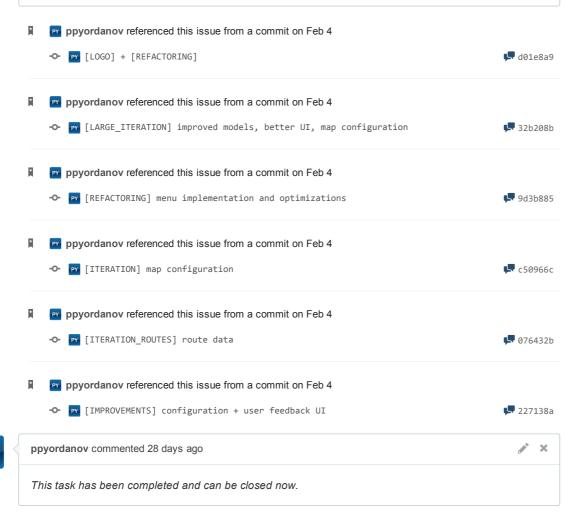


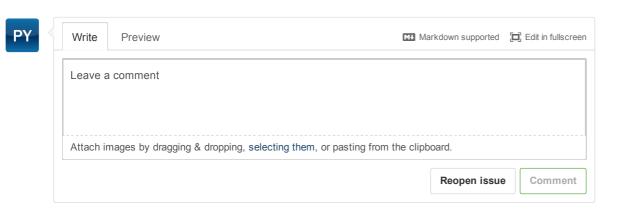
- data aggregation this option will involve multiple readings being aggregated into a single one,
 which is then stored in the database or store all the information in the relevant collection and then
 aggregate it at runtime (this will be more resource costly as it will involve more processing during
 runtime);
 - there are a number of methods that can be used for efficient data aggregation:
 - one would be to take the first out of each, say, 5 data readings as well as the 5th one (or arbitrarily choose a single one) and find their average > this will help to reduce the normal inaccuracies when reading data /explained numerous times by the SCK team/, especially when 'the sensors go crazy'; for example, some big data outliers will inevitably be noticed as the kit is being carried around campus as it is going to swing back and forth constantly, which will be a side effect of the evaluation process as we are only interested in the actual data from the surrounding environment.
 - the other, more conservative approach, would involve grouping each, say 3/5 sensor data readings and finding their average (dr1 + dr2 + dr3 + dr4 + dr5)/5 which is going to be more accurate than the other technique in some cases, but will not help much in the elimination of data outliers as a single very high value might result in a significant change in the final result.

NOTE: considering each 5 data readings are grouped with a 30 sec. window, the system is going to be deriving a single data reading aggregation each 2,5 min. which, for the Glasgow University campus area, I would consider normal, taking into account walking speed; regarding location, the carrier client device's GPS system can, for example be used to store geolocation every 1,25 min so that from the 3 generated values for a period of 2,5 min, the middle one can be used. /these are just implementation examples/ideas and they will be changed as the system is developed further/

- change the size of the icon used for data visualization and experiment with default map zoom to enlarge the map working space as much as possible
- changing the data post window (increase to reduce number of sensor readings) -> least desirable,
 as we want more granularity and data accuracy

The notes here will provide food for thought so that the most efficient solution mechanism can be applied in the final implementation.





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