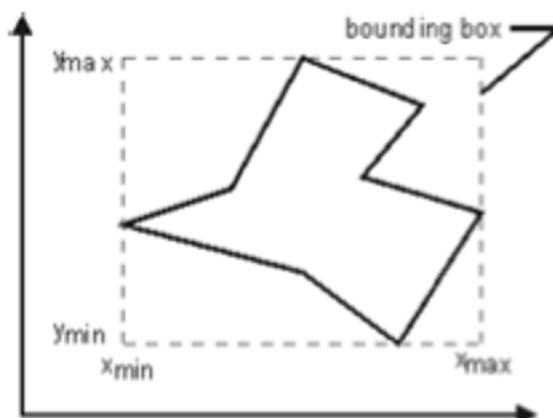
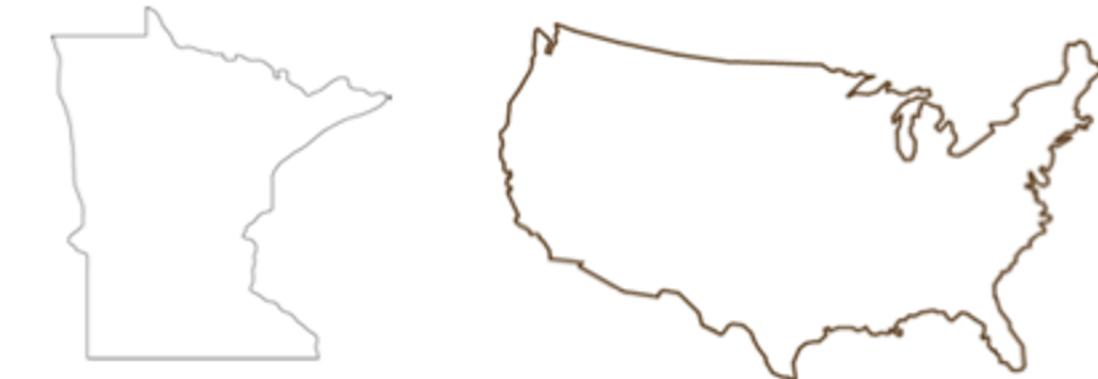


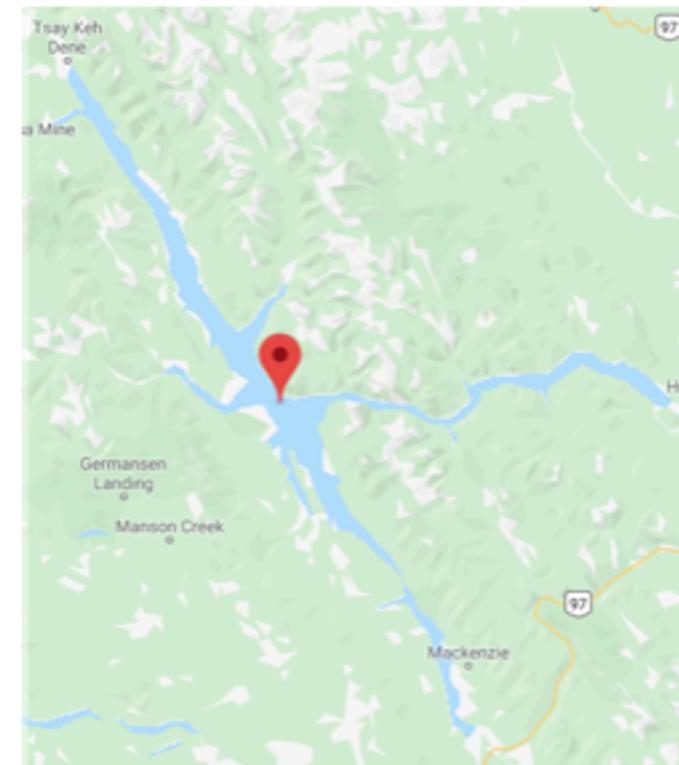
# Filter and Refine Strategy

# Geometry and its bounding rectangle



**MBR = Rectangle**  
4 points in 2D

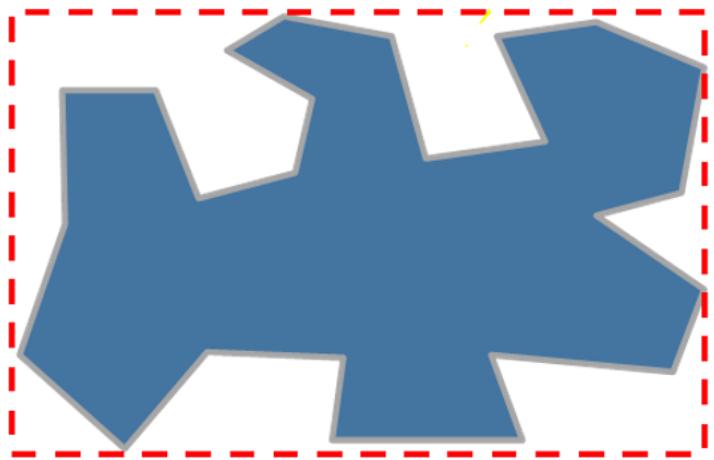
Polygon(20 30, 25 40, ...)



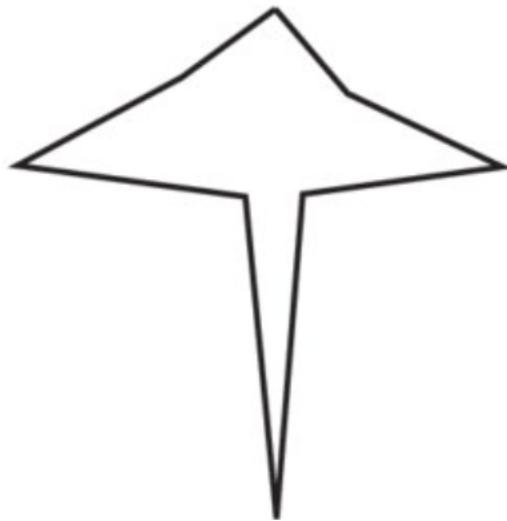
Lake with more than 100K pts

# A polygon

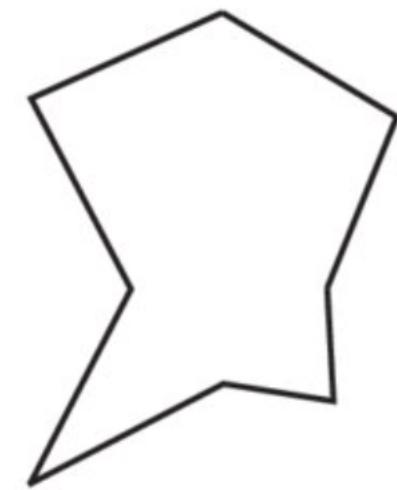
- Minimum bounding rectangle in red.



# Minimum bounding rectangle



# MBR Approximation



Compute a minimum bounding rectangle for

- POLYGON ((30 10, 40 40, 20 40, 10 20, 30 10))
- POLYGON ((x1 y1, x2 y2, , , x1 y1))

# Approximating a geometry

- Less memory: Only two vertices to represent a rectangle

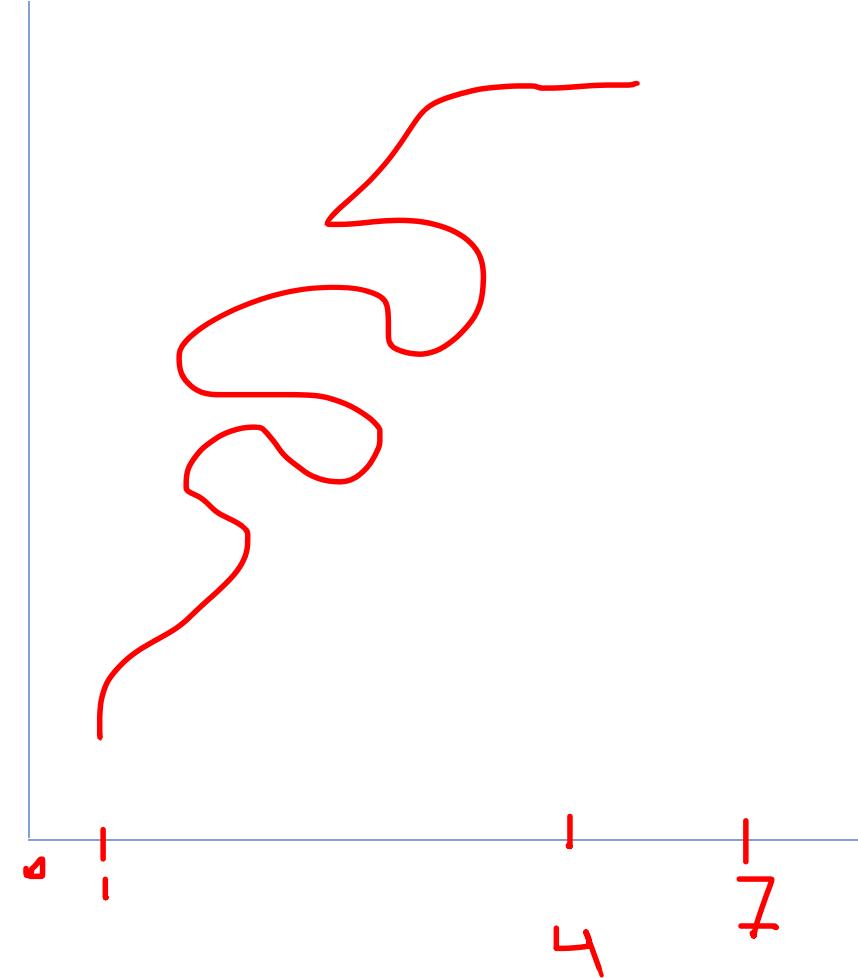
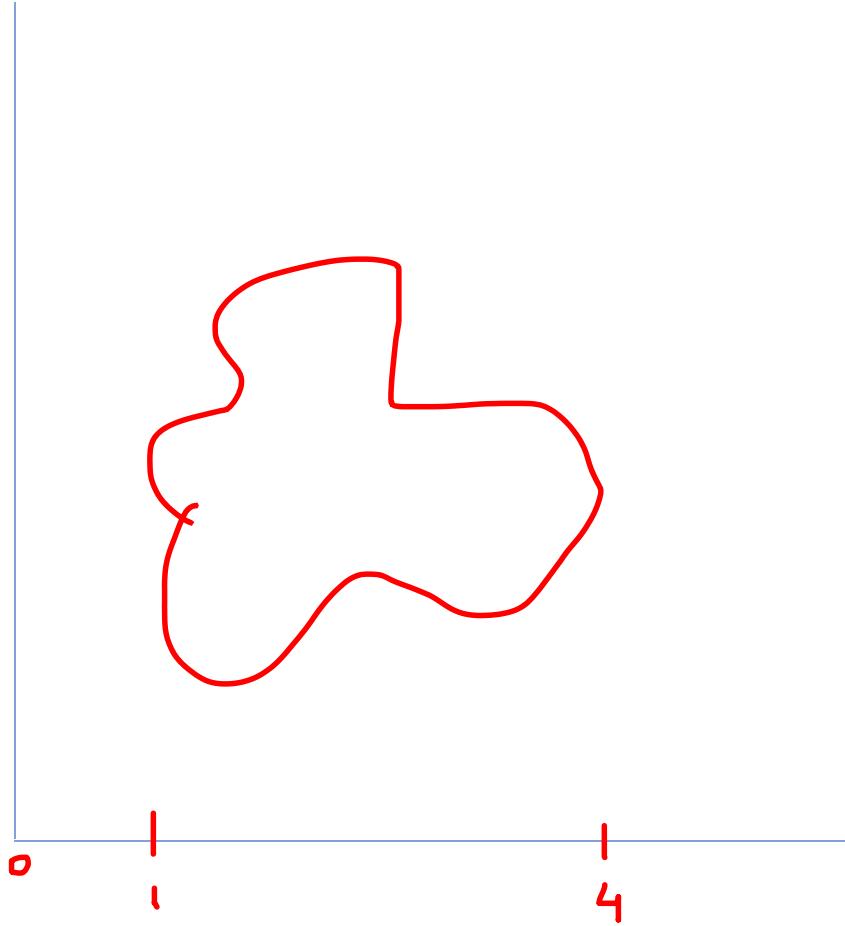
# Approximating a geometry

- Positive
  - Less memory: Only two vertices to represent a rectangle
- Negative
  - Dead space (empty area)

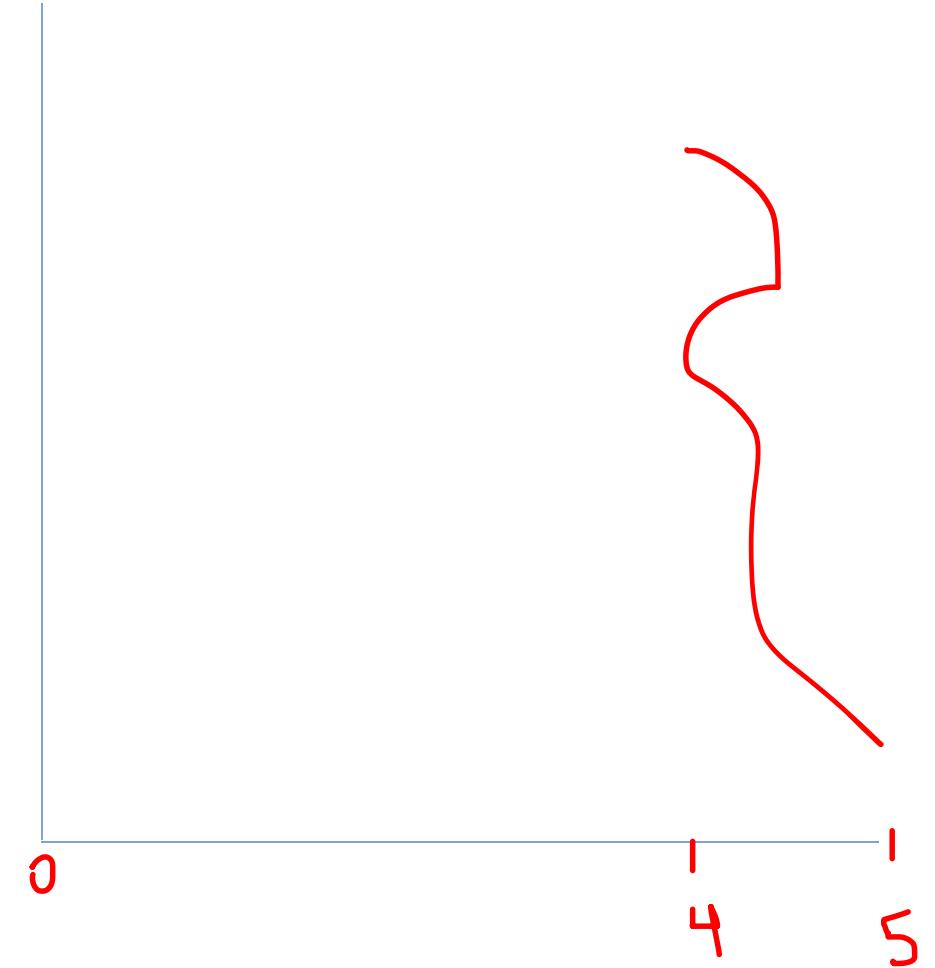
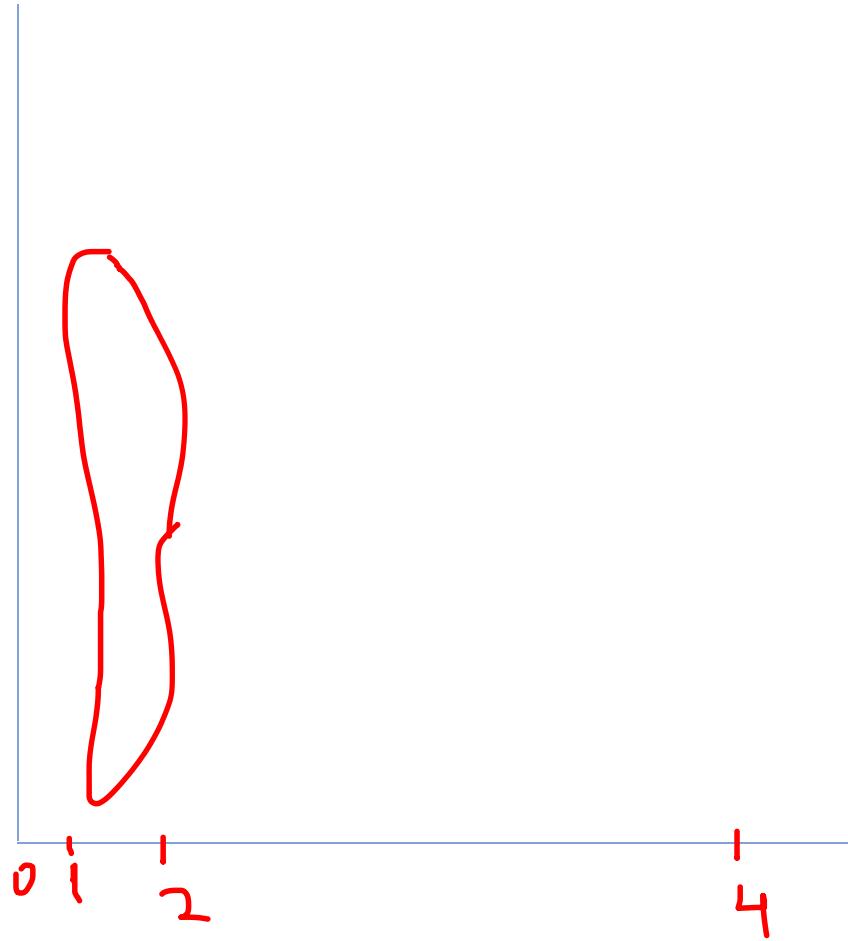
# Any other approximation possible?

- For polygons

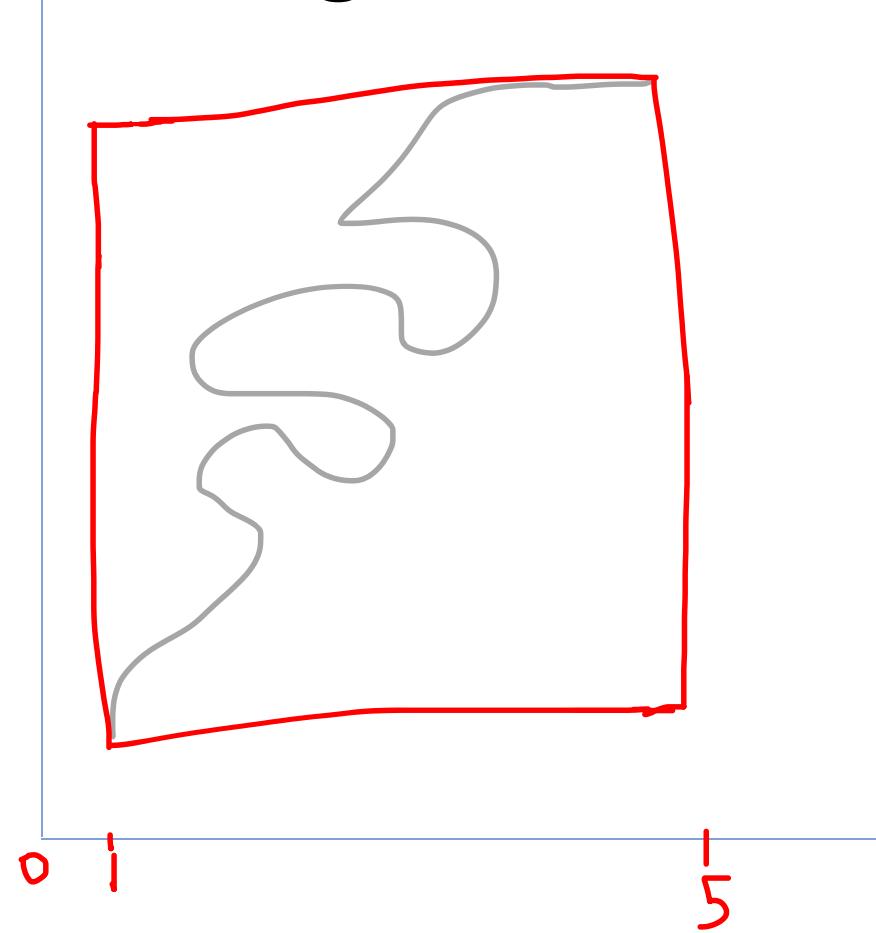
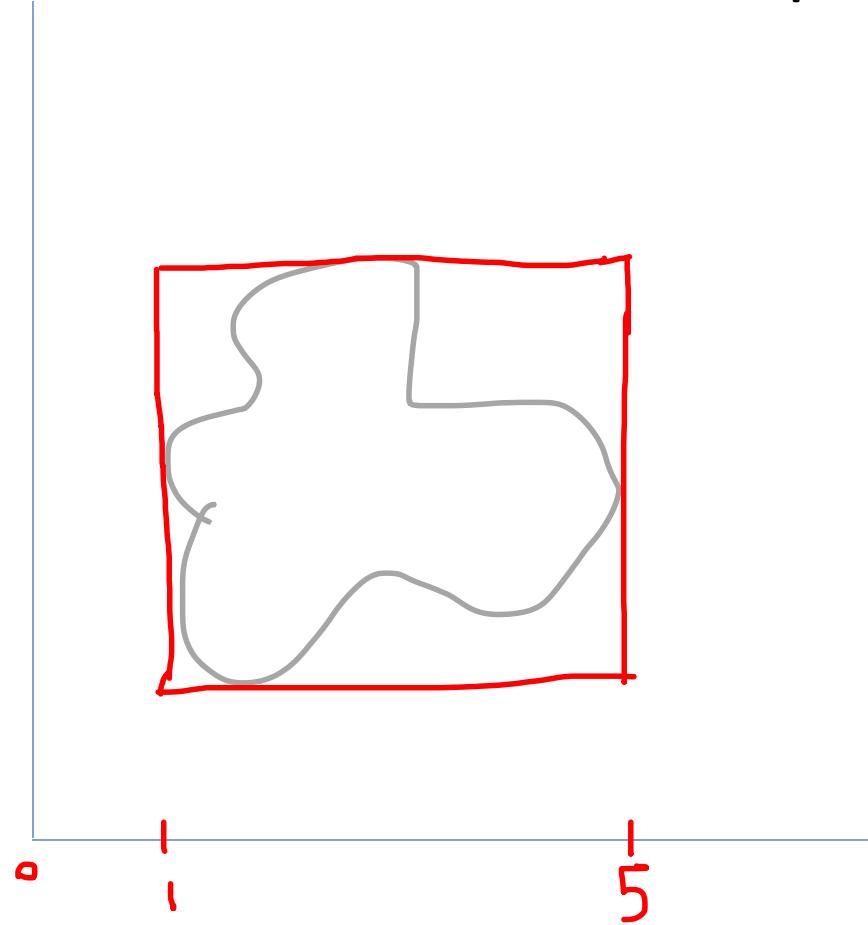
Is there an overlap between two geometries



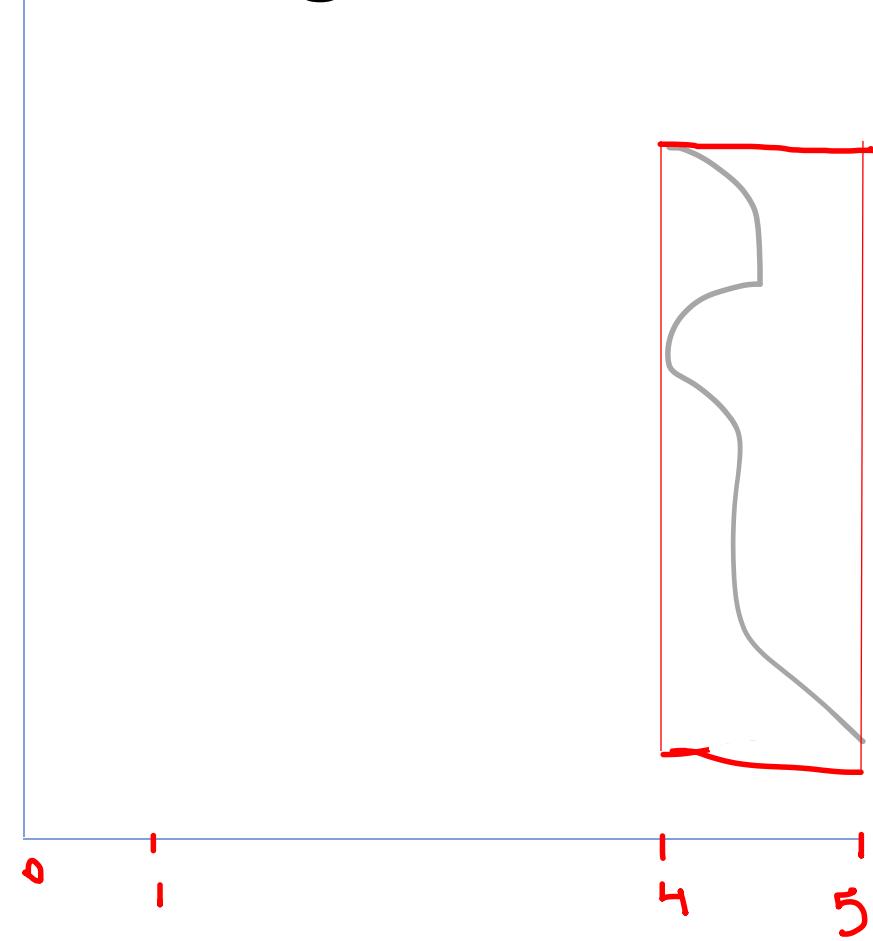
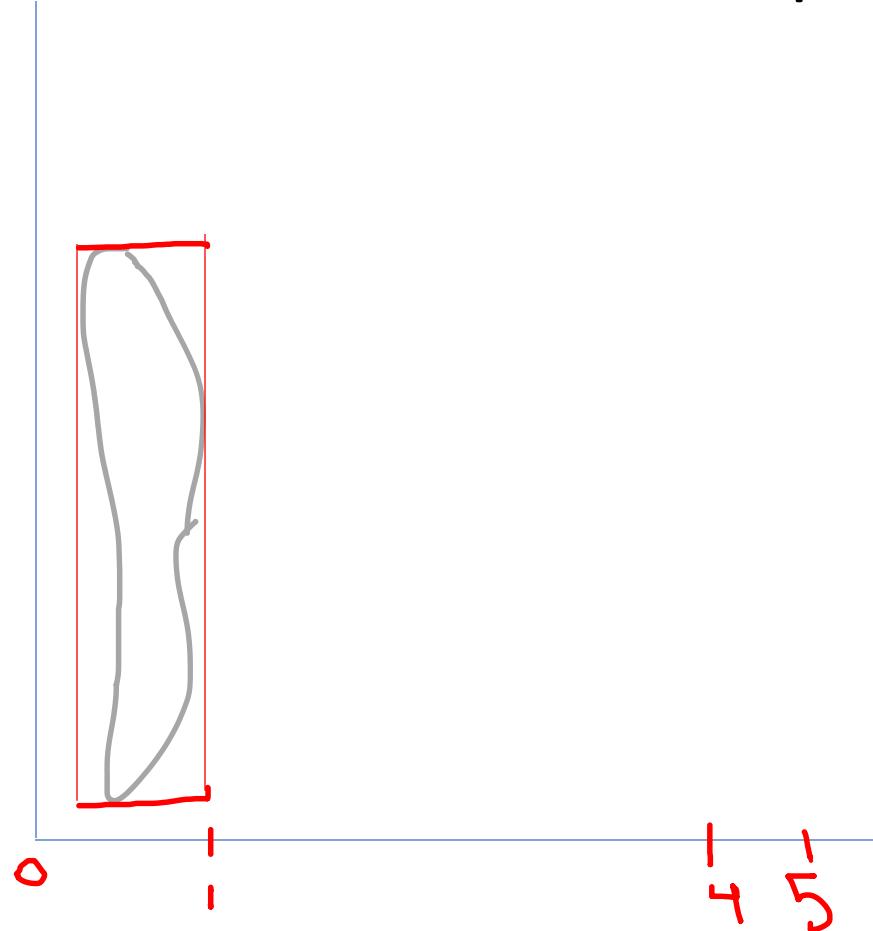
Is there an overlap between two geometries



Using Red rectangle,  
is there an overlap between two geometries



Using Min Bounding Rectangle,  
is there an overlap between two geometries



# Filter and Refine Strategy

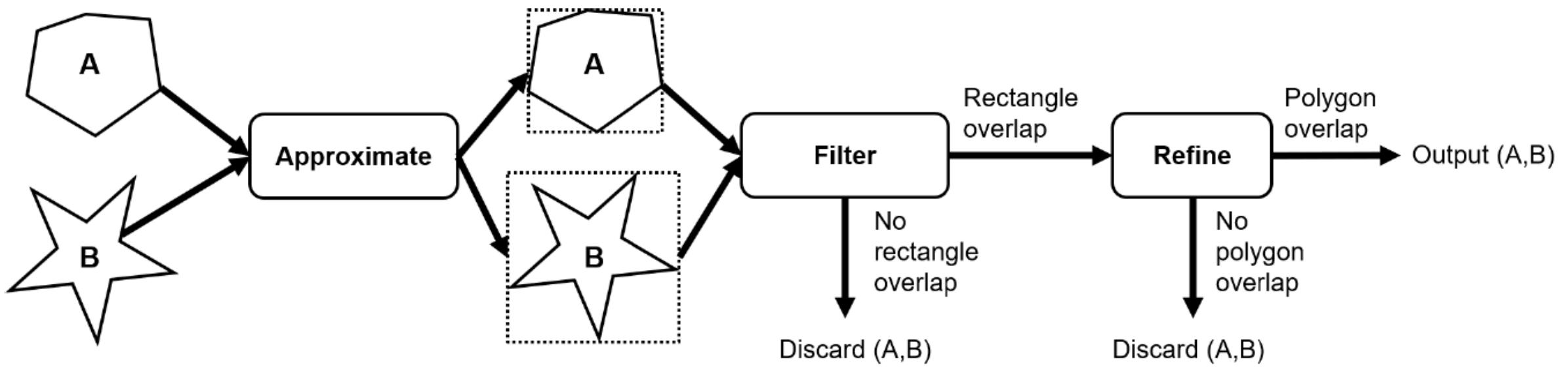


Fig. 1. The filter-and-refine strategy for one polygon pair.

# Filter and Refine Strategy

1) Filter = Work with approximations

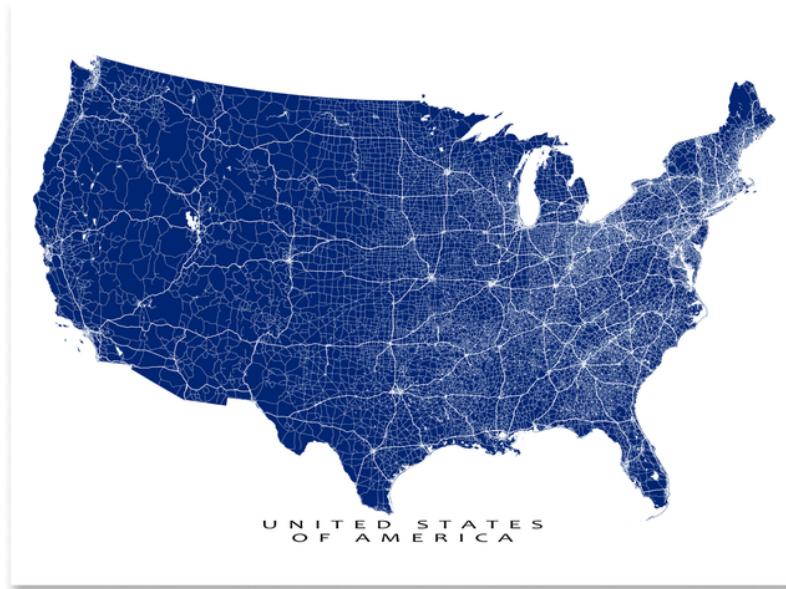
Weed out some input based on approximation

2) Refine = Work with reduced size of input

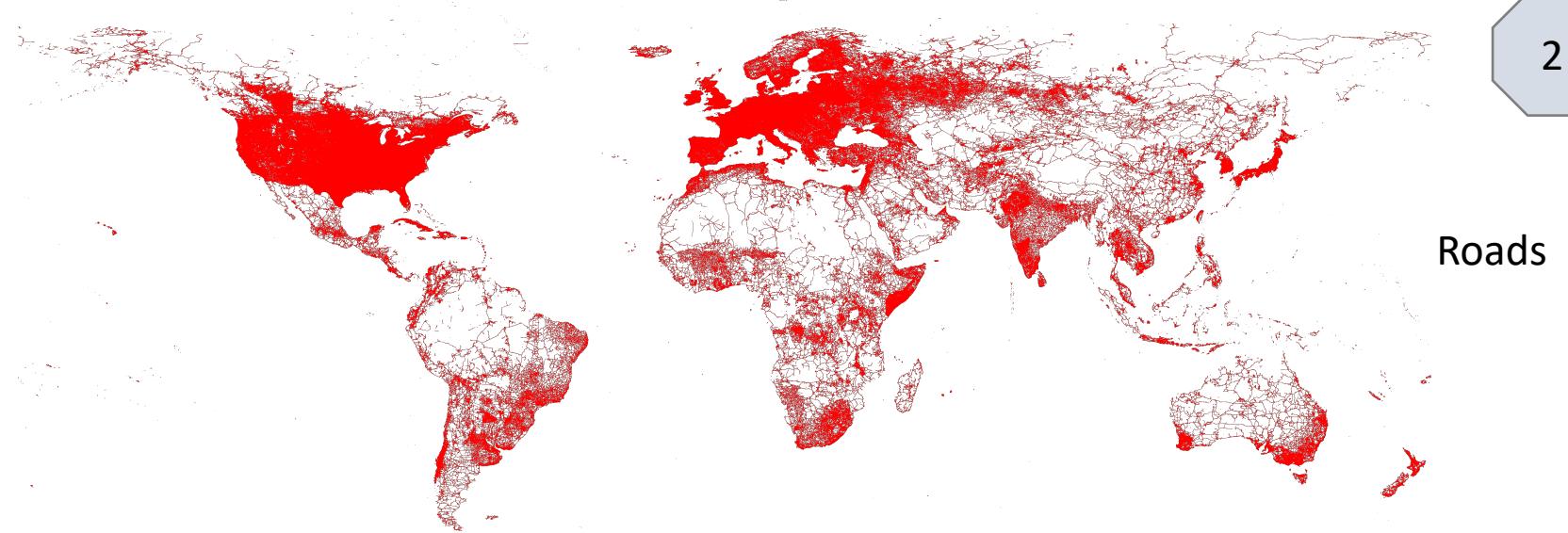
Rationale: Step 1 + Step 2 processing time should be less than working with actual input directly

Find which counties a river goes through?

Find the roads intersecting rivers?

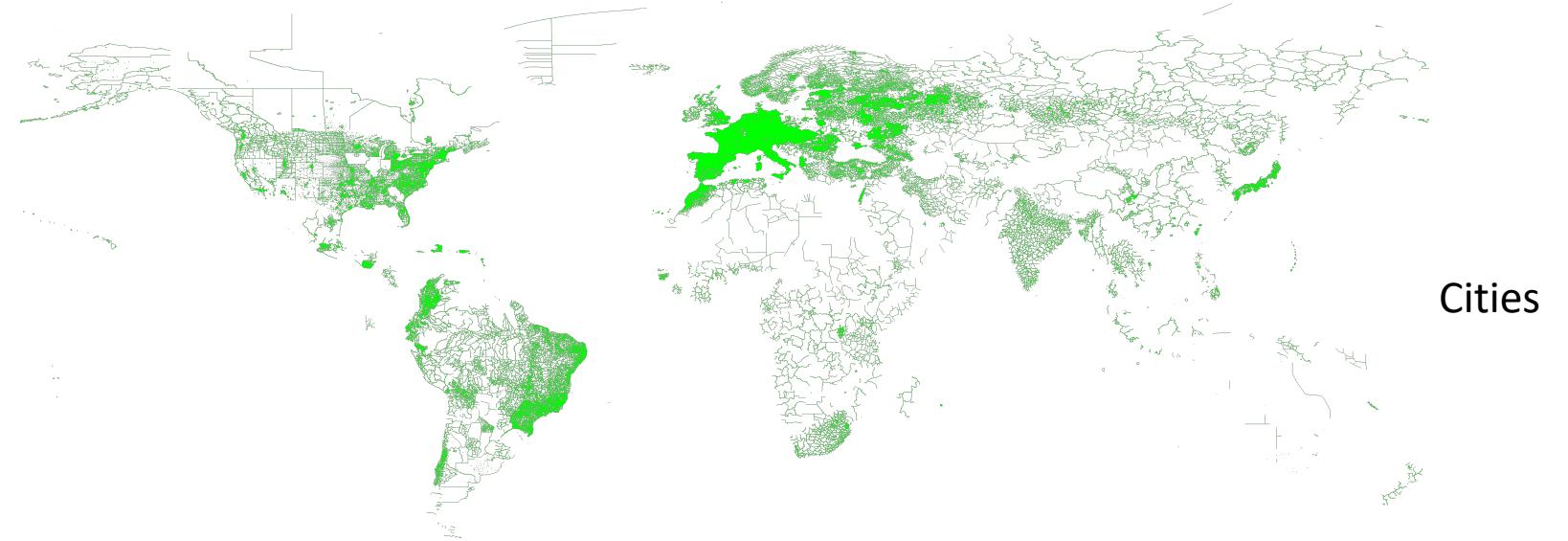


# Spatial Join



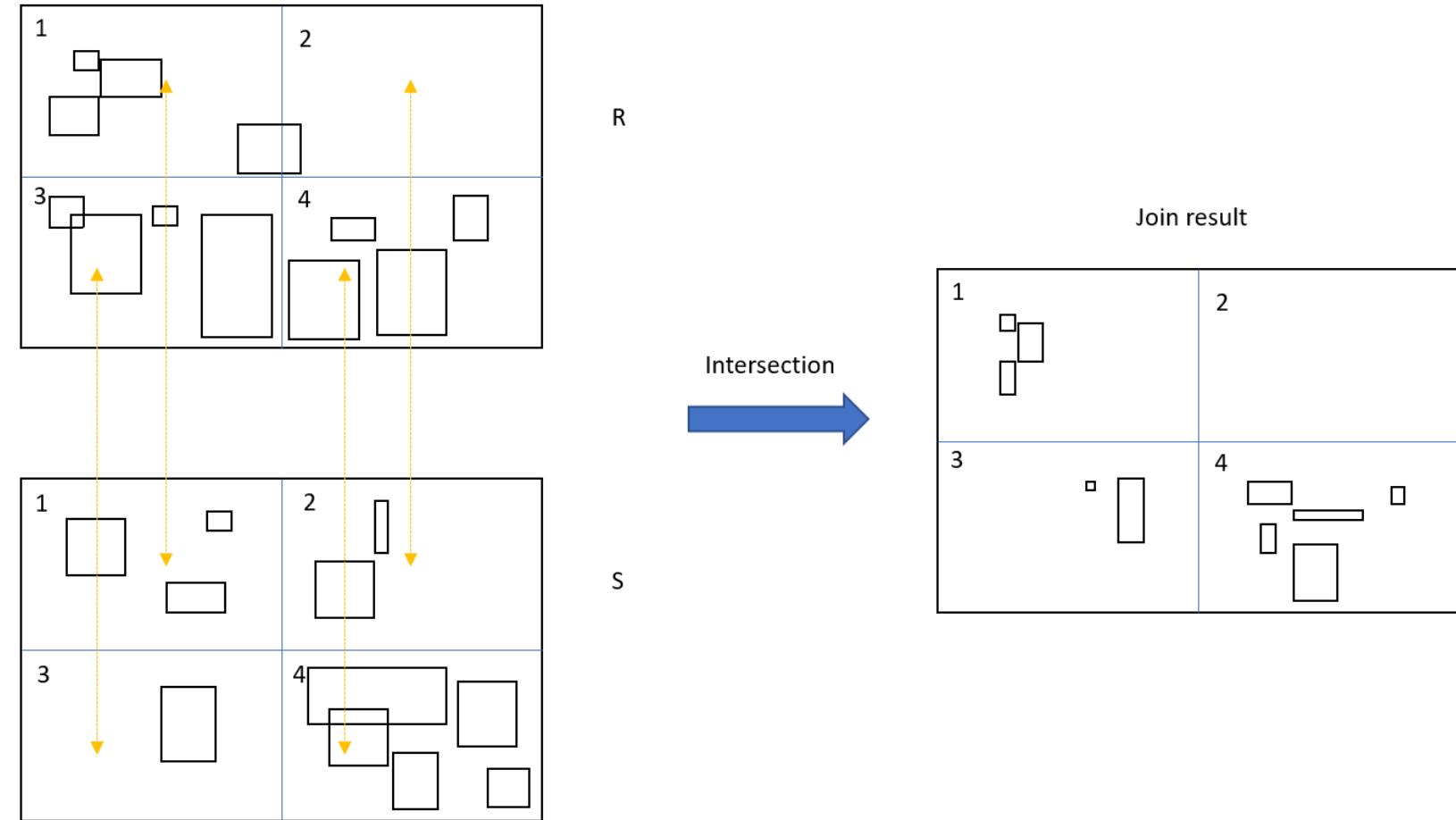
- Given two data sets of spatial objects,  $R$  and  $S$ , find all pairs of spatial objects between  $R$  and  $S$  satisfying a join condition.
- Output:

Roads crossing through cities



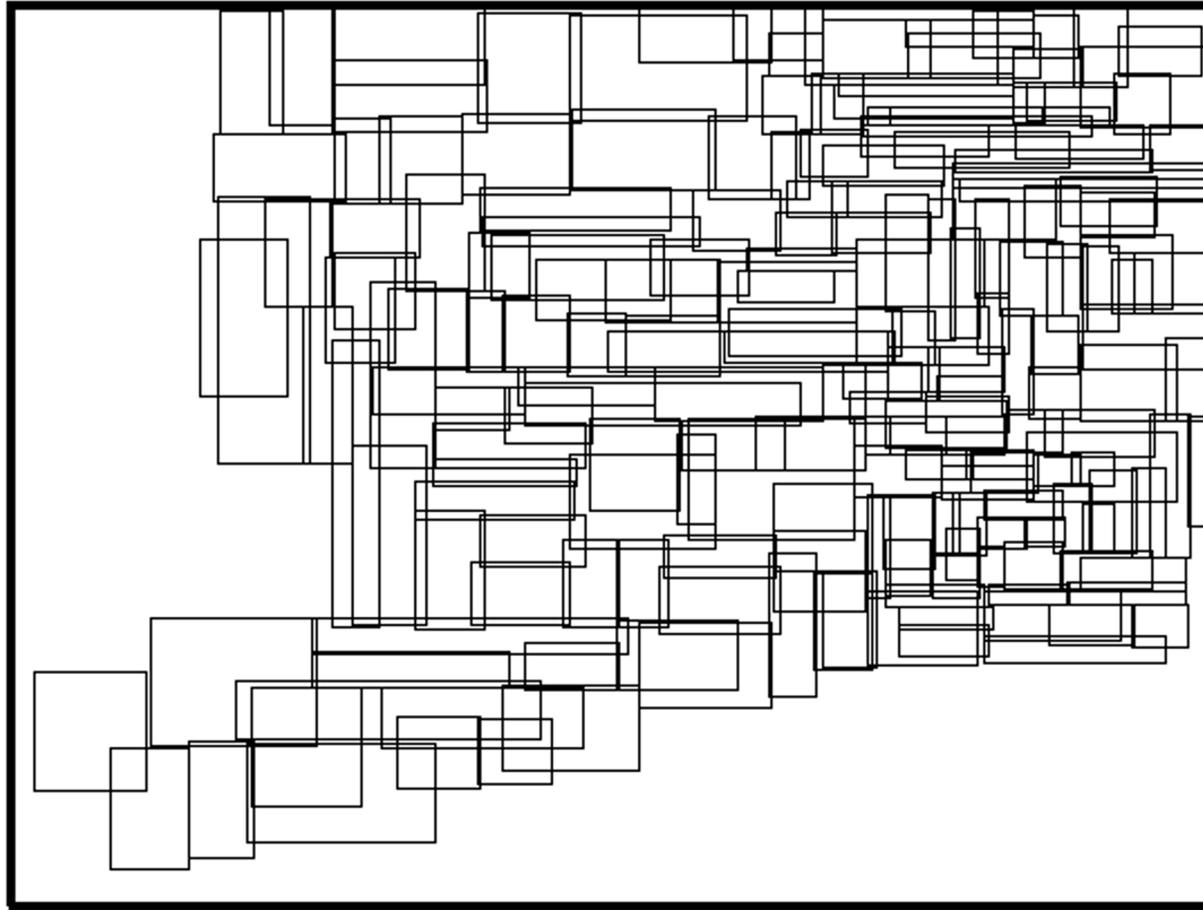
Pictures were taken from: <http://spatialhadoop.cs.umn.edu/datasets.html>

# Partition based Spatial Join





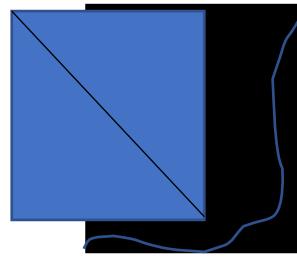
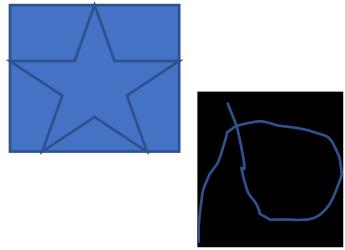
(a)



(b)

**Figure 6.23** Indexing the hydrography network of Connecticut: TIGER data (simplified) (a) and R-tree (leaf level) (b).

# Filter and Refine example



Ignore

More processing required  
Do Refinement  
Conclusion: Do not intersect

# Does two polygon intersect?

- Polygon P and Q  
P has 1000 vertices.  
Q has 500 vertices.

Does P and Q have overlap/intersect?

- Potentially  $(1000 * 500)$  operations.

Alternative strategy : Does P's MBR overlap/intersect with Q's MBR?

P MBR has 4 vertices.

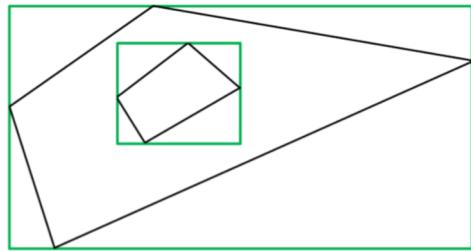
Q MBR has 4 vertices.

Benefits?

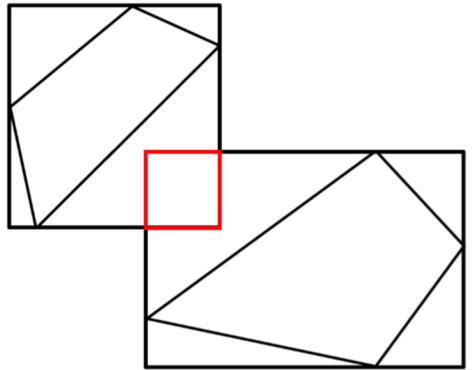
# Pop Quiz

- (A) Apply filter and refine technique

Green rectangle is the MBR



(B) Apply filter and refine technique



False hit

(C ) Apply filter and refine technique

