



Environnemental Sensing

list

Concepts and principles

0 - Principles

1 - Index analysis

2 - Matrix generation

3 - Aggregation

4 – Format, storage

0 - Ilist (Indexed list)

List of values :



Age : [12, 28, 39, 58]

List of indexes :

Name : [Paul, John, Lea, Cat]

City : [Paris, Metz, Rennes, Bollène]

....



Name	city	Age
Paul	Paris	12
John	Metz	28
Lea	Rennes	39
Cat	Bollène	58

Example : csv file, measurement, log

Note : indexed values and index values can be every kind of object

0 – Data structure

Two levels

- External values
- Internal keys
(no duplication)

Name
(string)

External value
(object)

Codec
(int / ext)

Internal key
(integer)

valname

extval

setval

ival

Indexed values

Red : static value
Black : dynamic value

n : number of indexes
 m : number of values

idxname[0] idxname[n-1]

extidx[0] ... extidx[n-1]

setidx[0] setidx[n-1]

iidx[0] iidx[n-1]

IndexSet

1

m

m

Example

score
name
age
subject

valname, idxname

External value

10	12	15
Paul	Karin	John
16	17	17
math	math	english

extval, extidx

val

idx

Internal key

0	1	2
2	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

ival, iidx

1 - Index categories

External Value v [Anne, Paul, John] [Anne, Anne, Anne] [Anne, Paul, Anne]

Internal key i

0
1
2

0

0
1

Type

complete

unique

mixte

Property

Rate : 1
Disttomax : 0

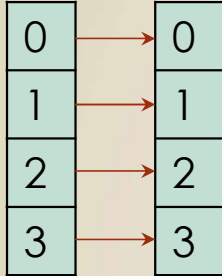
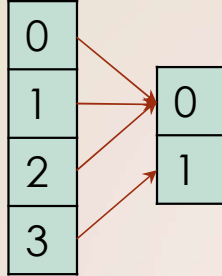
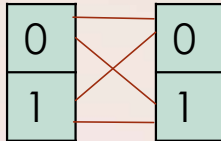
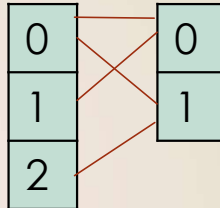
Rate : 0
Disttomin : 0

$0 < \text{Rate} < 1$
 $m < \text{dist} < M$

$M = \text{len}(v)$
 $m = 1$
 $x = \text{len}(i)$

Rate : $(M - x) / (M - m)$
Dist to min : $x - m$
Dist to max : $M - x$

1 - linking categories

External value	v1 v2	[Anne, Paul, John, Lea] [25, 26, 15, 35]	[Anne, Paul, John, Lea] [25, 25, 25, 12]	[Anne, Paul, Anne, Paul] [25, 25, 12, 12]	[Anne, Paul, Anne, Lea] [25, 25, 12, 12]
Internal key	i1 i2				
Type		coupled (asymmetrical)	derived (asymmetrical)	crossed	linked
Property		Rate : 0 Disttomin : 0	Rate : 0 Disttomin : 0	Rate : 1 Disttymax : 0	0 < Rate < 1 m < dist < M

$$M = \text{len}(i1) * \text{len}(i2)$$

$$m = \max(\text{len}(i1), \text{len}(i2))$$

$$x = \text{len}(\text{index}(v1, v2))$$

$$\text{Rate} : (M - x) / (M - m)$$

$$\text{Dist to min} : x - m$$

$$\text{Dist to max} : M - x$$

• Properties

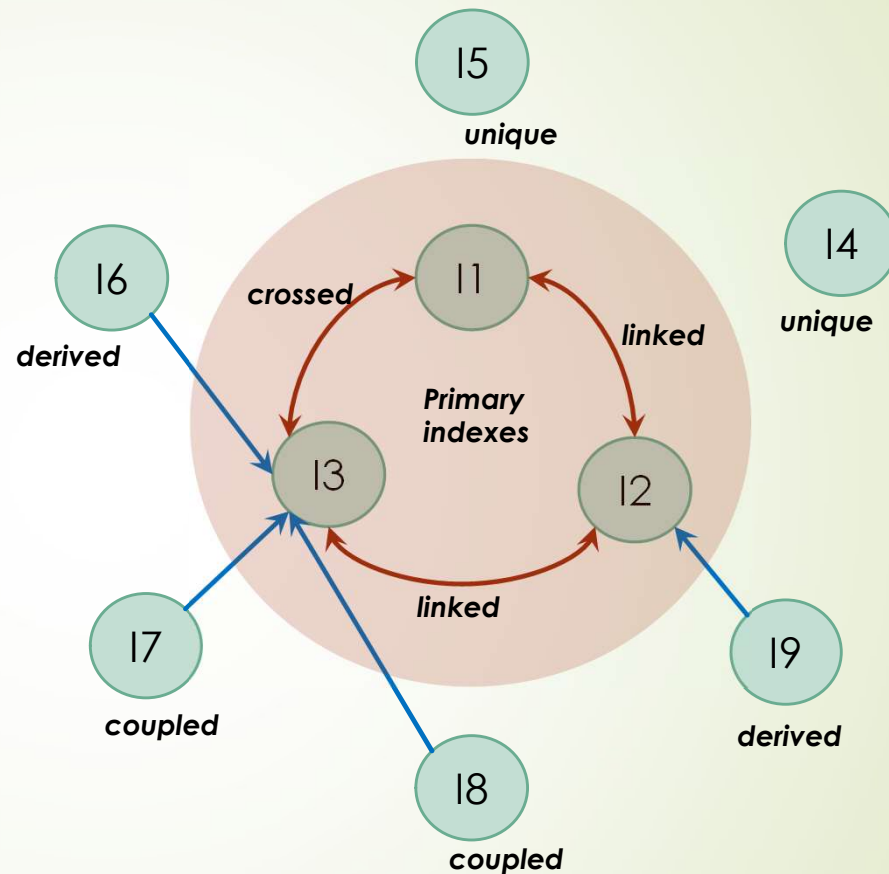
- If one index is complete, all the indexes are derived from it
- If one index is unique, it is derived from all other indexes
- If A is derived (coupled) from B and B is derived (coupled) from C, A is derived (coupled) from C
- If A is coupled from B, all the relationships with other indexes are identical

1 - Global properties

- **IndexSet**
 - Set of index with the same value length
- **Index definition**
 - An index is derived if it's derived from at least one other index
 - An index is coupled if it's coupled from at least one other index
 - An Index is primary if it's not coupled, not derived and not unique
- **Indexset definition**
 - Dimension : number of primary indexes
 - Complete : An indexSet is complete if all the non coupled indexes are crossed with each other non coupled index
 - Full : An indexSet is full if all the primary indexes are crossed with each other primary index
- **Properties**
 - **A derived or coupled index is derived or coupled from a single primary index**
 - **The number of values of a full indexset is the product of the primary indexes length**
 - **A full indexSet is complete**
 - **A full IndexSet can be transformed in a Matrix with the dimension of the indexset**
 - **A complete Indexset can be expressed in a flat list of values (with order)**

1 – Canonical format

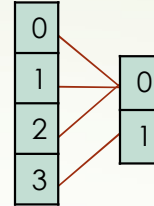
- **Primary indexes**
 - Linked or crossed with each other
- **Derived or coupled indexes**
 - Associated with a single primary index
- **Unique indexes**
 - Not associated



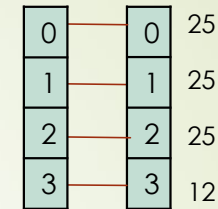
1 - Functions

- **Derived to coupled**
 - Duplication of index key
- **Index merging**
 - Index A and B are derived from Index (A,B)
 -> eg replace two primary indexes by one
- **Linked to crossed**
 - Add link
 (Link number = distmax)
- **Derived (coupled) extension**
 - Link propagation

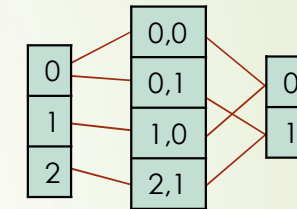
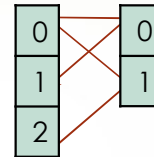
[Anne, Paul, John, Lea]
[25, 25, 25, 12]



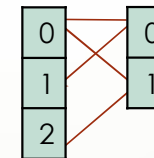
[Anne, Paul, John, Lea]
[25, 25, 25, 12]



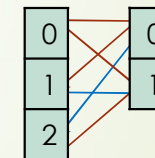
[Anne, Paul, Anne, Lea]
[25, 25, 12, 12]



[Anne, Paul, Anne, Lea]
[25, 25, 12, 12]

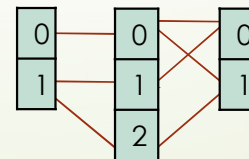


[Anne, Paul, **Lea**, Anne, **Paul**, Lea]
[25, 25, **25**, 12, **12**, 12]

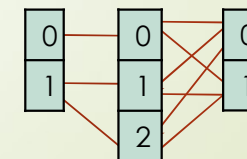


Matrix
(2 x 3)

[White, Grey, White, Grey]
[Anne, Paul, Anne, Lea]
[25, 25, 12, 12]



[White, Grey, **Grey**, White, **Grey**, Grey]
[Anne, Paul, Lea, Anne, Paul, Lea]
[25, 25, 25, 12, 12, 12]



1 - Example

3 columns are linked

- Full name
- Course
- Examen

3 columns are derived

- First name
- Last name
- Group

1 column is coupled

- Surname

1 column is unique

- Year

ratio

- Name – Course : 37,5 %
- Name – Examen : 62,5 %
- Course – Examen : 83,7 %

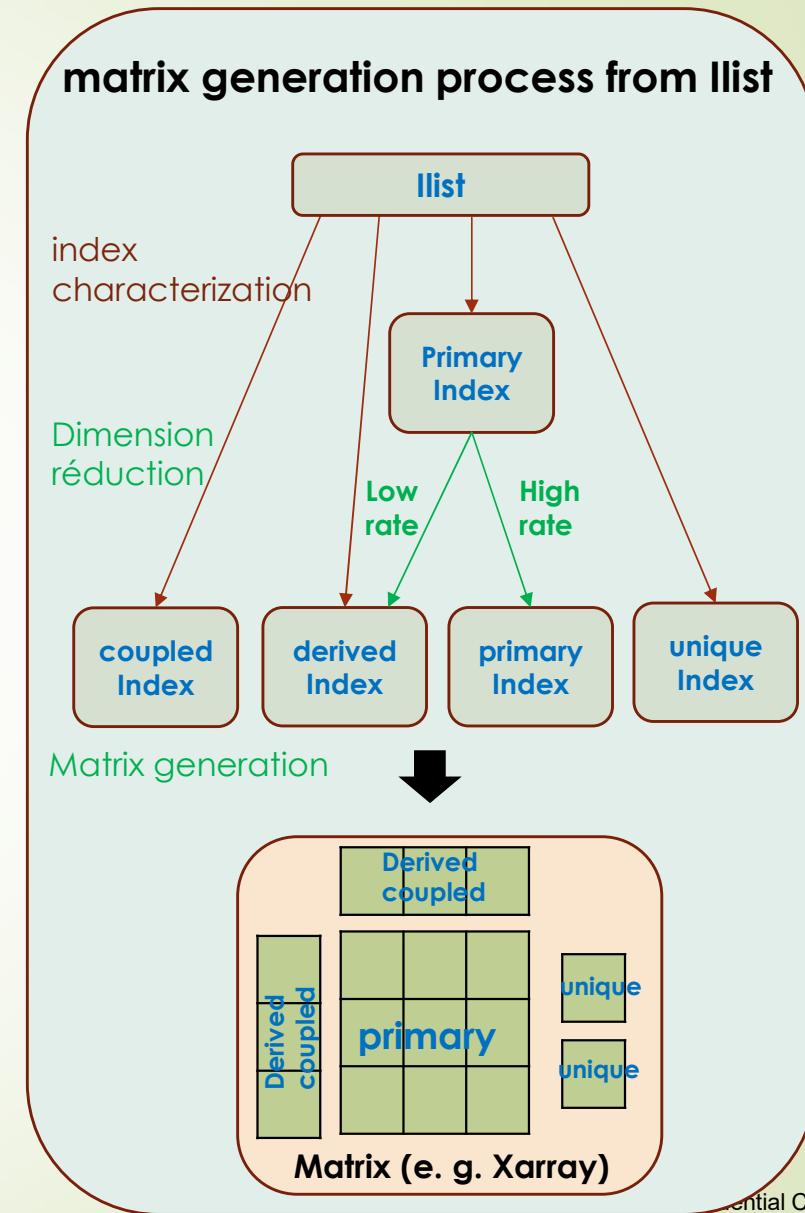
IndexSet								Data
first name	last name	full name	surname	group	course	year	examen	score
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t1	11
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t2	13
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t3	15
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t2	10
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t3	12
Philippe	White	Philippe White	heisenberg	gr2	math	2021	t1	15
Philippe	White	Philippe White	heisenberg	gr2	english	2021	t2	8
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	software	2021	t3	17
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	software	2021	t2	18
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	english	2021	t1	2
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	english	2021	t2	4
Philippe	Black	Philippe Black	gus	gr3	software	2021	t3	18
Philippe	Black	Philippe Black	gus	gr3	english	2021	t1	6

Diagram annotations:

- Red curved arrows from **full name** to **course** and **examen** are labeled **37% almost derived or linked** and **83% almost crossed** respectively.
- A blue curved arrow from **surname** to **full name** is labeled **coupled**.
- A red curved arrow from **first name** and **last name** to **full name** is labeled **derived**.
- A green arrow pointing to the **year** column is labeled **unique**.

2 - Matrix generation process

- **Index characterization**
 - Identification of primary indexes
 - Association of coupled and derived indexes to primary indexes
- **Dimension reduction (if necessary)**
 - Primary index merging (rather low rate)
- **Matrix generation**
 - Full indexes conversion
 - Linked to crossed (primary indexes)
 - Extension (derived and coupled indexes)
 - Conversion
 - E.g. Xarray
 - Primary indexes -> dims
 - Derived/coupled indexes -> coords
 - Indexed value -> data
 - Unique index -> attrs



2 - Example

Full function :

- Axes are completed

completed

first name	last name	full name	surname	group	course	year	examen	score
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t1	-
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t2	10
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t3	12
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t1	11
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t2	13
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t3	15
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	software	2021	t1	-
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	software	2021	t2	-
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	software	2021	t3	-

derived coupled unique

```
In [367]: cours.to_xarray(axes=cours.axesmin)
Out[367]:
<xarray.DataArray 'Ilist' (full name: 4, course: 3, examen: 3)>
array([[[ '?', '10', '12'],
        ['11', '13', '15'],
        ['?', '?', '?']],

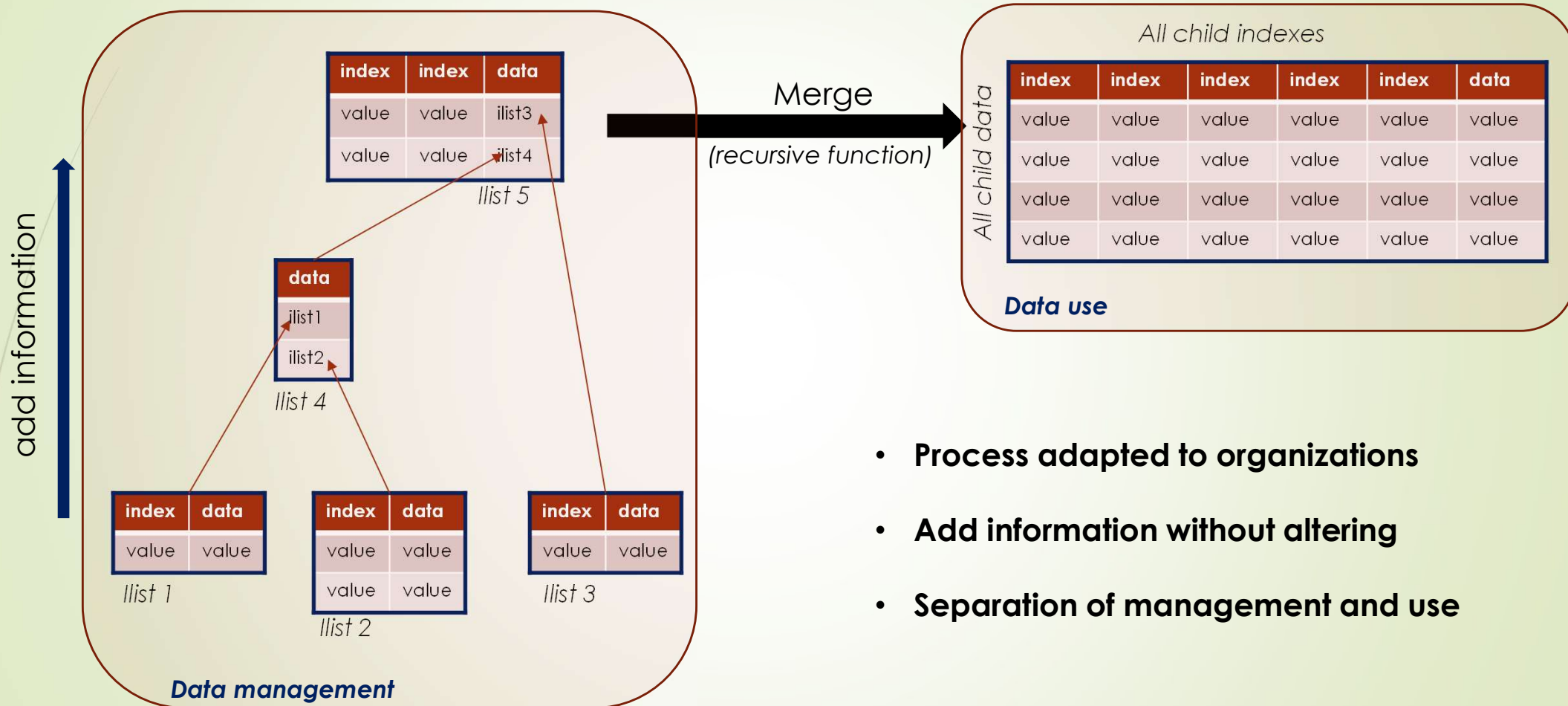
       [['2', '4', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '18', '17']],

       [['6', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '18']],

       [['?', '8', '?'],
        ['15', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?']]], dtype='<U2')
```

```
Coordinates:
  i>>first name  (full name) <U8 'Anne' 'Camille' 'Philippe' 'Philippe'
        last name (full name) <U5 'White' 'Red' 'Black' 'White'
  * full name    (full name) <U14 'Anne White' ... 'Philippe White'
        surname  (full name) <U10 'gus' 'heisenberg' 'saoul' 'skyler'
        group    (full name) <U3 'gr1' 'gr3' 'gr3' 'gr2'
  * course       (course) <U8 'english' 'math' 'software'
  * examen       (examen) <U2 't1' 't2' 't3'
```

3 - Aggregation process



- Process adapted to organizations
- Add information without altering
- Separation of management and use

3 - Example

aw

IndexSet | Data

course	year	examen	score
math	2021	t1	11
math	2021	t2	13
math	2021	t3	15
english	2021	t2	10
english	2021	t3	12

pw

course	year	examen	score
math	2021	t1	15
english	2021	t2	8

cr

course	year	examen	score
software	2021	t3	17
software	2021	t2	18
english	2021	t1	2
english	2021	t2	4

pb

course	year	examen	score
software	2021	t3	18
english	2021	t1	6

total

first name	last name	full name	surname	group	file
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	aw
Philippe	White	Philippe White	heisenberg	gr2	pw
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	cr
Philippe	Black	Philippe Black	gus	gr3	pb

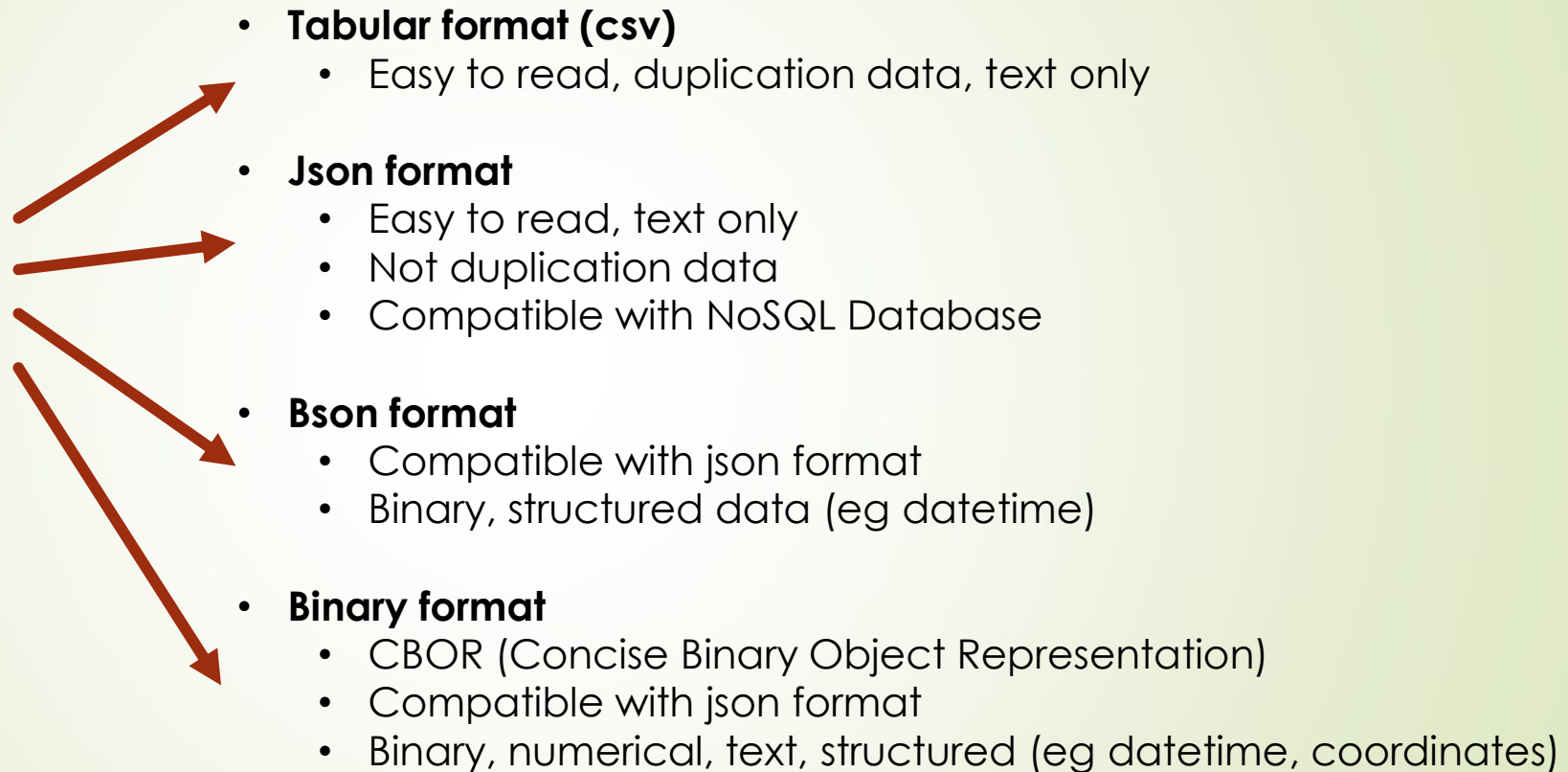
total.merge()

first name	last name	full name	surname	group	course	year	examen	score
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t1	11
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t2	13
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	math	2021	t3	15
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t2	10
Anne	White	Anne White	skyler	gr1	english	2021	t3	12
Philippe	White	Philippe White	heisenberg	gr2	math	2021	t1	15
Philippe	White	Philippe White	heisenberg	gr2	english	2021	t2	8
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	software	2021	t3	17
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	software	2021	t2	18
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	english	2021	t1	2
Camille	Red	Camille Red	saul	gr3	english	2021	t2	4
Philippe	Black	Philippe Black	gus	gr3	software	2021	t3	18
Philippe	Black	Philippe Black	gus	gr3	english	2021	t1	6

4 – format

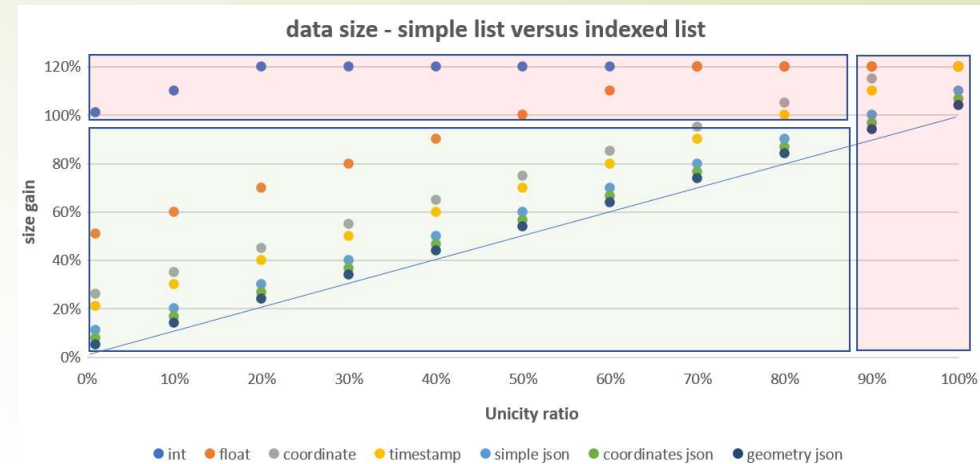
- **list format**

- Dict + Array



4 – list size

- **Simple list size = $n * l$**
 - n : number of values
 - l : mean value size
- **Indexed list size = $n * i + nx * l$**
 - i : integer size
 - nx : number of different values
- **Indexed list size / list size = i / l (object lightness) + nx / n (unicity level)**
- **Properties**
 - If object lightness and unicity level are low, the indexed list size is lower than simple list size
 - e.g. : $i / l = 0.1$, $nx / n = 0.4$ \Rightarrow indexed list size = $0.5 * \text{list size}$
- **In a list with data more complex than numerical data, the json (or binary) format has a smaller size than a tabular format**



Object lightness	l	i / l
int	2	1,00
float, int32	4	0,50
coordinate	8	0,25
string(10) (eg. timestamp)	10	0,20
simple json element (eg key/value)	20	0,10
structured json element (eg coordinates)	30	0,07
complex json element (eg geometry)	50	0,04

E.g. previous example :

- csv : 2 418 bytes
- json : 1 496 bytes
- binary (CBOR) : 697 bytes