"Did they meet?" Challenge

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Abstract

Small report about the "Did they meet?" challenge.

1 Definition of meeting

A main part of the problem consisted in deciding and making concrete the definition of "meeting". Of course, it would be wrong to refer to a meeting as the exact collision of two userIDs in the same x, y, f and t!

The decision taken to face the problem was to think and approximate a **range** in which two people can met. This is a simple parameter (degree of freedom) available in the code, and I set it to 3 meters.

The range, however, can't be only spatial, it has to be also temporal: let's say indeed, that the user1 in a given second t1 is in the position pos1, and the user2 is, a second after (t1+1), in the same spatial range of the user1. They obviously met. However, an algorithm with strict temporal comparisons, would have considered them as never met, because the comparison couldn't find a compatible t1 == t2. This would work only if we had the explicit constraint that in the dataset, for all seconds available, we would have had the position of every user. In this case, the constraint is **not given**.

So, the final solution consists in having **both** the spatial and temporal ranges to determine an hit between two users.

2 Build the code

I worked with *Scala* and *sbt*. To compile the code, the requirements are just to have *Java* and *sbt* installed. The code is equipped with both the *build.sbt* file and the assembly plug-in so a simple command will build the program and take care of all the dependencies. The command to be run (in the *code* directory of the project) is:

sbt assembly

Then, a fat-jar will be created in the *target* directory. It can be executed with the *java -jar* command, including also the three arguments that it expects. For example:

java -jar claudioscalzotest-assembly-1.0.jar reduced.csv b20e5d99 5e7b40e1

In the next page, you can find the explanation of the algorithmic approach and some examples of the execution of the program.

3 The approach to the problem

For the sake of dealing with a big quantity of data (even if not extremely high), I mainly used *Apache Spark* and, specifically, the *Spark SQL* and the *DataFrame* data-structure.

It seemed to me a good approach to face the problem, making fast and reliable the computation of the people "meetings".

The code is easy to understand and can be resumed in the following steps:

- Import of the CSV into a DataFrame
- Filtering of the DataFrame (keep only the two users)
- Simplification of the DataFrame (timestamp expansion, etc.)
- Self-join (with proper rules) to compute the pairs and keep only the ones in the same spatial and temporal ranges

4 Run examples

In the following part you can find an example of the result of the code.

It's important to remark that the visualization is done is a way that prevents some rows with the same date and hour to show up multiple times only because they differ for seconds or fractions of seconds. The **granularity** of the final view has been indeed reduced to *hh:mm* on purpose.

In the first case the program finds some hits:

In the following case, instead, not: