

# Introduction to mdtsObject

First steps to use mdts Objects

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# Overview

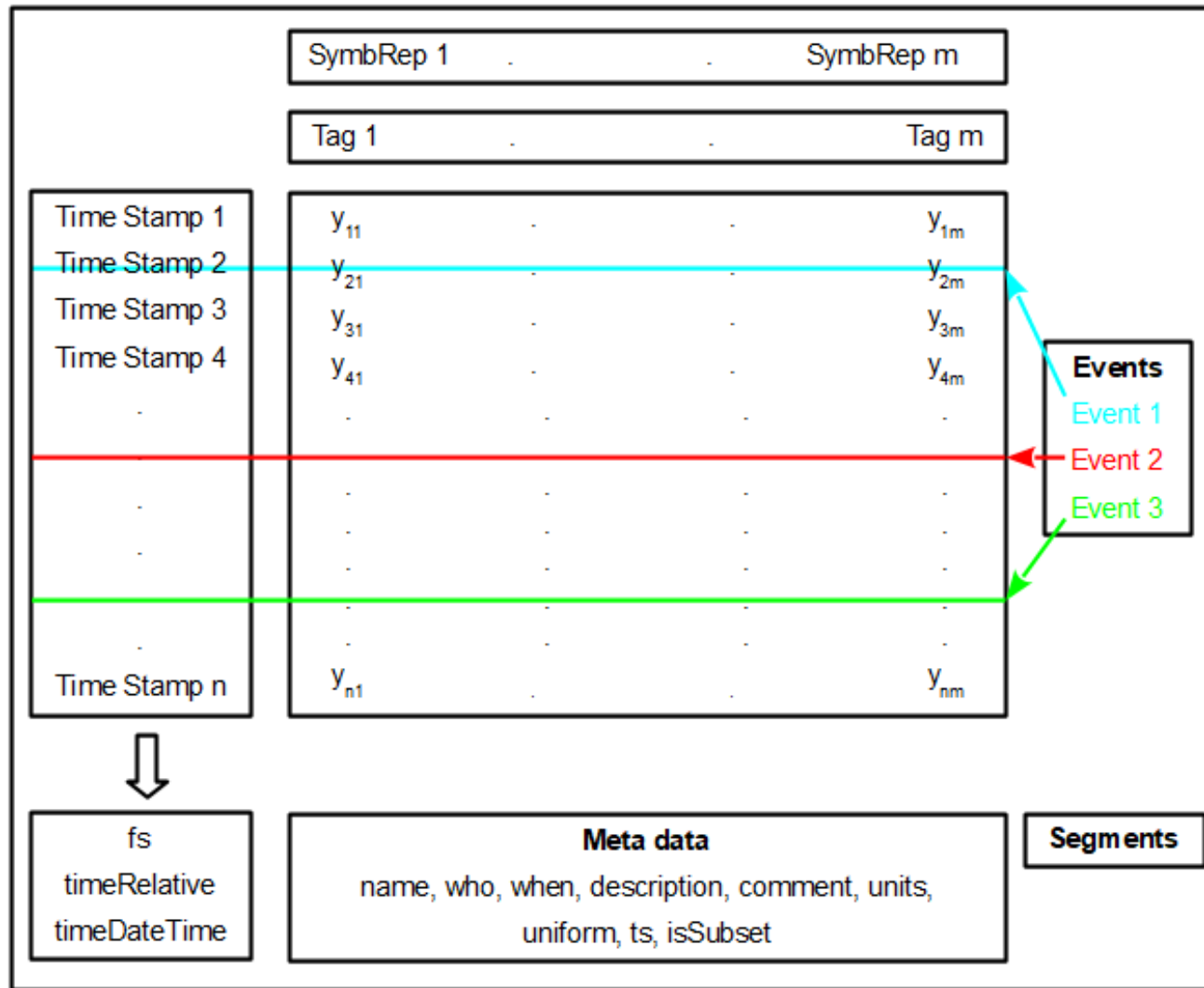
- What is the mdts-Object?
  - A 'container' for time series data (multi-dimensional-time-series), as emanate from systems the CoA is analysing
- What is the benefit of mdts-Objects?
  - Delivers functionality often used
  - Common code base (GitLab)
  - Should be improved from everybody
- Where do I find the mdts-Toolbox
  - Web-Url: <https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/tsdev/mdtstoolbox>
  - Git-Link: [git@gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at:tsdev/mdtstoolbox.git](https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at:tsdev/mdtstoolbox.git)
- I want to know more:
  - Read the documentation – [mdtstoolbox/Documentation/mdtsToolboxDocu.pdf](#)
  - Ask me



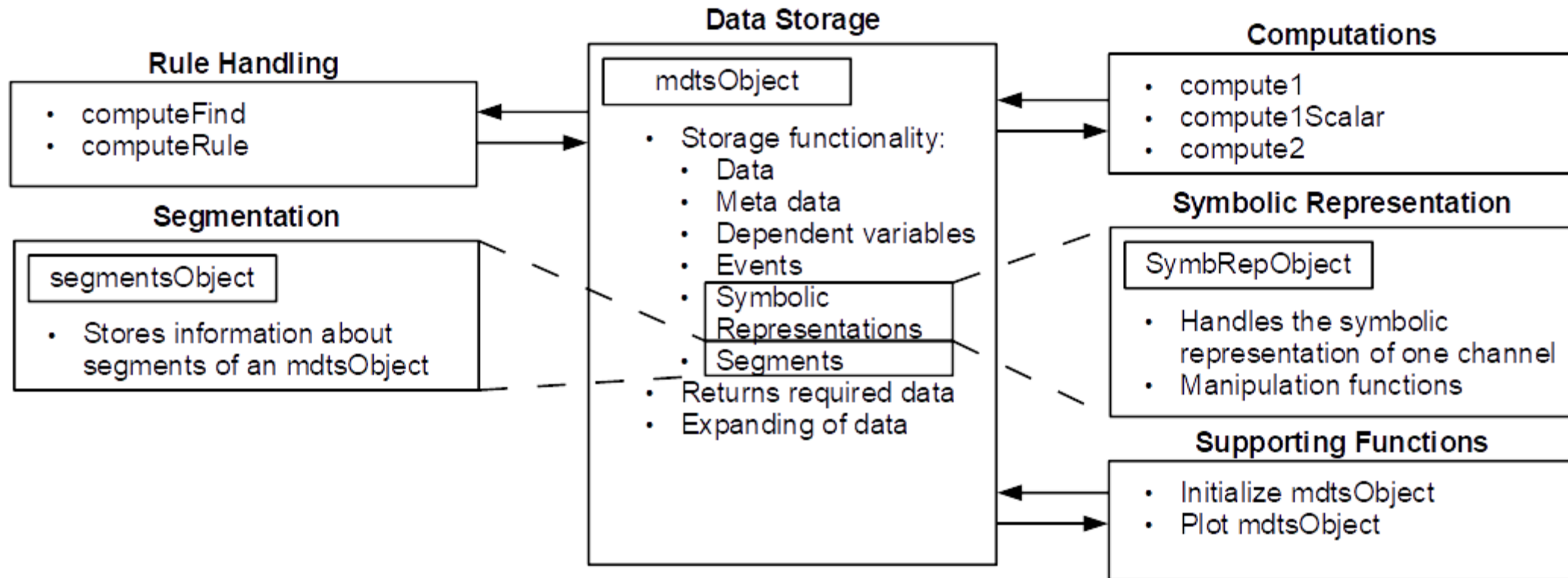
# Preliminaries

- Installed Git
- GitLab account
- ssh-key added to your GitLab account
- Download all necessary toolboxes (Web-Urls)
  - Mdtstoolbox :  
<https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/tsdev/mdtstoolbox>
  - IAToolboxes/figureManager:  
<https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/toolboxes/figureManager>
  - IAToolboxes/DOPbox:  
<https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/toolboxes/DOPbox>
  - IAToolboxes/general:  
<https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/toolboxes/general>
  - IAToolboxes/graphics:  
<https://gitlab.ia.unileoben.ac.at/toolboxes/graphics>
- Add Toolboxes to path

# Basic Structure (1)

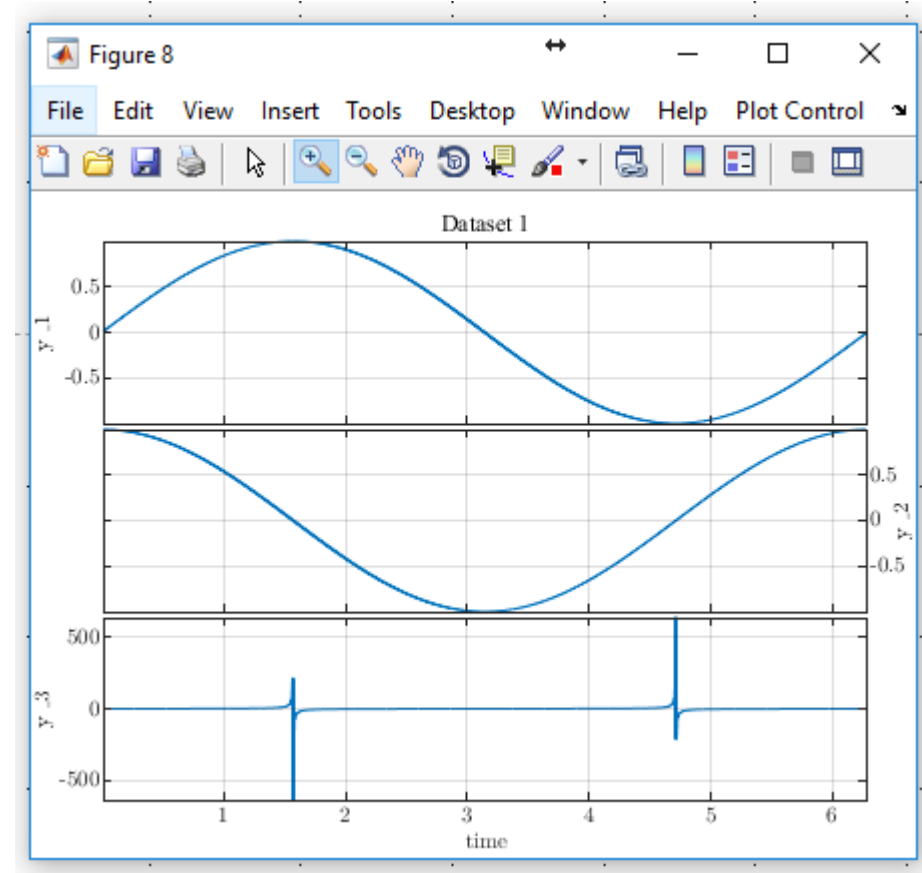


# Basic Structure (2)



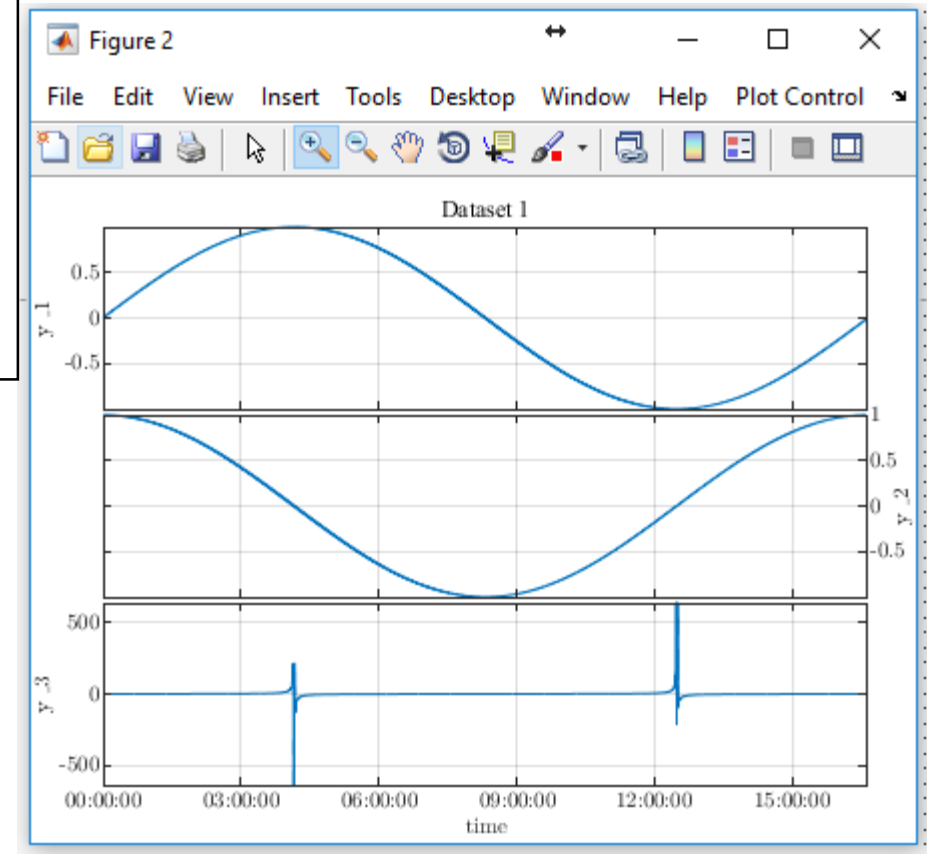
# Initialize mdtsObject – numeric x-values

```
% Initialize mdtsObject - numeric values
n=1000;
%generate dataset
x = linspace(0,2*pi,n)';
y1 = sin(x);
y2 = cos(x);
y3 = tan(x);
D = [y1,y2, y3]; %concatenate data to matrix
tags = {'y_1', 'y_2', 'y_3'} %define the tag names (channel names)
name = 'Dataset 1';
% initialize mdtsObject
mymdtsObject = mdtsObject(x,D, tags, 'name', name);
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject); % plot the object
```



# Initialize mdtsObject – Durations

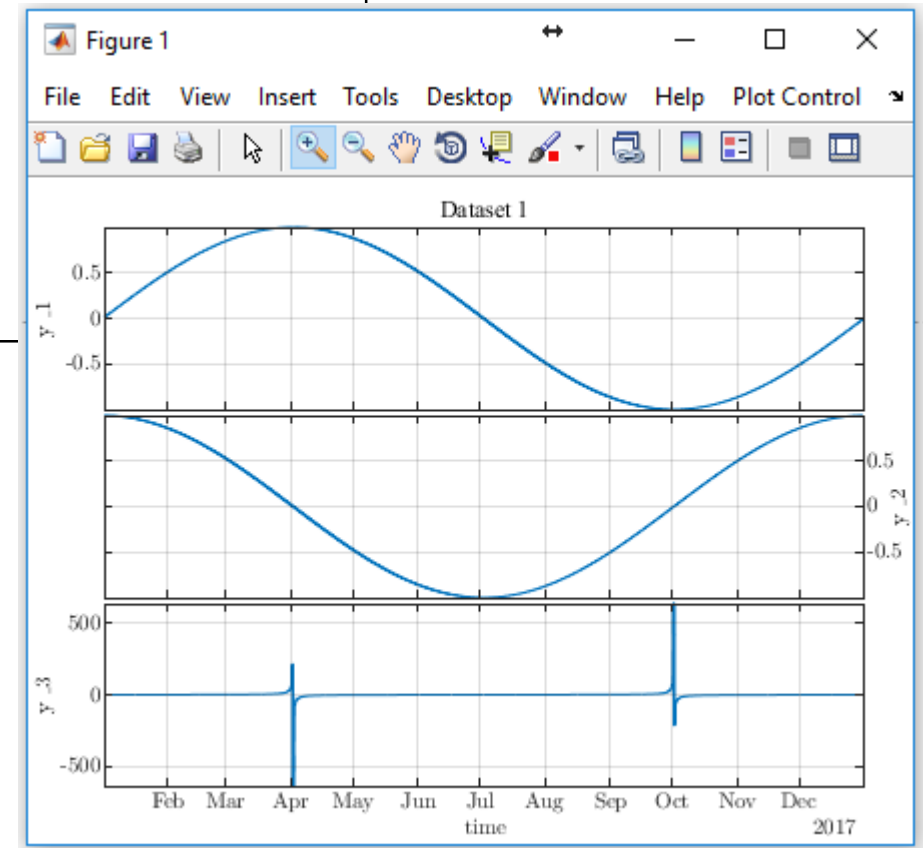
```
% Initialize mdtsObject - Durations
n=1000;
%generate dataset
x = minutes(1).*(1:n)';
xy = linspace(0,2*pi,n)';
y1 = sin(xy);
y2 = cos(xy);
y3 = tan(xy);
D = [y1,y2, y3]; %concatenate data to matrix
tags = {'y_1', 'y_2', 'y_3'} %define the tag names (channel names)
name = 'Dataset 1';
% initialize mdtsObject
mymdtsObject = mdtsObject(x,D, tags, 'name', name);
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject); % plot the object
```



# Initialize mdtsObject – absolute datetime x-values

```
% Initialize mdtsObject
n=1000;
%generate dataset
x = linspace(datetime(2017,1,1), datetime(2018,1,1),n)'; %datetime - xvalues
xy = linspace(0,2*pi,n)';
y1 = sin(xy);
y2 = cos(xy);
y3 = tan(xy);
D = [y1,y2, y3]; %concatenate data to matrix
tags = {'y_1', 'y_2', 'y_3'} %define the tag names (channel names)

mymdtsObject = mdtsObject(x,D, tags); % initialize mdtsObject
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject); % plot the object
```





# Extract a subset from mdtsObject – return mdtsObject

- Direct Indexing
- Maybe use Subfunctions of mdtsObject
  - getInveralIndices
  - getTagIndices

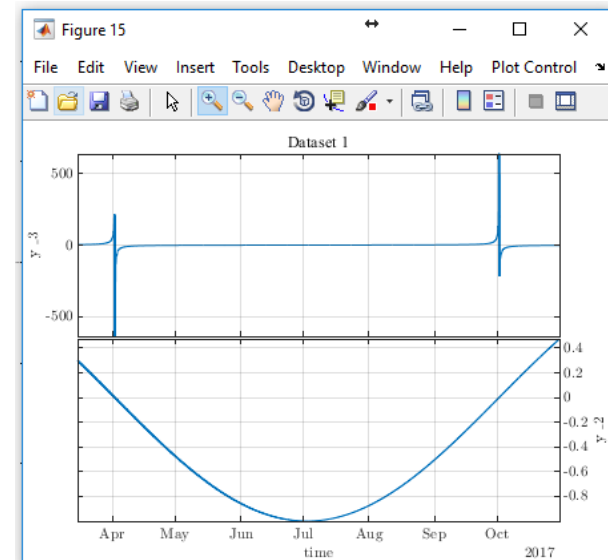
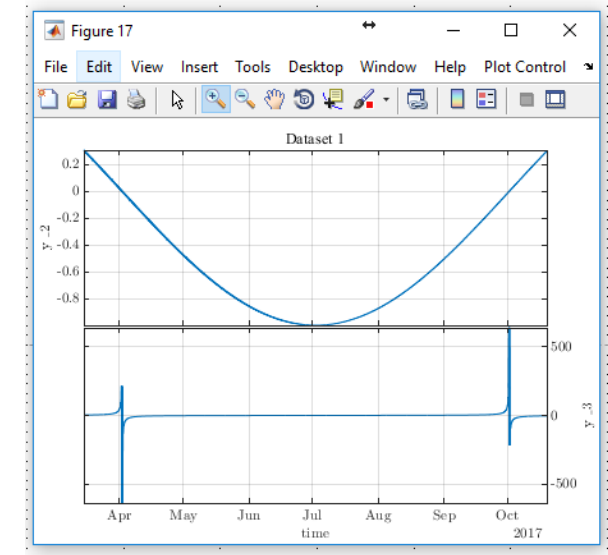
```
%slice
timeInds = (200:800);
tagInds = [2,3];
mymdtsObjectSnippet = mymdtsObject(timeInds,tagInds);

%plot
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObjectSnippet);    % plot the object
```

## • Using functions

```
%slice
timeSnippet = [datetime(2017,3,15), datetime(2017,10,31)];
tagsSnippet = {'y_3', 'y_2'};
mymdtsObjectSnippet = mymdtsObject.getData(tagsSnippet, timeSnippet);

%plot
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObjectSnippet);    % plot the object
```



# Extract data from mdtsObject – return data-Matrix

- Direct Indexing of 'data'
- Maybe use Subfunctions of mdtsObject
  - getInveralIndices
  - getTagIndices

```
%slice  
timeInds = (200:800);  
tagInds = [2,3];  
dataExtracted = mymdtsObject.data(timeInds,tagInds);
```

## • Using functions

```
%slice  
timeSnippet = [datetime(2017,3,15), datetime(2017,10,31)];  
tagsSnippet = {'y_3', 'y_2'};  
mymdtsObjectSnippet = mymdtsObject.getRawData(tagsSnippet, timeSnippet);
```

```
>> dataExtracted  
  
dataExtracted =  
  
    0.3138    3.0258  
    0.3078    3.0909  
    0.3018    3.1586  
    0.2958    3.2290  
    0.2898    3.3024  
    0.2838    3.3789  
    0.2778    3.4587  
    0.2717    3.5420  
    0.2656    3.6291  
    0.2596    3.7203  
    0.2535    3.8159  
    0.2474    3.9162  
    0.2413    4.0216  
    0.2352    4.1324
```

# Add data to mdtsObject – 'expandDataSet(data, tags)

```
%add data to mdtsObject
```

```
y_cosh = cosh(xy);
```

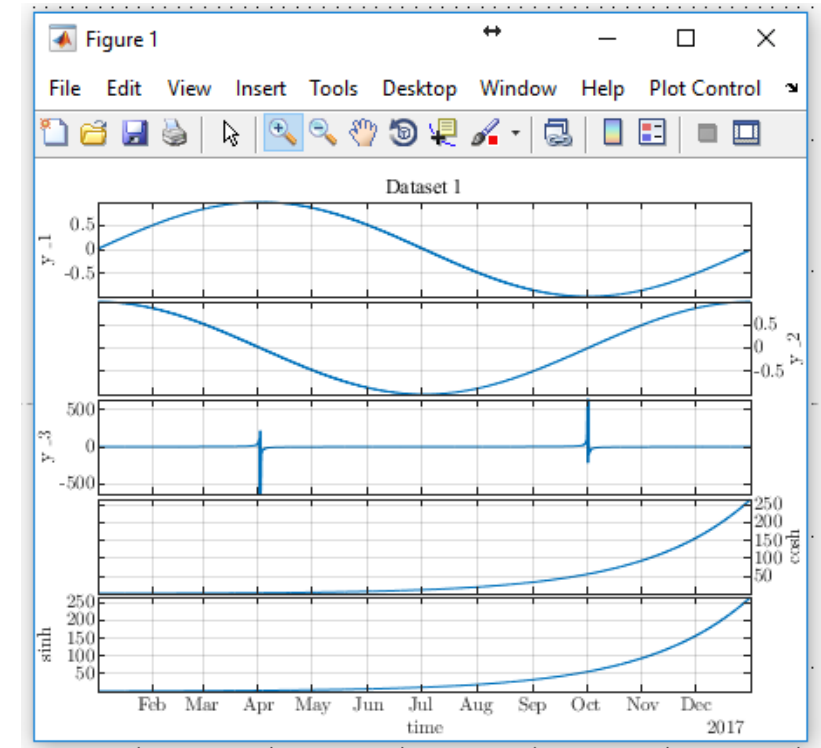
```
y_sinh = sinh(xy);
```

```
data_expand = [y_cosh, y_sinh];
```

```
tags_expand = {'cosh', 'sinh'};
```

```
mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(data_expand, tags_expand);
```

```
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```

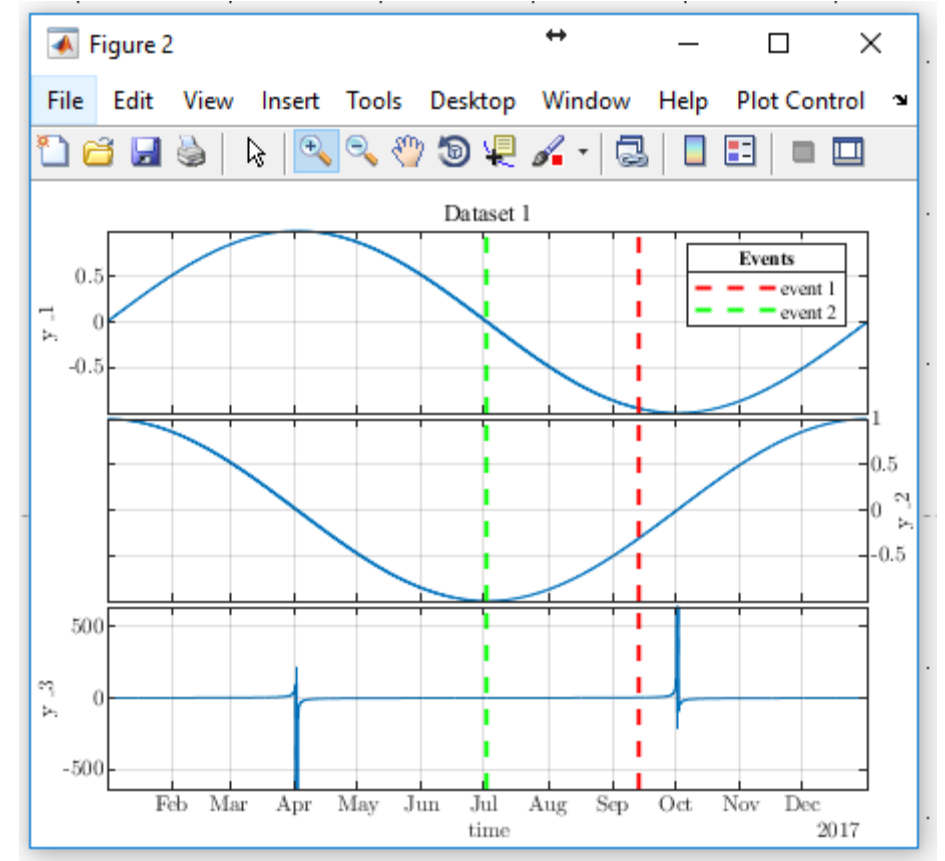


# Add event to mdtsObject – ‘addEvent(eventID, timep,duration)’

```
event1time = x(700);  
event1ID = 'event 1';  
event1duration = seconds(5);
```

```
event2time = x(500);  
event2ID = 'event 2';  
event2duration = seconds(3);
```

```
mymdtsObject.addEvent(event1ID,event1time,event1duration);  
mymdtsObject.addEvent(event2ID,event2time,event2duration);  
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```



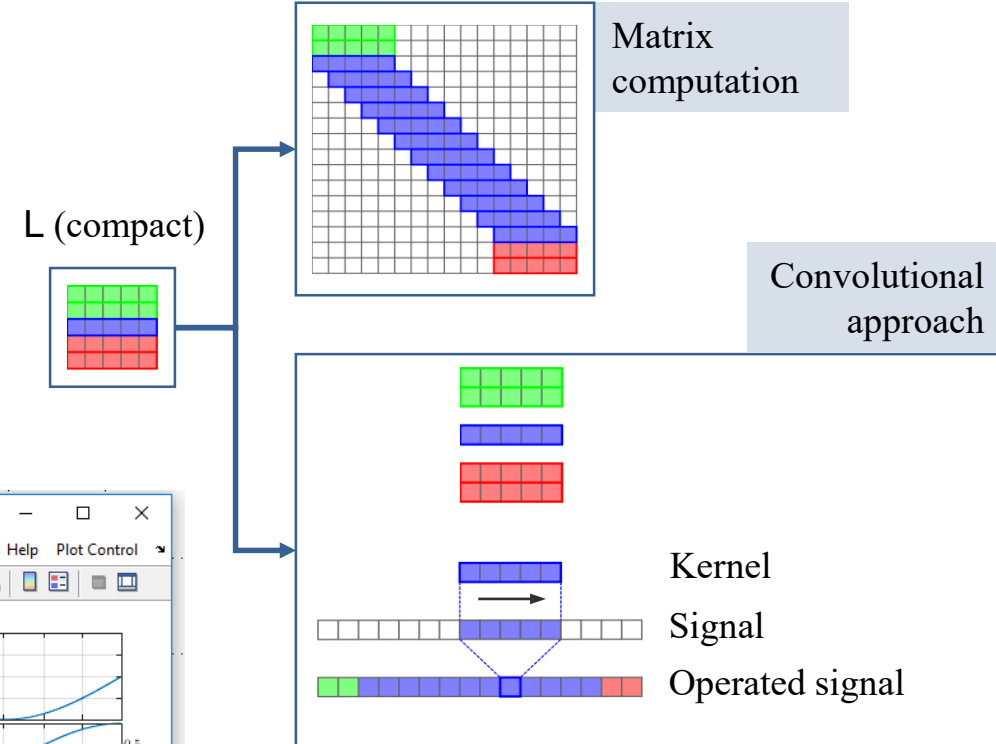
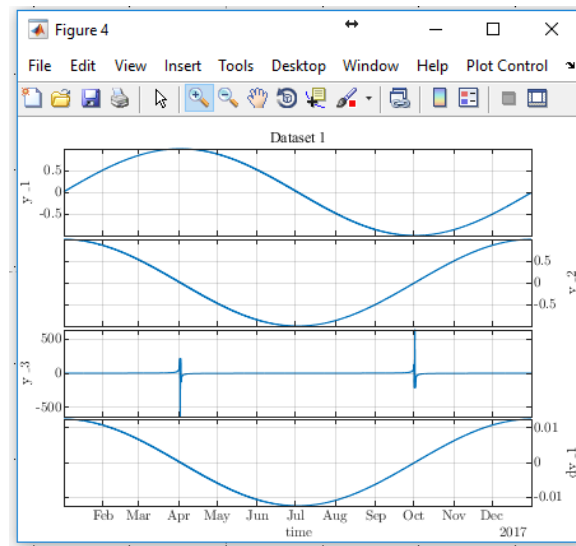
- Only accepts timepoints from x-axis?? Maybe allow every timepoint

# Perform calculations – compute1(matrix,input)

- Performs a calculation on one data-vector (one channel) x

- matrix: matrix to perform local computation
- Input: either a vector of data or a struct
  - Inputstruct.tag: string containing the tagname of channel in mdtsObject to apply the computation on
  - Inputstruct.object: the mdtsObject to apply the computation

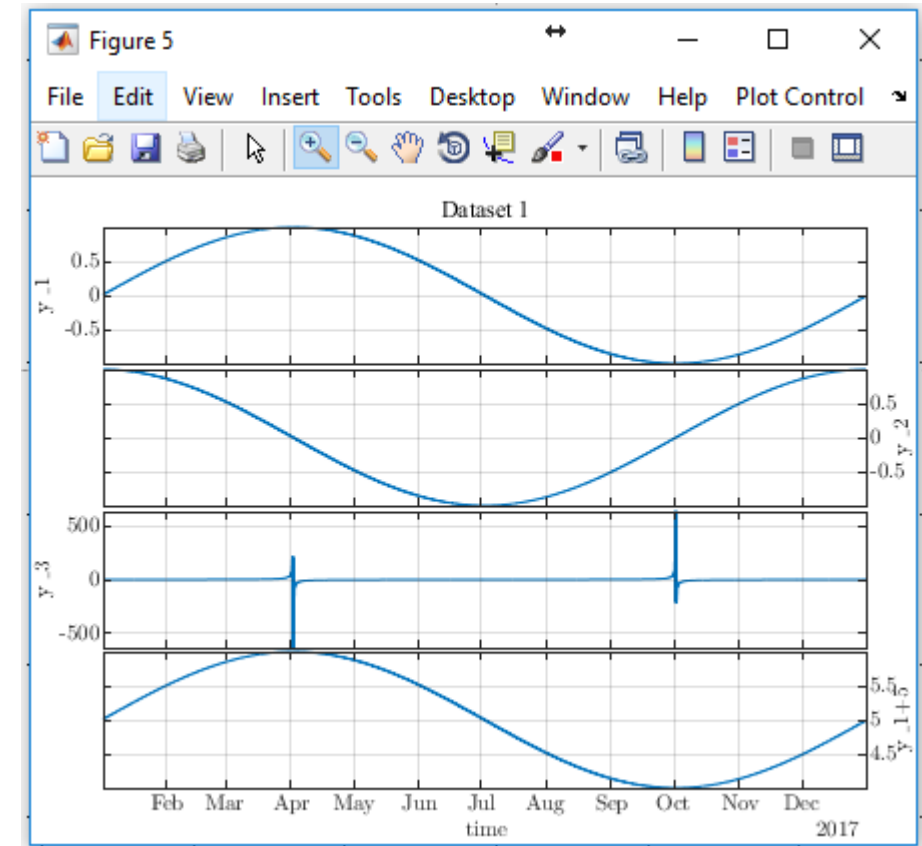
```
[B,dB] = dop(ls);  
DMat = dB*B';  
  
input1.tag = 'y_1';  
input1.object= mymdtsObject;  
  
dy_1 = compute1(DMat, input1);  
mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(dy_1, 'dy_1');  
  
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```



# Perform calculations – compute1Scalar(operator,scalar,input)

- Performs elementwise operations with the given scalar:
  - operator: +, -, /, \*, @funHandle
  - input: vector or struct containing tag and object
    - Struct.tag = 'tag'
    - Struct.object = 'mymdtsObject'
  - Scalar: a scalar value

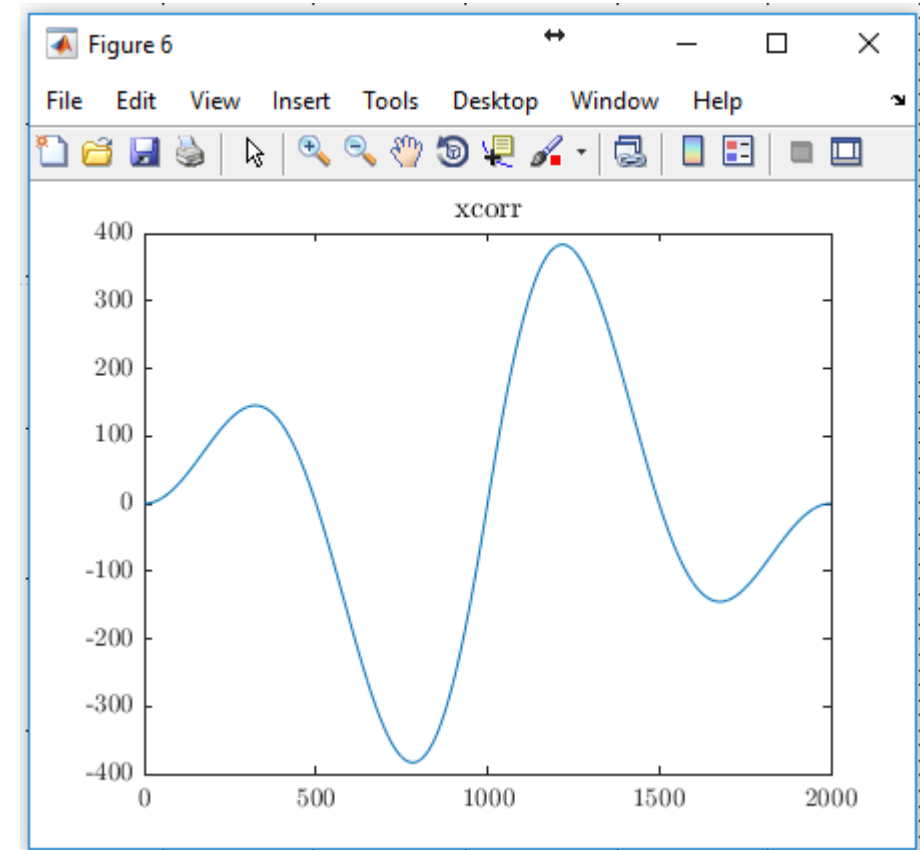
```
input1.tag = 'y_1';  
input1.object= mymdtsObject;  
operator = '+';  
scalarVal = 5;  
  
y_15 = compute1Scalar(operator, scalarVal,input1);  
mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(y_15, 'y_1+5');  
  
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```



# Perform Calculations – compute2(operator, input1, input2)

- Performs operations on two input vectors/signals
  - operator: \*, /, +, -, dot, outer, xcorr, @funHandle
  - Input1/2: vector or struct containing tag and object
    - Struct.tag = 'tag';
    - Struct.object = 'mymdtsObject';

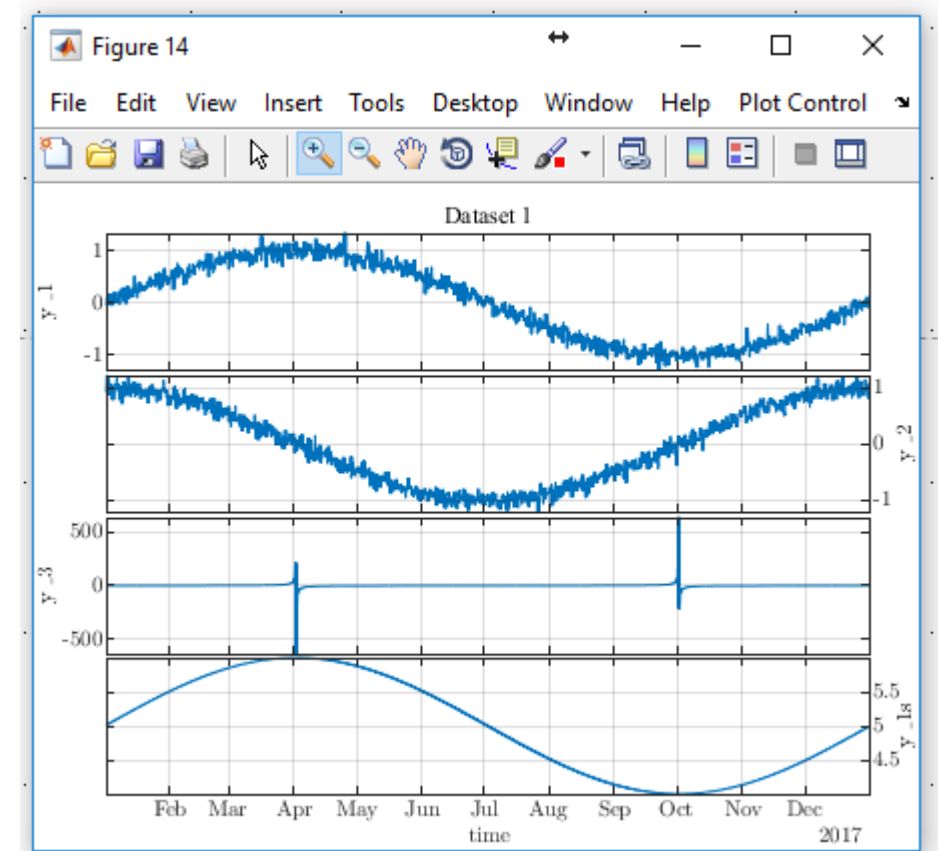
```
input1.tag = 'y_1';  
input1.object= mymdtsObject;  
input2.tag = 'y_2';  
input2.object= mymdtsObject;  
  
operator = 'xcorr';  
  
xcorry_12 = compute2(operator, input1, input2);  
  
figureGen;  
plot(xcorry_12);  
title('xcorr');
```



# Perform Calculations – smoothAsConv(input, varargin)

- Performs local smoothing on given input using convolutional approach in combination with dop-Box
  - Input vector or struct containing tag and object
  - Varargin: key-value pairs – ls, noBfs
  - It is assumed, that the x-axis is evenly spaced

```
input1.tag = 'y_1';  
input1.object= mymdtsObject;  
y1s = smoothAsConv(input1, 'ls', 11, 'noBfs', 3);  
mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(y_15, 'y_1s');  
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```

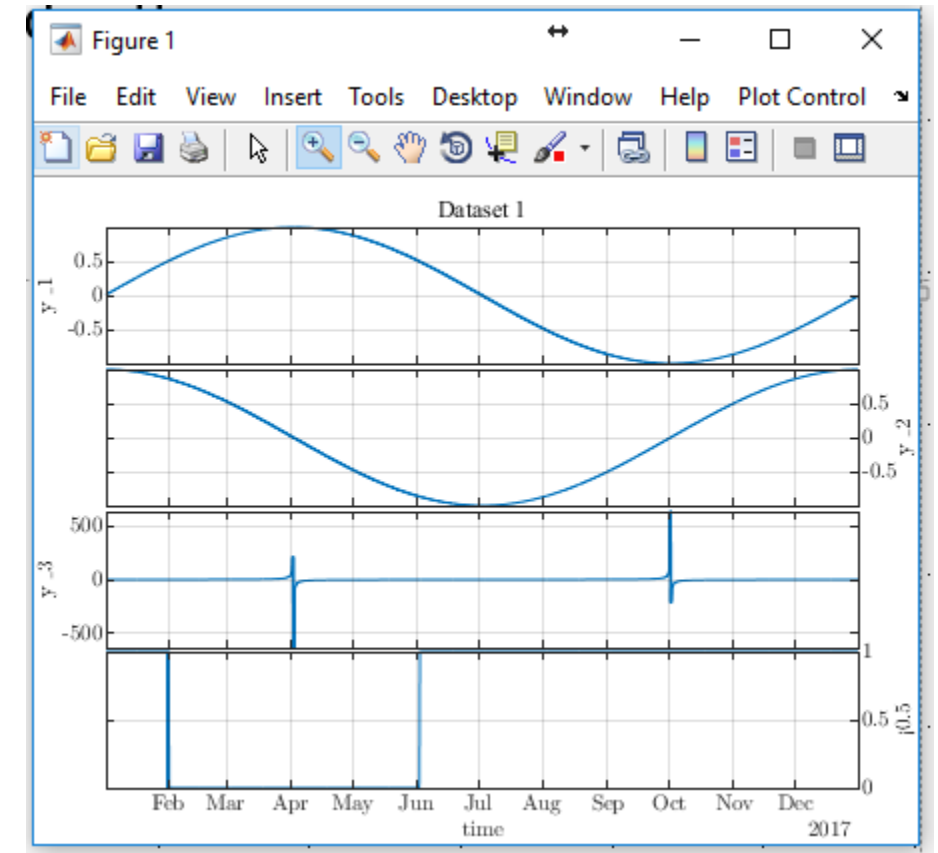




# Perform Calculations – computeFind(operator, input, value)

- Finds values in the input which meet the given criteria and value
  - Operator: >, <, ==, ~=, >=, <=
  - Input: vector or struct containing tag and object
  - Value: a scalar to which the input should be compared with

```
input1.tag = 'y_1';  
input1.object= mymdtsObject;  
  
valueComp = 0.5;  
  
ruleRes = computeFind('<', input1, valueComp);  
mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(ruleRes, '<0.5');  
  
plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```



# Perform Calculations – computeRule(operator, arr1, arr2)

- Used to perform logical operations on two logical arrays
  - Operator: &, |
  - Arr1/2: logical arrays for which the computation should be performed

```
input1.tag = 'y_1';
input1.object= mymdtsObject;
input2.tag = 'y_2';
input2.object=mymdtsObject;

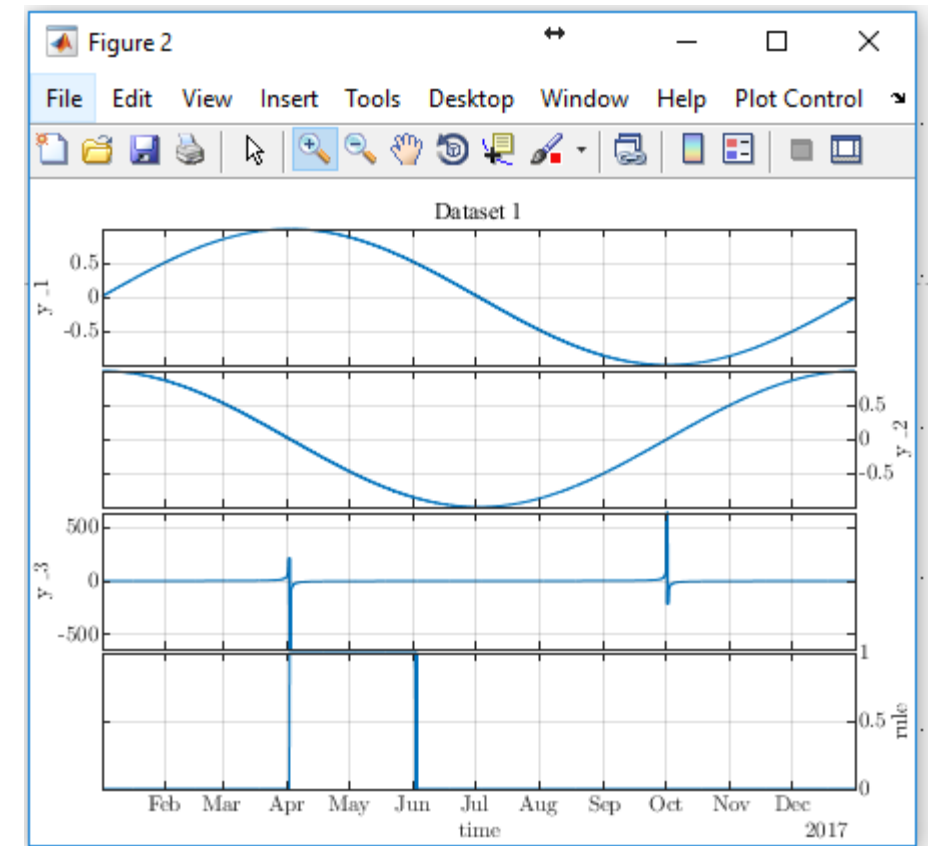
valueComp1 = 0.5;
valueComp2 = 0;

findRes1 = computeFind('>', input1, valueComp1);
findRes2 = computeFind('<', input2, valueComp2);

ruleOperator = '&';
ruleRes = computeRule(ruleOperator, findRes1,
findRes2);

mymdtsObject.expandDataSet(ruleRes, 'rule');

plotmdtsObject(mymdtsObject);
```



# Segments (under development)

- Goal: define segments as own objects – can be used to extract data from timeseries objects

```
input1.tag = 'y_1';
input1.object= mymdtsObject;

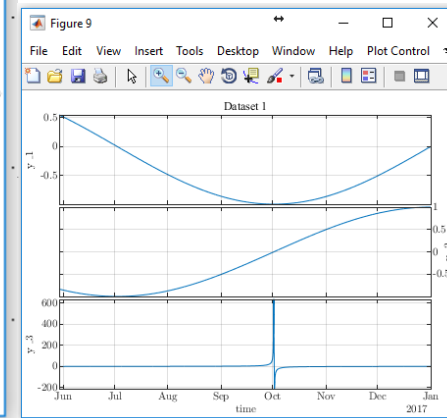
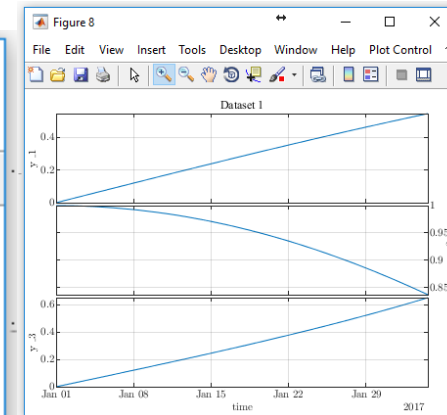
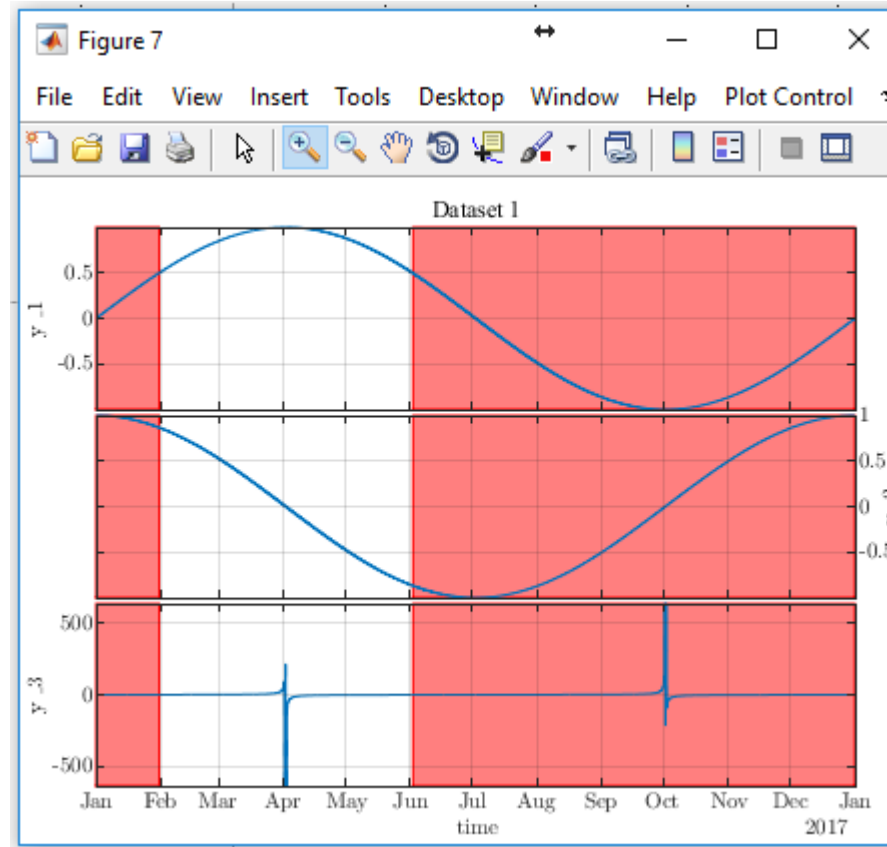
valueComp1 = 0.5;

findRes1 = computeFind('<', input1, valueComp1);

nRow = length(mymdtsObject.time);
mySeg1 = segmentsObject(nRow);
segTag = 'segment1';
mySeg1 =mySeg1.addSegmentVector(segTag, findRes1);
mymdtsObject.addSegments(mySeg1);

plotSegments(mymdtsObject, segTag);

segsMdtsObjects = extractSegments(mymdtsObject,
segTag);
for i=1:length(segsMdtsObjects)
    plotmdtsObject(segsMdtsObjects{i});
end
```



# Symbolic Analysis

