

Location Prediction Algorithm

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1 Introduction

This algorithm is designed to predict human locations in a real world scenario. The GPS data is taken as input and the processed using the below algorithm.

The Algorithm has several steps:

- Detect stay-points (also detect start or end of the trajectory)
- Group stay-points to form states
- Calculate hourly weights for the states
- Apply Markov chain for the data available

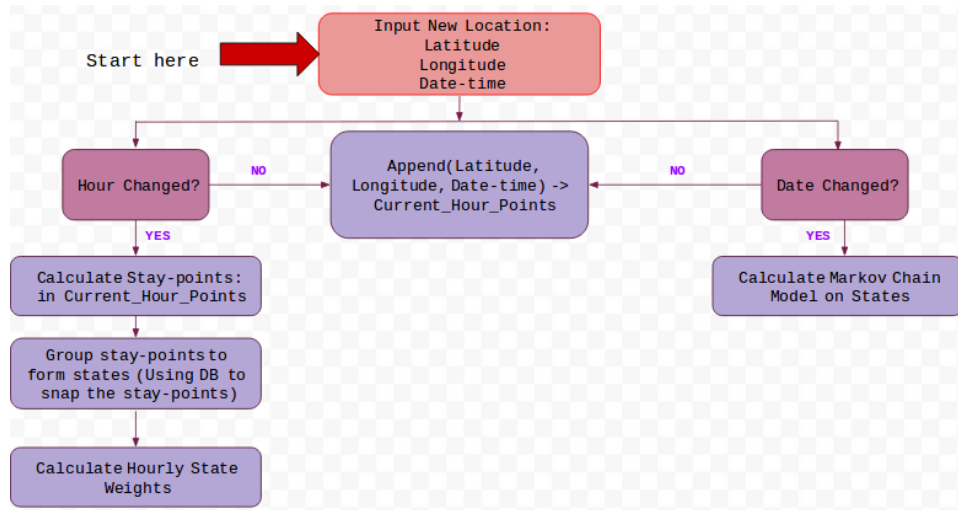


Figure 1: Algorithm Flow-chart

Hourly Matrix

STATES->	ST1	ST2
.....		
$t_4 = [$	0.6667	0
$t_5 = [$	0	0.6667
$t_6 = [$	0	0.9167
$t_7 = [$	0.6667	0
$t_8 = [$	0.4167	0.4167
$t_9 = [$	0	1
$t_{10} = [$	0	0.3333
.....		

Figure 2: Algorithm Flow-chart

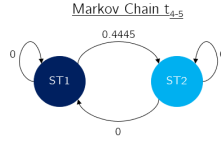


Figure 3: Algorithm Flow-chart

State Hourly Weights

.....
• $W_{ST1(4)} = (04:45 - 04:05) \text{ minutes}/60 = 40/60 = 0.6667$
• $W_{ST2(4)} = 0$
• $W_{ST1(5)} = 0$
• $W_{ST2(5)} = (06:00 - 05:20) \text{ minutes}/60 = 40/60 = 0.6667$
• $W_{ST1(6)} = 0$
• $W_{ST2(6)} = (06:55 - 06:00) \text{ minutes}/60 = 55/60 = 0.9167$
• $W_{ST1(7)} = (08:00 - 07:20) \text{ minutes}/60 = 40/60 = 0.6667$
• $W_{ST2(7)} = 0$
• $W_{ST1(8)} = (08:25 - 08:00) \text{ minutes}/60 = 25/60 = 0.4167$
• $W_{ST2(8)} = (09:00 - 08:35) \text{ minutes}/60 = 25/60 = 0.4167$
• $W_{ST1(9)} = 0$
• $W_{ST2(9)} = (10:00 - 09:00) \text{ minutes}/60 = 60/60 = 1$
• $W_{ST1(10)} = 0$
• $W_{ST2(10)} = (10:20 - 10:00) \text{ minutes}/60 = 20/60 = 0.3333$
.....

Figure 4: Algorithm Flow-chart

2 Definitions

- **Stay-points:** Stay-points are any points which are stayed by the user in user trajectories or it is the start or the end of the trajectory. For example, if user start at his home, the home itself is a stay-point. Now he move towards work, but he visit a cafe in between for breakfast. The cafe is also a stay-point and then he finishes his trajectory at work, where work is again a stay-point. The places like cafe in this case is identified using distance and time based clustering. For example, a set of points within 200m with total duration of stay greater than 20 minutes can be regarded as a stay-point within the trajectory.

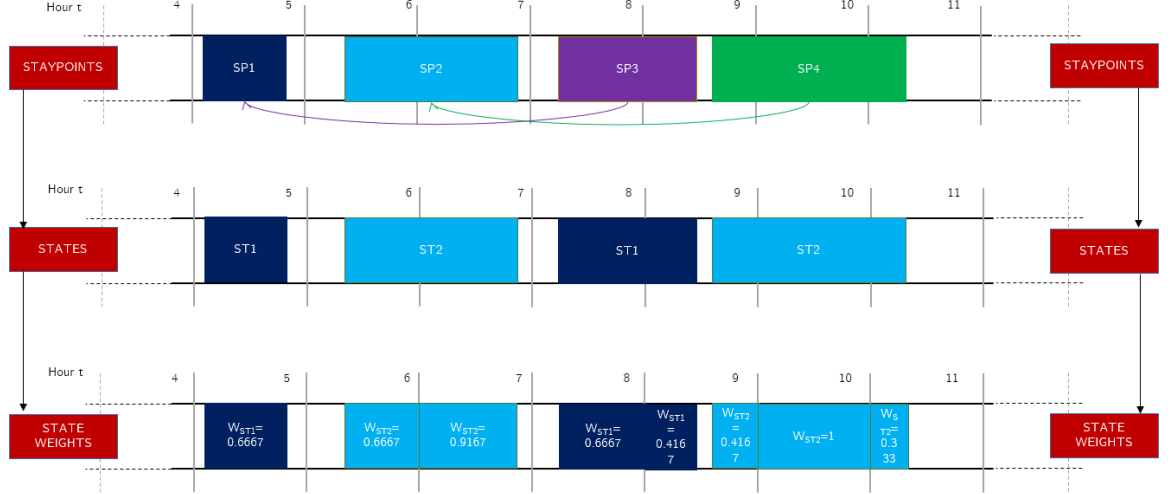


Figure 5: Algorithm Flow-chart

- **State:** A state is formed using a group of stay-points. This is done using a distance threshold for states. All the stay-points within this threshold distance are grouped together as a single state. This is called snapping stay-points to the states. The mean of all location latitudes and longitudes from stay-points within a state are stored per state. Finally Markov Chain model is applied to the states. *Note: A new stay-point is only added to the state if after calculating the mean of the new state, all the existing stay-points still stay within the distance threshold from this mean. This is done to avoid drifting problem while aggregating the stay-points into states.*

3 Algorithms

Algorithm 1 Read new location and process

```
1: for each newpoint[x, y, d] do
2:    $newHour \leftarrow d_h$ 
3:    $newDate \leftarrow d_d$ 
4:   if  $newHour \neq prevHour$  then
5:      $prevHour \leftarrow newHour$ 
6:     calculateLastHourStayPoints()
7:     formStates()
8:     calculateStateLastHourWeights()
9:     if  $newDate \neq prevDate$  then
10:       $prevDate \leftarrow newDate$ 
11:      recalculateMarkovModel()
12:   end if
13: end if
14: end for
```

Algorithm 2 calculateLastHourStayPoints() : Calculate last hour stay-points

```
1: for each lst_hr_pts[x, y, d] do
2:   if  $d(i) - d(i-1) > th\_tck$  then
3:      $sp \leftarrow lst\_hr\_pts(i), lst\_hr\_pts(i-1)$ 
4:     recalculateStartEndStaypoint()
5:   end if
6:   if  $distance(lst\_hr\_pts(i), cluster) \leq th\_d$  then
7:      $cluster \leftarrow addlst\_hr\_pts(i)$ 
8:     calculate Cluster Means
9:   else
10:    if ( $cluster \neq empty$ ) And  $duration(cluster) \geq th\_t$  then
11:       $sp \leftarrow cluster$ 
12:      recalculateStartEndStaypoint()
13:    end if
14:  end if
15: end for
```

Algorithm 3 recalculateStartEndStaypoint() : Calculte start-end of staypoints

```
1: for each sp do
2:    $distance \leftarrow distance(sp(i), sp(i+1))$ 
3:    $time \leftarrow timeDifference(sp(i), sp(i+1))$ 
4:    $AvgSpeed \leftarrow distance/time$ 
5:    $AddTime \leftarrow min(distance, thresholdDistance)/AvgSpeed$ 
6:   Update endTime for sp(i)
7:   Update startTime for sp(i+1)
8: end for
```

Algorithm 4 formStates() : Form states from stay-points

```
1: for each st do
2:   if  $distance(st(i), st(i + 1)) \leq th\_d$  then
3:     calculate new state mean latitude, mean longitude
4:     if distance(All (orig lat, orig lon) forming st(i) , st(i+1))  $\leq th\_d$ 
       then
5:       combine st(i), st(i+1)
6:       calculate combined st Means
7:     end if
8:   end if
9: end for
```

Algorithm 5 calculateStateLastHourWeights() : Calculate Hourly Weights of States

```
1: This creates a weights of all states from 0 Hrs to 24 Hrs for each date
2: for each st do
3:   if (HourChanges) Or (StateIDChanges) then
4:      $st\_hr\_wt \leftarrow st(i), startTime, endTime$ 
5:   end if
6: end for
```

Algorithm 6 recalculateMarkovModel() : Recalculate the Markov Model(This algorithm creates the transition probabilities from state i to i+1 from hour j to j+1)

```
1:
2: for each  $jth - Hour$  from 0to24 do
3:   for each ith-st do
4:      $mc \leftarrow st\_hr\_wt[i][j] * st\_hr\_wt[i + 1][j]$ 
5:   end for
6: end for
```
