



# Master's Thesis

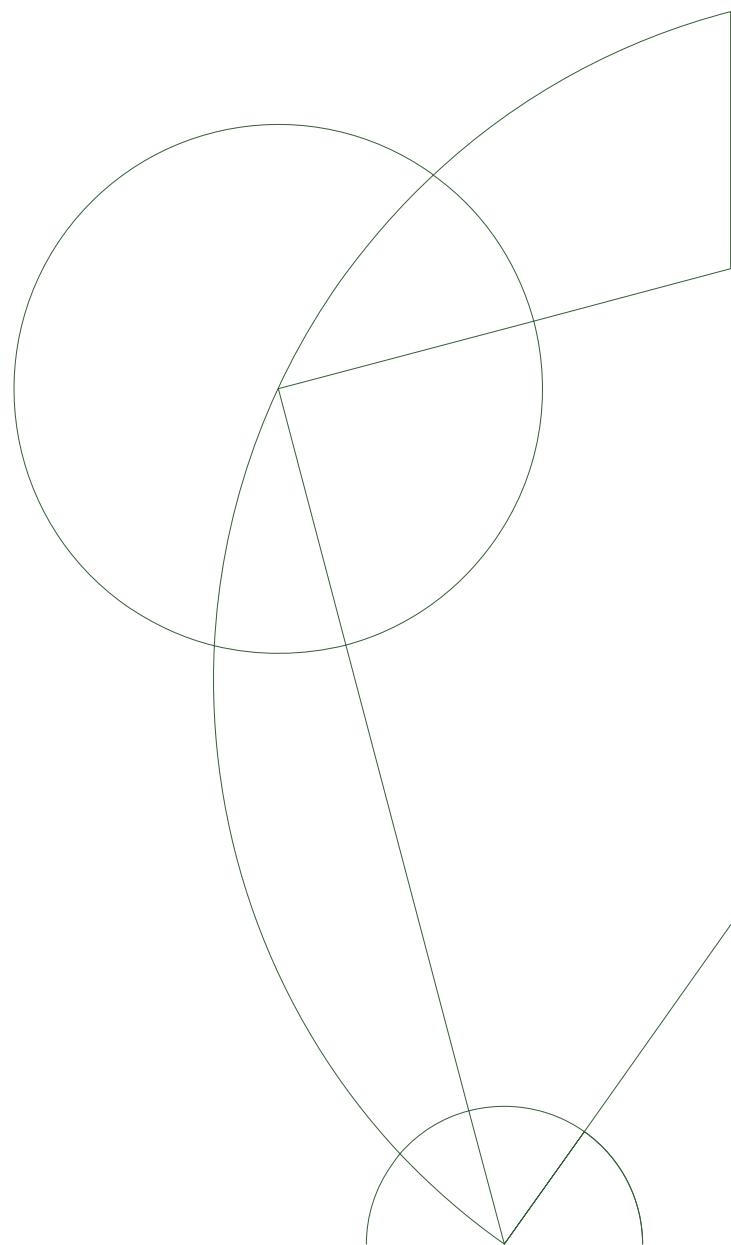
Your name – your@email.haps

This is the report title

Very nice subtitle

Supervisor: Your Supervisor's Name

March 5th 2017



## Abstract

This is an abstract abstract. Too abstract for my taste, really.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Motivation

This is the motivation!

### Problem

Uhhhh, big problems.

### Structure and contributions

The report is structured in this and that way.

The three main contributions of our work, listed in the order of appearance, are:

1. Provide example of thesis written in markdown
2. Provide build script
3. More contributions

# Chapter 2

## Figures and stuff

In this section, we introduce the background knowledge required to understand the rest of this report. We begin with the introduction of global selections. We conclude the chapter with an introduction of the system level performance techniques that we hope can improve the performance of global selections, indexing, and parallelism.

### 2.1 Figures

These are some side-by-side figures.

#### **Listing**

This is a listing

#### **Table**

This is a simple table.

This is a more fancy table.

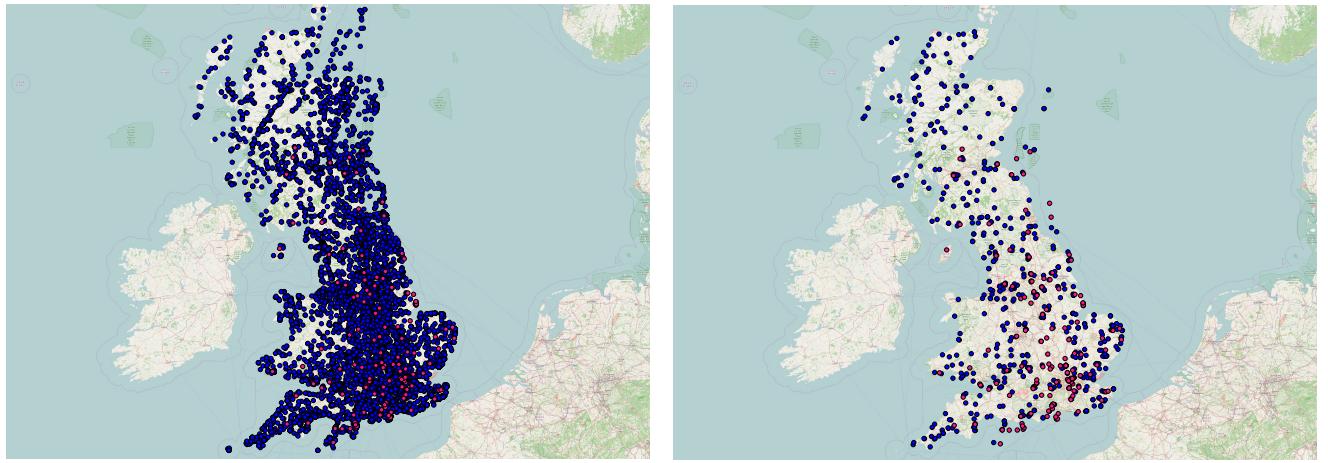
#### **References**

We reference the literature [1].

Reference literature by page [2, pp. 729–730].

By page and multiple refs[1], [2, pp. 729–730].

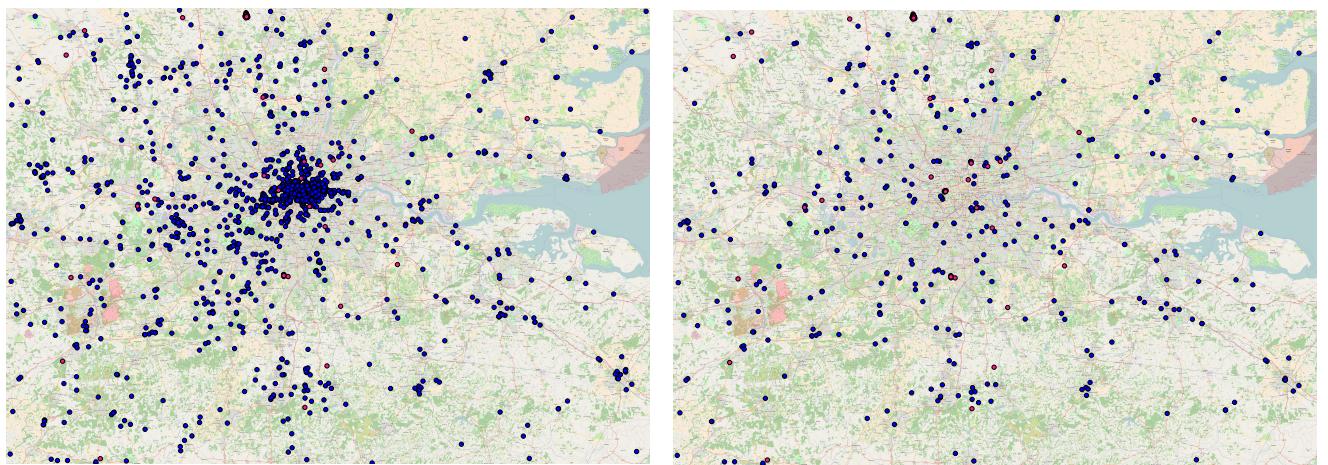
We make a reference to lines 7-14 in Listing 2.1.



(a)

(b)

Figure 2.1: (a) Raw hotel (blue) and animal park (pink) data from OpenStreetMap project. (b) Result of global selection (shown on Listing 2.1) on the same data.



(a)

(b)

Figure 2.2: (a) Raw hotel (blue) and animal park (pink) data from OpenStreetMap project, zoomed on the London area. (b) Result of global selection (shown on Listing 2.1) on the same data.

This is a reference to Figure 2.3.

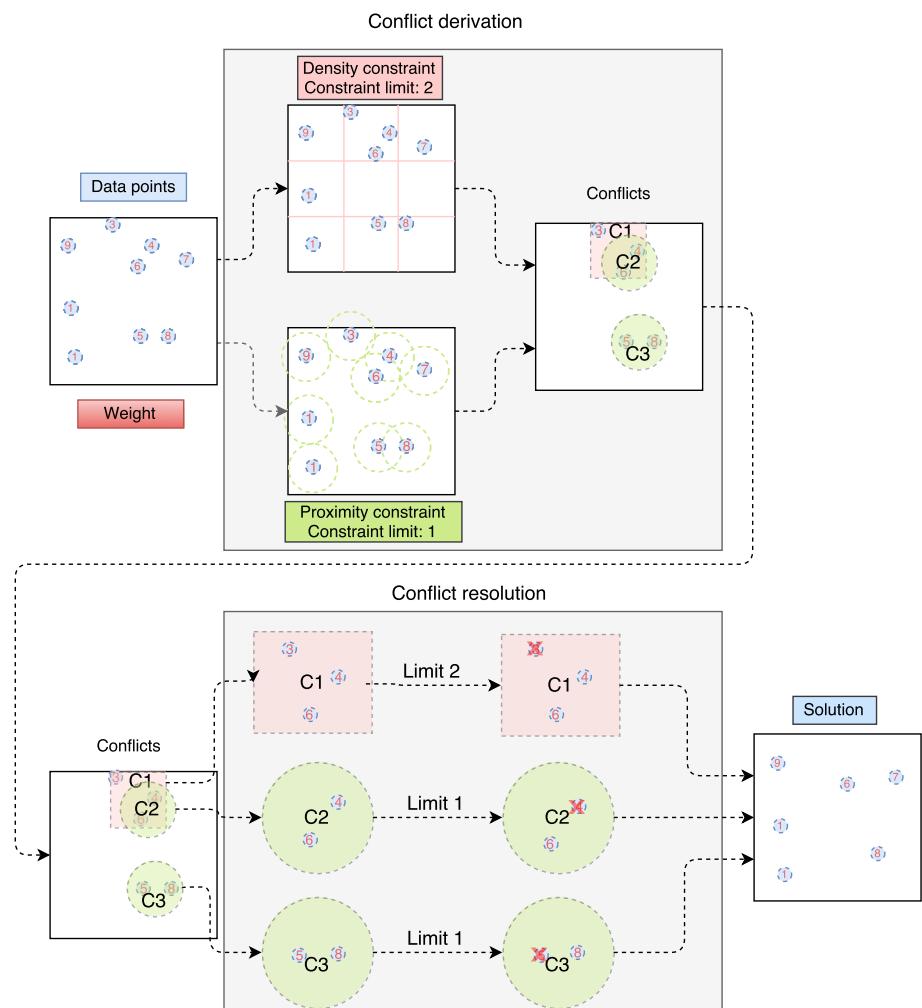


Figure 2.3: This is a single figure

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**Listing 2.1** Global selection formulation of query for finding hotels that are within 1 km of public transportation, preferring hotels that are closer to animal parks, tiling hotels according to zoom level, allowing at most three hotels per zoom level-appropriate tile.

---

```
1  SELECT osmid, name, lon, lat
2  FROM uk_hotels WITH KEY osmid
3  ITERATE OVER RANGE FROM 18 TO 1 AS zoom
4      -- Prioritize hotels with animal parks nearby
5  WEIGH BY (999999 - distance_to_closest_animal_park(geom))
6  SUBJECT TO
7      -- Remove hotels not close to public transport
8  MAP BY (SELECT array_agg(osmid) ids
9      FROM uk_hotels
10     WHERE osmid NOT IN (
11         SELECT h.osmid
12         FROM uk_hotels h, uk_transport p
13         WHERE ST_DWithin(h.geom, p.geom, 1000))
14    )
15    LIMIT 0
16 AND
17    -- Ensure uncluttered map, at most 3 hotels per tile
18  MAP BY (SELECT array_agg(osmid) ids
19      FROM uk_hotels
20      GROUP BY TileOnZoomLevel(geom, zoom)
21    )
22    LIMIT 3
```

---

Reference section Section 2.1.

Reference chapter Chapter 2.

Reference appendix Section A

### Formatting and stuff

Math  $\frac{10^6}{10^5} = 10$   
*bold italic code*

1. list

---

**Listing 2.2** A Python implementation of the Haversine formula, for calculating the distance between two geospatial points.

---

```
def haversine_distance(p1, p2):
    diff_lat = p2.lat - p1.lat
    diff_lon = p2.lon - p1.lon

    a = (sin(diff_lat/2)^2 +
          cos(p1.lat) * cos(p2.lat) +
          sin(diff_lon/2)^2)
    c = 2 * atan2(sqrt(a), sqrt(1-a))
    return 6371000 * c
```

---

Table 2.1: The factor of difference between the running time of the density constraint using Python and Scala

Tuples	Scala	Python	Factor of difference
488k	1.25	3.32	2.65
976k	1.13	3.58	3.17
1.9m	1.29	4.28	3.32
3.9m	2.14	8.44	3.95
7.8m	3.37	13.84	4.10
15.6m	5.95	25.31	4.25
31.2m	12.01	49.25	4.10
62.4m	22.30	96.71	4.34

2. item2

3. item3

This is a line.

This is one kind of line break.

This is another kind of line break.

Table 2.2: Summary of traits implemented by each of the systems considered

System	Partitioning	Parallelism	Indexing
Greenplum	Non-spatial	Distributed	Spatial/R-tree
Hadoop-GIS	Spatial	Distributed	Spatial/R-tree
Oracle	Non-spatial	Distributed	Spatial/R-tree/Quadtree
PostgreSQL	Non-spatial	Restricted single-machine	Spatial/R-tree
Simba	Spatial	Distributed	Spatial/R-tree

# Appendix A

## This be appendix A

### A.1 Single-machine experiments

#### PostgreSQL

- `shared_buffers` 30GB
- `temp_buffers` 4GB
- `work_mem` 50GB
- `max_wal_size` 5GB
- `autovacuum` off

#### Greenplum

- `max_wal_size` 5GB
- `gp_vmem_protect_limit` 6GB
- `autovacuum` off

We ensure that the data is evenly distributed by using hash-partitioning on the primary key.

#### Simba

- `spark.driver.memory` 30g
- `spark.executor.memory` 80g

- spark.python.worker.memory 1g
- spark.driver.maxResultSize 0
- SPARK\_WORKER\_INSTANCES=1
- SPARK\_WORKER\_CORES=16

## A.2 Distributed experiments

### PostgreSQL

- shared\_buffers 15GB
- temp\_buffers 4GB
- work\_mem 40GB
- max\_wal\_size 5GB
- autovacuum off

### Simba

- spark.driver.memory 15g
- spark.executor.memory 40g
- spark.python.worker.memory 1g
- spark.driver.maxResultSize 0
- SPARK\_WORKER\_INSTANCES=1
- SPARK\_WORKER\_CORES=8

# **Appendix B**

## **This be appendix B**

### **B.1 Some section**

**Some subsection**

**TEXT!!!**

# References

- [1] Wikipedia, “Set cover problem.” 2016.
- [2] Q.-S. Hua, D. Yu, F. C. M. Lau, and Y. Wang, “Exact algorithms for set multicover and multiset multicover problems.” in *ISAAC*, 2009, vol. 5878, pp. 34–44.