寻找附近的人解决方案初探

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主要内容

开发背景 功能需求 3 解决方案 总结与展望 4

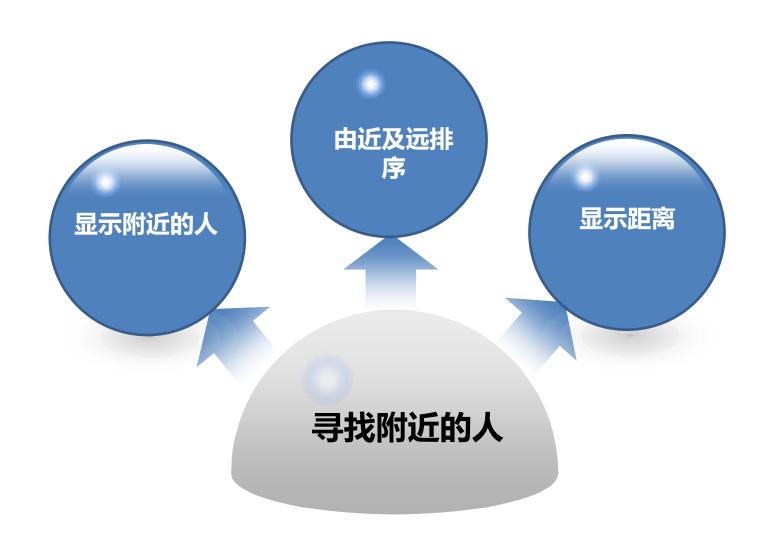


开发背景

- 公司需要开发一款基于基于位置的服务 (LBS)的软件,其中包含的功能有:
 - 1、我的足迹
 - 2、我的轨迹
 - 3、附近的人(重点)

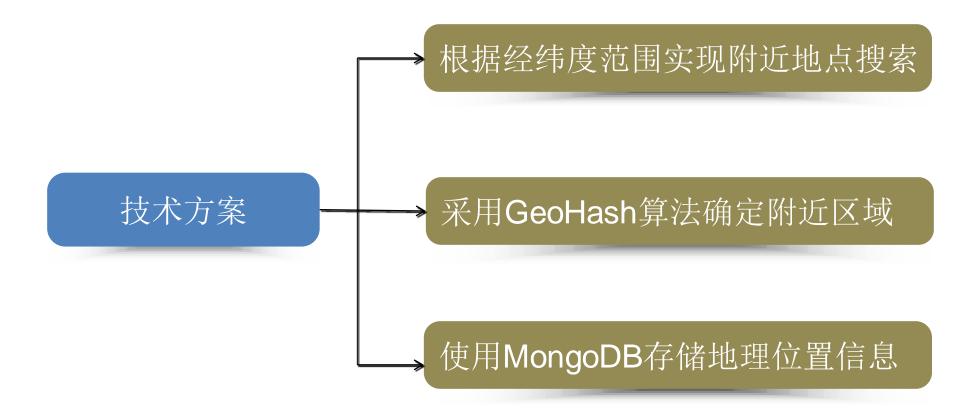


功能需求



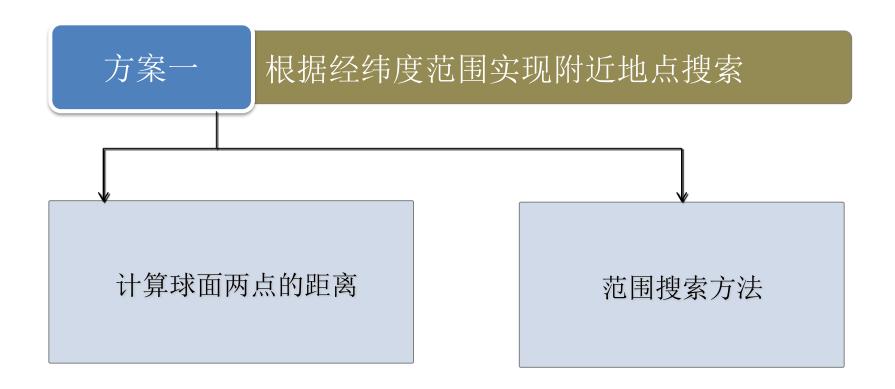


技术方案





方案一





范围搜索方法



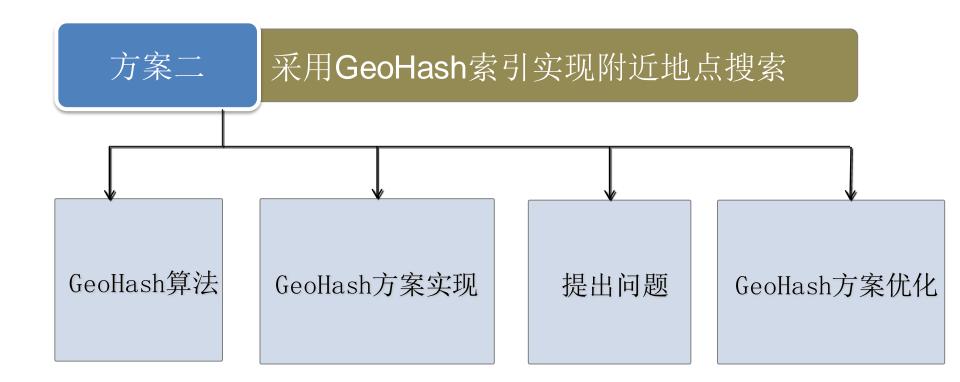
优缺点

- 优点:
- 1、将距离转化成经纬度范围,利用经纬度上的索引,提高查询效率。
- 缺点:
- 1、数据库支持添加双索引;
- 2、支持一次查询中同时使用两个索引;
- 3、SQL语句极其不稳定,查询结果很难<mark>缓存</mark>;

SELECT * FROM places WHERE ((lat BETWEEN ? AND ?) AND (lng BETWEEN ? AND ?))

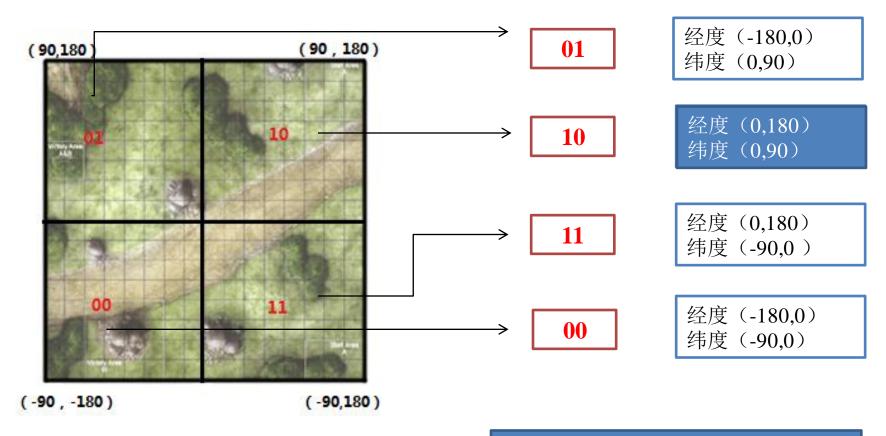


方案二





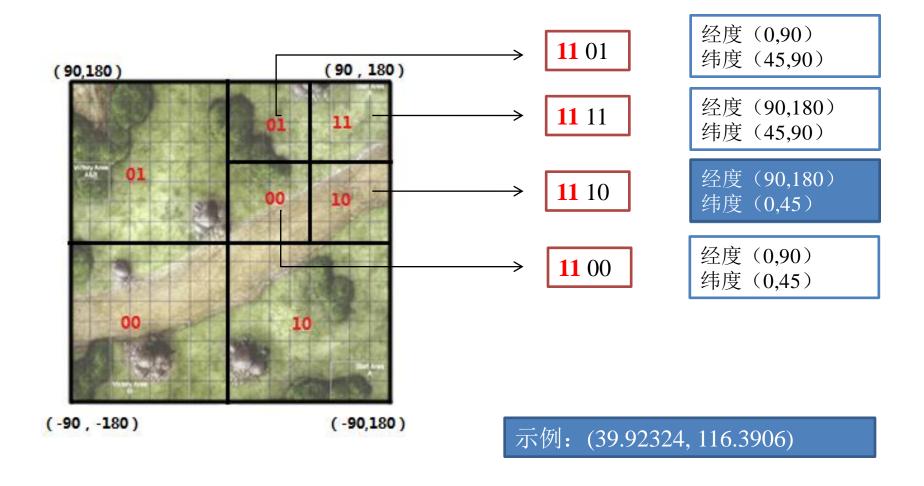
GeoHash算法



示例: (39.92324, 116.3906)



GeoHash算法





划分纬度

纬度范围	划分区间0	划分区间1	39.92324所属区间
(-90, 90)	(-90, 0.0)	(0.0, 90)	1
(0.0, 90)	(0.0, 45.0)	(45.0, 90)	0
(0.0, 45.0)	(0.0, 22.5)	(22.5, 45.0)	1
(22.5, 45.0)	(22.5, 33.75)	(33.75, 45.0)	1
(33.75, 45.0)	(33.75, 39.375)	(39.375, 45.0)	1
(39.375, 45.0)	(39.375, 42.1875)	(42.1875, 45.0)	0
(39.375, 42.1875)	(39.375, 40.7812)	(40.7812, 42.1875)	0
(39.375, 40.7812)	(39.375, 40.0781)	(40.0781, 40.7812)	0
(39.375, 40.0781)	(39.375, 39.7265)	(39.7265, 40.0781)	1
(39.7265, 40.0781)	(39.7265, 39.9023)	(39.9023, 40.0781)	1



划分经度

经度范围	划分区间0	划分区间1	116.3906区间
(-180, 180)	(-180, 0.0)	(0.0, 180)	1
(0.0, 180)	(0.0, 90.0)	(90.0, 180)	1
(90.0, 180)	(90.0, 135.0)	(135.0, 180)	0
(90.0, 135.0)	(90.0, 112.5)	(112.5, 135.0)	1
(112.5, 135.0)	(112.5, 123.75)	(123.75, 135.0)	0
(112.5, 123.75)	(112.5, 118.125)	(118.125, 123.75)	0
(112.5, 118.125)	(112.5, 115.312)	(115.312, 118.125)	1
(115.312, 118.125)	(115.312, 116.718)	(116.718, 118.125)	0
(115.312, 116.718)	(115.312, 116.015)	(116.015, 116.718)	1
(116.015, 116.718)	(116.015, 116.367)	(116.367, 116.718)	1



Base32编码

• 合并经纬度:

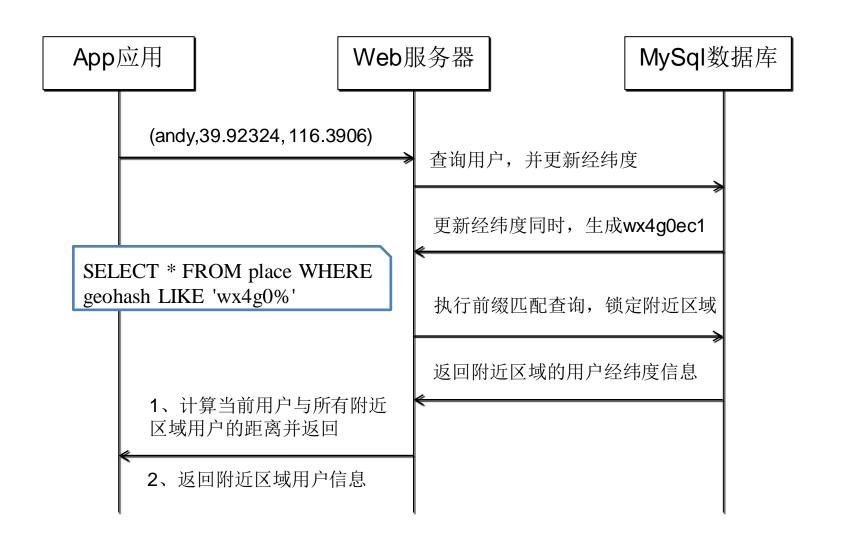
经度度和纬度的编码合并,经度在前,纬度后,得到编码 11100 11101 00100 01111 00000 01101 01011 00001。

• Base32编码:

用0-9、b-z(去掉a,i,l,o)这32个字母进行base32编码,得到(39.92324,116.3906)的编码为wx4g0ec1。

十进制	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
base32	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	b	c	d	e	f	g
十进制	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
base32	h	j	k	m	n	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	У	Z

GeoHash方案实现





id	user_id	longitude	latitude	time	geohash
	18 351565053248644	114.3480907	30.5269561	2014-05-15 09:37:29	wt3mdj38
	19 358472045454005	114.3380907	30.5169561	2014-05-16 15:53:45	wt3m9g6q
	20 358512032147722	114.3200000	30.5169561	2013-06-17 14:30:08	wt3m97mq
	21 359836040135646	114.3367890	30.5169561	2013-06-17 14:30:41	wt3m9g3w
	22 359836040135647	114.4597704	30.4169561	2013-06-17 15:39:59	wt3mh95p
	23 359836040135648	114.3380907	30.5002608	2013-06-17 16:03:14	wt3m9b6k
	37 359836040135649	114.3980907	30.5169561	2014-05-12 16:07:30	wt3me5qn
	38 359836040135650	114.0334300	30.5152960	2014-05-12 16:08:25	wt3jdghs
	39 359836040135651	114.3360000	30.5169561	2014-05-15 09:35:35	wt3m9g2y
	40 359836040135652	114.3350000	30.5169561	2014-05-16 09:36:01	wt3m9g2n
	41 359836040135653	114.4000000	30.5169561	2014-05-16 09:36:26	wt3me5rw
	42 359836040135654	114.3480907	30.5169561	2014-05-15 09:36:43	wt3md53w
	44 861344022478010	114.3580907	30.5169561	2014-05-15 10:28:01	wt3md73n
2	245 359836040135700	114.4764828	30.6675901	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qkyz5
2	246 359836040135701	114.4688087	30.6728357	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qkzcd
2	247 359836040135702	114.4621483	30.6759528	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qs8ku
2	248 359836040135703	114.4213348	30.6934155	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qeex4
2	249 359836040135704	114.4907538	30.6980434	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qtk3t
2	250 359836040135705	114.4858278	30.6789798	1970-01-01 00:00:00	wt3qt0yn



优缺点

靠近每个方块边界两侧的点 虽然十分接近,但所属的编 码会完全不同

遗漏附近的点

前缀匹配时利用geohash列 上的<mark>单索引</mark>,查询效率高 于双索引

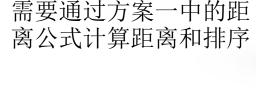
速度快

无法直接得 到距离

缓存命中率

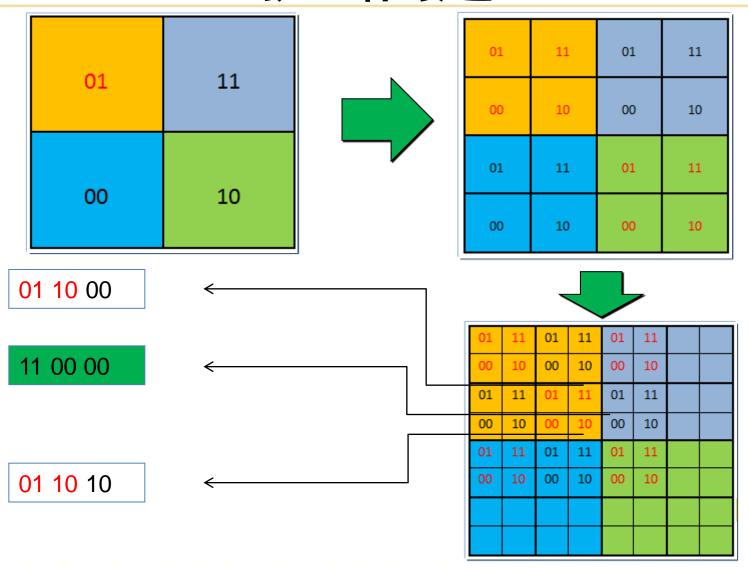
高

坐标的微小变化生成相同的geohash,保证了每次执行相同的SQL语句,缓存命中率大大提高。

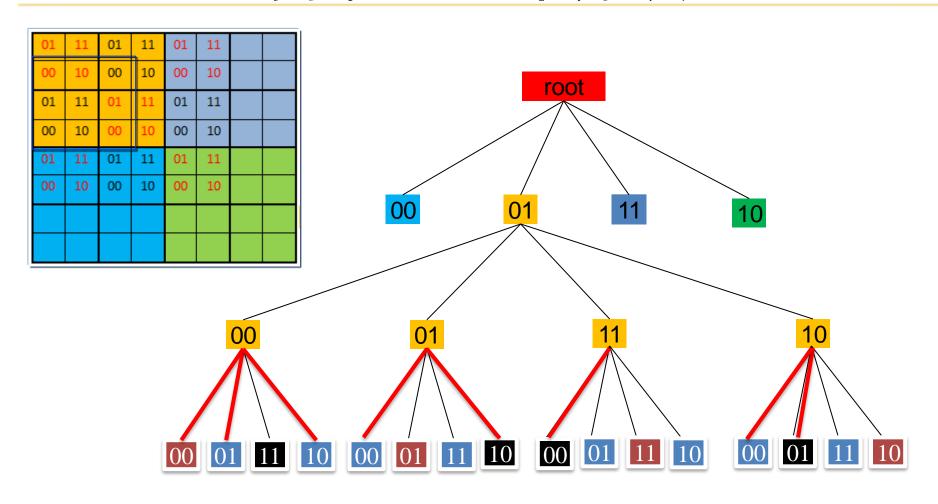




提出问题



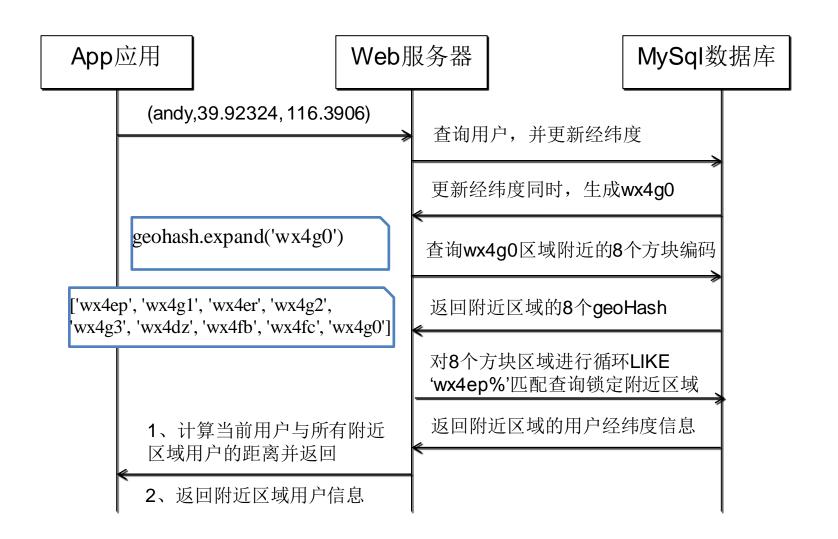
寻找附近8个方块



GeoHash获取8个方块演示



GeoHash方案优化





总结与展望

找到了几种解决方案并进行了比较

2 重点对GeoHash算法进行了分析

3 对GeoHash算法寻找附近8个方块算法实现还需琢磨

4 使用MongoDB存储地理位置信息有待尝试



THANK YOU!

