

# DEFINING FEATURES OF TRACEABILITY AND BIG DATA IN THE AGRI-FOOD VALUE CHAIN

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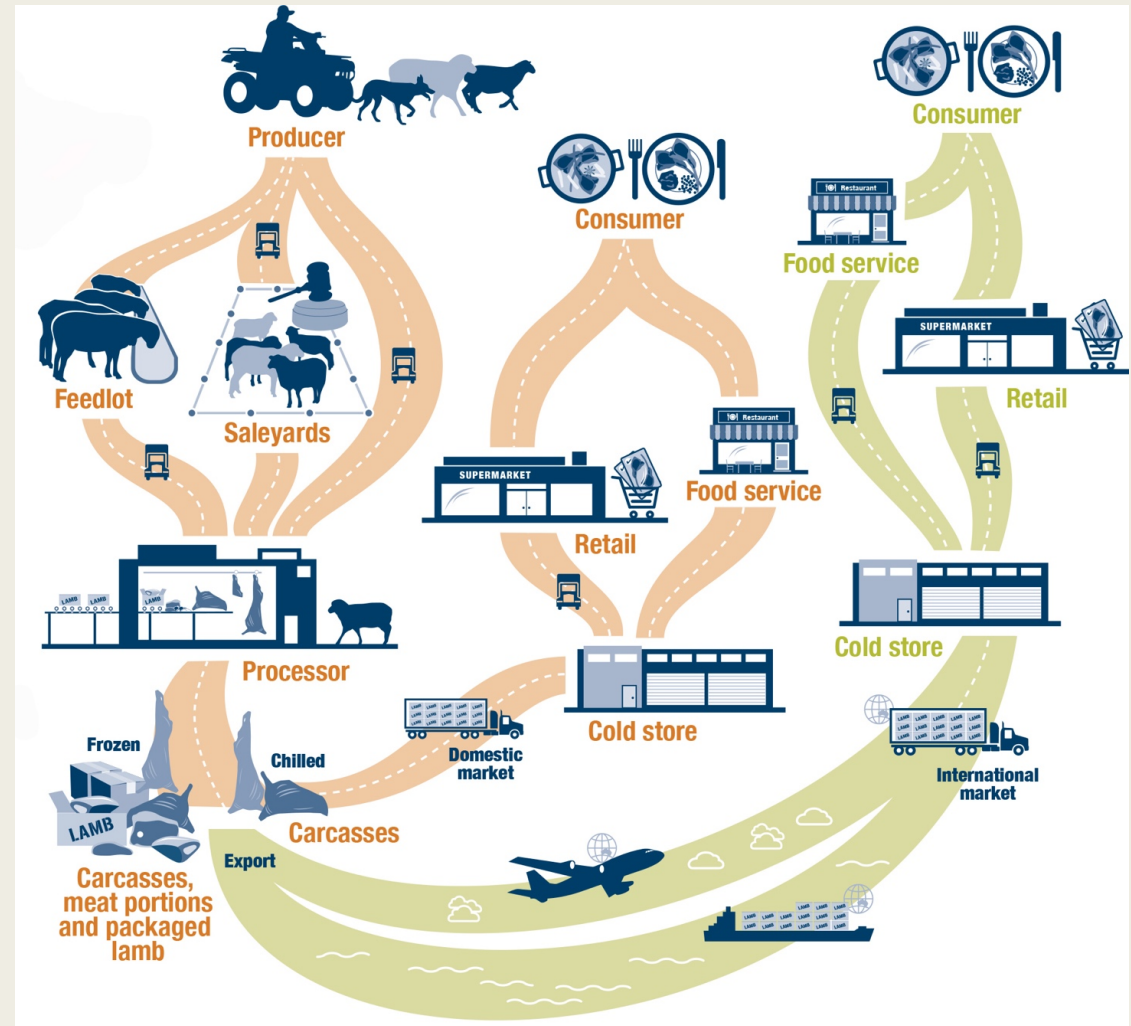
# Agri-food value chain

- The whole range of goods and services...
- ...necessary for an agricultural product to move:
  - *From the farm*
  - *To the final customer or consumer.*
- Business enterprises working together by linking:
  - *Production*
  - *Processing*
  - *Marketing*
- To:
  - *Market demands.*



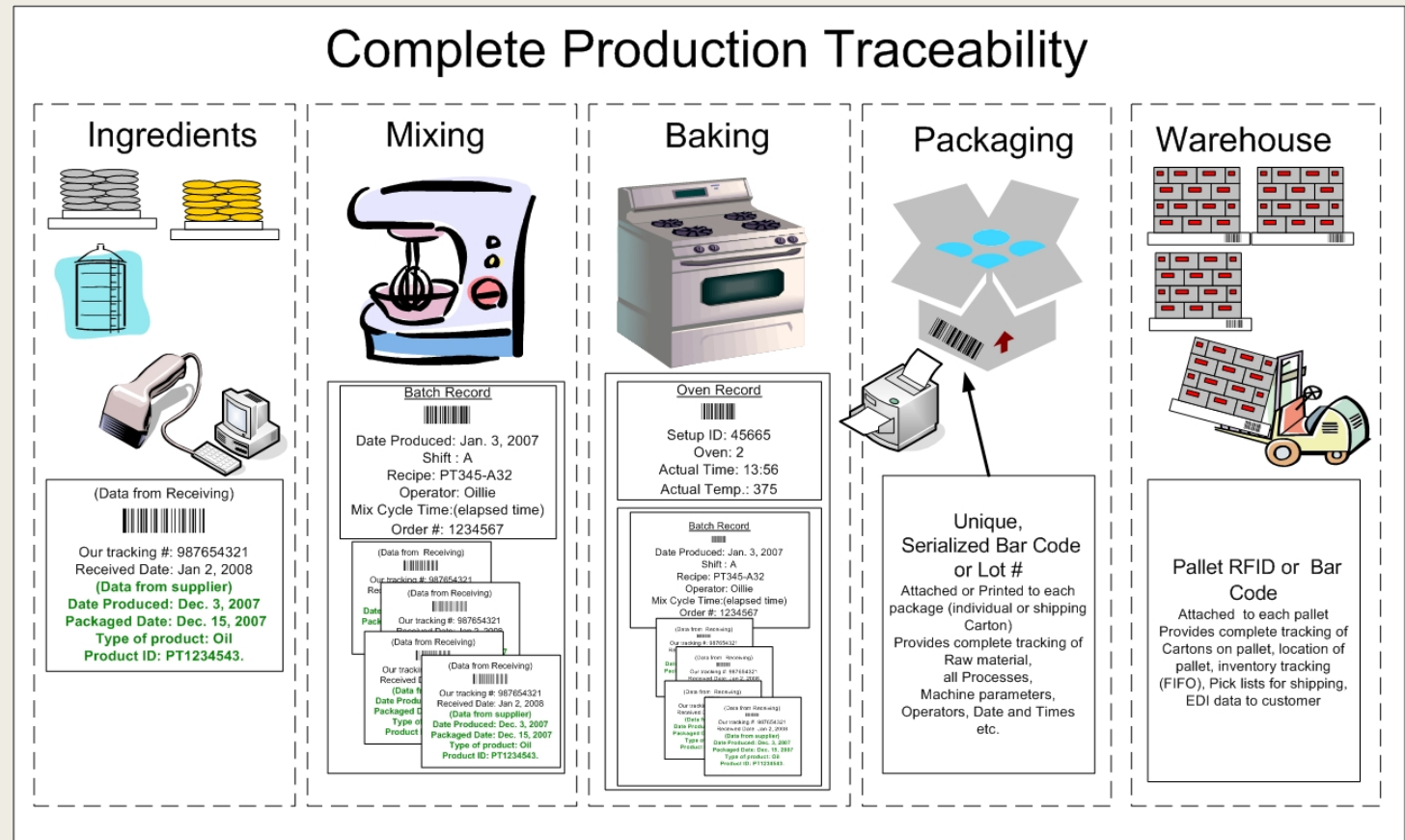
# Agri-food value chain

- Designed through collaboration in a venture that links:
  - Producers
  - Processors
  - Marketers
  - Food service companies
  - Retailers
  - Shippers, research groups, suppliers...
- Strategic partnership among inter-dependent businesses
- Integrative collaboration to progressively create value for the final consumer
- Resulting in a collective competitive advantage



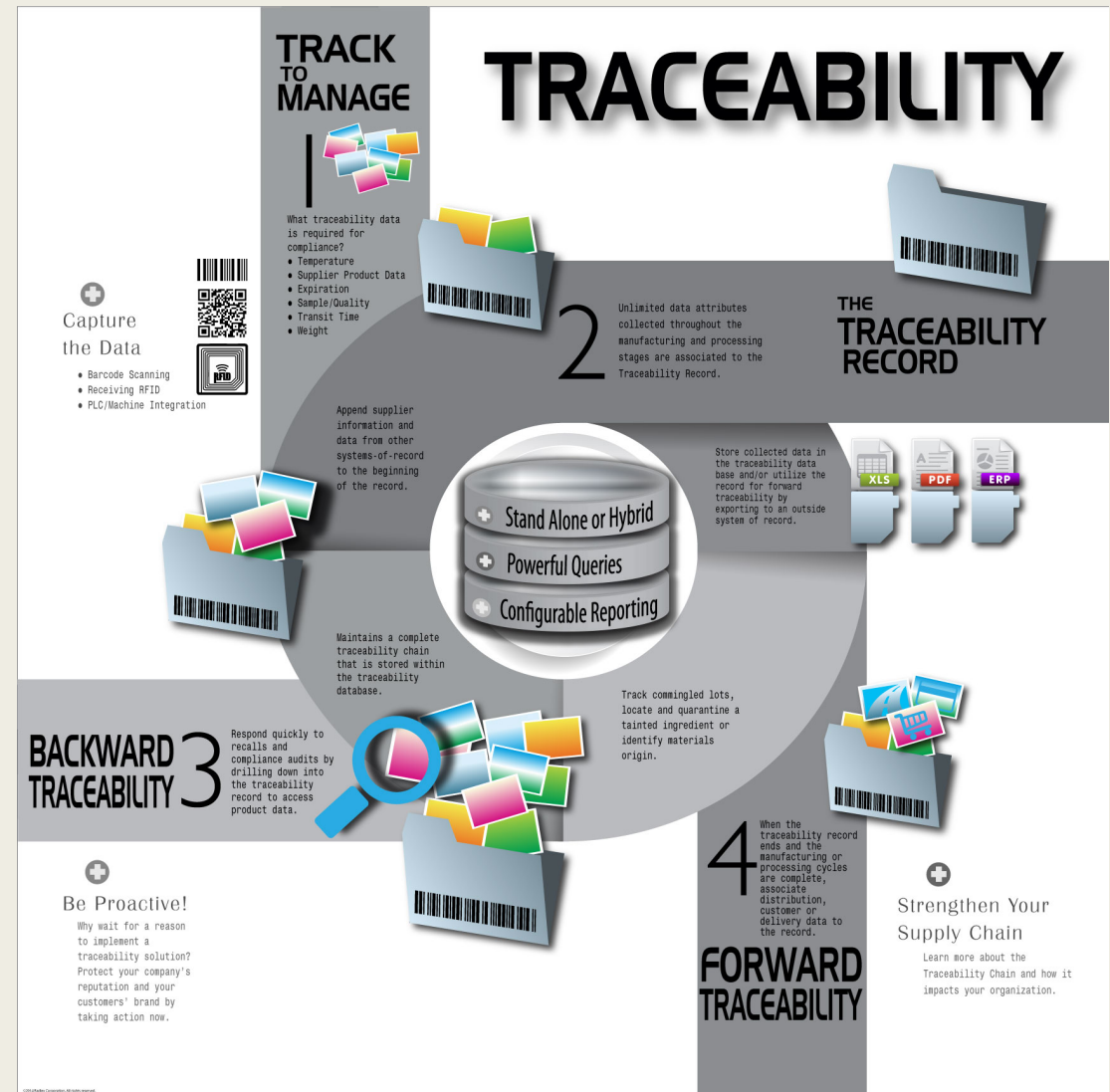
# Traceability

- Ability to verify:
  - *History*
  - *Location*
  - *Application*
 of items by means of:
  - *Documented recorded identification (barcodes, RFID tags & other tracking media)*
- Possibility to identify:
  - *Contamination issues*
  - *High production & quality areas*
  - *Low production returns*
  - ...



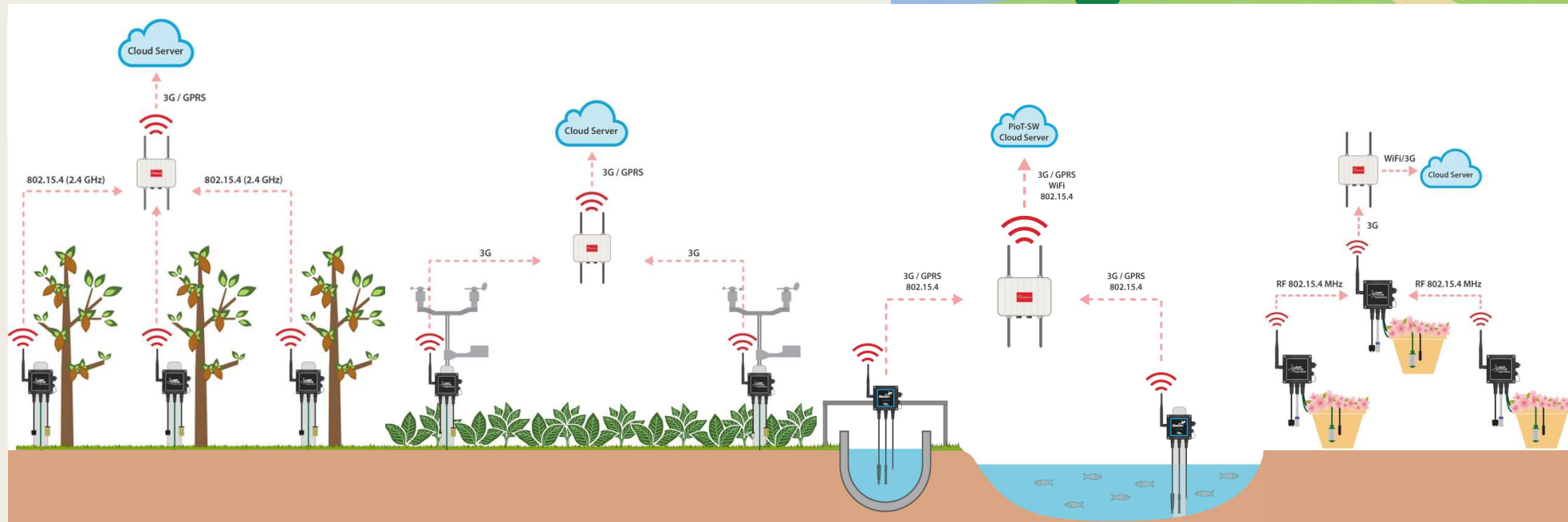
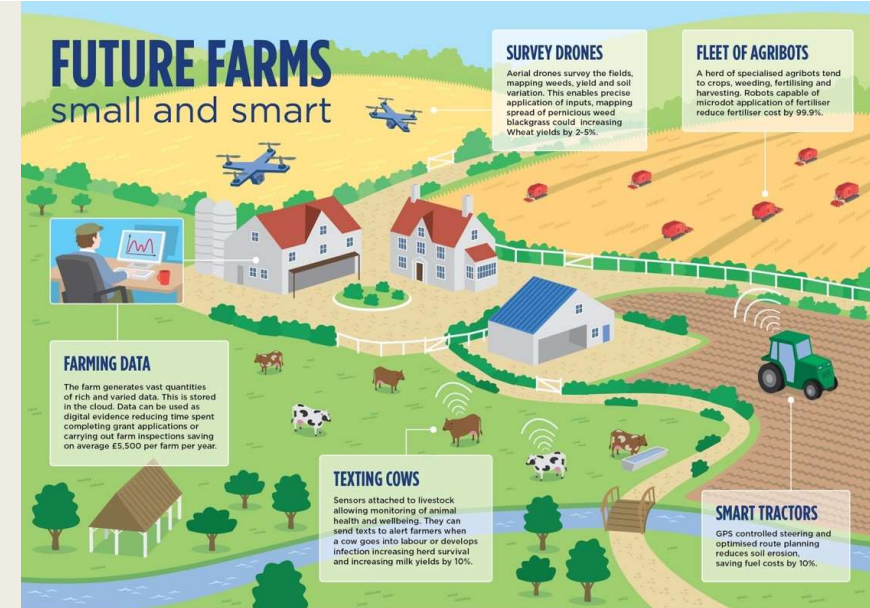
# Traceability

- Traceability systems imply the use of piece of data:
  - *Order date/time*
  - *Serialized sequence number*
  - *Other extra info*
- It can be traced through the entire production flow
- Linking all sections of the business through the supply chain
- Objects at any point in the system can be audited using the traceability software
- Possibility to find any particular transaction/product within the supply chain:
  - *Backward traceability*
  - *Forward traceability*



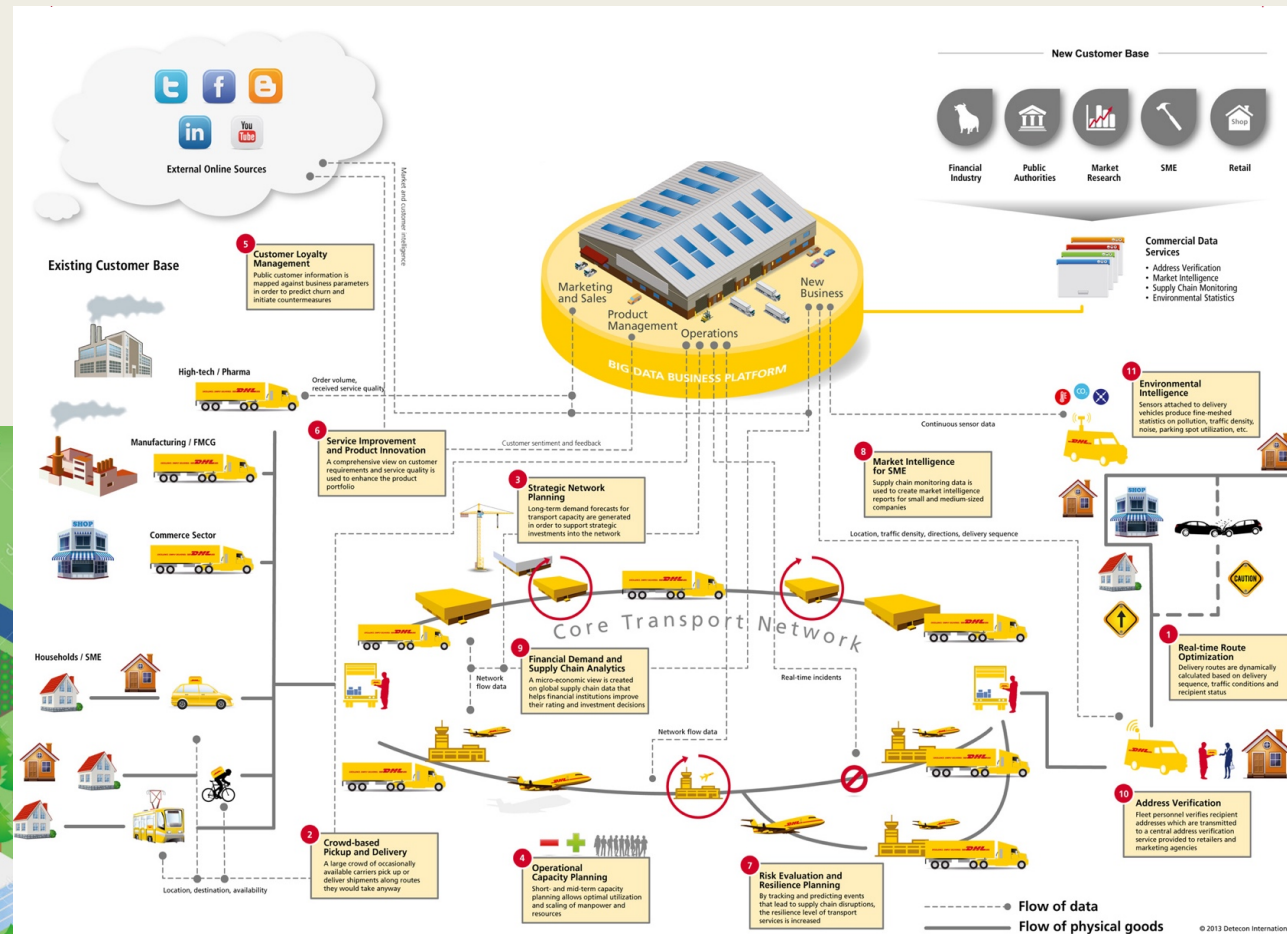
# Data Acquisition

- Data is collected from a network of sensors
- Sensorization can be applied to every point in the value chain:
  - *From farms, greenhouses, fish-farms...*



# Data Acquisition

- Data is collected from a network of sensors
- Sensorization can be applied to every point in the value chain:
  - ... to logistics.



# Internet of Things (IoT)

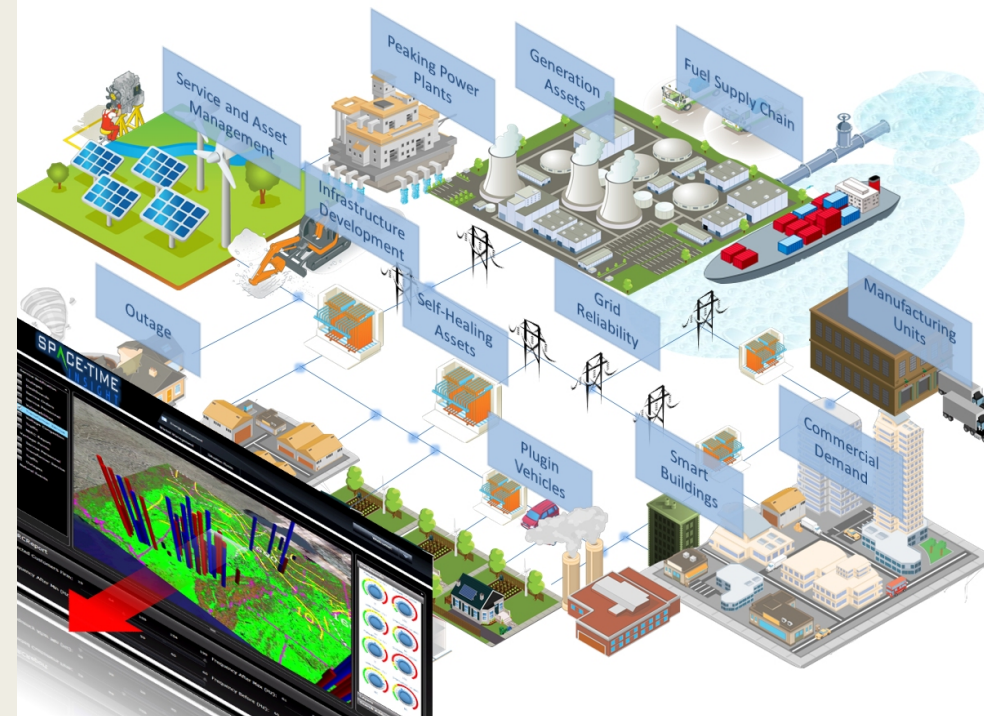
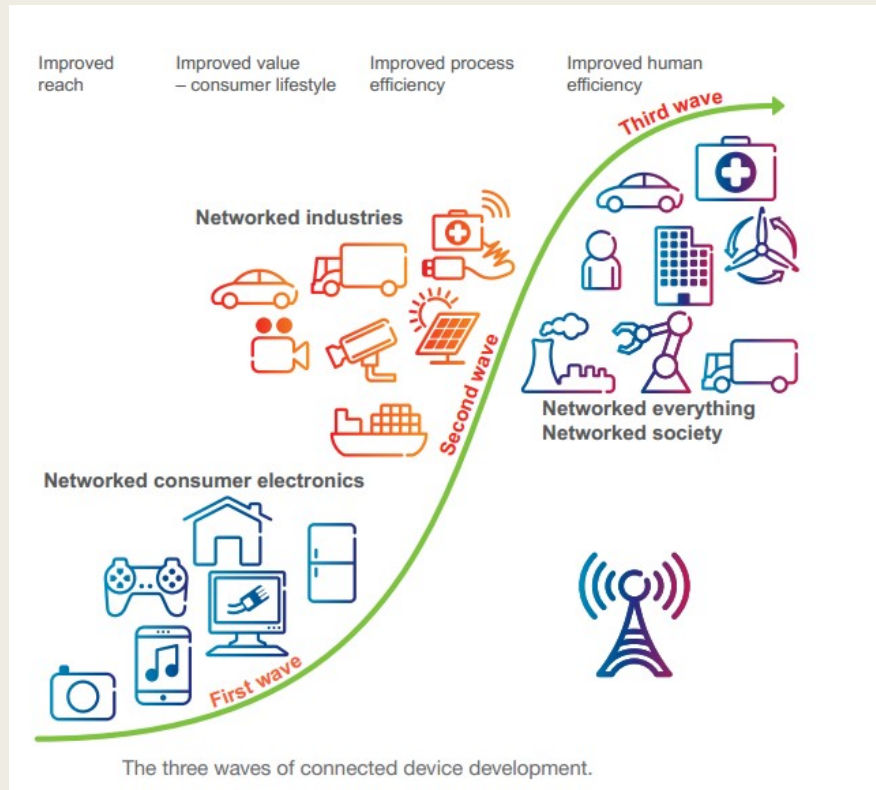
- Internet of things (IoT) is a wide inter-networking of physical devices
- Devices are **embedded** with electronics, software, sensors, actuators and **network connectivity**
- IoT devices are able to **collect** and **exchange data**
- IoT is defined as “*the infrastructure of the information society*”
- Objects can be **controlled remotely** and **integrated** in computer-based systems
- IoT results in improved **efficiency, accuracy** and **economic benefit** in addition to **reduced human intervention**
- IoT leads to **smart objects**:
  - *Smart machineries*
  - *Smart farms*
  - *Smart factories*
  - *Smart transports*
  - *Smart marketing*
  - *Smart cities*



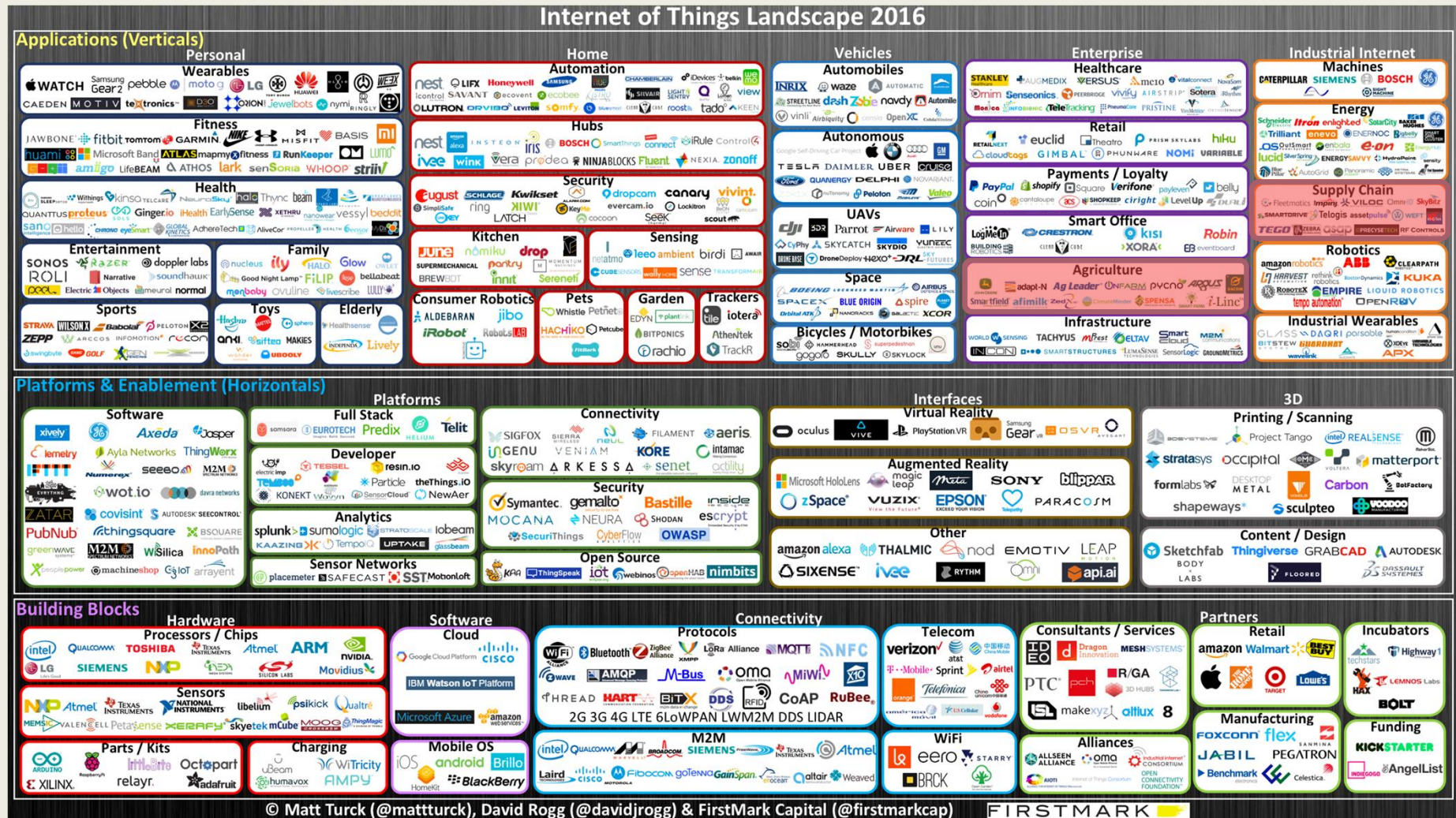


# Internet of Things (IoT)

- Experts estimate that the IoT will consist of almost 50 billion objects by 2020.



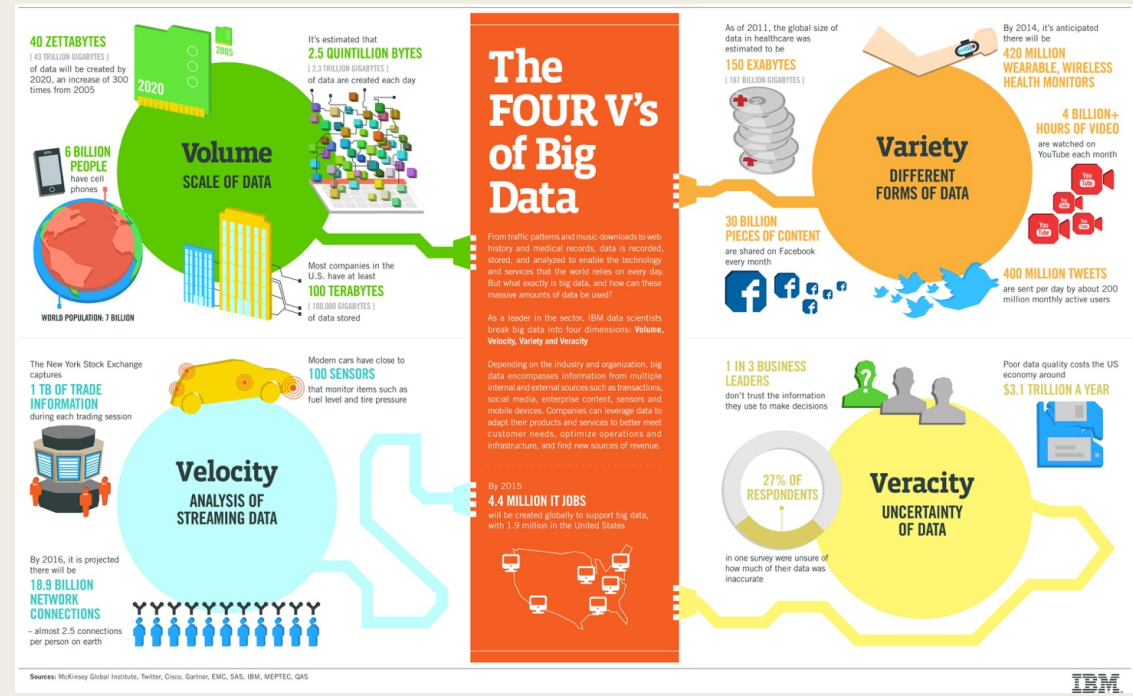
# Internet of Things (IoT)



# Big Data

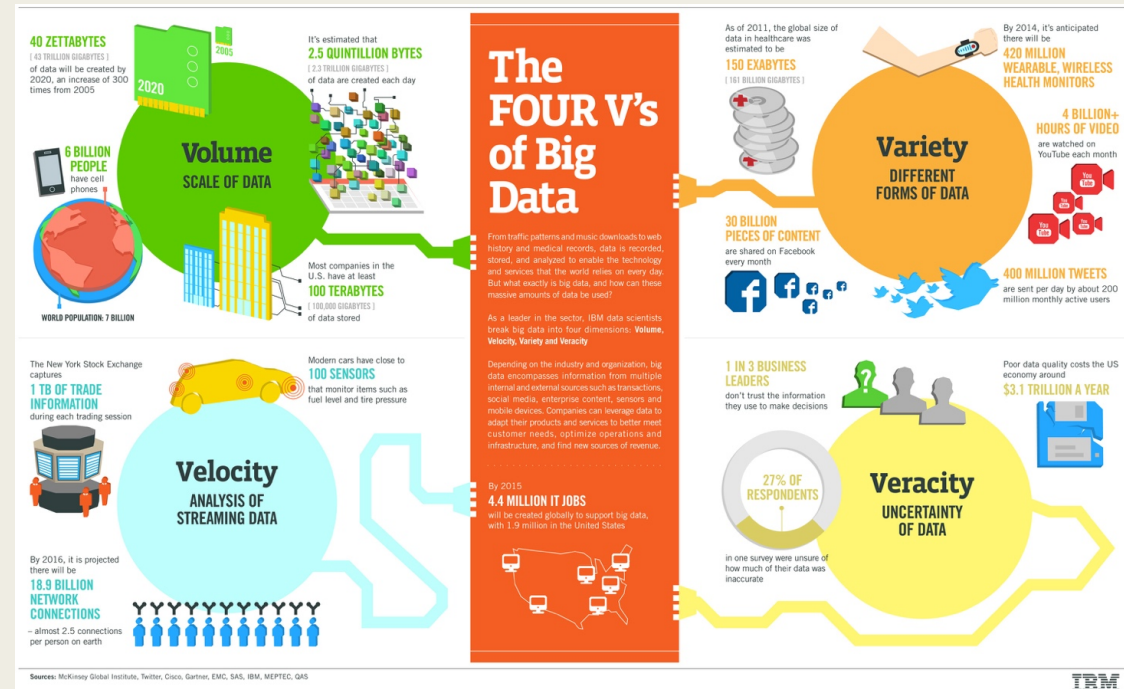
- IoT produces a huge amount of data
- Computer systems:
  - Hardware
  - Softwareshould address such amount of data.
- The science that studies this problem is the computer science

- Technically, Big Data only means two things:
  1. Huge volume of data of high variety and veracity captured at high velocity.
  2. Hardware & software technologies to address such kind of data.



# Big Data

- The real value is to gain knowledge and insights from the huge amount of data
- For such reason, Big Data is commonly confused with other sciences
- Commercially, Big Data also means:
  3. Intelligent data analysis to produce insights from data.
  4. Predictive analytics, forecasting and data visualization.
- However, these meanings are formally covered by other sciences.



# Landscape



- Agri-food value chain
- Traceability
- Internet of Things



- Big Data (technically)
  - Software & hardware to address huge volumes of data



- Artificial Intelligence
  - Data Mining
  - Machine Learning

- Business Intelligence

# Landscape



- Agri-food value chain
- Traceability
- Internet of Things



- Big Data (technically)
  - Software & hardware to address huge volumes of data

- Big Data (commercially)



- Data Analytics (diagnosis)

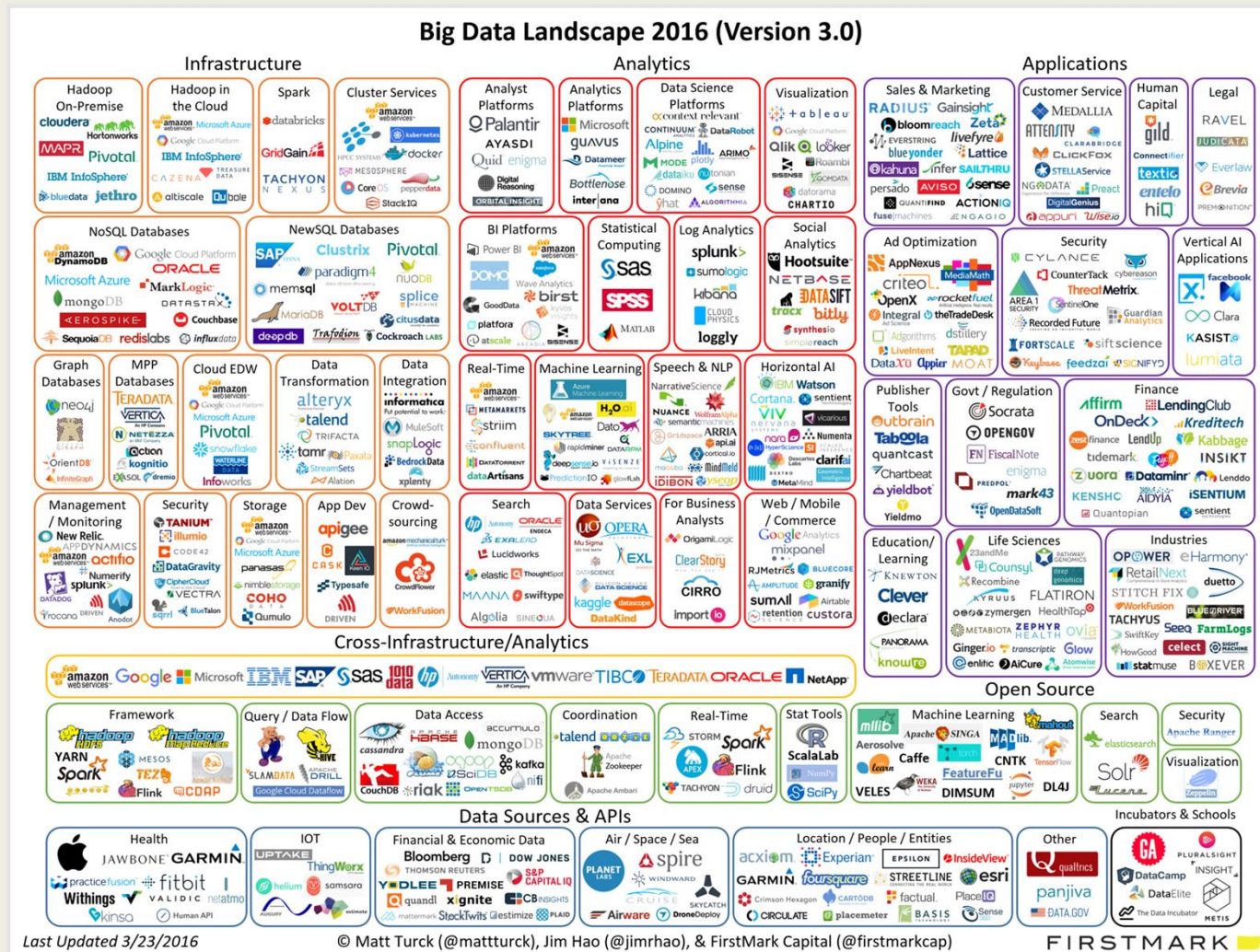


- Predictive modeling & forecasting (prognosis)

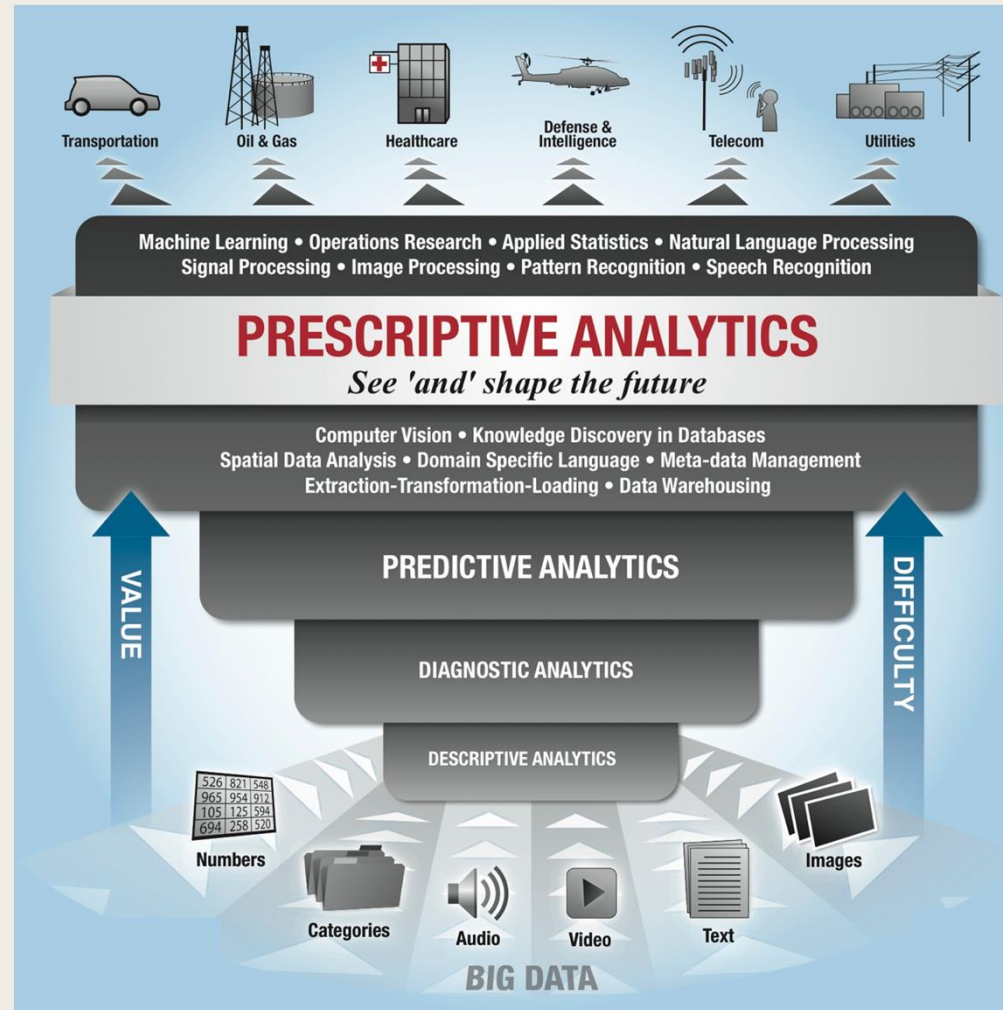
- Business Intelligence

- Artificial Intelligence
  - Data Mining
  - Machine Learning

# Big Data Technologies



# Data Value Roadmap





# Conclusions

- Data integration is critical due to the huge amount of data from the diverse points of the agri-food value chain.
- Technology management is also critical to select and update the most suitable for each point of the supply chain.
- Technologies and their underlying concepts must be well known to avoid overlaps in the information systems that support the whole agri-food value chain.

# THANK YOU

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