



A Method to build a Geolocalized Food Price Time Series Knowledge Base analyzable by Everyone

Johyn Papin, Frédéric Andrès, Laurent d’Orazio

► To cite this version:

Johyn Papin, Frédéric Andrès, Laurent d’Orazio. A Method to build a Geolocalized Food Price Time Series Knowledge Base analyzable by Everyone. Latin America Data Science Workshop (LADaS@VLDB), 2018, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. hal-01857388

HAL Id: hal-01857388

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01857388>

Submitted on 18 Aug 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

A Method to build a Geolocalized Food Price Time Series Knowledge Base analyzable by Everyone

Johyn Papin^{1,2}, Frederic Andres², Laurent D’Orazio^{1,3}

¹ Univ Rennes
Lannion France

²National Institute of Informatics
Tokyo, Japan

³IRISA
Lannion, France

Abstract. *Time-series analysis is a very challenging concept in Data Science for companies and industries. Harvesting prices of agricultural production (e.g. vegetable, fruit, milk...) as time series is key to operating reliable dish cost prediction at scale to ensure for example that the market price is valid. In this paper, we describe initial stakeholder needs, the service and engineering contexts in which the challenge of time-serie harvesting and management arose, and theoretical and architectural choices we made to implement a solution of historical food prices. For this, we use scrappers¹ through the TOR network². We also propose a knowledge map approach to make the data accessible to any type of users.*

1. Introduction

FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)³, introduced in 1996 is becoming more and more popular as in the 21st century it is important to monitor the variation of Food Price over time and location. Various events play a role in this Food Volatility such as nature seasons, natural disasters (floods, drought), or political problems (war, strikes, importation/exportation regulation). Contributions to a knowledge base of pricing time series open up new perspectives in Data Science. As part of the NII CRWB project, a Linked Open Data Collection of recipes and ingredients is available for international collaboration [Andres 2018] for which there is a need to monitor ingredient prices. This makes possible to estimate the cost of the recipe itself and, for example, to ensure that the market price is valid. Unfortunately, there is not yet any available knowledge base, only existing databases of pricing time series are offered by the states (Eurostat⁴, USDA ERS⁵, FAO⁶...), and they contain only a limited dataset. Indeed, creating a knowledge-base of pricing time series⁷

¹Data scraping is a technique in which a computer program extracts data from human-readable output coming from another program.

²TOR network is a group of volunteer-operated servers that allows people to improve their privacy and security (<https://www.torproject.org/>)

³<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

⁴<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home>

⁵<https://www.ers.usda.gov/>

⁶<http://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/tool/public/>

⁷Estimated volume of the knowledge: by collecting the prices of 2000 products from 5 sources in 270 cities once a day we reach about 1 TB of data per year.

raises many problems: How to collect time series food prices based on location, and how to make the data usable by any type of user?

To address these issues, we propose to create a harvesting service that will run continuously. This service will use scrappers through the TOR network. We then propose to use Linked Open Data to make accessible the overall pricing time serie dataset and to use an interface inspired by knowledge maps to visualize these data. Data harvesting in this context raises several challenges: data integration from a myriad of sources, data storage, consistency... These are out of the scope of this paper which addresses security and visualization. Our scrapper is capable of completely masking his identity. We implemented our solution on the French website Monoprix to prove the concept.

This paper is structured as follows. Section 2 reviews the motivations beyond this research. Section 3 describes our scrapper’s architecture, our visualization system and our implementation choices. Finally, Section 4 concludes and introduces the future works.

2. Motivations

Large food chains usually have an online catalog, but no API to access to their food pricing. The only solution is then to use scrappers to extract the data directly from the websites of large food chains. Unfortunately, these websites are generally able to detect scrappers. Current scrappers are based on frameworks such as Scrapy⁸ or Colly⁹ and are very fast ([Hernandez-Suarez et al. 2018]). They can bypass basic security, but not more complex cases. In addition to that, they are designed to run once and then return a file containing the data, not to run continuously. It is by trying to answer these two problems that we designed our original scrapper, while taking into account the speed.

Navigation over the harvested pricing time serie is also a key service. Current solutions for displaying times series of food prices are based on multi-level lists and then graphs (Eurostat¹⁰). This works when you know what you want to see (for example the evolution of the price of milk in Brittany). But to get a global view of the data and for example detect anomalies this is not usable.

3. Proposition

3.1. Data harvesting

Some food prices are available online on the websites of large groups. These data are very important because they will allow the database to be filled quickly with reliable prices. As these websites do not offer open data, the only solution is to use scrappers to extract them. Unfortunately, most of these websites are secure and quickly detect scrappers. We therefore propose a system capable of bypassing the security of these websites.

Using a headless browser and the TOR network ([Dingledine et al. 2004]) makes it possible to counter these security features effectively and at low cost. There are solutions that offer a large IP pool, but these are expensive. This is why the TOR network is a good alternative. We have implemented a scrapper capable of extracting prices from <https://monoprix.fr/>. You can see the architecture of the system on the Figure 1.

⁸<https://scrapy.org/>

⁹<http://go-colly.org/>

¹⁰<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home>

The service communicates with a headless browser to load web pages and is connected to a TOR node via the TOR Control protocol. The headless browser proxy is configured on the TOR node. This makes it possible to make the scrapper anonymous, and request a new IP when it is needed. However, it is slower than traditional scrappers, even though it can extract data from multiple links at the same time. This can be fixed by running multiple instances of the scrapper. The scrapper algorithm is described on the Algorithm 1. This

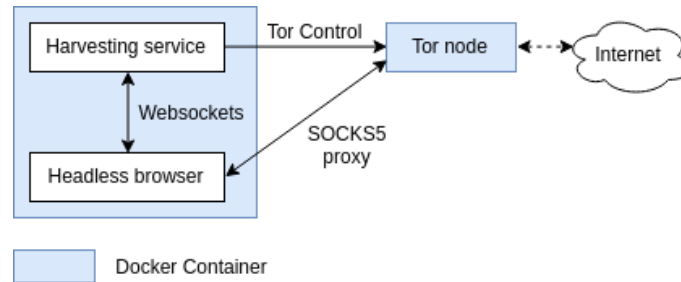


Figure 1. Architecture of our scrapper

simple algorithm extracts data until the server blocks us. There, it changes his identity then continues the extraction. In our implementation, we parallelized the algorithm. By periodically executing this scrapper, we can collect time series of prices and thus be able to monitor their evolution. By using different sources we can also collect prices depending on geography. This technique may work for other websites, but is particularly useful for this application.

Algorithm 1 `scraper_with_free_identity_renewal`

```

while queue is not empty do
  Peek the queue to get an URL
  Send this URL to the browser via the websocket connection
  if the web page returns an error then
    Restart the browser with a new profile
    Ask the TOR node via TOR Control for a new identity
  else
    Extract data from the DOM
    Dequeue the URL
  end if
end while
  
```

3.2. Pricing Time Serie Visualisation

In order to make the data open and usable, we propose to use Linked Data. The data can then be easily reused ([El-Roby et al. 2018]). This is why data is sent to a Linked Data Platform as it is extracted. However, non-developer users should also be able to use the data. The raw database does not have much value for them because it is difficult to navigate. To solve this problem ([Agrawal et al. 2015]), we propose a price visualization method inspired by knowledge map ([Jadeja and Shah 2015], [Fionda et al. 2016]). We developed an implementation of this solution. The idea is to represent the products in the form of rectangles of different sizes. This intuitive interface allows non-developer users to navigate the data. The knowledge map approach is a very good way to view price time series. Since our food knowledge base may contain several similar products (for

example, several different types of milk), we index the data in a search engine to use the aggregation operator that allows us to retrieve the average price of a product: it is this average result that we are showing. For our implementation, we are using Elasticsearch ([Thacker et al. 2016]). The interface itself is built this way: thanks to the pricing time serie, users can select a time period from the top right input. A different color is assigned for each food category (dairy products, vegetables...). The color is dark if the price has decreased over the selected period, and light otherwise. At the top of the screen, it is possible to choose the geographical location of the displayed data. Finally, the size varies according to the price evolution over the selected period according to the following formula: $((price_{end} - price_{begin})/price_{begin}) \times 100$. Currently, we show the products whose prices have changed the most so that the interface is not overloaded. In the future, we would like to add: the possibility to click on a product to see more details, and the ability to select a category to display more products.

4. Conclusion

This paper addressed the problem of creating a geolocalized time series knowledge base of food prices. We introduced our implementation capable of harvesting food prices over internet as time series. We applied a knowledge based interface allowing easy navigation over the big data of time series. In the future, we want to create a crowdsourcing platform to get the prices of shops without online catalog. The pricemap would then be important because it would give an immediate interest to the participants. We will also focus on performance optimisation, storage, consistency and how to improve the pricemap.

5. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the LADaS workshop for accepting this paper. We would also like to thank Anderson Carlos Ferreira da Silva and Alexandra Fritzen for their advice.

References

- [Agrawal et al. 2015] Agrawal, R., Kadadi, A., Dai, X., and Andres, F. (2015). Challenges and opportunities with big data visualization. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Management of Computational and Collective Intelligence in Digital EcoSystems, MEDES '15*, pages 169–173, New York, NY, USA. ACM.
- [Andres 2018] Andres, F. (2018). The crwb rsbench: Towards a cooking recipe benchmark initiative. In *Data Engineering Meets Intelligent Food and Cooking Recipe Workshop 2018 (DECOR 2018), ICDE2018*.
- [Dingledine et al. 2004] Dingledine, R., Mathewson, N., and Syverson, P. (2004). Tor: The second-generation onion router. In *Proceedings of the 13th Conference on USENIX Security Symposium - Volume 13, SSYM'04*, pages 21–21, Berkeley, CA, USA. USENIX Association.
- [El-Roby et al. 2018] El-Roby, A., Ammar, K., Aboulmaga, A., and Lin, J. (2018). Sapphire: Querying rdf data made simple.
- [Fionda et al. 2016] Fionda, V., Gutierrez, C., and Pirrò, G. (2016). Building knowledge maps of web graphs. *Artificial Intelligence*, 239:143 – 167.
- [Hernandez-Suarez et al. 2018] Hernandez-Suarez, A., Sanchez-Perez, G., Toscano-Medina, K., Martinez-Hernandez, V., Sanchez, V., and Perez-Meana, H. (2018). A web scraping methodology for bypassing twitter api restrictions.
- [Jadeja and Shah 2015] Jadeja, M. and Shah, K. (2015). Tree-map: A visualization tool for large data. 1393:9–13.
- [Thacker et al. 2016] Thacker, U., Pandey, M., and Rautaray, S. S. (2016). Performance of elasticsearch in cloud environment with ngram and non-ngram indexing. In *2016 International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, and Optimization Techniques (ICEEOT)*, pages 3624–3628.