Visualization Term Project

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1 Introduction

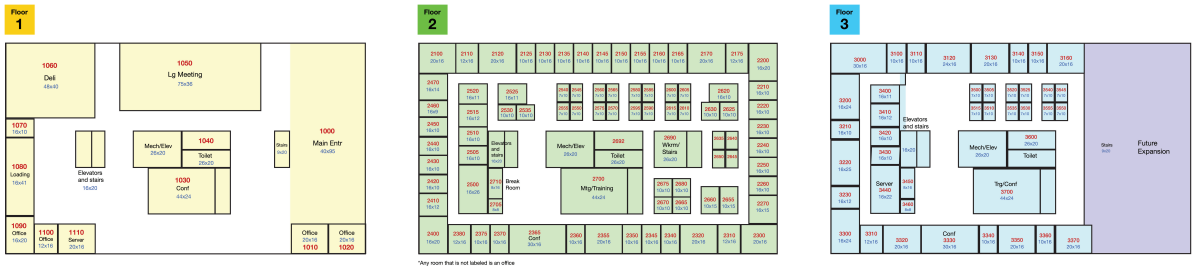
In this term project, we have to answer several question with virtual building data.

2 Materials

2.1 Building Layout

To analyzing movement data, we should find corresponding coordinate with zone data. To find matching coordinate, we calculate the approximate center of all zones, and consider the approximate center coordinate as representative of its zone.

2.1.1 Main Layout

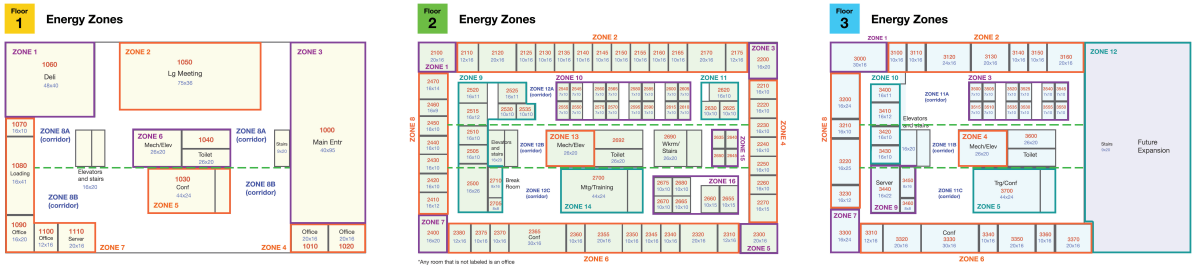


(a) First Floor (b) Second Floor (c) Third Floor

Figure 1: Main Layout of the building

The main layout of this building is as figure 1.

2.1.2 Energy Zone Layout



(a) First Floor (b) Second Floor (c) Third Floor

Figure 2: Energy Zone of the Building

The energy zone of this building is as figure 2.

2.1.3 Prox Zone Layout

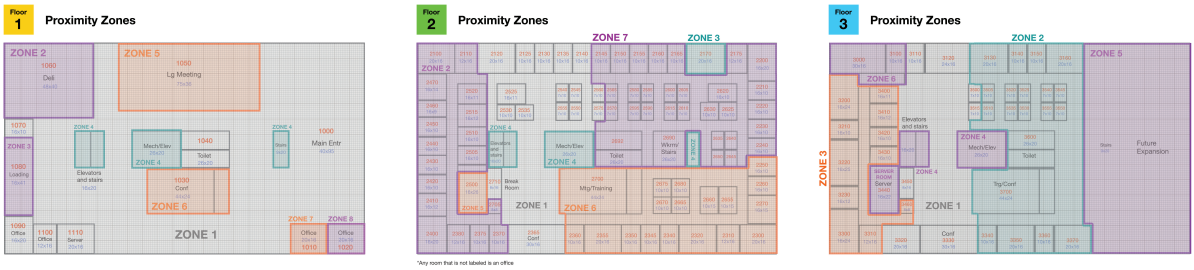
The prox zone of this building is as figure 3.

3 Methods

3.1 Python Packages

3.1.1 Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python

Scikit-learn is a Python module integrating a wide range of state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms for medium-scale supervised and unsupervised problems [1].



(a) First Floor (b) Second Floor (c) Third Floor

Figure 3: Prox zone of the Building

3.1.2 Matplotlib

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms [2].

3.1.3 Pandas

Pandas is a Python library of rich data structures and tools for working with structured data sets common to statistic, finance, social sciences, and many other fields [3].

3.1.4 SciPy

SciPy is a Python-based ecosystem of open-source software for mathematics, science, and engineering [4].

3.2 TSNE

T-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (TSNE) is a machine learning algorithm for visualization high-dimensional data in a low-dimensional space [5].

4 Results

4.1 What are the typical patterns in the prox card data? What does a typical day look like for GAStech employees?

First of all, we drew the distribution of movement distance as figure 4. Also, the basic statistics values, such as minimum, maximum, and average, of movement distance is in table 1.

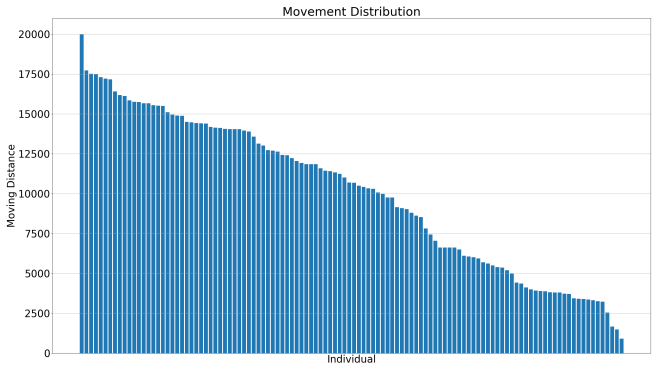
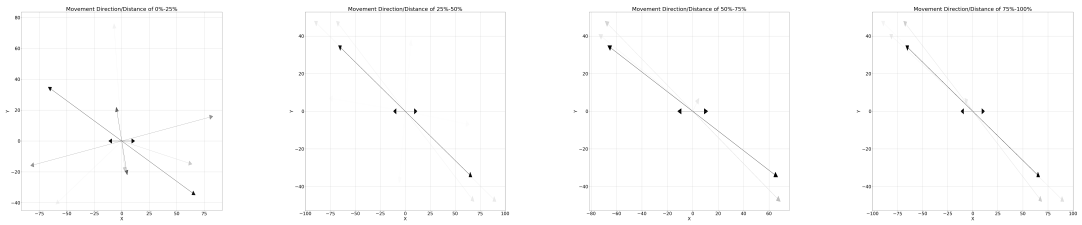


Figure 4: Distribution of Movement Distance

Hence, we divided prox data into four sub-group by percentile. Also, we drew the plot about movement direction and distance with each sub-group as figures 5, 6, and 7. Note that the darkness of arrow is proportioned respect with number of duplicates.

Table 1: Basic Statistics Data within Movement Distance

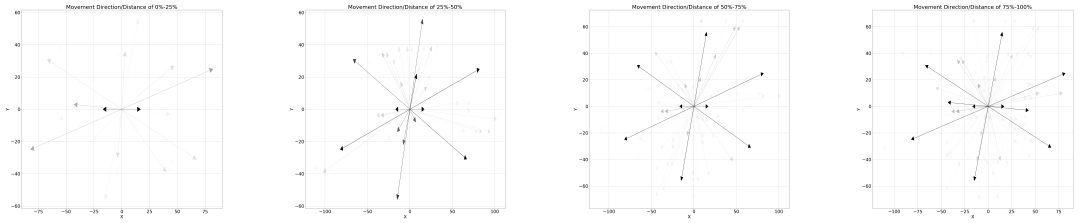
Item	Minimum	Maximum	Average	q1	Median	q3	Standard Deviation
Value	902.44	19999.38	10083.95	5642.54	10688.57	14134.16	4750.46



(a) 0%-25% (b) 25%-50% (c) 50%-75% (d 75%-100%)

Figure 5: Movement Direction/Distance on First Floor

The movement direction and distance on the first floor is shows as figure 5. In figure 5-(b, c, d), you can see two arrows: one is left-upward arrow, the other is right-downward arrow.



(a) 0%-25% (b) 25%-50% (c) 50%-75% (d 75%-100%)

Figure 6: Movement Direction/Distance on Second Floor

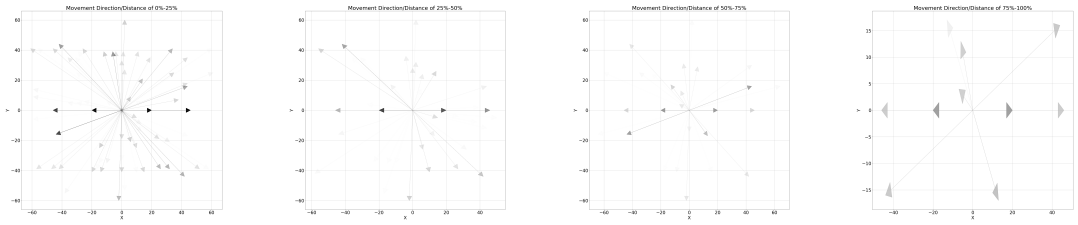
4.2 Describe up to five of the most interesting patterns that appear in the building data. Describe what is notable about the pattern and explain its possible significance.

First of all, we drew the distribution of the building data using TSNE technique. The TSNE plot of general building data is shows as figure 8.

To find patterns which appear in the building data, we should find that normality/abnormality in the building data. However, there are over 400 columns in the general building data; therefore, it is almost impossible to find abnormality column-by-column by human. Hence, we used these four algorithms which are included in scikit-learn: *EllipticEnvelope* [6], *OneClassSVM*, *IsolationForest* [7, 8], and *LocalOutlierFactor* [9].

Abnormality founded is shows as figure 9. Note that some data were considered as abnormal in multiple algorithms; however, no data were considered as abnormal in all algorithms. Moreover, with the data in figure 9, we can display the timeline of abnormality as figure 10.

In the figure 10-(a), we can know that which algorithm consider specific time as abnormal events (yellow marked is abnormal); and, in the figure 10-(b), we can realize that how many algorithms consider specific time as abnormal events.



(a) 0%-25% (b) 25%-50% (c) 50%-75% (d 75%-100%)

Figure 7: Movement Direction/Distance on Third Floor

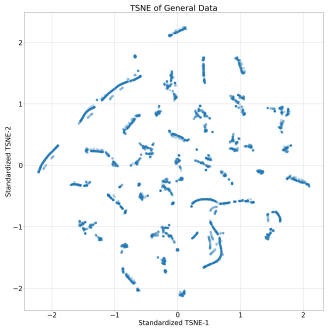
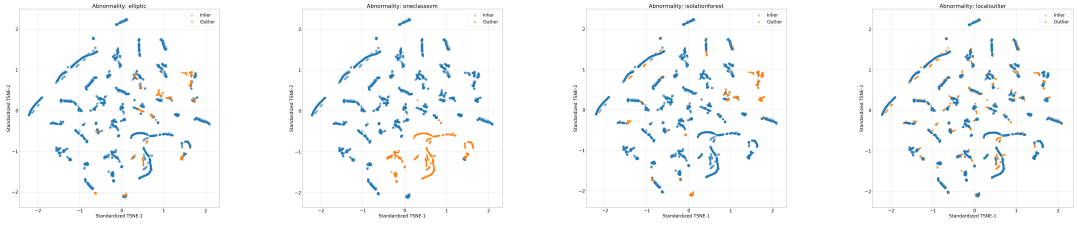


Figure 8: TSNE Plot for General Building Data



(a) *EllipticEnvelope* (b) *OneClassSVM* (c) *IsolationForest* (d) *LocalOutlierFactor*

Figure 9: Abnormality Founded by Algorithms

(a) (b)

Figure 10: Abnormality by Timeline

4.3 Describe up to five notable anomalies or unusual events you see in the data. Prioritize those issue that are most likely to represent a danger or a serious issue for building operations.

4.4 Describe up to three observed relationships between the proximity card data and building data elements. If you find a causal relationship, describe your discovered cause and effect, the evidence you found the support it, and your level of confidence in your assessment of the relationship.

5 Discussion

References

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