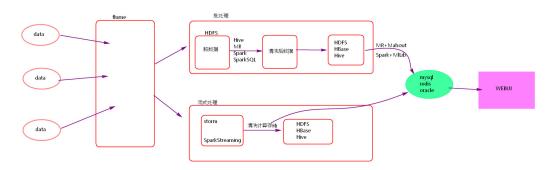
# 智慧交通项目分析

## 1.数据处理流程

### 大数据处理架构



卡口--摄像头: 1对多关系

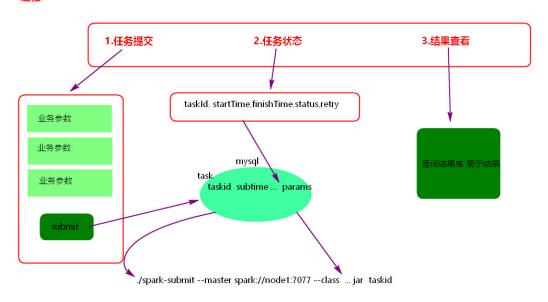
卡口监控

轨迹分析: 车的行车轨迹

跟车分析: 轨迹相似

碰撞分析:两个区域相同的车 频次分析:卡口下警经过多少车 落脚点分析:长时间停留的地方 昼伏夜出:白天不出现,晚上出现

套牌分析:



#### 1.卡扣监控

#### 【累加器】

正常的卡扣个数,异常的卡扣个数,正常的摄像头个数,异常的摄像头个数,异常的摄像头详细信息

#### 正常卡扣个数:

monitor\_camera\_info 基本关系表中卡扣与摄像头的关系与在monitor\_flow\_action 监控数据表 中,卡扣与摄像头的关系完全对应上

0001:11111,22222

0001 11111 xxx

0001 22222 xxx

#### 异常的卡扣个数:

1.monitor\_camera\_info 基本关系表中 卡扣 与摄像头的关系,在监控的数据表中 一条都没有对应。

0001:11111,22222

2.monitor\_camera\_info 基本关系表中 卡扣 与摄像头的关系,在监控的数据表中 部分数据有对应。

XXXXXXX

0001:11111,22222 0001:11111

#### 正常的摄像头个数:

#### 异常的摄像头个数:

异常的摄像头详细信息: 0001:11111,22222,33333

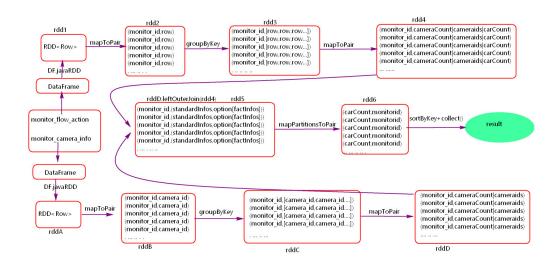
- "~0004:76789,27449,87911,61106,45624,37726,09506
- ~0001:70037,23828,34361,92206,76657,26608
- ~0003:36687,99260,49613,97165
- ~0006:82302,11645,73565,36440
- ~0002:60478,07738,53139,75127,16494,48312
- ~0008:34144,27504,83395,62222,49656,18640
- ~0007:19179,72906,55656,60720,74161,85939,51743,40565,13972,79216,3 5128,27369,84616,09553
  - ~0000:67157,85327,08658,57407,64297,15568,31898,36621
  - ~0005:09761,12853,91031,33015,52841,15425,45548,36528 注意:

更新累加器与take使用时,take算子可以触发多个job执行,可以造成 累加器重复计算。

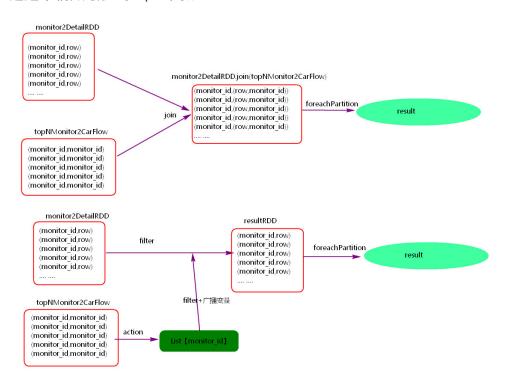
./spark-submit --master spark://node1:7077,node2:7077 --jars ../lib/fastjson-1.2.11.jar,../lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.6.jar --class com.bjsxt.spark.skynet.MonitorFlowAnalyze ../lib/Test.jar 1

- ~0001:13846,54785,51995,64341,45994,32228,82054,87746
- ~0003:38780,08844,03281,07183,50318,87000,16722,11604,26508,45523,4 6380
  - ~0007:61833,19140,38387
  - ~0005:63920,23464,37389,01219,96765,24844,32101,24141~
  - ~0004:60778,35444,35403,68811,73819,81893
  - ~0006:09621,67028,96375,60036,91237,53743,10305
  - ~0002:24694,01172,25945,79625,83215,72235,26855
  - ~0008:24630,40432,96808,78708,28294

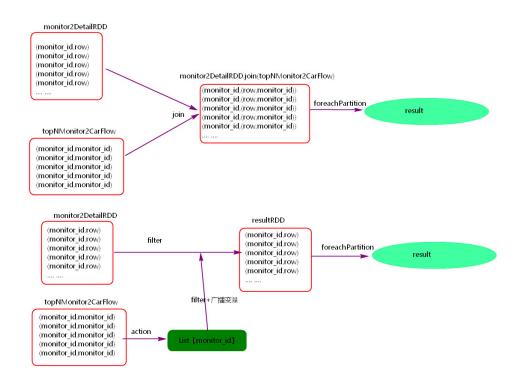
#### ~0000:68070,12865,49505,26035,36931,38053,91868



#### 2.通过车辆数最多的topN卡扣



3.统计topN卡扣下经过的所有车辆详细信息



#### 4.车辆通过速度相对比较快的topN卡扣

#### 车速:

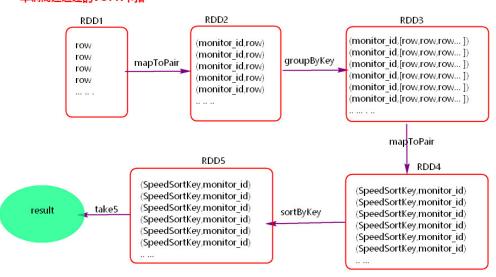
120=<speed 高速

90<=speed<120 中速

60<=speed<90 正常

0<speed<60 低速

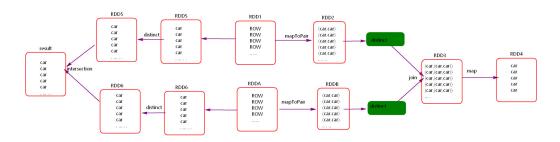
#### 车辆高速通过的TOPN卡扣



#### 5.卡扣"0001"下所有车辆轨迹

- 1.过滤日期范围内 卡扣"0001"下 有哪些车辆?
- 2.过滤日期范围内 这些车辆经过卡扣的时间,按照时间升序排序

#### 6.车辆碰撞



#### 7.随机抽取车辆

在一天中要随机抽取100辆车,抽取的车辆可以权威代表当天交通运行情况。

假如这天一共有10000辆车,要随机抽取100辆车: sample(true,0.1,seed)

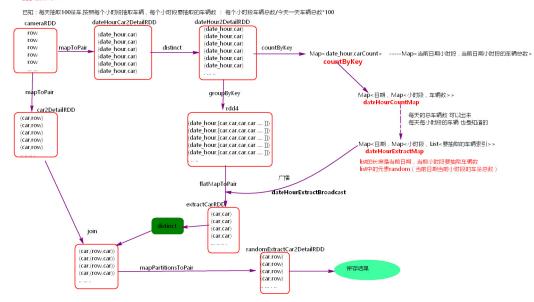
00~01 100 100/10000\*100 = 1

0 0

0 0

0 0

#### 随机抽取车辆



#### 8.卡扣流量转换率

#### 一辆车的轨迹:

0001->0002->0003->0001->0002->0004->0005->0001

0001,0002----卡扣0001到卡扣0002 的车流量转化率:通过卡扣0001 又通过卡扣0002的次数/通过卡扣0001的次数 2/3

0001,0002,0003 ---- 卡扣0001,0002到0003的车辆转换率: 通过卡扣0001,0002,0003的次数 /通过卡扣0001,0002

0001,0002,0003,0004 -----卡扣0001,0002,0003到0004的车辆转换率:通过卡扣0001,0002,0003,0004的次数 /通过卡扣0001,0002,0003

0001,0002,0003,0004,0005 -----卡扣0001,0002,0003,0004到 0005的车辆转换率:通过卡扣0001,0002,0003,0004,0005的次数 /通过卡扣 0001,0002,0003,0004的次数

#### 手动输入卡扣号:

0001,0002,0003,0004,0005

#### 求:

0001,0002

0001,0002,0003

0001,0002,0003,0004

0001,0002,0003,0004,0005

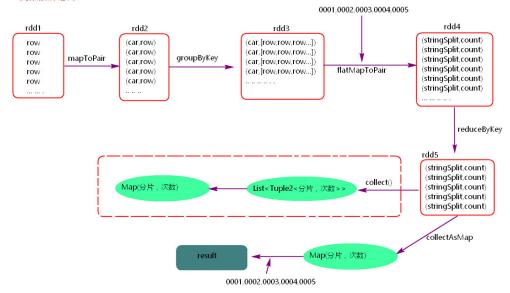
#### 粤A11111:

("0001", 100) ("0001,0002",30) ("0001,0002,0003",10)

#### 粤B22222:

("0001", 200) ("0001,0002",100) ("0001,0002,0003",70) ("0001,0002,0003,0004",10)

#### 卡扣流量转换率



#### 9.实时道路拥堵情况

计算一段时间内卡扣下通过的车辆的平均速度。

这段时间不能太短,也不能太长。就计算当前时间的前五分钟 当前卡扣下 通过所有车辆的平均速度。

每隔5s 计算一次当前卡扣过去5分钟 所有车辆的平均速度。

SparkStreaming 窗口函数 window lenth:5min slide interval:5s

#### 10.动态改变广播变量

#### 11.统计每个区域中车辆最多的前3道路

道路车辆: 道路中的每个卡扣经过的车辆累加

天河区 元岗路1 0001=30,0002=50,0003=100,0004=20 200

天河区 元岗路2 0005=50,0006=100 150

天河区 元岗路3 100

越秀区 xxx1 200

越秀区 xxx2 150

越秀区 xxx3 100

Hive 表 --t1:

monitor\_id car road\_id area\_id

----

areald area\_name road\_id monitor\_id car -----tmp\_car\_flow\_basic

sql:

select area\_name,road\_id,count(car) as car\_count,UDAF(monitor\_id) as monitor\_infos from t1 group by area\_name,road\_id ---tmp\_area\_road\_flow\_count

开窗函数: row\_number() over (partition by xxx order by xxx ) rank

select area\_name,road\_id,car\_count,monitor\_infos, row\_number()
over (partition by area\_name order by car\_count desc ) rank from
tmp\_area\_road\_flow\_count ---- tmp

select area\_name,road\_id,car\_count,monitor\_infos from tmp where
rank <=3</pre>

```
总sal:
       select
           area_name,road_id,car_count,monitor_infos
       from
           select
               area_name,road_id,car_count,monitor_infos, row_number()
over (partition by area_id order by carCount desc ) rank
           from
               (
                   select
                       area_name,road_id,count(car) as car_count
,UDAF(monitor_id) as monitor_infos
                   from
                       t1
                   group by area_name,road_id
               ) t2
           ) t3
       where rank <=3
______
_____
sql:
       select prefix_area_name_road_id,count(car) as
car_count,UDAF(monitor_id) as monitor_infos from t1 group by
prefix_area_name_road_id
                          ---- tmp_area_road_flow_count
       select area_name,road_id,car_count,monitor_infos, row_number()
over (partition by area_name order by car_count desc ) rank from
tmp_area_road_flow_count ---- tmp
```

select area\_name,road\_id,car\_count,monitor\_infos from tmp where

```
总sql:
         select
             area_name,road_id,car_count,monitor_infos
         from
             select
                  area_name,road_id,car_count,monitor_infos, row_number()
over (partition by area_id order by carCount desc ) rank
             from
                  (
                      select
                           area_name,road_id,count(car) as car_count
,UDAF(monitor_id) as monitor_infos
                      from
                           t1
                      group by area_name,road_id
                  ) t2
             ) t3
         where rank <=3
```