Introduction Moving Labels Pattern Examples Pattern Components Next Steps

Symbolic Trajectories Pattern Matching - Requirements and First Results

Fabio Valdés

21. März 2012



Contents

Introduction

Moving Labels

Pattern Examples

Pattern Components

Next Steps



Introduction
Moving Labels
Pattern Examples
Pattern Components
Next Steps

The operator matches

Checks whether a pattern matches a moving label

The operator matches

- Checks whether a pattern matches a moving label
- Syntax:

The operator matches

- Checks whether a pattern matches a moving label
- Syntax:
 - ▶ $mlabel \times pattern \rightarrow bool$

The operator matches

- Checks whether a pattern matches a moving label
- Syntax:
 - ▶ mlabel × pattern → bool
 - ▶ mlabel × text → bool

Moving Label

```
Originally a stream of tuples of the form
```

```
( (instant start, instant end,
bool left_closed, bool right_closed)
ulabel unit_label)
```

Moving Label

```
Originally a stream of tuples of the form

( (instant start, instant end,
bool left_closed, bool right_closed)
ulabel unit_label)

Simplification
(periods period, ulabel unit_label)
```

Pattern

a simple example

```
(thursday _) (_ at_work) * (_ at_home) (2011-04-02#19:09:00 _)
```

Pattern

```
a simple example
(thursday _) (_ at_work) * (_ at_home)
(2011-04-02#19:09:00 _)

variables may be associated to unit/sequence patterns
X (_ at_home) Y * Z (monday _)
```

Pattern

```
a simple example
(thursday ) ( at work) * ( at home)
(2011-04-02#19:09:00)
variables may be associated to unit/sequence patterns
X (\_ at\_home) Y * Z (monday \_)
conditions can be added for variables
X (\_ at\_home) Y * Z (monday \_) //
X.start > 2011-10-23, Y.card > 25,
Z.label = at university
```

(), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second
 - e.g., 2011-04-02#19:09 or 2012

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second
 - e.g., 2011-04-02#19:09 or 2012
 - ranges or halfopen ranges of date or time

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second
 - e.g., 2011-04-02#19:09 or 2012
 - ranges or halfopen ranges of date or time
 - e.g., 2011-04-30/2011-05-15#22 or 2011-04/

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second
 - e.g., 2011-04-02#19:09 or 2012
 - ranges or halfopen ranges of date or time
 - e.g., 2011-04-30/2011-05-15#22 or 2011-04/
 - semantic time ranges

- (), an abbreviation for (_ _), matches any unit
- the time interval can be entered in different ways
 - year, month, day, hour, minute, second
 - e.g., 2011-04-02#19:09 or 2012
 - ranges or halfopen ranges of date or time
 - e.g., 2011-04-30/2011-05-15#22 or 2011-04/
 - semantic time ranges
 - e.g., thursday, march, morning

Sequence Patterns

* matches any sequence

Sequence Patterns

- * matches any sequence
- + matches any sequence with at least one unit

Sequence Patterns

- * matches any sequence
- + matches any sequence with at least one unit
- ((time label)) matches a continuous sequence of units that fulfill the condition(s)

▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then

- ▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then
 - $[p_1 | p_2]$

- ▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then
 - $[p_1 | p_2]$
 - ▶ [p₁]+

- ▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then
 - $[p_1 | p_2]$
 - ▶ [p₁]+
 - ▶ [*p*₁] *

▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then

- $[p_1 | p_2]$
- ▶ [p₁]+
- ▶ [p₁] *

are also patterns

Label hierarchies

- ▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then
 - $[p_1 | p_2]$
 - ▶ [p₁]+
 - ▶ [*p*₁] *

- Label hierarchies
 - ▶ e.g., leisure \rightarrow building \rightarrow museum \rightarrow ...

- ▶ Regular expressions If p_1 and p_2 are patterns, then
 - $[p_1 | p_2]$
 - ▶ [p₁]+
 - ▶ [*p*₁] *

- Label hierarchies
 - ▶ e.g., leisure \rightarrow building \rightarrow museum \rightarrow ...
 - then, the pattern (_ museum) would match the moving label (_ leisure)

Syntax:

- Syntax:
 - ▶ mlabel × rule → stream(mlabel)

Syntax:

```
<u>mlabel</u> × <u>rule</u> → <u>stream</u>(<u>mlabel</u>)
```

```
<u>mlabel</u> × <u>text</u> → <u>stream</u>(<u>mlabel</u>)
```

- Syntax:
 - ▶ $\underline{\text{mlabel}} \times \underline{\text{rule}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{stream}} (\underline{\text{mlabel}})$
 - ▶ $\underline{\text{mlabel}} \times \underline{\text{text}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{stream}} (\underline{\text{mlabel}})$
- For each way the pattern matches, one rewritten version of it is returned

- Syntax:
 - ▶ $\underline{\text{mlabel}} \times \underline{\text{rule}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{stream}} (\underline{\text{mlabel}})$
 - ▶ $\underline{\text{mlabel}} \times \underline{\text{text}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{stream}} (\underline{\text{mlabel}})$
- For each way the pattern matches, one rewritten version of it is returned
- If there is no match, the stream is empty