



Editorial: Collaborative Computing for Data-Driven Systems

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Editorial:

Over the last few years, owing to the development, deployment, and use of Internet of Things (IoT) systems and smart devices, a large volume of data has been generated from various operation systems. High speed 4G networks and low cost of data usage foster the commercialization of a few heavy data driven social networks, such as Tik Tok and Instagram. With the commercialization of 5G networks and guarantee of transmission of large volume of data with short delay, more applications could be developed over the next few years to change the way we live and work. This fundamental change needs to be considered by academics and industry experts for designing and developing new system architecture, new data processing methods, and also new ways of providing quality services to end users to improve the quality of life. This special issue addresses the challenges of this new trend. It features six selected high-quality papers, ranging from new methodology to handle the data and make better decisions, better data processing methodologies to process the data inside the system and across the systems, methods to process the low-quality but complex data generated from the end users, which is normally the case for crowdsensing systems, to cost-effective ways to provide services to benefit both service providers and end users.

In large-scale data-driven systems, how to make a rapid decision is a complex step. Thompson Sampling is one of the effective approaches to balance the exploration-exploitation trade-off and make good decisions. However, in dynamic environments, the environment will undergo

frequent and unpredictable changes, which makes the Thompson Sampling difficult to work. In the first paper titled “Collaborative Thompson Sampling”, a radical collaborative approach is proposed to address the challenges faced in the dynamic environments, where users are dynamically clustered into groups and the feedback from users in the same group is used to facilitate an optimal choice. This approach can significantly accelerate the convergence of the algorithm and improve the prediction performance.

The second selected paper is “Double-Arc Parallel Coordinates and its Axes Re-ordering Methods”. It addresses two challenges of high-dimensional data inside one system, visual clutter and data clarity, by proposing a new visualization method based on Arc Coordinates Plot (ACP). Optimization is also applied to improve the performance in visualizing multivariate dataset and visual experience.

The third paper, “A Two-Stage Approach for Social Identity Linkage based on an Enhanced Weighted Graph Model”, however, addresses the challenges of utilizing the heterogeneous systems. Over the last few years, the number and size of social networks are growing continuously across the world. A large volume of data is generated from these networks. How to track a person across different networks, i.e., to track a terrorist, is becoming a very difficult task. In this paper, a two-stage approach is proposed to identify the linkage and follow it to other networks by a new method to represent the missing attributes after crossing the networks. This makes the tracking from impossible to possible.

With continuous development and deployment of IoT systems, data is always generated from end users. The quality and complexity of the data make the effective and efficient usage of the data difficult. How to extract knowledge from the low-quality data is a challenge to all the applications. The paper “Adaptive Extraction and Refinement of Marine Lanes from Crowdsourced Trajectory Data” demonstrates the approaches and effectiveness of the approaches by processing crowdsensed data in marine applications. It is an example from low-quality to high-quality by effective data processing. On the other hand, rather than considering the quality of the data as in “Adaptive Extraction and Refinement of Marine Lanes from Crowdsourced Trajectory Data”, the complexity

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of the data is considered in the paper titled “Traffic Volume Prediction based on Multi-sources GPS Trajectory Data by Temporal Convolutional Network”, where the nonlinearity of the data and contextual data are considered and an artificial intelligence algorithm is applied for predicting the volume of traffic.

Cloud computing is becoming a de facto platform and approach to store and process data, and provide services. However, how to utilize the resources and provide better services is still a challenge. The last paper titled “Cloud Marginal Resource Allocation: A Decision Support Model” addresses this challenge by proposing a marginal resource allocation method to meet the needs of consumers. The proposed method is particularly useful to small- and medium-sized service providers to optimize the use of resources and increase the profits but to reduce the cost of consumers.

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