Towards Parallel Detection of Movement Patterns in Large Spatio-temporal Datasets

Oral Qualification

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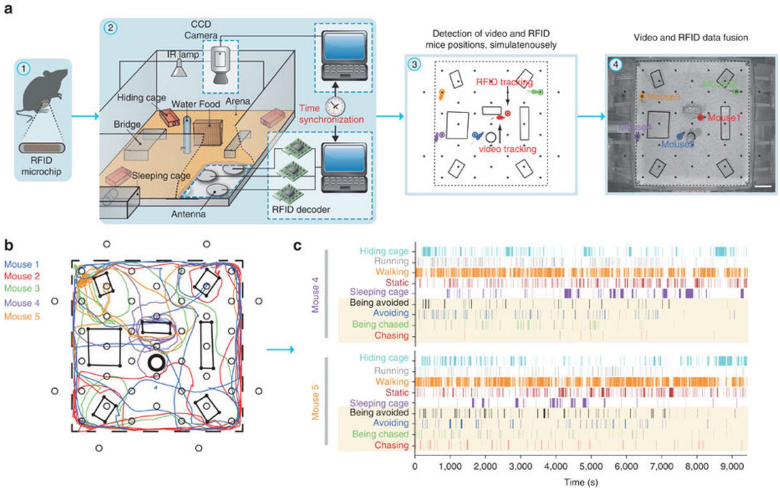
Trajectory datasets

- Anything that could move (or could be moved), will be tracked...
  - Sensors, Sensors everywhere...
  - Smart phones, GPS, RFID, WiFi, Bluetooth, ZigBee, IoT, Satellites, Drones, Surveillance cameras...

Applications

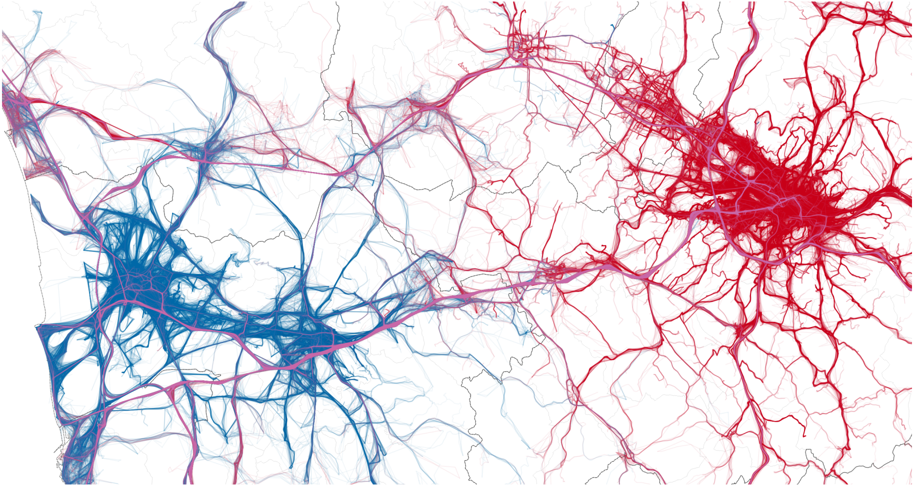
Tracking social behavior of animal colonies.



(Weissbrod et al, Nature'13)

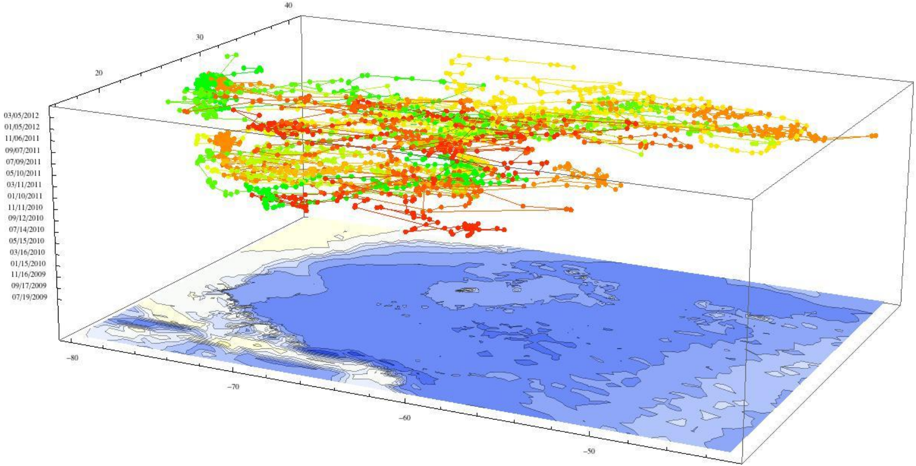
Applications

Are you a returner or an explorer? Ask Big Data.



(Pappalardo et al, Nature'15)

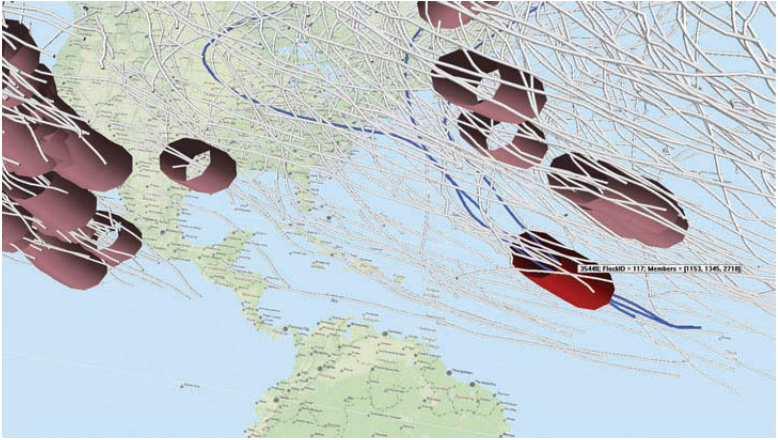
Tiger shark data analysis.



(Antonov, 2012)

Applications

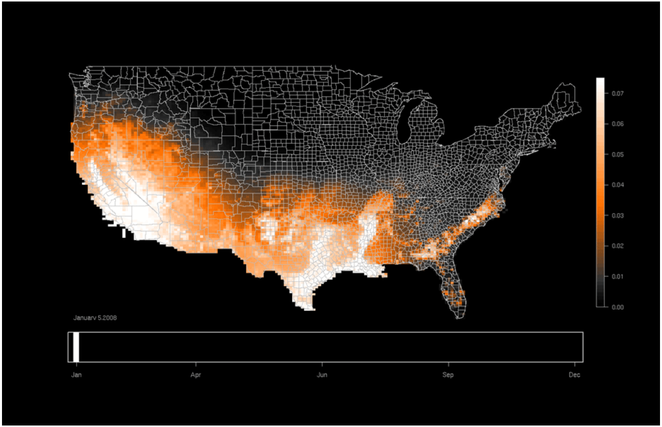
Visual mining of cyclone paths.



(Turdukulov, IJGIS'14)

Applications

Bird migration forecast.

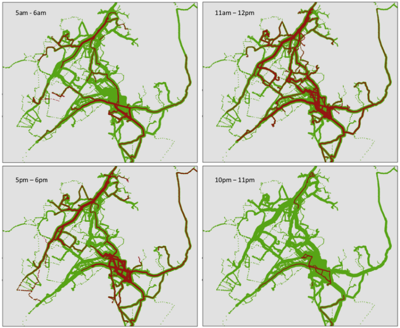


(Sullivan et al, Biological Conservation'14)

Complex movement patterns

Previous works focus on traditional queries:

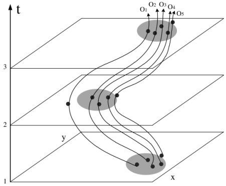
- Range
- Nearest Neighbors
- Similarity



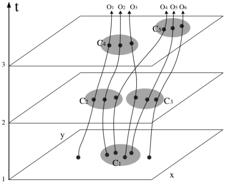
Complex movement patterns

Recent works look for the aggregate behavior:

- Moving clusters
- Convoys
- Flocks
- Swarms
- Gatherings



(b) Flock, convoy and swarm



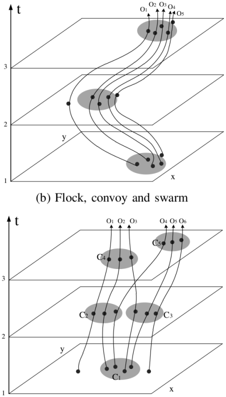
(c) Gathering

(Zheng et al, ICDE'13)

Complex movement patterns

Recent works look for the aggregate behavior of trajectories as groups:

- Moving clusters
- Convoys
- **Flocks**
- Swarms
- Gatherings



(b) Flock, convoy and swarm

(c) Gathering

(Zheng et al, ICDE'13)

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Moving flock patterns

Finding candidate disks
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Finding maximal disks
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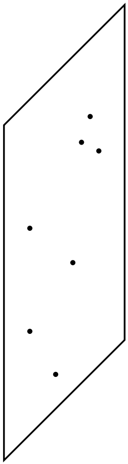
Conclusions and future work

What is a flock???

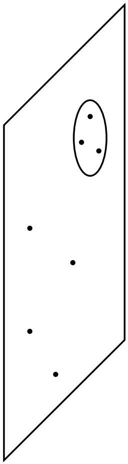
Definition $((\mu, \epsilon, \delta) - flock)$

Sets of at least μ objects moving close enough (ε) for at least δ time intervals (Benkert et al, 2008).

BFE algorithm (Vieira et al, 2009)



BFE algorithm (Vieira et al, 2009)



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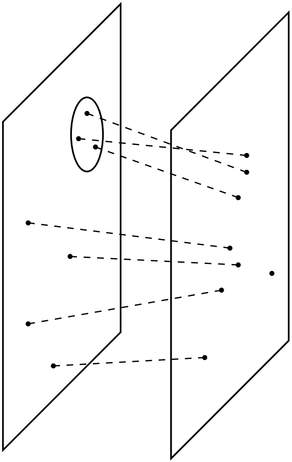

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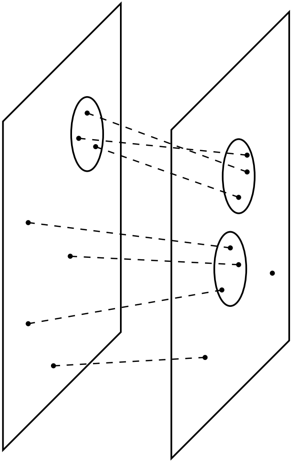

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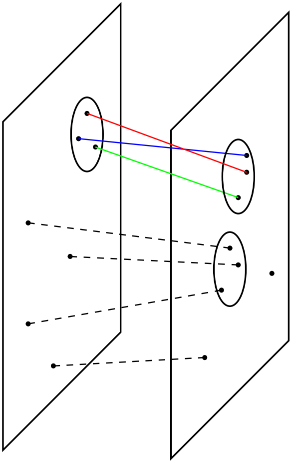

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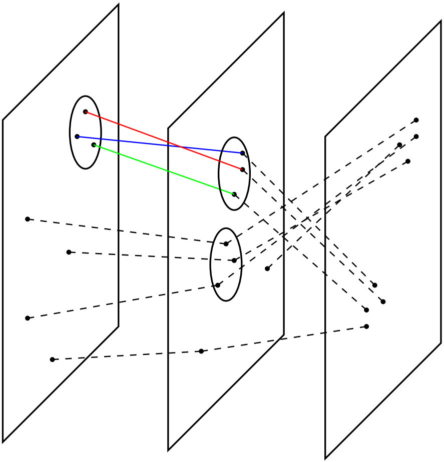

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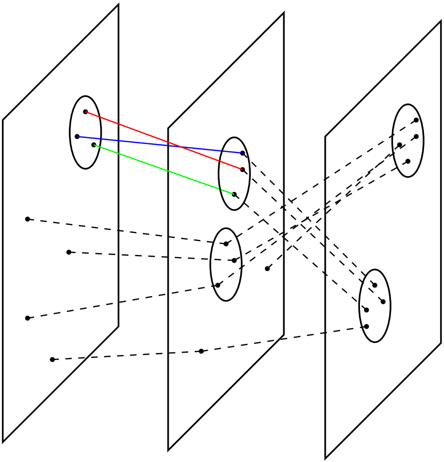

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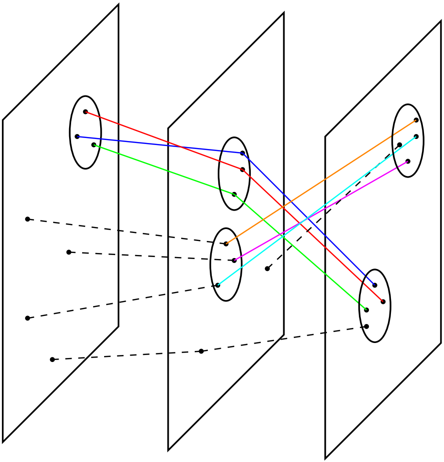

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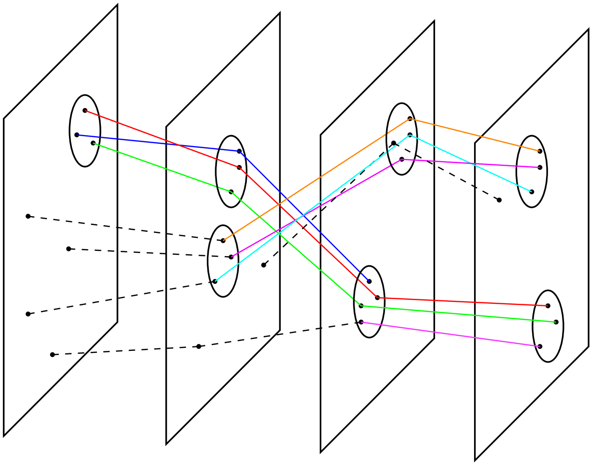

Motivation

Why is important to focus on flocks and finding disks???

- Why are moving flock patterns important?
  - They capture the collective behavior of trajectories as groups.
  - A general model for other movement patterns.
- Why is the finding of disks important?
  - It is no trivial, disks can be at any location.
  - It has a high complexity ($\mathcal{O}(2n^2)$).
  - Number of disks can be huge and it can required further filtering.

Contributions

This work focuses on improvements in the two initial parts of the BFE algorithm:

1. Boost the detection of a candidate set of disks through a parallel approach.
2. Apply a frequent pattern approach in order to improve the filtering of disks.

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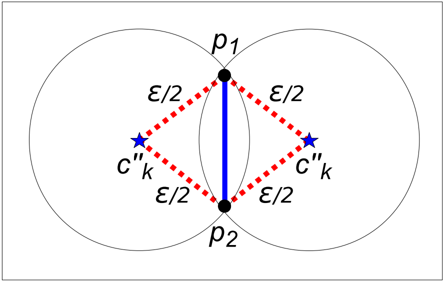
BFE implementation

- On-Line Discovery of Flock Patterns in Spatio-Temporal Data (Vieira et al, SIGSPATIAL'09).
- Implementation available at `https://github.com/poldrosky/FPFlock`.

BFE implementation



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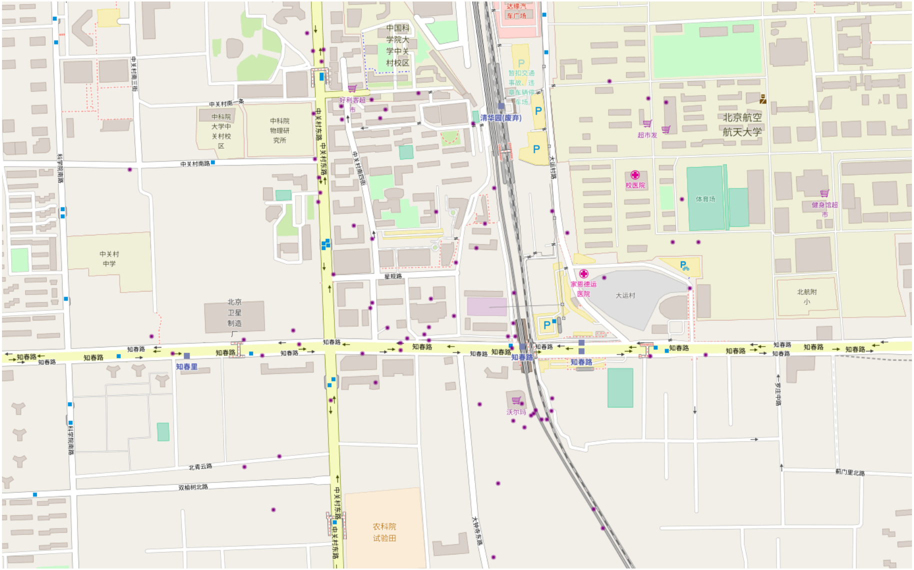

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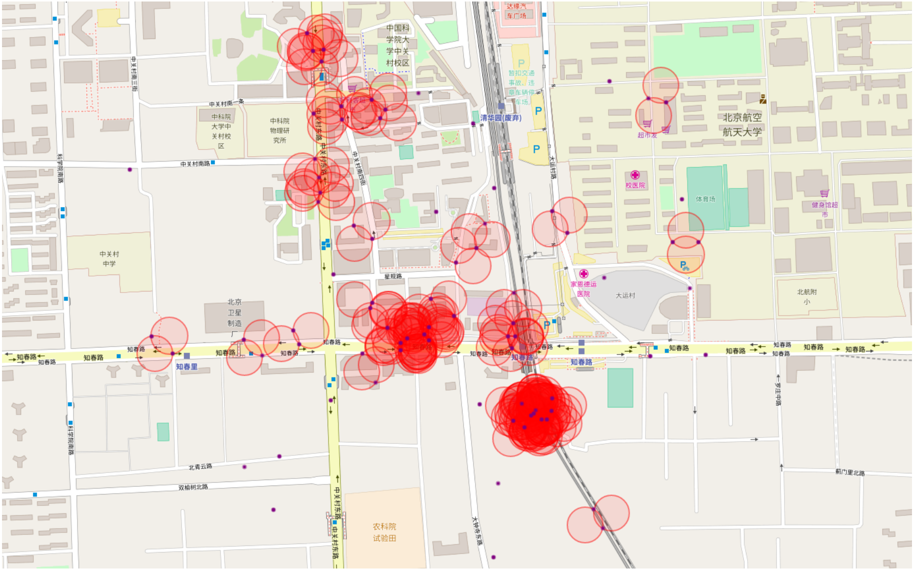


PBFE implementation

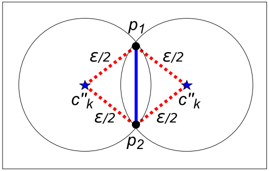
- Written in Scala using Simba 1.6.3.
  - Tested by visual inspection and counting number of found disks.
- Code available at
  `https://github.com/aocalderon/PhD/tree/master/Y2Q1/SDB/Project/Code/Scripts/pbfe2`.

PBFE implementation

- Simba (Xie et al, SIGMOD'16) provides rich spatial operations through both SQL and the DataFrame API.
- Two-layer spatial indexing, cost-based optimization, open source.
- `DISTANCE JOIN` and `CIRCLERANGE` operators were the key!!!

PBFE implementation

```
SELECT
        *
FROM
        points p1
DISTANCE JOIN
        points p2
ON
        POINT(p2.x, p2.y) IN CIRCLERANGE(POINT(p1.x, p1.y), ε)
WHERE
        p1.id < p2.id
```



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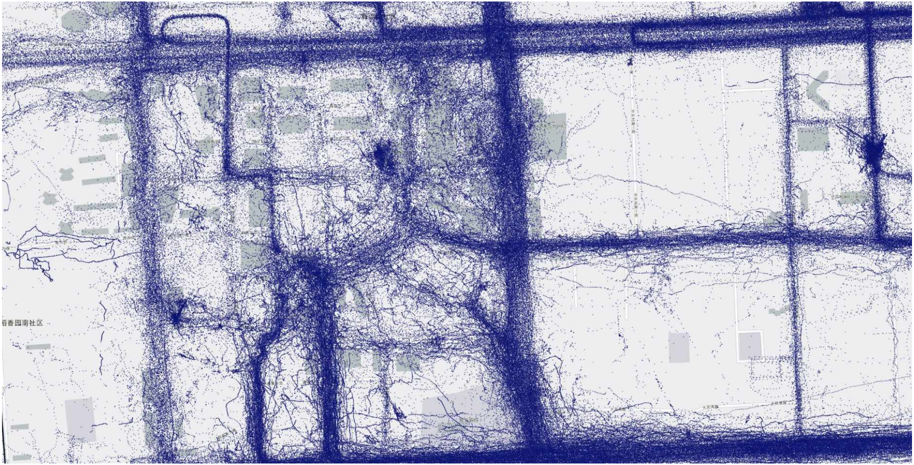
Dataset

- **Beijing** from Geolife project[1].
  - 182 users in a period of over three years (from April 2007 to August 2012).
  - 17,621 trajectories.
  - ≈18 million points (no duplicates).

[1] http://tinyurl.com/j7t2cao

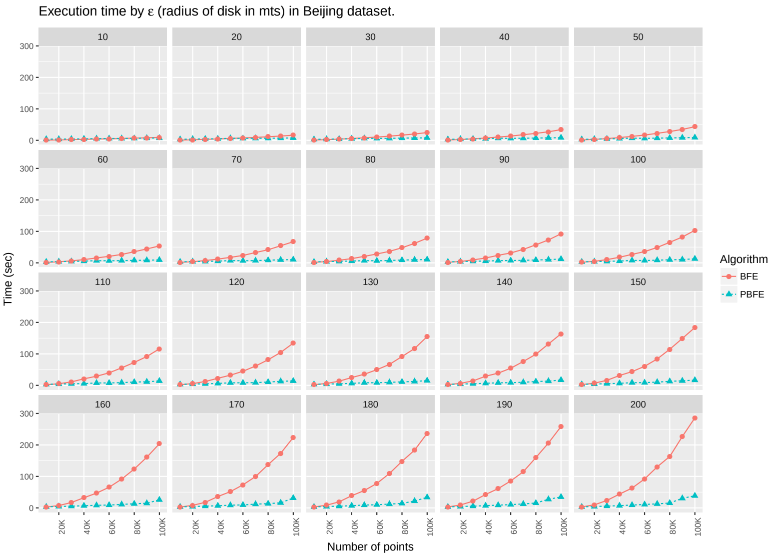
Beijing dataset



Setup

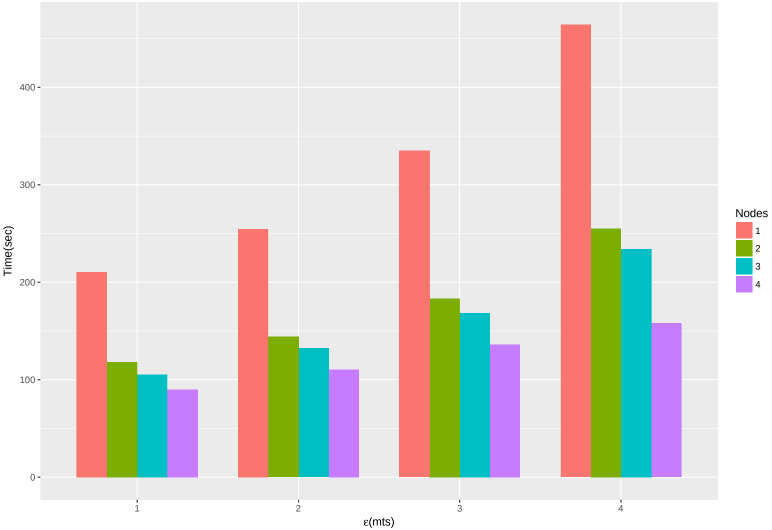
- Single-node.
- Processor: 4-core Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-2400S CPU @ 2.50GHz
- RAM: 8 GB.
- Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, Simba/Spark 1.6.3.

Execution time

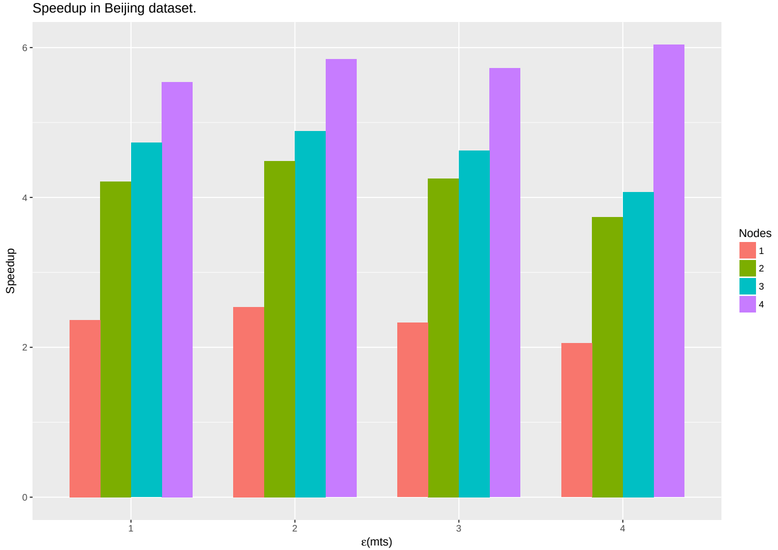


Scaleup

Scaleup in Beijing dataset.



Speedup

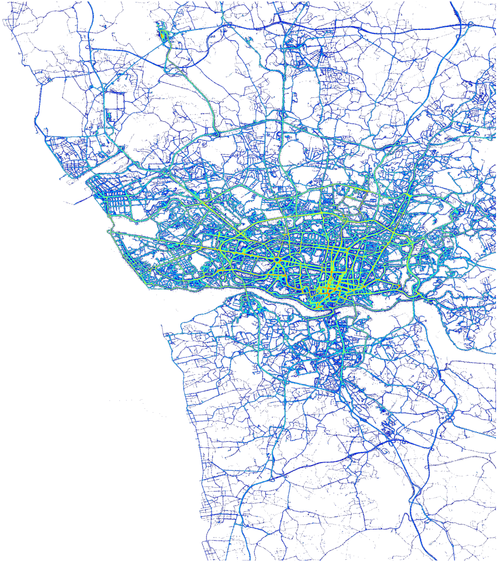

Speedup in Beijing dataset.
Speedup
6
4
2
0
1
2
3
4
ε(mts)
Nodes
1
2
3
4

Dataset

- **Porto** from ECML/PKDD'15 Taxi Trajectory Prediction Challenge[2].
  - A complete year (from 01/07/2013 to 30/06/2014).
  - Trajectories for all the 442 taxis running in the city of Porto, in Portugal.
  - ≈17.7 million points (no duplicates).

[2] http://tinyurl.com/zzbtlt9

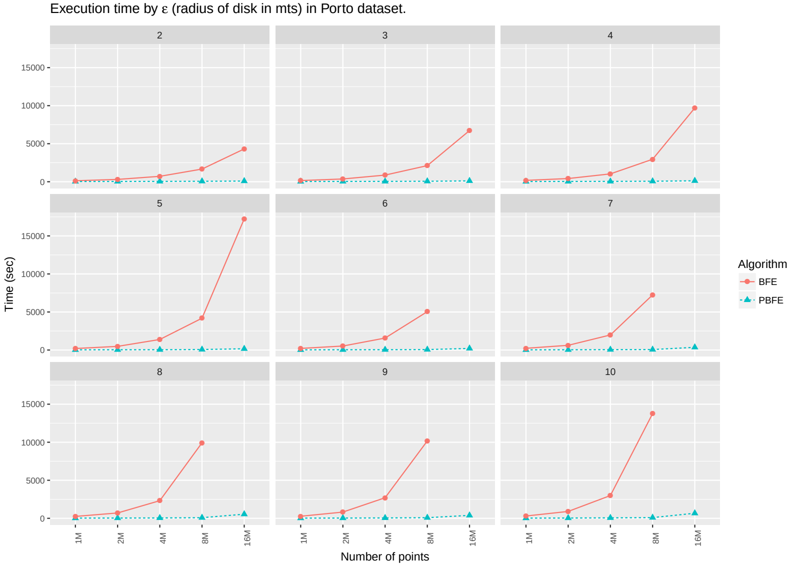
Porto dataset



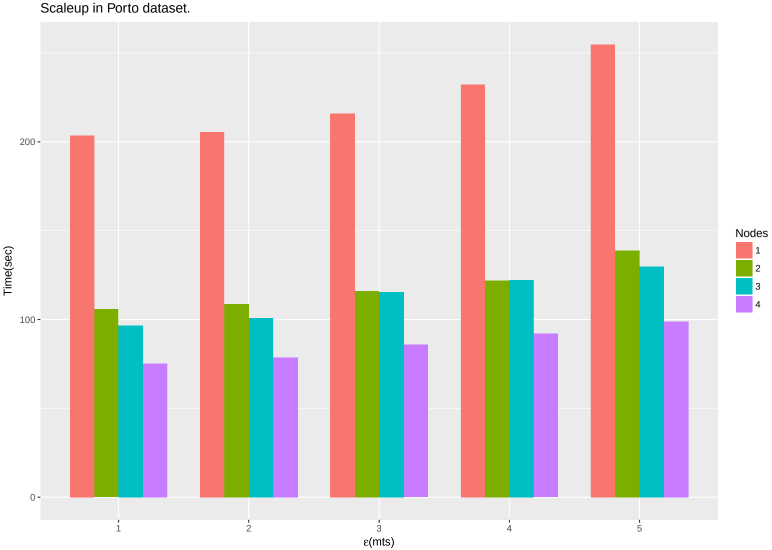
Setup

- 4-node cluster at DBLab.
- Processors: 8-core Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E3-1230 V2 @ 3.30GHz
- RAM: 15.5 GB.
- Centos 6.8, Simba/Spark 1.6.3.

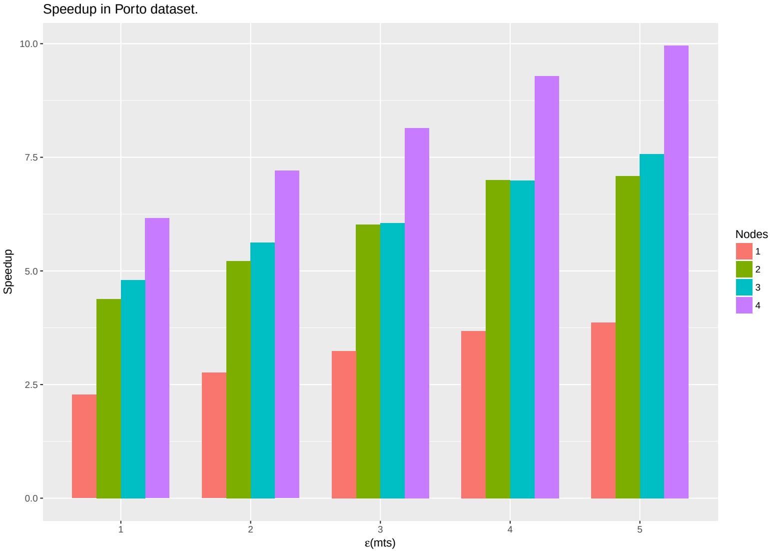
Execution time



Scaleup


Scaleup in Porto dataset.
Time(sec)
200
100
0
1
2
3
4
5
ε(mts)
Nodes
1
2
3
4

Speedup

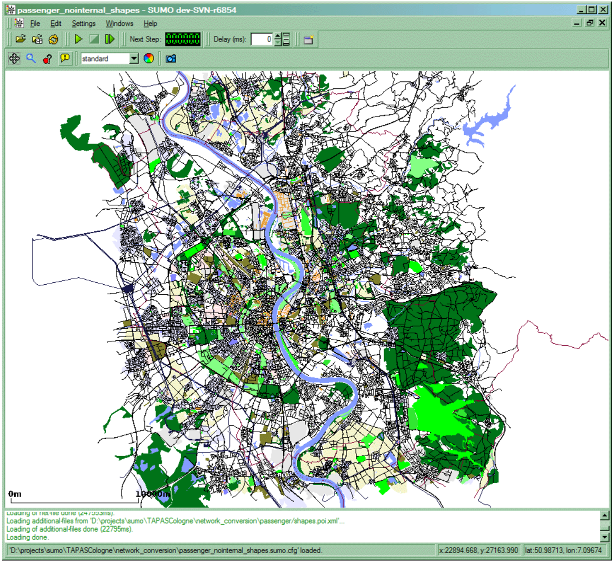

Speedup in Porto dataset.
10.0
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
Speedup
1
2
3
4
5
ε(mts)
Nodes
1
2
3
4

Dataset

- **Cologne** from the SUMO (Simulation of Urbar MObility) project[3].
  - Simulation scenario describing a whole-day traffic in the city of Cologne (Germany).
  - Data demand based on traveling habits and infrastructure (TAPAS system).
  - $\approx$70 million points (no duplicates).

[3] https://tinyurl.com/l9lbw6b

Cologne dataset



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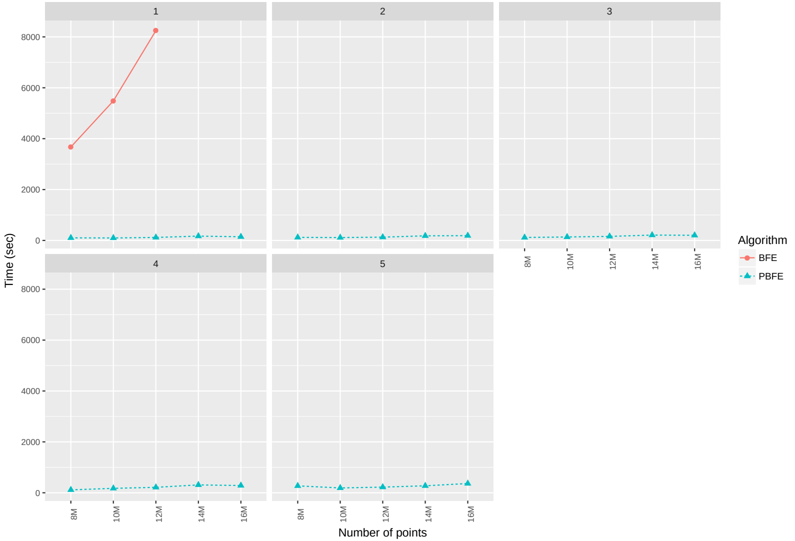
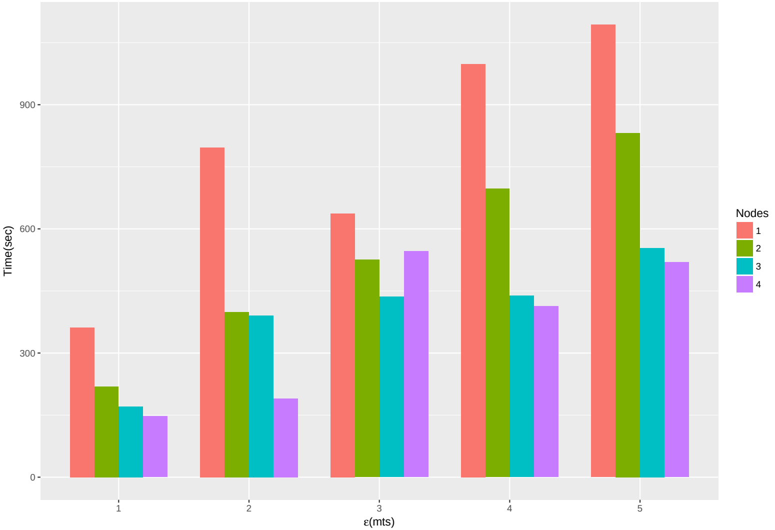
Execution time

Execution time by ε (radius of disk in mts) in Cologne dataset.



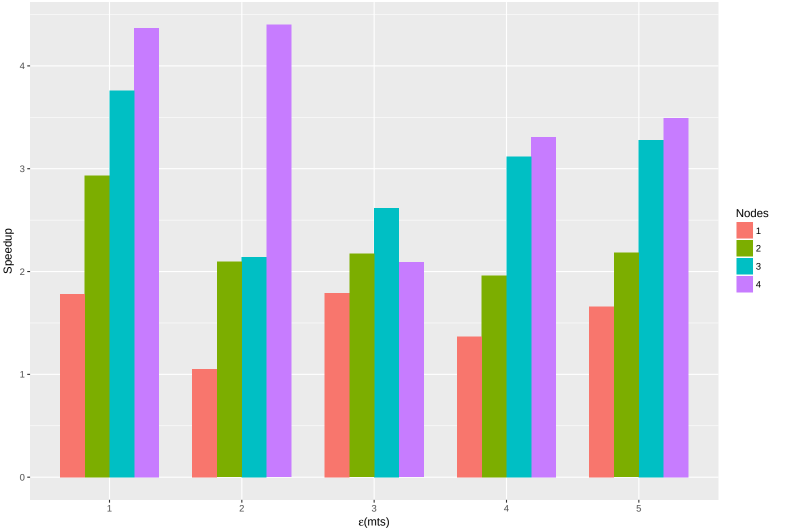
Scaleup

Scaleup in Cologne dataset.



Speedup

Speedup in Cologne dataset.



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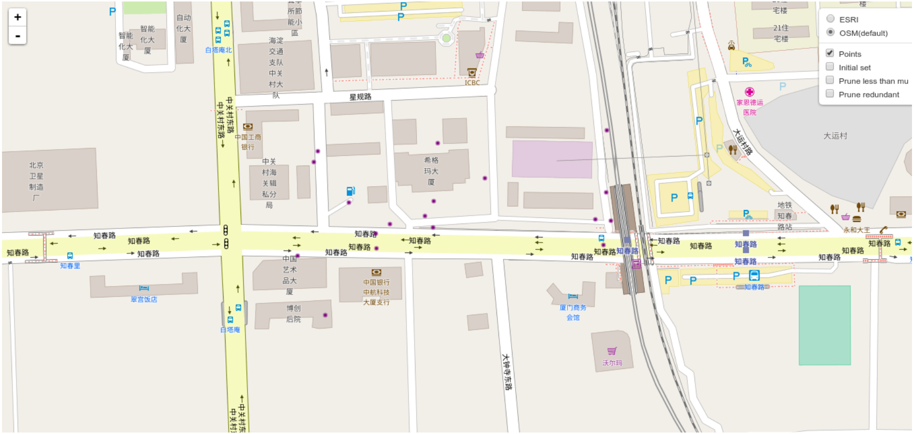
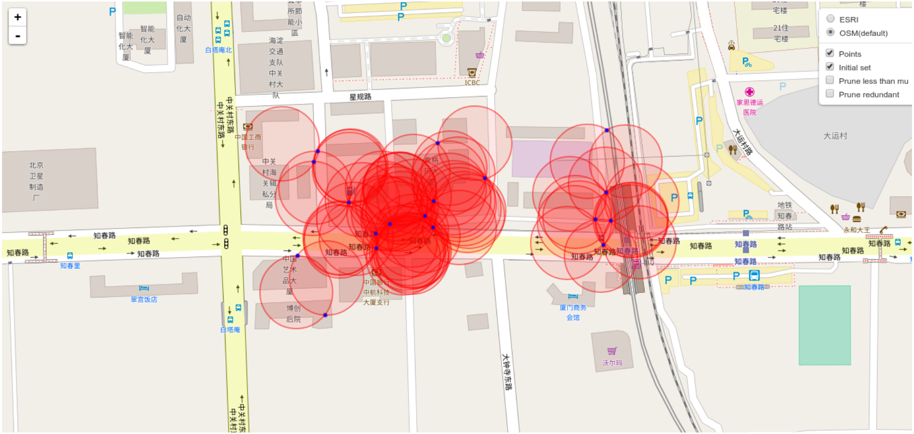
Finding maximal disks

- The first stage of BFE finds all possible disk locations for each pair of "close enough" points...
- This candidate set still have redundant and under-the-threshold (μ) disks...
- BFE uses a simple approach to filter the disks but it can be costly ($O(n^2)$)

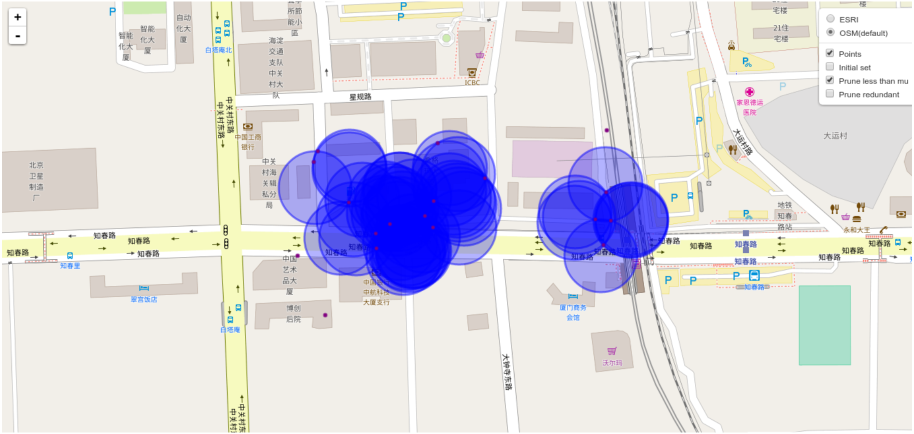
Finding maximal disks



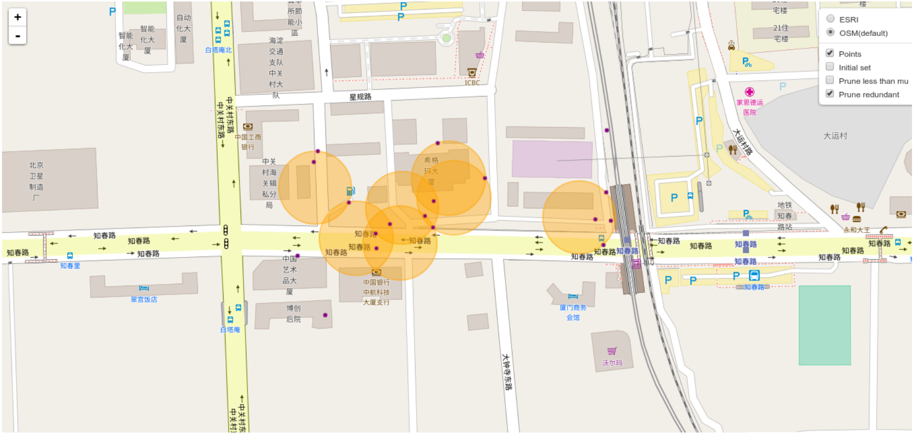
Finding maximal disks



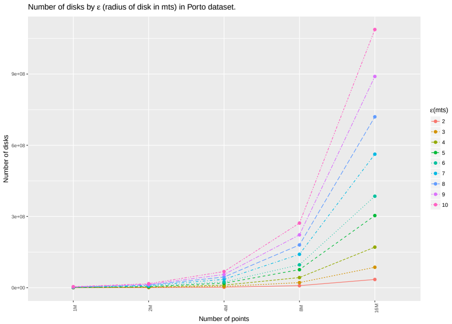
Finding maximal disks

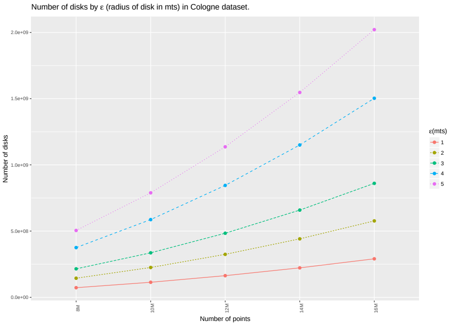


Finding maximal disks



Number of disks can be huge...





A Frequent/Closed/Maximal pattern example...

Suppose a database D contains 4 transactions:

$$D = \{\langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_{100}\rangle; \langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_{100}\rangle; \langle a_{20}, a_{21}, ..., a_{80}\rangle; \langle a_{40}, a_{41}, ..., a_{60}\rangle\}$$

With $min\_sup = 2$:

- F $= \approx 1.27 * 10^{30}$
- C $= \{\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_{100} : 2\}; \{a_{20}, a_{21}, ..., a_{80} : 3\}; \{a_{40}, a_{41}, ..., a_{60} : 4\}\}$
- M $= \{\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_{100} : 2\}\}$

Finding maximal disks using Maximal Pattern algorithms

- Points enclosed by disks become transactions...
- Apply well-know algorithms (LCM in this case)...
- Filter patterns with length less than μ.

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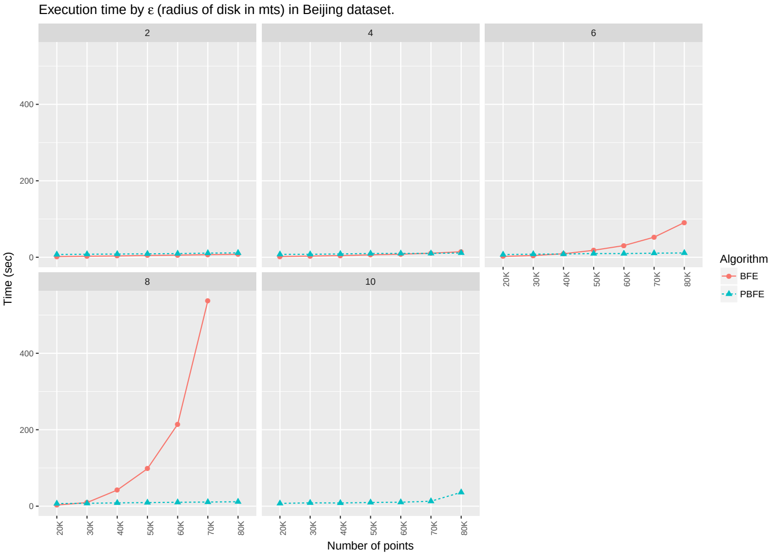
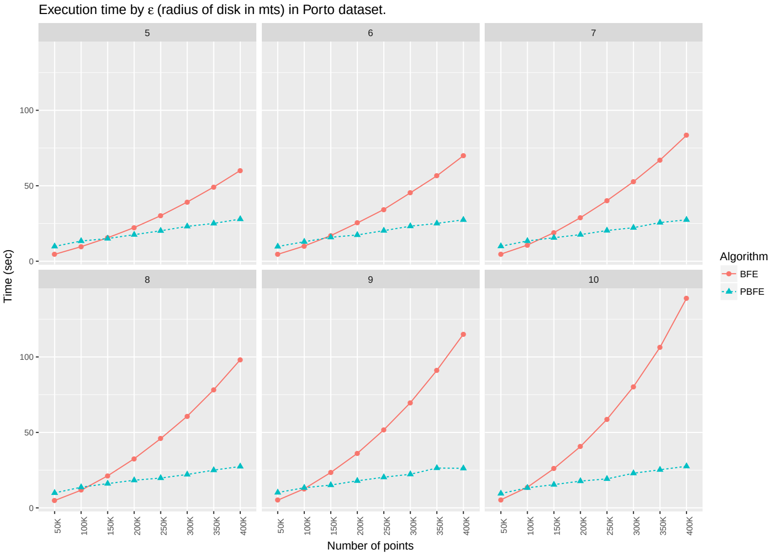
Beijing - Execution time



Porto - Execution time



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- An implementation of a parallel method to detect a maximal set of disks for the BFE algorithm has been presented.
- The finding of a candidate set of disk proves to be scalable and reliable.
- Execution time improves up to 3 orders of magnitude compared to the sequential code.
- Good behavior of Scaleup and Speedup metrics.
- Promising performance for the detection of maximal set of disks.

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- Work on a parallel strategy to join the sets of valid disks between time intervals.
- Explore other partition strategies for finding maximal set of disks as alternative to the local-global approach.
- Test the approach with other spatio-temporal patterns.

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Thank you!!!

Do you have any question?