

PROCESSAMENTO DE STREAMS

*COMPLEX EVENT
PROCESSING*

FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE
NOVA DE LISBOA

DEPARTAMENTO DE INFORMÁTICA

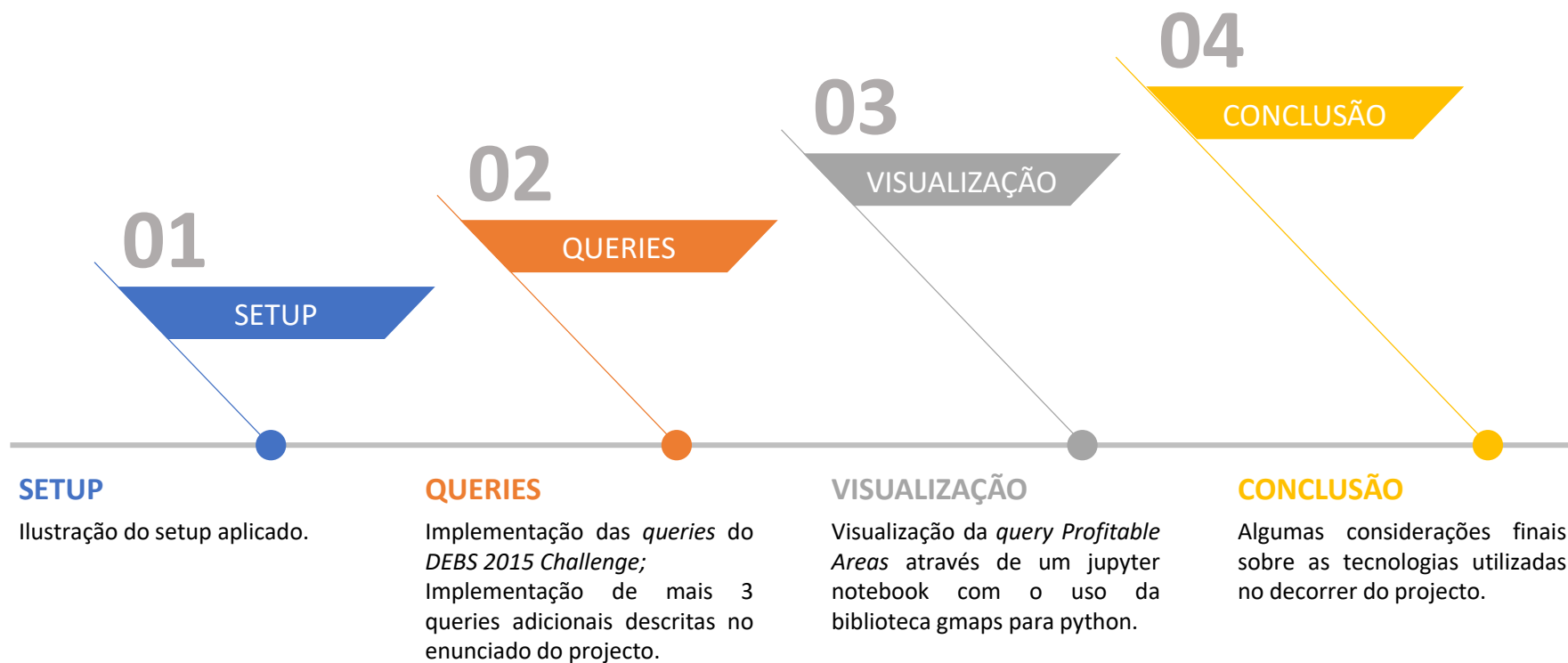
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2017-2018

INTRODUÇÃO



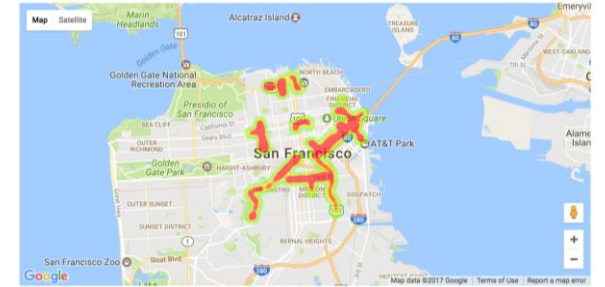
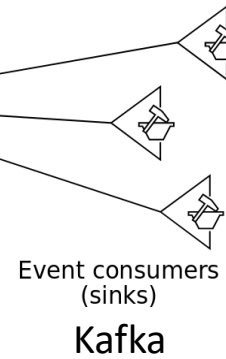
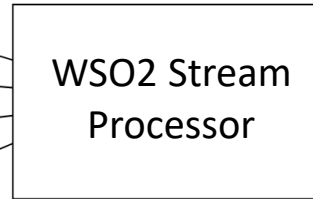
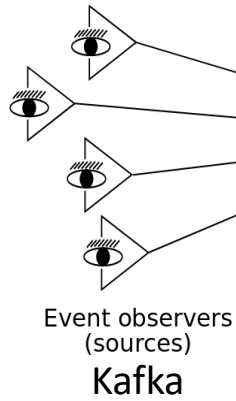
INTRODUÇÃO



SETUP



SETUP



QUERIES



FREQUENT ROUTES



Fig.1. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Frequent Routes*.

```
FROM TaxiRidesStr#window.time(30 sec)
SELECT pickup_gridID, dropoff_gridID, count(*) as frequency
GROUP BY pickup_gridID, dropoff_gridID
ORDER BY frequency DESC
LIMIT 10
INSERT INTO TopFreqRoutesStr;
```



PROFITABLES AREAS

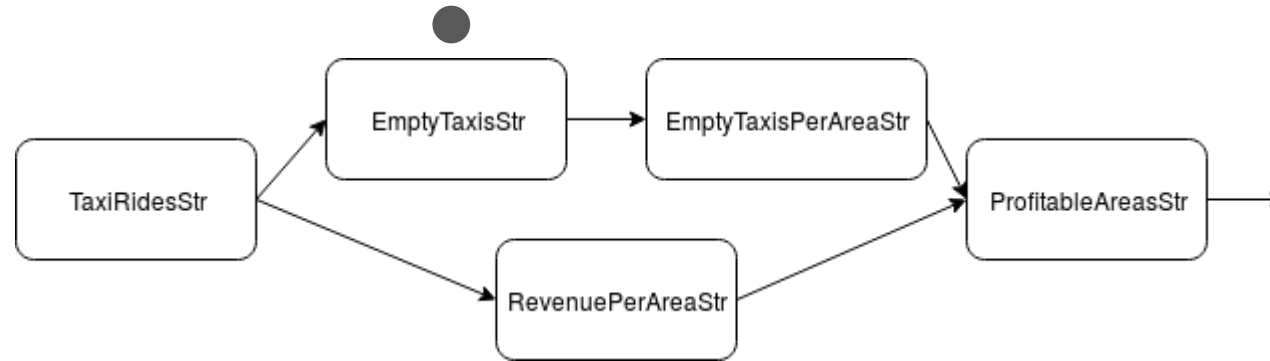


Fig.2. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Profitables Areas*.

PARTITION WITH (medallion of TaxiRidesStr)

BEGIN

FROM e1 = TaxiRidesStr -> **NOT** TaxiRidesStr[medallion == e1.medallion] for 30 sec

SELECT e1.medallion, e1.dropoff_gridID

INSERT INTO EmptyTaxisStr;

END;



PROFITABLES AREAS

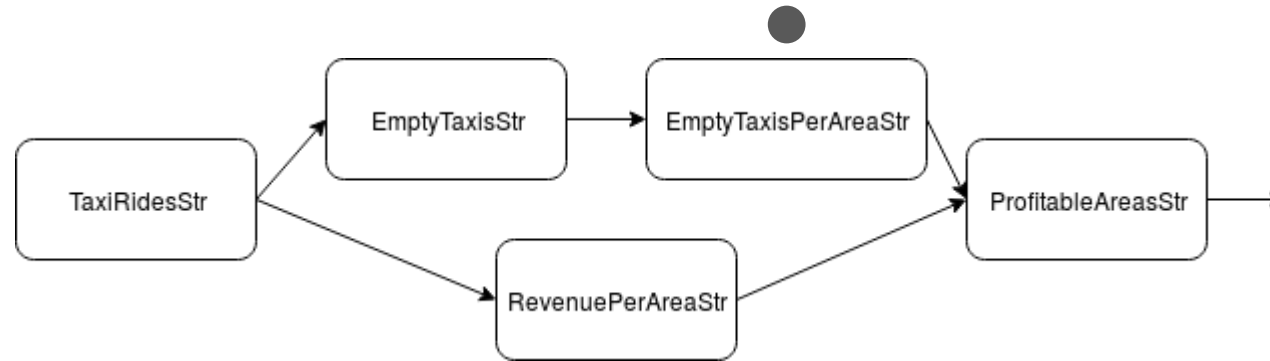


Fig.2. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Profitables Areas*.

```
FROM EmptyTaxisStr#window.time(30 sec)
SELECT dropoff_gridID as areaID, count(*) as emptyTaxis
GROUP BY dropoff_gridID
INSERT INTO EmptyTaxisPerAreaStr;
```

PROFITABLES AREAS

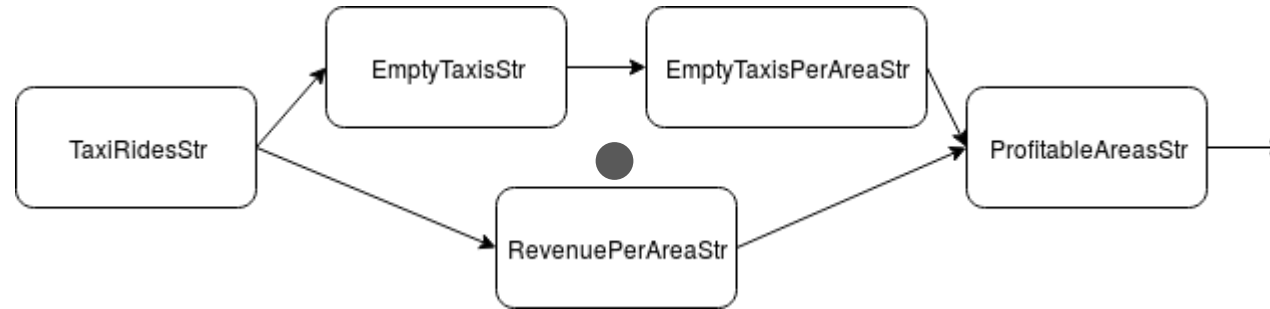


Fig.2. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Profitables Areas*.

FROM TaxiRidesStr#window.time(15 sec)

SELECT pickup_gridID as areaID, **AVG**(fare_amount + tip_amount) as revenue

GROUP BY pickup_gridID

INSERT INTO RevenuePerAreaStr;

PROFITABLES AREAS

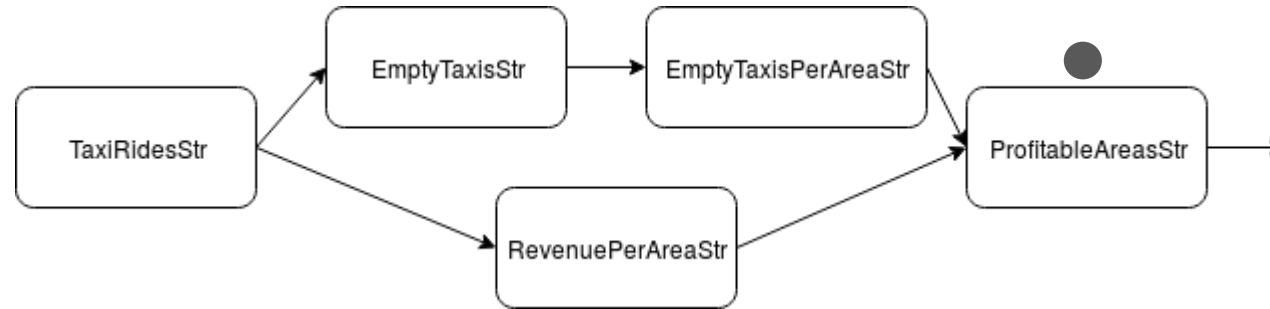


Fig.2. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Profitables Areas*.

```
FROM RevenuePerAreaStr#window.time(15s) as A JOIN  
EmptyTaxisPerAreaStr#window.time(15s) as B ON A.areaID == B.areaID  
SELECT A.areaID, revenue/emptyTaxis as profit  
GROUP BY A.areaID order by profit DESC limit 10  
INSERT INTO ProfitableAreasStr;
```

IDLE TAXIS

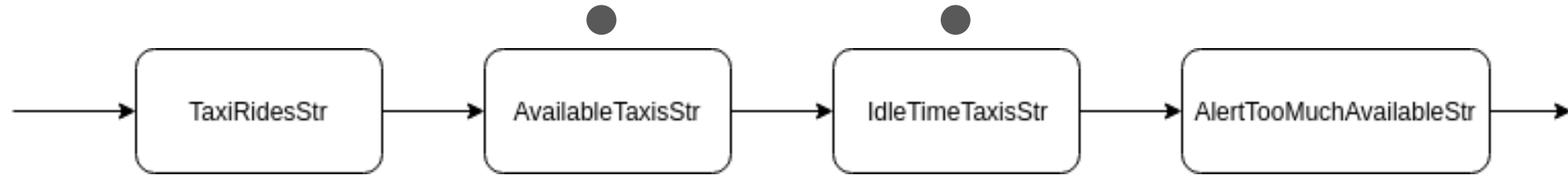


Fig.3. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Idle Taxis*.

```
FROM TaxiRidesStr#window.time(1 hour)
```

```
SELECT *   INSERT INTO AvailableTaxisStr;
```

```
FROM e1 = AvailableTaxisStr -> e2 = AvailableTaxisStr[medallion ==  
e1.medallion]
```

```
SELECT e1.medallion as taxi, (e2.p_time-e1.d_time) as idle_time
```

```
INSERT INTO IdleTimeTaxisStr;
```

IDLE TAXIS

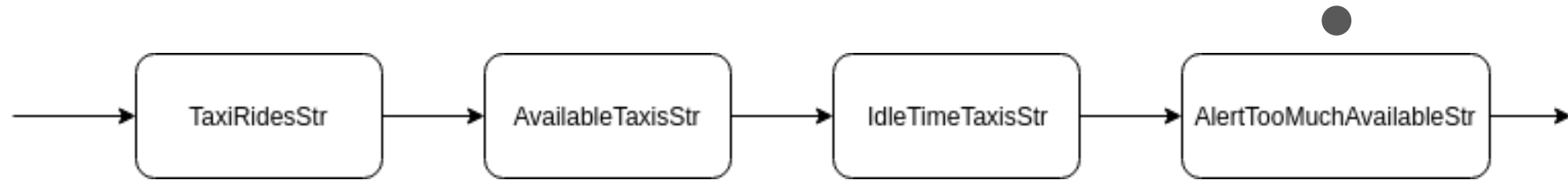


Fig.3. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Idle Taxis*.

```
FROM IdleTimeTaxisStr
SELECT avg(idle_time) as avg_idle_time
HAVING avg_idle_time > 10 * 60
INSERT INTO AlertTooMuchAvailableStr;
```

CONGESTED AREAS

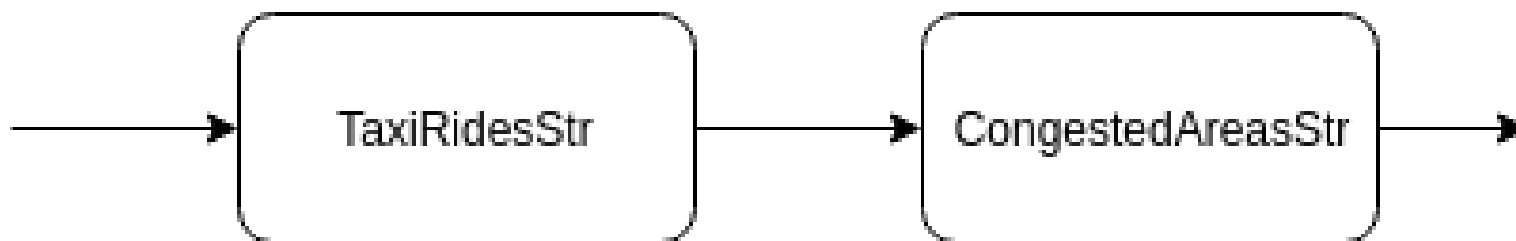


Fig.4. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Congested Areas*.

FROM EVERY e1 = TaxiRidesStr->

e2=TaxiRidesStr [medallion == e1.medallion **AND** ride_duration > e1.ride_duration] ->

e3=TaxiRidesStr [medallion == e2.medallion **AND** ride_duration < e2.ride_duration] ->

e4=TaxiRidesStr [medallion == e3.medallion **AND** ride_duration > e3.ride_duration] ->

e5=TaxiRidesStr [medallion == e4.medallion **AND** ride_duration > e4.ride_duration] ->

e6=TaxiRidesStr [medallion == e5.medallion **AND** ride_duration > e5.ride_duration]

SELECT e2.pickup_gridID as areaID, e2.ride_duration as peak_duration

INSERT INTO CongestedAreasStr;

MOST PLEASANT TAXI DRIVERS

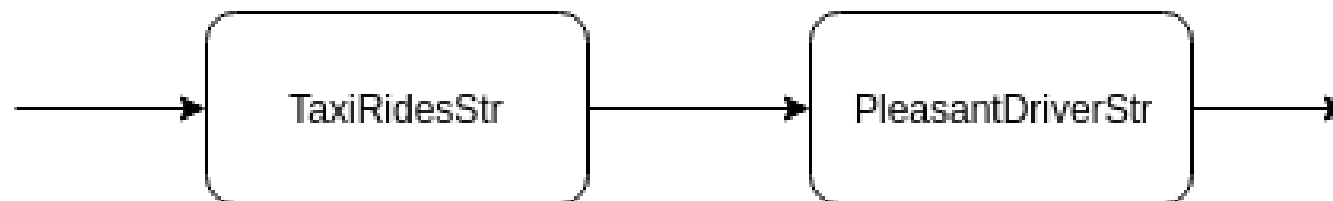


Fig.5. Diagrama de fluxo da *query Most Pleasant Taxi Drivers*.

```
FROM TaxiSecStr>window.timeBatch(24 min)
SELECT hack_license, sum(tip_amount) as tips_total
GROUP BY hack_license
ORDER BY tips_total DESC
LIMIT 1
INSERT INTO PleasantDriverStr;
```

CONCLUSÃO

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SiddhiQL comparativamente ao SparkStreaming:

- + Manutenção devido a simplicidade do código;
- + Flexibilidade e Expressividade na descrição das *queries* devido à deteção de padrões de eventos de alto nível;
- - Qualidade da documentação disponível inferior, e.g. sources/sinks kafka;
- - *Editor* com alguns *bugs* na deteção de erros de sintaxe;
- - Erros de sintaxe pouco informativos;

OBRIGADO PELA
ATENÇÃO

VISUALIZAÇÃO

DEMO