Manage the Data from Indoor Spaces: Models, Indexes & Query Processing

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Overview

- 1. Outlines
- 2 2. Indoor Space Models & Applications
- 3. Indoor Data Cleansing
- 4. Indoor Movement Analysis
- 5. Appendix

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Aims

- To give a brief review introduction to *indoor data* management techniques.
- To review a series of works in this field, including their proposed models, indexes and algorithms.
- To discuss how to bring those advanced theoretical contents into practice.

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2.2 Scalable Continuous Range Monitoring of Moving Objects in Symbolic Indoor Space

About This Work...

Scalable Continuous Range Monitoring of Moving Objects in Symbolic Indoor Space. [3]

- B. Yang, H. Lu, and C. S. Jensen.
 - Published in CIKM' 2009.
 - Application: continuously monitor indoor moving objects for space use analysis or security purposes.
 - An incremental, query-aware continuous range query processing technique for objects moving in indoor space.
 - Use maxmum-speed constraint on object movement to refine the uncertain results.

2.2 Scalable Continuous Range Monitoring of Moving Objects in Symbolic Indoor Space

Motivation

- People spend much time in indoor spaces.
- Indoor spaces are becoming increasingly larger and complex.
 - E.g., London Underground, 268 stations, 408 kilometers of network, +4 million daily passegers.
- Indoor monitoring of people can help support.
 - space use analysis
 - security purposes

2.2 Scalable Continuous Range Monitoring of Moving Objects in Symbolic Indoor Space

Preliminaries: Indoors vs. Outdoors

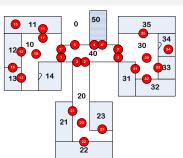
- Modeling of indoor spaces do not assume
 - Euclidean space. (since obstacles render movement more constrained)
 - Spatial network. (since indoor movement is less constrained than movements in polylines)
- Instead indoor spaces are characterized by entities.
 - Doors, rooms, hallways, staircase, etc.
- Symbolic models are more suitable.
- GPS and cellular tracking do not work indoors.
- Sensing devices are used to detect objects within their activation range, e.g., RFID readers or Bluetooth hotspots.

Positioning Devices Deployment Graph

- Two types of positioning devices
 - Partitioning Device undirected (UP), e.g., d₂₁ – directed (DP), e.g., d₁₁ and d₁₁,
 - Presence Device (PR)
- Note an indoor space is partitioned into activation ranges and cells

Deployment Graph

- $G = \{C, E, \Sigma_{devices}, l_E\}$
- C: the set of cells
- E: the set of edges, $\{c_i, c_j\}$ where $c_i, c_j \in C$
- $\Sigma_{devices}$: a mapping from deviceID to activation range and type
- l_E maps an edge to a set of positioning devices, i.e., $E \to 2^{\sum_{devices}}$

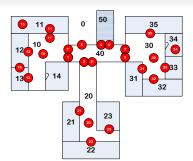


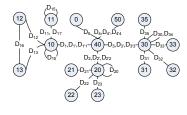
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The End. Thanks:)