

Geospatial data management project

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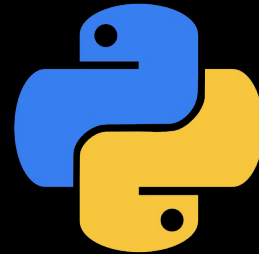
The assignment

Two main things to do:

1 - Collect a trajectory with a tracker, with a visual evidence of at least one stop



2 - Implement the staypoint algorithm to detect stops in the trajectory



The implementation (phase 2)

Algorithm StayPoint_Detection(P , $distThresh$, $timeThresh$)

Input: A GPS log P , a distance threshold $distThresh$
and time span threshold $timeThresh$

Output: A set of stay points $SP = \{S\}$

1. $i=0$, $pointNum = |P|$; //the number of GPS points in a GPS logs
2. **while** $i < pointNum$ **do**,
3. $j:=i+1$;
4. **while** $j < pointNum$ **do**,
5. $dist = \text{Distance}(p_i, p_j)$; //calculate the distance between two points
6. **if** $dist > distThresh$ **then**
7. $\Delta T = p_j.T - p_i.T$; //calculate the time span between two points
8. **if** $\Delta T > timeThresh$ **then**
9. $S.coord = \text{ComputMeanCoord}(\{p_k \mid i \leq k \leq j\})$
10. $S.arrT = p_i.T$; $S.levT = p_j.T$;
11. $SP.insert(S)$;
12. $i=j$; **break**;
13. $j:=j+1$;
14. **return** SP .

```
def stayPoint( distThres = 20, timeThres = 120):
    cur.execute('select * from walk3857')
    points = cur.fetchall()
    usedpointsID=1
    pointNum = len(points)
    i = 0
    while i < pointNum-1:
        j = i+1
        while j < pointNum:
            pi = points[i]
            pj = points[j]
            dist = getDistance(pi[2],pj[2])
            if dist > distThres:
                t_i=getEpoch(pi[1])
                t_j=getEpoch(pj[1])
                deltaT = t_j - t_i
                if deltaT > timeThres:
                    coords = computMeanCoord(points[i:j+1])
                    geom = getGeom(coords)
                    arriveTime=getTimestamp(t_i)
                    leaveTime=getTimestamp(t_j)
                    insertStaypoint((geom, arriveTime, leaveTime))
                    for ps in points[i:j+1]:
                        cur.execute('INSERT INTO usedPoints VALUES\
                                     (%s, %s, %s)', [ps[0],ps[2],usedpointsID])
                        conn.commit()
                        usedpointsID+=1
                    break
                j += 1
            i = j
        j = j+1
    return SP
```

The implementation (phase 2)

I of course use a database to store all the points.

Note also that instead of python libraries I use the operations offered by postgres.

To add accuracy all the coordinates are transformed in EPSG 3857.

```
def getDistance(geom1, geom2):
    cur.execute("select st_distance(%s,%s)", (geom1, geom2))
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

def getLat(geom):
    cur.execute("select st_y(%s)", [geom])
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

def getLong(geom):
    cur.execute("select st_x(%s)", [geom])
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

def getEpoch(timestamp):
    cur.execute("select extract(epoch from timestamp %s)", [str(timestamp)])
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

def getTimestamp(epoch):
    cur.execute("select to_timestamp(%s)", [epoch])
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

def getGeom(coordinates):
    cur.execute("select st_geomfromtext('Point (%s %s)')", coordinates)
    return cur.fetchone()[0]

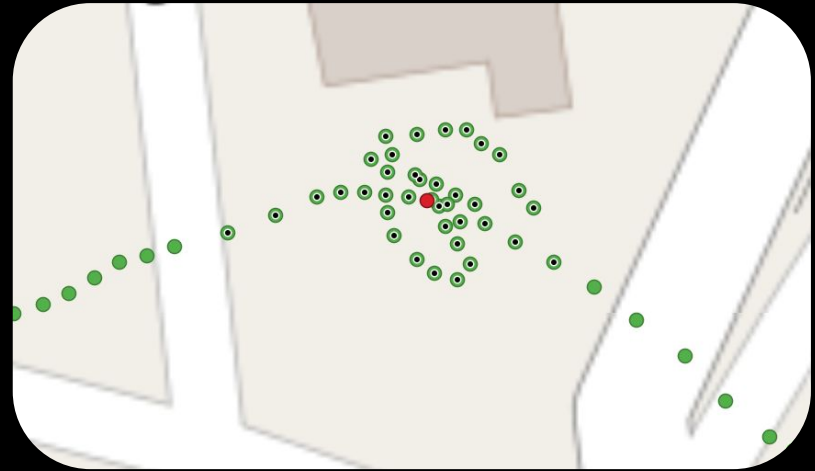
def computMeanCoord(gpsPoints):
    long = 0.0
    lat = 0.0
    for point in gpsPoints:
        long += float(getLong((point[2])))
        lat += float(getLat((point[2])))
    return (long/len(gpsPoints), lat/len(gpsPoints))

def main(argv):
    db = psycopg2.connect("dbname='postgres' user='postgres' password='postgres'")
    cur = db.cursor()
    cur.execute("create table if not exists gps (id serial, timestamp timestamp, location text, distance float, lat float, long float)")
    cur.execute("create index if not exists gps_timestamp_idx on gps using btree (timestamp)")
    cur.execute("create index if not exists gps_location_idx on gps using btree (location)")
    cur.execute("create index if not exists gps_distance_idx on gps using btree (distance)")
    cur.execute("create index if not exists gps_lat_idx on gps using btree (lat)")
    cur.execute("create index if not exists gps_long_idx on gps using btree (long)")
    db.commit()
    cur.close()
    db.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main(sys.argv)
```

Customization

To add some customization to the project I've also created a table to store all the points that were useful to calculate the staypoints. Those are the ones on which I calculate the mean coordinates of the new staypoint.



- Staypoint
- Trajectory
- Points used to build the staypoint

Results

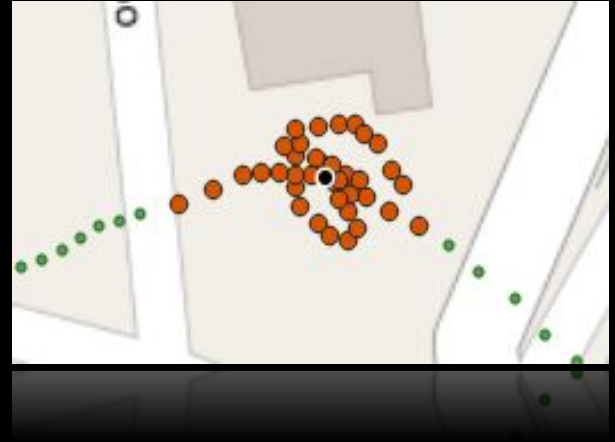
Despite the accuracy of the tracking technology (GPS) the results are pretty accurate.

- Staypoint
- Trajectory
- Point used to build each staypoint



A comparison with DBSCAN

I thought to apply this kind of clustering technique to find each staypoint by creating the clusters and then for each one make a centroid out of them.



How I did it

1 - First I had to create the clusters using the tool

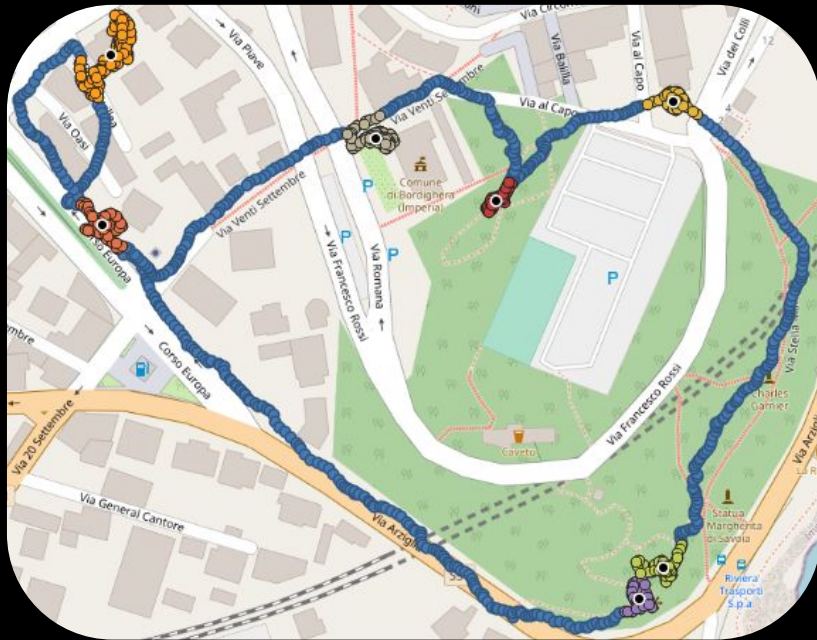
2 - The second thing to do was to categorized the new table to visualize it better, giving different colors to each cluster

3 - I had to create a multipoint from the points of each cluster.

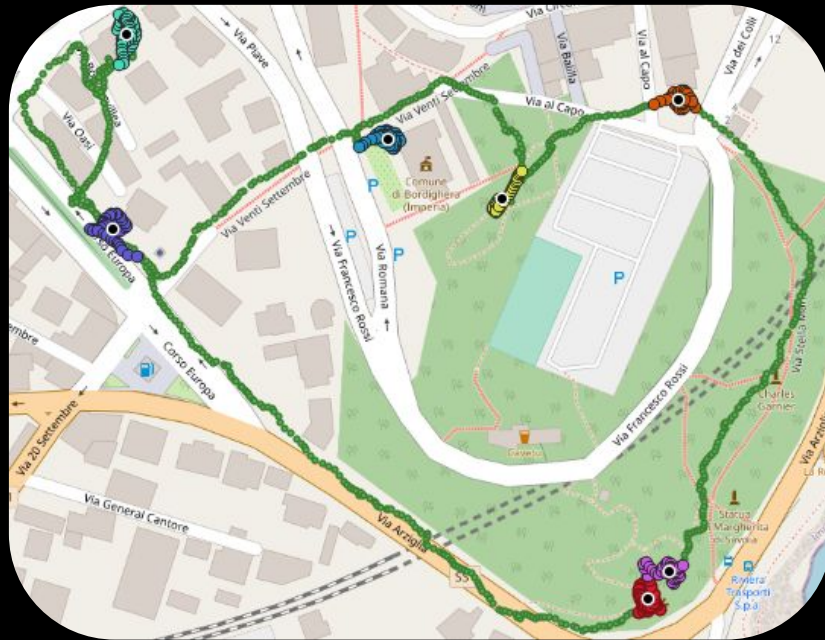
4 - Then I had to find the centroid of each cluster

A comparison with DBSCAN

DBSCAN

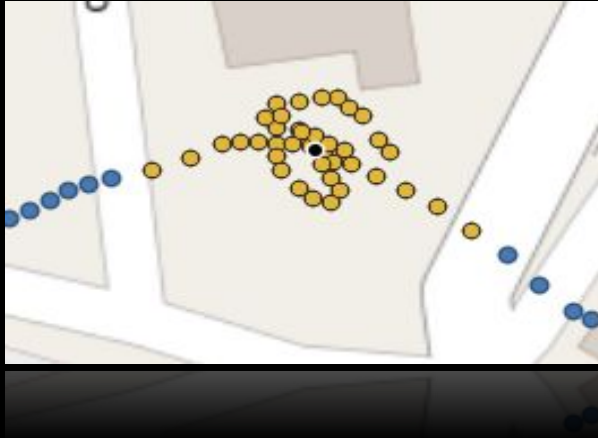


Staypoint algorithm

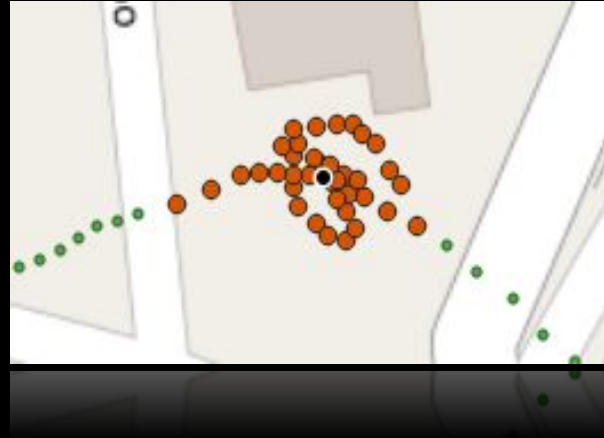


A comparison with DBSCAN

DBSCAN



Staypoint algorithm



Again we can see how similar and comparable are the two results.

**Thanks for the
attention**