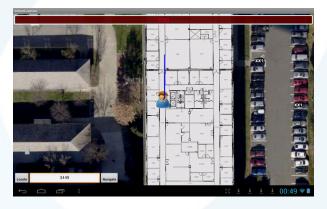


Locus Results and Benefits

- Average Floor accuracy (% of correct floor estimations) > 95%
- Average Euclidean Location Error < 6.5m (Room level accuracy)</p>
- One of the first calibration-free systems for floor and location determination in multi-story buildings
- Minimum setup, deployment and maintenance expenses
- Readily deployable
- Robust to environmental changes
- Relies on existing infrastructure and mobile device capabilities
- Scalable to buildings with any number of floors
- Low software and hardware complexity
- Designed to support multiple indoor location based context-aware applications

Applications of indoor localization systems

- Indoor Navigation
- Retail coupons based on proximity
- Health care
 - Emergency scenarios
 - Tracking patients in a hospital
- Can you think of any?







Modeling users' context from their smartphone data (contd.)

What is the user doing? Activity Recognition

- In addition to location, context or situation of the user includes several dimensions - activities, environment, people around him
- Challenges in multi-dimensional context and activity recognition :
 - automated embedded in ubiquitous devices
 - robust
 - power efficient
 - non-invasive manner
 - accurate
 - scalable
 - privacy preserving ...



Context and Activity Recognition

Selected existing approaches and limitations

- Environmental context (Indoor/Outdoor detection)
 - IODetector
 - > uses light and magnetic field sensors, and cell tower signals
 - dependency on device manufacturer
 - > sensor output varies with time of the day and weather
- Physical Activity Recognition
 - CenceMe and Jigsaw
 - Latency and privacy challenges due to backend server
 - Some calibration required for accelerometer (gait, position, orientation)s



Existing approaches and limitations (Not exhaustive)

- Social Context Recognition
 - SenceMe bluetooth and location sharing
 - Privacy invasion
- Device Activity Recognition
 - o MFU, MRU apps



My research - SenseMe ‡

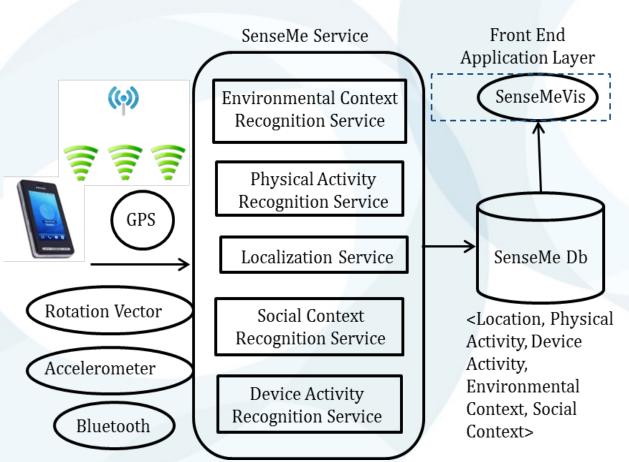
SenseMe – On-device system that recognizes 5 dimensions of user's context:

Situation Dimension	Possible Values	
Environmental context	{Indoor, Outdoor, Indoor-Outdoor}	
Physical Activity	{Stationary, Walking, Running, In-vehicle}	
Context-aware Location	Set of locations determined by Wi-Fi (indoors) or GPS (outdoors)	
Device Activity	Task the user is engaged in on the device such as phone call or messaging	
Social Context	Number of people around the user	

[‡] P. Bhargava, N. Gramsky, A. Agrawala, SenseMe: A System for Continuous, On-Device, and Multi-dimensional Context and Activity Recognition, MobiQuitous 2014

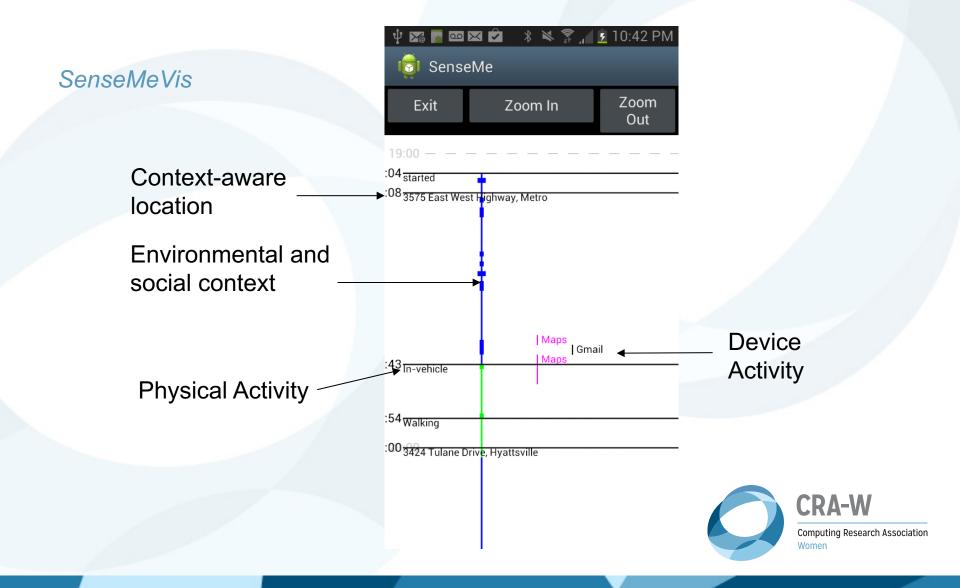


SenseMe architecture



<Indoor; Stationary;
Phone Call; A.V. Williams
Building, College Park;
With 4 people>





SenseMe results

SenseMe service	Overall Accuracy (%)	Closest Baseline Accuracy (%)
Environmental Context Recognition	91.23	88
Physical Activity Recognition	95.75	95
Context-aware Localization	93.12	
Device Activity Recognition	99.1	
Social Context Recognition	87.5	



SenseMe advantages

- Uses power conservation techniques Suppression, Piggybacking and Adaptation to duty cycle GPS
- □ Calibration-free Uses techniques that are agnostic to orientation, body position, time, weather etc. ,
- Scalable tested with users having varied schedules and mobility patterns
- Device independent and universally applicable
- Minimum latency and Privacy preserving All computation and processing carried out on device
- Non-invasive runs in the background to collect and process user's data without the need for any intervention.



GRADUATE SCHOOL APPLICATION AND ADMISSION PROCESS - HOW TO GO FROM CS UNDERGRADUATE TO A PHD PROGRAM? WHAT DOES GRADUATE SCHOOL LOOK LIKE FOR CS?

Speaker: Preeti Bhargava

Host: Lori Pollock



Getting involved in undergraduate research

Summary:

- Excellent <u>UTH on Dec 1st 2016</u> by Katherine Sittig-Boyd
- Apply to CREU, DREU (CRA-W) programs in USA, DAAD in Europe
- Email professors
- Intern and try to publish your research
- Attend conferences
 - Grace Hopper Conference research track
 - Lots of labs/companies in the career fair
- Maintain an updated webpage/portfolio



Getting involved in undergraduate research (contd.)

Benefits:

- You realize whether you like research
- ☐ Gives you an edge when applying for graduate programs demonstrates ability to conduct independent research
- Publications
- Recommendations from professors/supervisors



How to go from CS undergraduate to a PhD program? (contd.)

Pick universities

- USNews is a good source
 - Overall and Discipline specific rankings Al, Systems, HCl etc.
- Top 20-30 in your field (CS/EE)
- Check out specific departments and professors
- Shortlist about 10 schools
- Distribute MS and PhD applications



How to go from CS undergraduate to a PhD program? (contd.)

Application materials* (Covered in detail in a previous <u>UTH on July 14</u> <u>2016</u> by Tanya Amert)

- General application
- SOP
- Recommendations
- Transcripts
- Test scores GRE/TOEFL
- CV
- Fees



^{*}Resources for applying to graduate school: http://preetibhargava.info/gradschool

What does CS graduate school look like?

General Timeline

- Year 1 2 : Finish your coursework, find a research topic and an advisor
- Year 2 4 : Start your research and publish your work
- ☐ Year 3 : Qualifying exam (some schools require it)
- End of year 4 : Propose your thesis
- Year 5 6: Finish your research
- End of year 6 : Defend your thesis
- Have a plan (A and B) for these ~6 years!
- Disclaimers:
 - May vary across schools and departments
 - Very high level overview of milestones



CS PhD - Key milestones

Finding an advisor

- Guide for the rest of your graduate school journey choose wisely!
- ☐ In your broad area of interest read his/her papers
- Conducive working atmosphere and relationship
- Size of research group
- Funding
- Talk to other students



Finding a research topic/problem

- ☐ That you like and that you can contribute to
 - Remember your thesis should be a novel and significant contribution to CS!
- Read recently published papers discuss with research group and advisor
- Take courses relevant to your research
- Attend conferences (find the top tier conferences in your area)
- ☐ Tips:
 - Many professors and researchers maintain a calendar of upcoming conferences and deadlines
 - Search for conferences rankings and find the top tier ones



Funding*

- Apply for scholarships or fellowships at your school
- Several government and private organizations and companies sponsor awards, scholarships and fellowships – NSF, DOE, Facebook, Microsoft, Google, IBM etc.
- Writing grant proposals (with your advisor) really helps if you want to pursue an academic career
- Travel grants for conference attendance

^{*}List of scholarships, fellowships and travel grants: http://preetibhargava.info/resources-for-funding-grad-school



Publishing your work

- Write and publish papers top tier conferences and journals
- Professors usually have a minimum requirement for their students
- □ Try to maintain a good cadence (~1-2 papers every year)
 - Less stressful
- Network and collaborate with other researchers in your field
 - Find them at conferences
 - Follow their work



Internships

- Industry internships Extremely useful for a career in industry
- Apply to academic labs and schools
- Try to find a project close to your PhD research
- Publish your work can be possibly included in dissertation!
- 3 papers through PARC and SRA internships
 - International students in US: Make sure you take care of CPT/OPT requirements at school



Thesis proposal

- Formulate the problem that your research is addressing
- Have a story that ties everything together
- Propose your thesis write it up and present to a committee!



Defend and apply for jobs

- ☐ Finish your thesis work
- Start applying for jobs before you defend
 - Less stressful
 - 2-3 months or more on average
- Academic prepare your CV, research statement, go to the universities and present your work
 - Ask your advisor for guidance on where to apply for Post doc or assistant professor positions
- Industry prepare your CV, apply to the teams and companies that interest you, ask friends to refer you for open positions, use LinkedIn effectively, interview
- References from advisor, internship mentors, professors



Resources

Visit CRA-W.org for more resources for all levels of your career

Join our CRA-W mailing list, CRA-W Updates, by going to bit.ly/1McQCDd

Follow @CRAWomen to find out about upcoming events or programs

Don't forget to take the feedback survey!

PLEASE COMPLETE FEEDBACK SURVEY

Survey URL: http://bit.ly/2omKWfZ

