

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES
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Traitement d'un flux de données spatio-temporel avec PostgreSQL

Post documentation: Install solution
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Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Français	2
1.2	English	2
2	Architecture	2
2.1	Servers	2
2.2	Existing architecture	3
2.3	Possible architecture	3
3	Programs and configuration	4
3.1	Script to fetch data source	4
3.2	MTA Barefoot	4
3.2.1	Build	4
3.2.2	Start	4
3.3	Database	6
3.4	Website	6
4	Link all technologies	7
4.1	PostgreSQL	7

1 Introduction

1.1 Français

Ce document est une documentation complémentaire au mémoire “Traitement d’un flux de données spatio-temporel avec PostgreSQL”. Le travail lié à ce mémoire a nécessité plusieurs tests et diverses mises en places.

Ce document vise donc à expliquer les différentes structures créées et leurs mises en place. Tous les codes ont été regroupé sur un repos Github: <https://github.com/detobel36/MobilityDBComparison>

Pour des raisons de facilité, ce document sera écrit en anglais. Notez que le mémoire est lui en français.

1.2 English

This document is a complementary documentation for the master thesis “Traitement d’un flux de données spatio-temporel avec PostgreSQL”. The work linked to this master thesis required multiple tests and various set up.

This document try to explain the different architecture and how to set up them. All code has been push on a Github repository: <https://github.com/detobel36/MobilityDBComparison> For easy of use, this document has been written in English. Notice that the master thesis is in french.

2 Architecture

In this section we will see the existing structure but also the architecture that could be set up.

2.1 Servers

The project has evolved in time. At the beginning a server (from ULB) was used to try some solutions: “Tristan23”. But after several tests, it seems that Barefoot was consuming a lot of memory. Thus, tests were set up on this first server (“Tristan23”) and “production” was set up on another server: “GeoData”.

These two servers are managed by the ULB and for security reason they aren’t accessible with web protocol (without a complicated authentication set up). So to display easily results, a new server was used. This new server is a private server (rent by “R. Detobel”).

To summarize, in this project, three servers were used:

- GeoData: for production;
- Tristan23: for testing;
- Private: for web server.

2.2 Existing architecture

The image 1 show the end architectre set up. This architecture make computation on GeoData

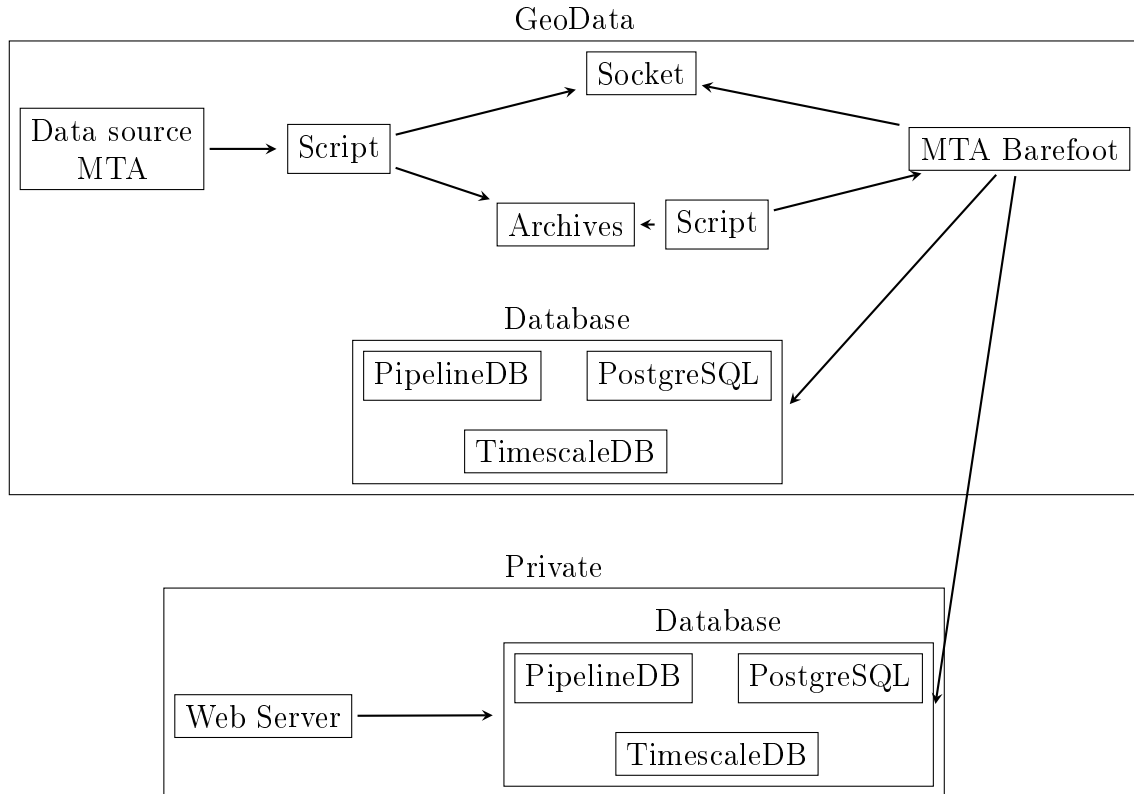


Figure 1: Existing architecture

server and results are displayed on private serveur. Notice that we need to choose: store the result on GeoData (to mesure performance) or store result on private server to display results.

The “Tristan23” server isn’t displayed in this image because it is only used to set up new solution and test that they work.

2.3 Possible architecture

The section 2.2 present the current solution, which respect some hardware constraint (server access, performances...).

The solution present by the figure 1 could be simplified to have only one server. It is this solution that is presented in the image 2. The different programs used in this image will be detailed in the following points. Note that they must not all be on the same server. Most of the connections made between the different programs can be adapted to a remote solution (socket, SQL query, file recovery (especially archives)...).

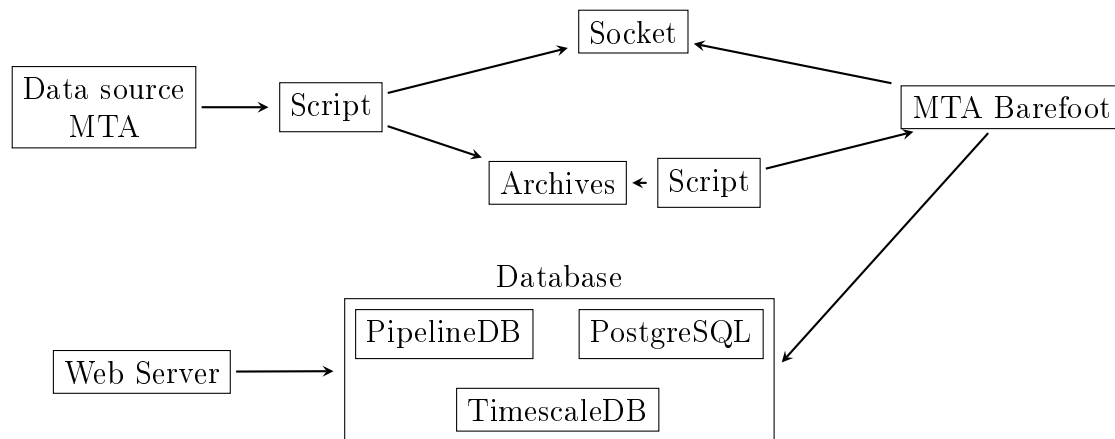


Figure 2: Possible architecture

3 Programs and configuration

This section will describe programs mentioned before. The goal is to explain the different steps to set up and configure these programs.

3.1 Script to fetch data source

In the figure 1 and 2, first elements are: “Data source MTA”, “Script” (twice) and “Archives”. These elements are set up by ULB.

This document will not details how it work but, to summarize it is simply a GET query send to MTA server which fetch information and create a stream socket in addition to store the content of the result into a file.

3.2 MTA Barefoot

“MTA Barefoot” is a modified version of Barefoot. In fact it is more of a Java program using Barefoot as a library. The goal is to allow different methods to send information into Barefoot.

3.2.1 Build

The code of “MTA Barefoot” is accessible here: <https://github.com/detobel36/MTABarefoot>. To get the executable file (with the extension “.jar”), you only need to execute the following command: `mvn clean build`

You will get a folder “target” with two executables. One of them directly includes the Barefoot library (the one containing, logically, “with-dependencies” in its name).

3.2.2 Start

To start the executable you can execute the following command:

```
java -jar <jar file> </path/to/server/properties> </path/to/mapserver/properties>
[INPUT: server/mta/socket] [OUTPUT: tcp/sql]
```

The first parameter is the name of the executable. The second and the third parameters define some configuration file. The two following parameters define which method must be used to (respectively) get input information and push output information.

For the configuration, the second argument reference the server configuration. “MTA Barefoot” is based on “Track server” (from Barefoot). The same configuration could be used. An example is available here: <https://github.com/detobel36/MobilityDBComparison/tree/master/Tool/config>

For the third parameters, it is information to connect to database. An example of configuration could be find here: https://github.com/detobel36/MobilityDBComparison/blob/master/Tool/config/map_server.properties

Notice that in image 1 the database could be on localhost or in remove. To switch easily between these two configuration, the script `switchConfig.sh` was used (available [here](#)).

There are three different type of input for “MTA Barefoot”:

- “server” to have a listen port socket (define in server configuration);
- “mta” which will fetch directly information on MTA server;
- “socket” which will listen to “local” socket, define by the script (define in point 3.1).

For the output solution, two method are available: tcp and sql. The first one come from original code of Barefoot. The goal is to have a server (NodeJS) which listen to a TCP connection and directly display result (on web). In this configuration nothing is done to save data. The “SQL” output allow to execute one or multiple SQL Query when a position is treat. Queries which must be executed are store in the file `request.sql`, present in the “config” folder. You will find an example [here](#). MTA Barefoot will automatically detect if there is one or multiple query (based on “;” symbol).

Variable could be used in queries. The variable have the following syntax: “:name”. Notice the space after the variable name.

Possible variables in queries process by Barefoot:

- `:trip_id` (given by MTA API);
- `:start_date` (given by MTA API (type: integer));
- `:route_id` (given by MTA API);
- `:direction_id` (given by MTA API);
- `:bearing` (given by MTA API);
- `:stop_id` (given by MTA API);
- `:time` (time of the point);
- `:point` (encode as `POINT(x, y)`);

- `:route` (sequence of point that compose road);
- `:candidates` (JSON with candidate point (never test on SQL query));
- `:distance` (distance between last and current point);
- `:timeDiff` (difference in time between last and current point);
- `:speed` (speed average in km/h between last and current point (based on two last information));
- `:timeRoad` (contain all “road” point (and information) between last and current point (never test on SQL query));
- `:timeCoordinate` (contain all point (on the road) between last and current point with the MobilityDB format).

3.3 Database

The database is a PostgreSQL database with different extensions. Install instruction of extensions are available directly on respective documentation:

- MobilityDB, more information here: <https://github.com/ULB-CoDE-WIT/MobilityDB>
- PipelineDB, more information here: <http://docs.pipelinedb.com/installation.html#install-postgresql>
- TimescaleDB, more information here: <https://docs.timescale.com/v1.3/getting-started/installation>

In this project different solutions have been tested. Tables are not the same for each solution. They will therefore be detailed in next point (see point 4). But to test these solutions, some other data are required.

- `usa_adm` which contains counties of USA.
The script `import.sh` in the folder [NewYorkCounty](#) could be used to create the table and import the data.
- `gtfs_shape_geoms` which contains bus road of New York.
The folder “Tool” contain a script to create and import easily the data. <https://github.com/detobel36/MobilityDBComparison/blob/master/Tool/importGtfsMta.sh>

3.4 Website

To set up a website to view result you just need to install a web server (the current solution have been test with Apache2) and install PHP 7.0 (or upper).

Then you need to add [following folder](#) in your “web home” folder.

A small configuration is needed:

- For database, you need to update the file `model/bdd.php` with your own PostgreSQL configuration.
- For website parameter, you need to update the file `controllers/useful.php`, where you need to update Google Key and Website URL.

All files in this website are not up-to-date. The interesting pages have the prefix `visual`. For instance “visualDashboard” (the URL will be `http://your_website.com/visualDashboard`) allow you to see the first case develop in the “Result” section of the master Thesis.

4 Link all technologies

The structure have already be describe by the image 2. Previous points describe how to set up different technologies.

The next step is to modify configuration and set up database to make everything work together. With this new step we will be able to made test but also to have concrete solution.

In all the situation we will use:

- Data source or archive;
- Barefoot;
- PostgreSQL with MobilityDB;
- Website (not required, only to show results).

In addition to these programs, we can use some extension in the database like TimescaleDB ou PipelineDB.

Notice that for PostgreSQL (without extension) and TimescaleDB it is possible to set a solution with “computational” aspect when data is selected. For more information, see the master thesis.

4.1 PostgreSQL

The most basic architecture is just to use PostgreSQL.