



# Prometheus

## Device Association Detection for Kiana Systems

John Cutone

Mansi Ganatra

Naga Ritwik Indugu

Shiv Prathik Velagala



## Current Environment

- Kiana Analytics uses intelligent video surveillance to improve security systems and marketing insights for a variety of buildings and events.
- Using triangulation from wifi data allows them to track devices within two meters of accuracy.
- As of now, Kiana's awareness is limited to the movement of individual devices.

# Idea



- Detect device associations to identify:
  - Devices held by a single person
  - Groups of people who came to the museum together
- Real time and after the fact approach
- Use Cases:
  - Quickly find lost or stolen devices/Persons
  - Create a distinction between group and individual behavior as it applies to security and marketing statistics



## Post data collection plan

- We employ two clustering algorithms, a custom algorithm and SON.
- Our feature vectors will consist of successive longitude, latitude, time points representing an individual device's path.
- We will attempt to cluster/match these paths based on their similarity and use the level of similarity to decide whether a cluster represents a group who entered together or if two devices belong to the same person or not.



## Algorithm 1: Real-time Approach

- Create a grid to hash devices within a certain radius into buckets based on their position.
- Match each pair or group of devices based on their hash and store history of matches.
- Use metrics based on history to declare matched devices.



## Issues with this approach

The data does not come in uniformly, so the first step will require some finesse:

- Create time buffer to try to catch all devices at least once
- Consider all subsets of a hashed grid point
- Use metrics meant to take lack of uniformity into account



## Test Scenario and Acceptance Criteria

- There exists few gaps in the data of various MAC ids that are captured by Kiana analytics.
- Also, the amount of gaps in the data varies.
- This results in missing data and some MAC ids not showing up at a particular timestamp.
- They are randomly caught again by the Kiana systems at a different point of time.
- This creates inconsistencies in the way we can track the location of a device.



## Algorithm 1: Performance Metric

Performance metric: match probability | baseline 98%

Probability (MacId1, MacId2) =

$$2 * \text{time matched} / (\text{total time}(\text{MacId1}) + \text{total time}(\text{MacId2}))$$

Weight with Inconsistency constant (MacId1, MacId2):

$$\# \text{ of matches} / (\text{total data points}(\text{MacId1}) + \text{total data points}(\text{MacId2}))$$

Filter by: satisfactory # of data points ~ 1000





## Algorithm 2: End of day Approach

- Implement SON algorithm using Spark
- Using macId's as key and floor, latitude, longitude, timestamp as values, generate frequent itemsets of lengths  $> 1$
- Experiment with the support threshold



## Algorithm 2: Performance Metric

Visualizations: as no ground truth exists



## End products of the two approaches

- Both plans will output a list, the real-time plan will output a dynamic list and the other a static one.
- This list will include devices matches, whether they're a group or one person, and the strength of that match.
- We will also output statistics like the number of people who entered the museum and group activity.

# Scope



- In-Scope:
  1. Clustering devices based on mac addresses, time and location to identify groups of devices together for a threshold period of time.
  2. Provide summary statistics based on necessary alterations due to double counted devices.
  3. Security assistance for missing devices/persons.



# Scope

- Out-of-Scope:
  1. Studying or understanding group dynamics of the devices which are together- whether the group is family/friends/ colleagues.
  2. Technical integration of the solution with existing Kiana Infrastructure.
  3. Applying the group insights in areas of marketing and advertising.



# Constraints and Assumptions

## Constraints:

1. Dataset has limited features to explore.

## Assumptions:

1. Location data shared is triangulated to be accurate up to 2 metres.
2. The group patterns exist.



# Project Timeline

Key Milestone	Target Date
Start Date	1/17/2019
Define Phase	1/30/2019
Measure Phase	2/14/2019
Analyze Phase	3/31/2019
Improve Phase	4/15/2019
Control Phase	4/25/2019



# Risks and Dependencies

## Risks:

1. Selecting a model that is not accurate
2. False Positives - finding groups that are not actually connected

## Dependencies:

1. The machines are able to handle the size of the dataset and compute the clusters
2. The data available is enough for training and testing the models

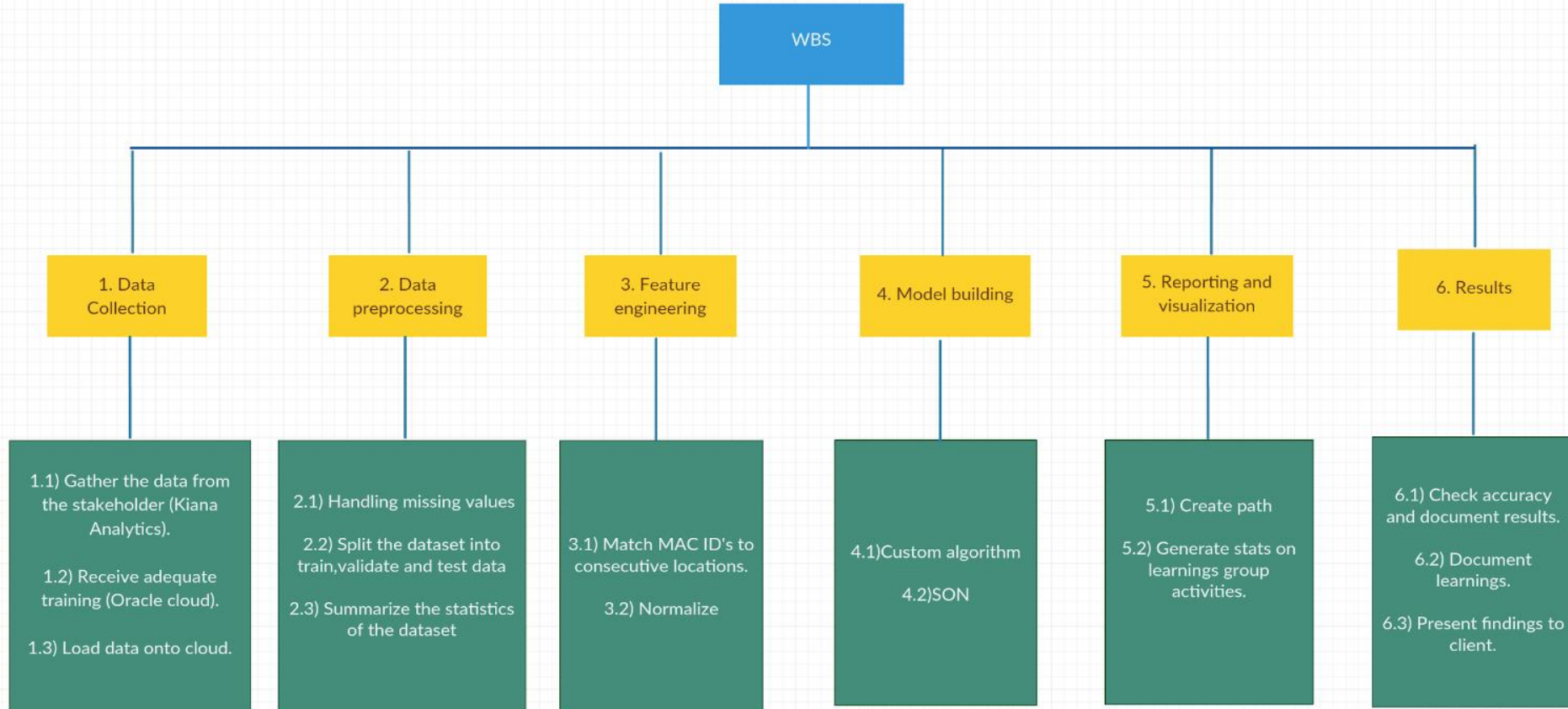


# Risk Management



Risk Level	Mapped Process	Failure Reasons and Modes	Risk on Failure	Recommendation
moderate	Data sorting/cleaning	Imperfect data, gaps in timeline	Unable to implement algorithm that relies on continuous data	Create multiple algorithms, some must be capable of handling imperfect data
high	Model Selection	Overfitting, poor choice of accuracy measure	Project deliverable is not helpful to client	Use different accuracy measure and visualizations to check for correctness
moderate	Generating device associations	Underestimate device proximity of separate visitors	False positives leading to inaccurate results	Visualize paths of generated matches to check for accuracy
low	Performing calculations for device associations	High computation time takes away from real-time aspect of solution	Cannot implement solution in real time	Create separate solution meant for after-the-fact implementation

# WBS Diagram



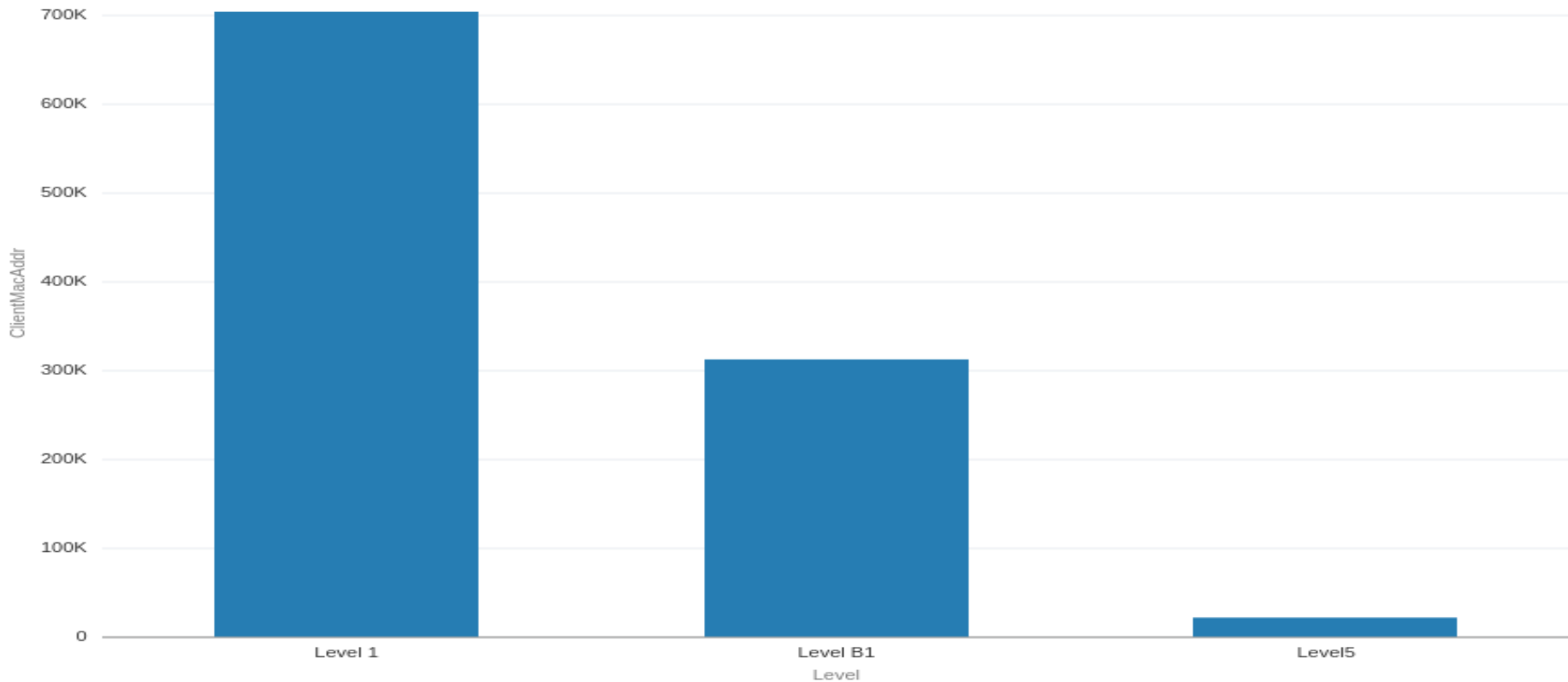
# Sampling of Data



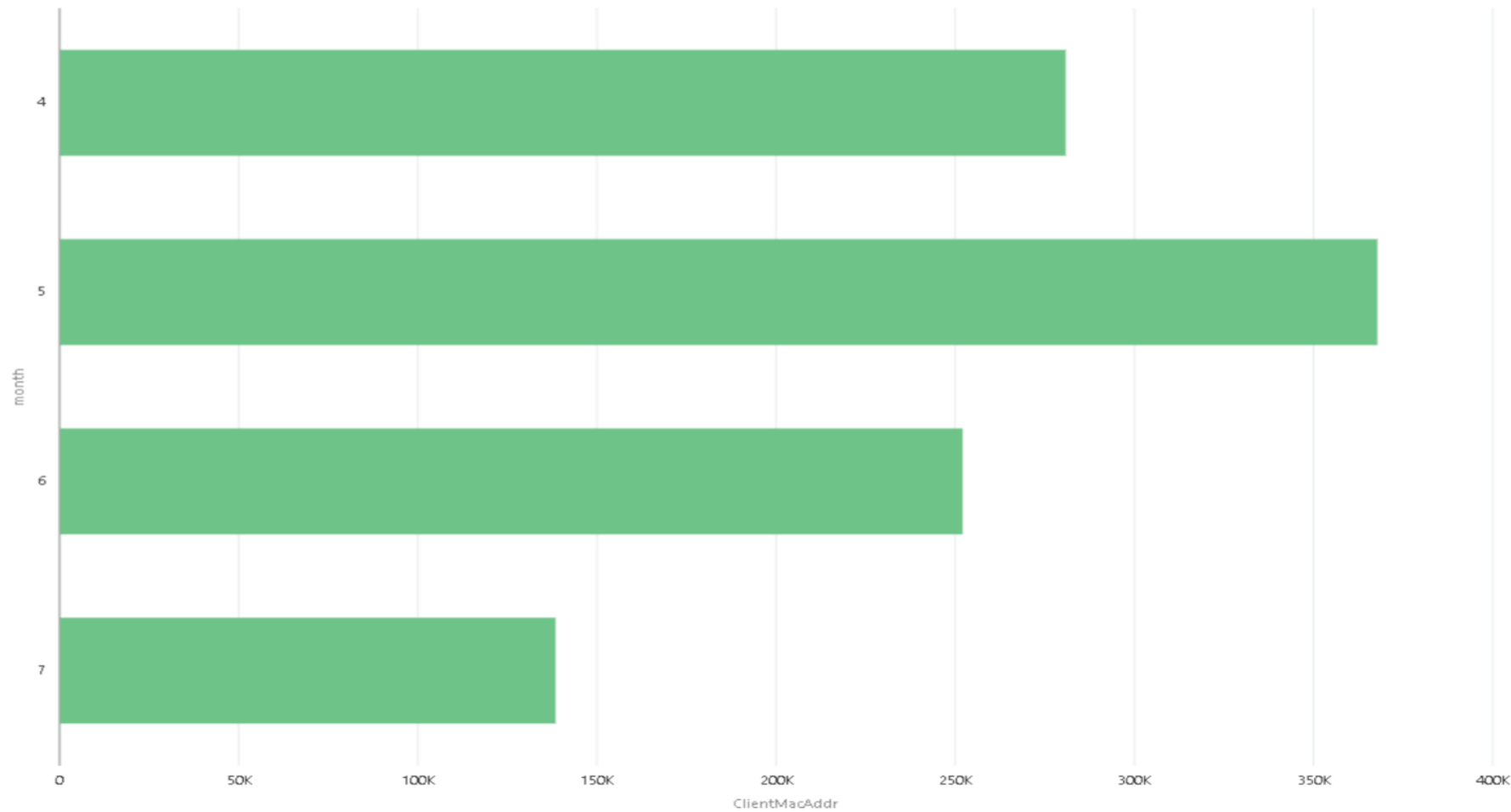
- For EDA purpose we used 1 million records which were randomly sampled from the entire dataset. Later we understood that the sample generated wasn't useful for our Algorithm as we needed data for single days.
- For the Algorithms we have taken all the data for date 05/12/2018 which has ~ 3,653,932
- Another date we considered was 06/06/20218 which has ~ 5,114,632
- The dates were chosen randomly.

# Exploratory Data Analysis

ClientMacAddr by Level, Building



ClientMacAddr by month

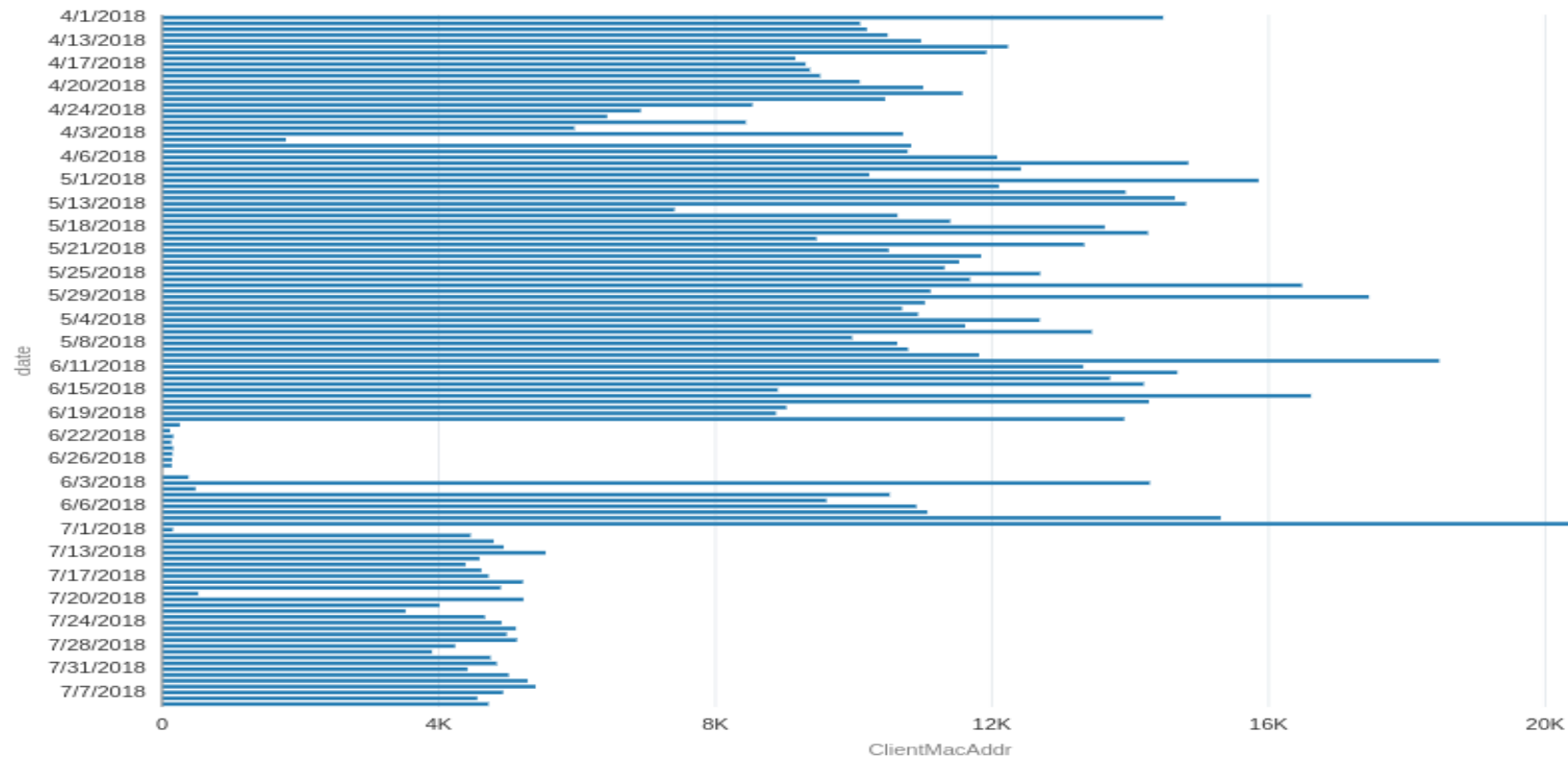


# EDA Cont...

date (119)

4/1/2018, 4/10/2018, 4/11/2018, 4/12/2018, 4/1

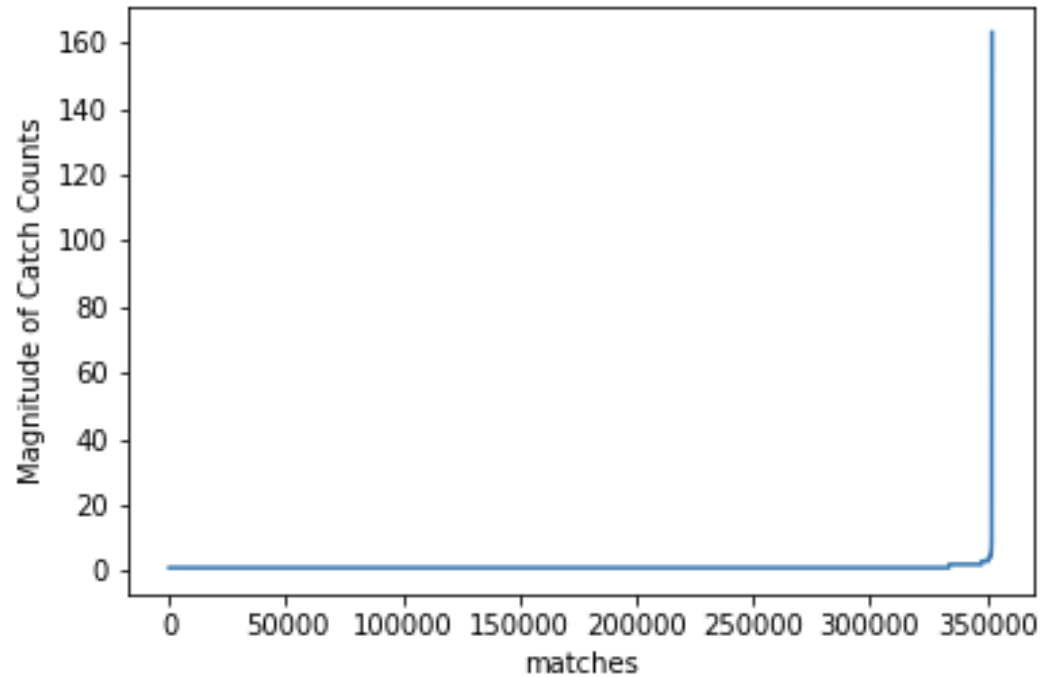
ClientMacAddr by date



Frequent Itemsets:

23

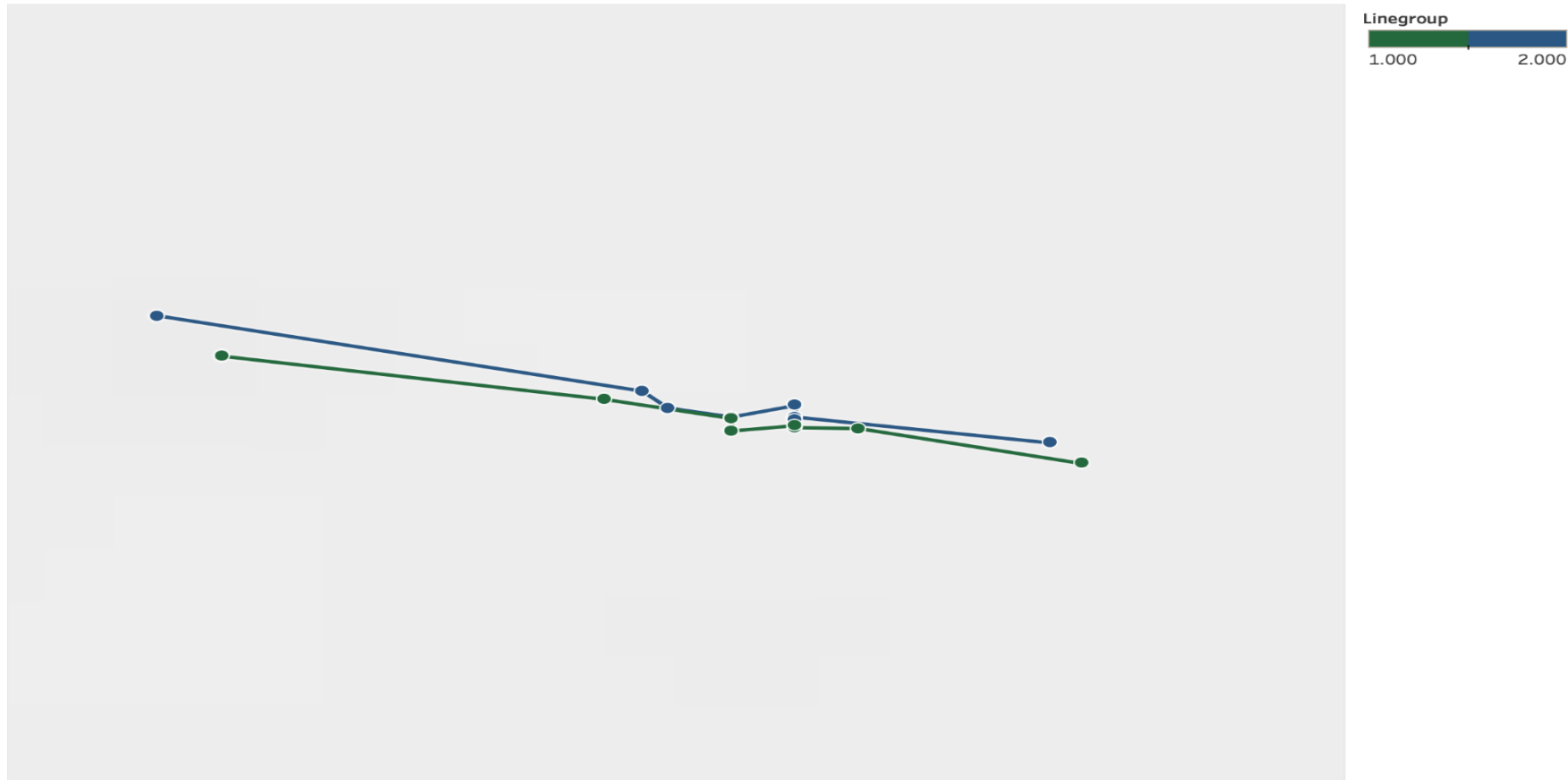
# Match count distribution





# Visualizations

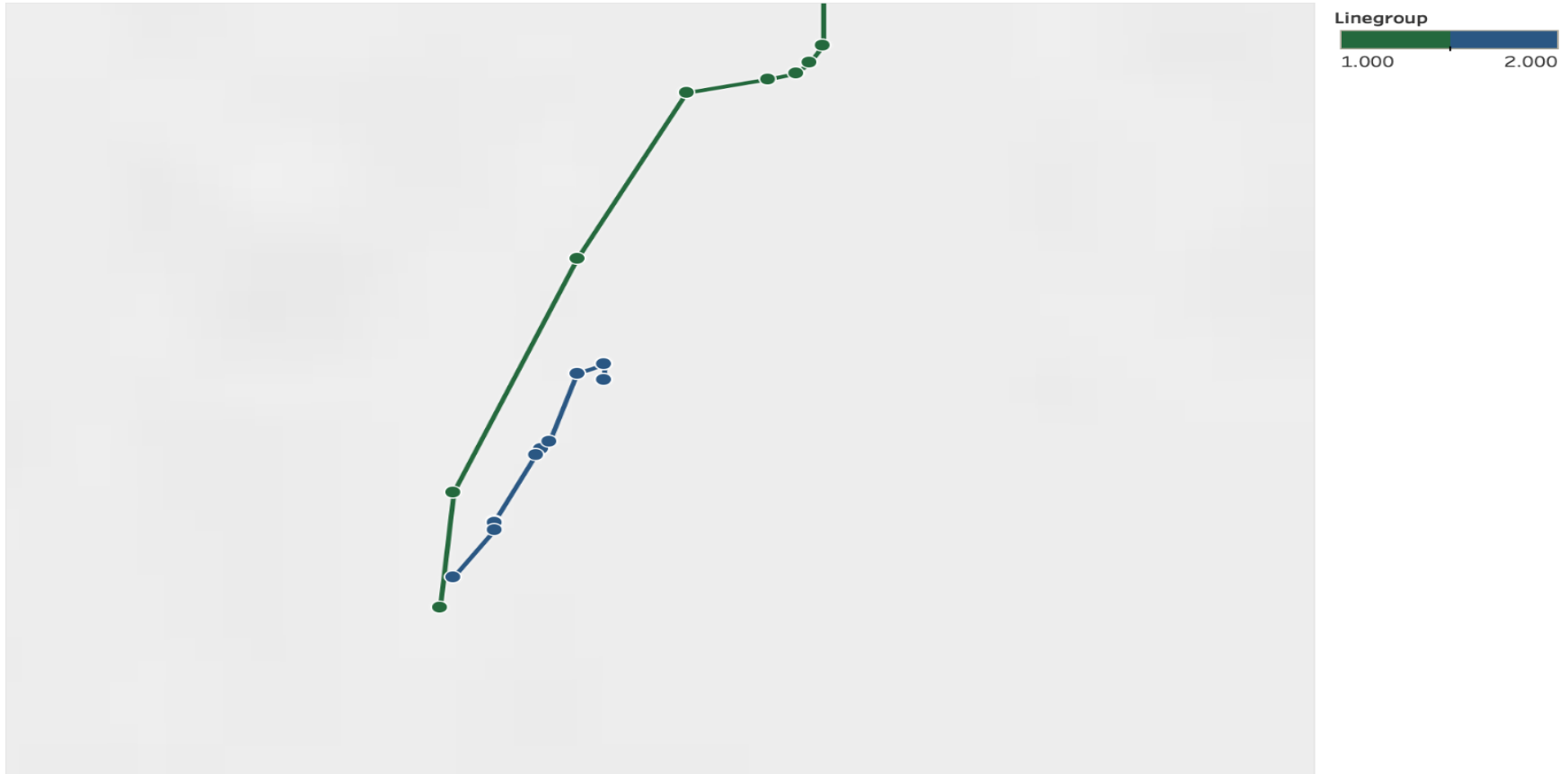
<Two minute period, high match>



Map based on average of Long and average of Long and average of Lat. Color shows details about Linegroup. Details are shown for Floor and Time. The view is filtered on Time, which ranges from 5/12/2018 11:15:46 AM to 5/12/2018 11:17:00 AM.

# Visualizations

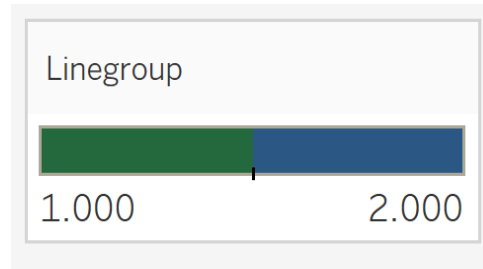
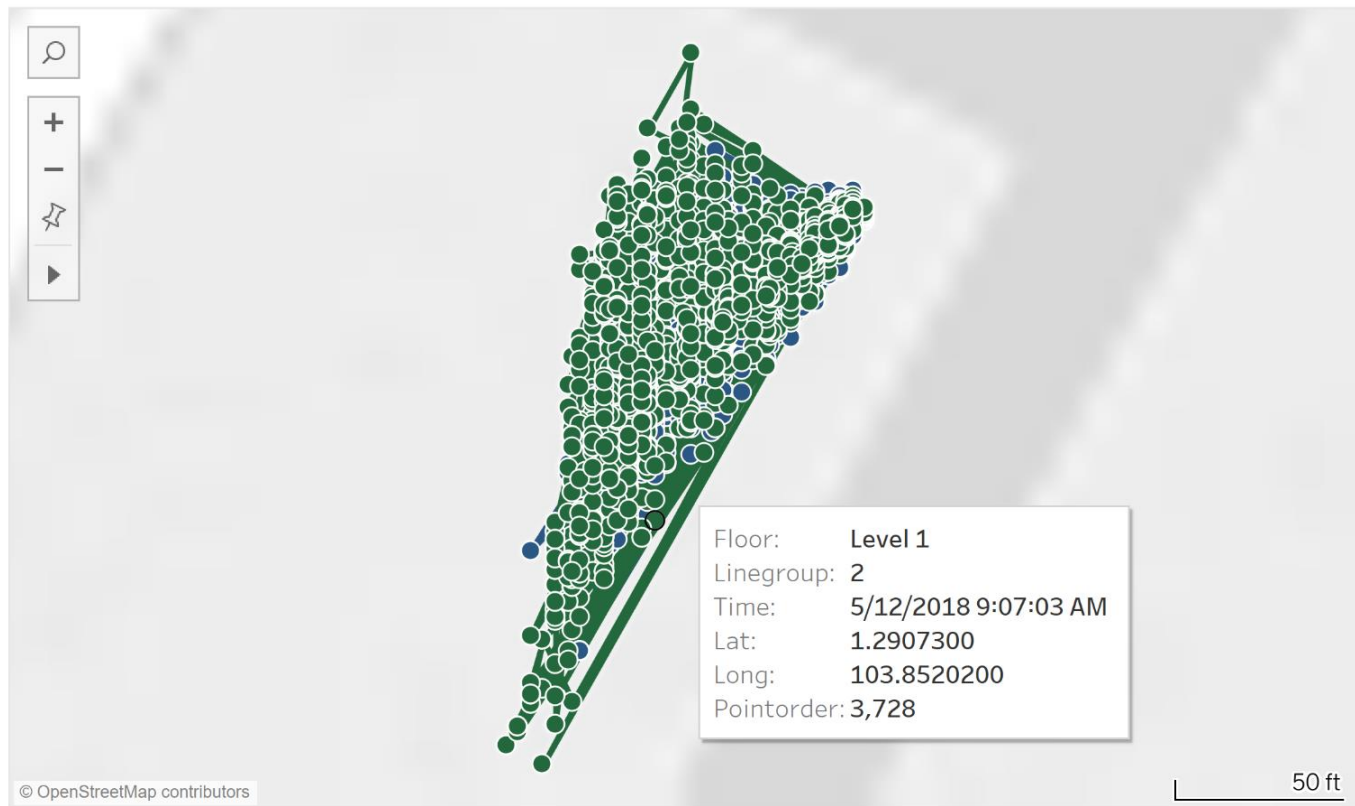
<Two minute period, only 93% match>



Map based on average of Long and average of Long and average of Lat. Color shows details about Linegroup. Details are shown for Floor and Time. The view is filtered on Time, which ranges from 5/12/2018 7:17:31 PM to 5/12/2018 7:20:08 PM.

# Visualizations

## Path tracking of 2 devices example



This is an example showing the locations of 2 devices at various timestamps. We can observe that the path followed by them is almost identical to each other and these two devices can be clustered together as belonging to one group.

# Visualization example using OpenStreetMap & Google Maps



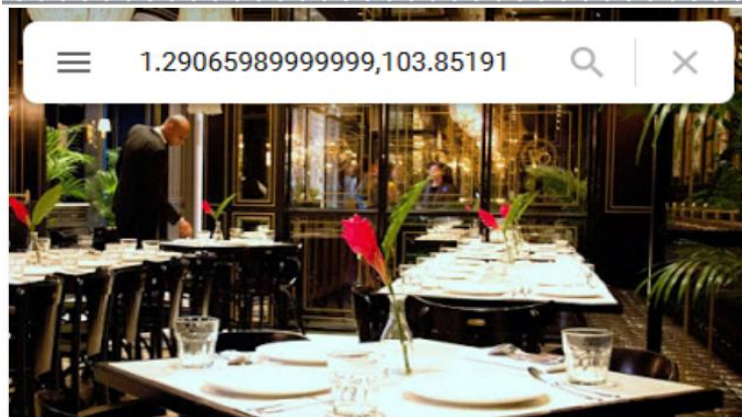
When we select a particular point on the OpenStreetMap, the corresponding information of that device is shown in the tooltip. Also, the image, location and other information of this place loads in the bottom window with the help of Google Maps. In this example, we see that the selected location is a restaurant inside the Gallery on Level 1.



Floor: Level 1  
Linegroup: 2  
Time: 5/12/2018 8:24:03 AM  
Lat: 1.2906599  
Long: 103.8519100  
Pointorder: 3,446

© OpenStreetMap contributors

50 ft

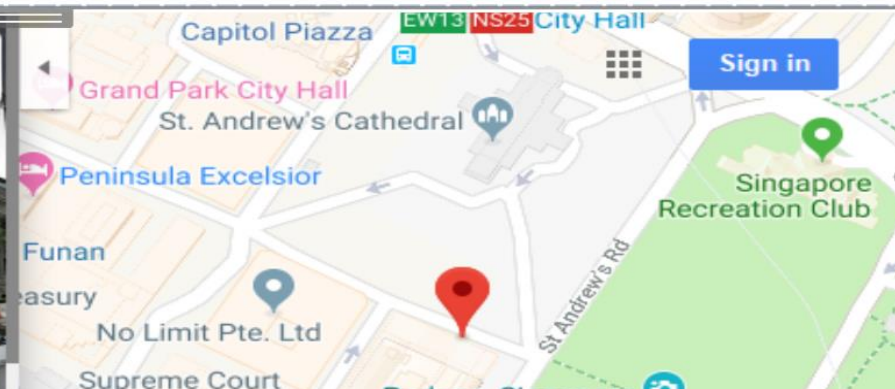
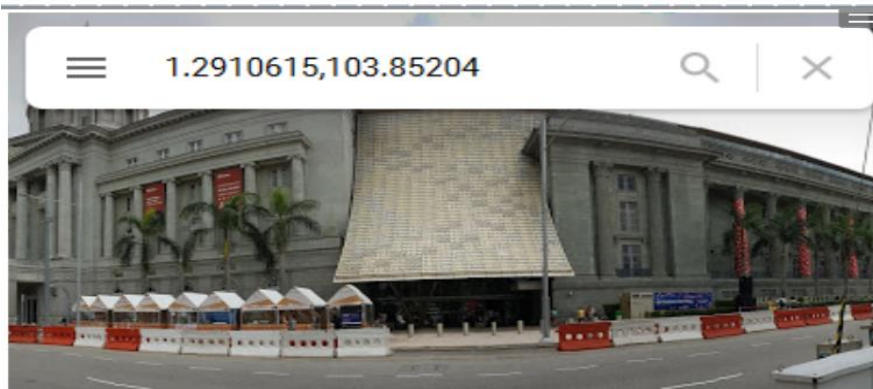
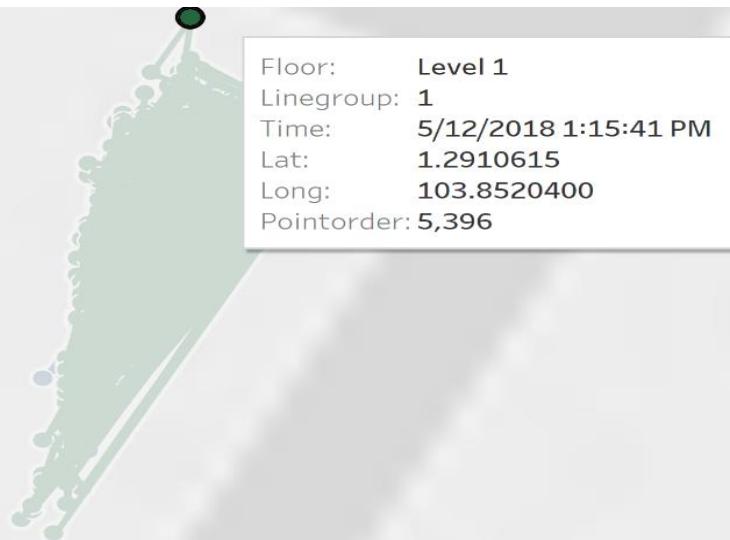


1°17'26.4"N 103°51'06.9"E  
1.290660, 103.851910



# Visualization example using OpenStreetMap & Google Maps

When we select a particular circle it is highlighted on the OpenStreetMap and the corresponding location is loaded in the bottom window using Google Maps. In this example, we see that the selected location is an entrance/exit to the National Gallery of Singapore. We get new insights and additional information by combining these 2 maps.





## Control phase and project closeout

- In this phase, we standardise work flows, use control metrics to measure the performance of our algorithms and monitor the improvement.
- We control process performance so that the targets are met and ensure that defects do not occur again.
- We perform a project closeout after ensuring that we have met the client's expectations and requirements successfully.



# Project Deliverables

Two Algorithms:

- 1) Real time Algorithm: On running the code the user will get a list of mac ids which we believe belong to the same person or maybe they can be a group of people.
- 2) End of the Day Algorithm: Again it will be a code that a user can run to look at the sample result.
- 3) Documentation of algorithm.
- 4) Visualizations of results.



## Process improvement activity for future projects

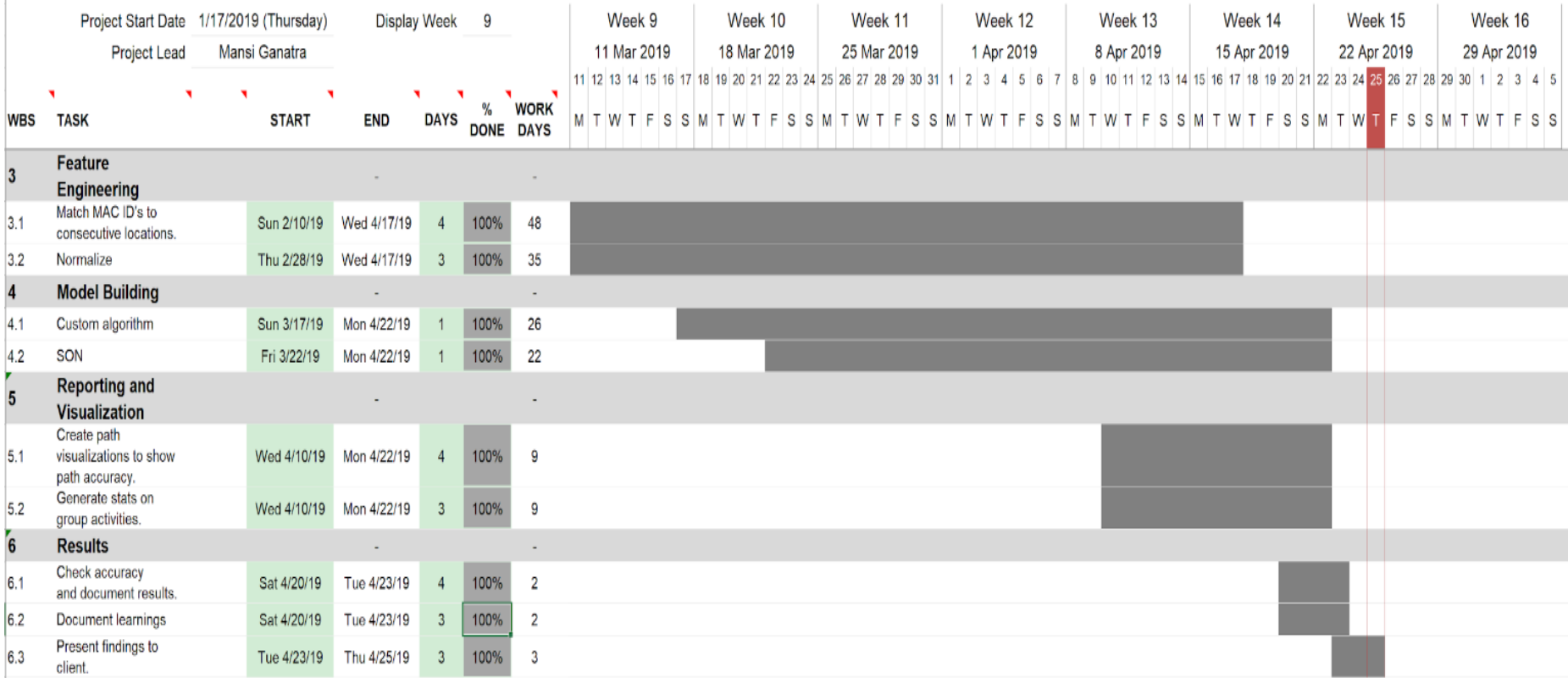
- 1) Running the algorithms on the larger datasets with larger computing power.
- 2) Integrate a user interface with the algorithms.
- 3) Use a parallelized SON algorithm to improve the end of day algorithm efficiency.
- 4) Implementing an overlapping time buffer for the realtime algorithm.



# Gantt Chart

## Device Association Detection for Kiana Systems

Team Name: Prometheus





## Technical Learnings and Takeaways

- Convert Strings to numbers or hash.
- Start from the smallest sample and build your way up.



# Project Management Learning and Takeaways

- Delivering a project to a client using the Six Sigma principles.
- Time management considering each team member has a different schedule.
- Sticking to the timeline and working effectively as a team.

# References



Heagney, J. (2011). *Fundamentals of Project Management* (4th ed.). New York, NY: The Association.

Laasonen K. (2005) Clustering and Prediction of Mobile User Routes from Cellular Data. In: Jorge A.M., Torgo L., Brazdil P., Camacho R., Gama J. (eds) *Knowledge Discovery in Databases: PKDD 2005*. PKDD 2005. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 3721. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg

S. Muthuramalingam and R. Rajaram and Kothai Pethaperumal and V. K. D. Dev (2010). A Dynamic Clustering Algorithm for MANETs by modifying Weighted Clustering Algorithm with Mobility Prediction

Youngjun Son, Mokdong Chung. (2014). Digital Forensics for Android Location Information using Hierarchical Clustering. *Journal of the Institute of Electronics and Information Engineers*, 51(6), 143-151.

[http://robowiki.net/wiki/Dynamic\\_Clustering](http://robowiki.net/wiki/Dynamic_Clustering)