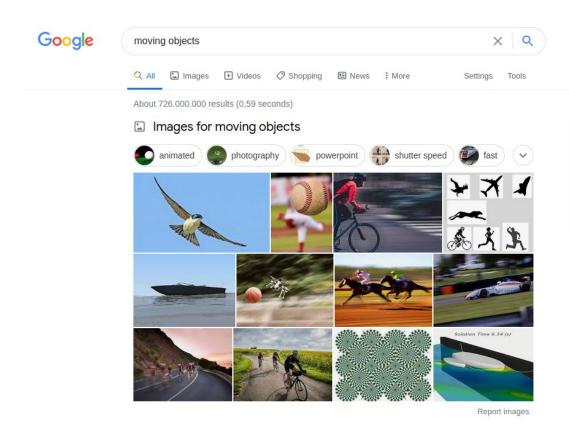
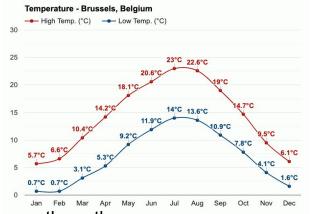
MobilityDB - A Moving Object Database

Moving Objects



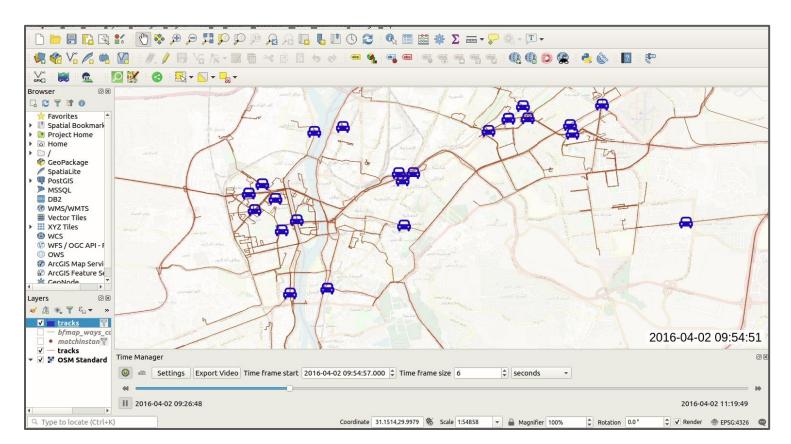


giphy.com



weather-atlas.com

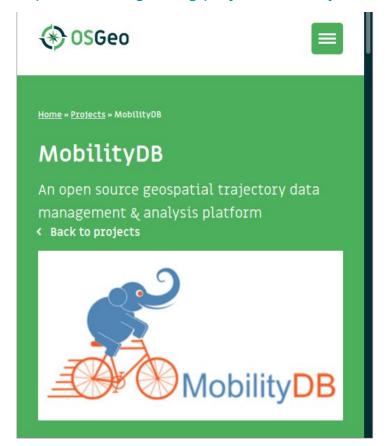
Moving Object Databases

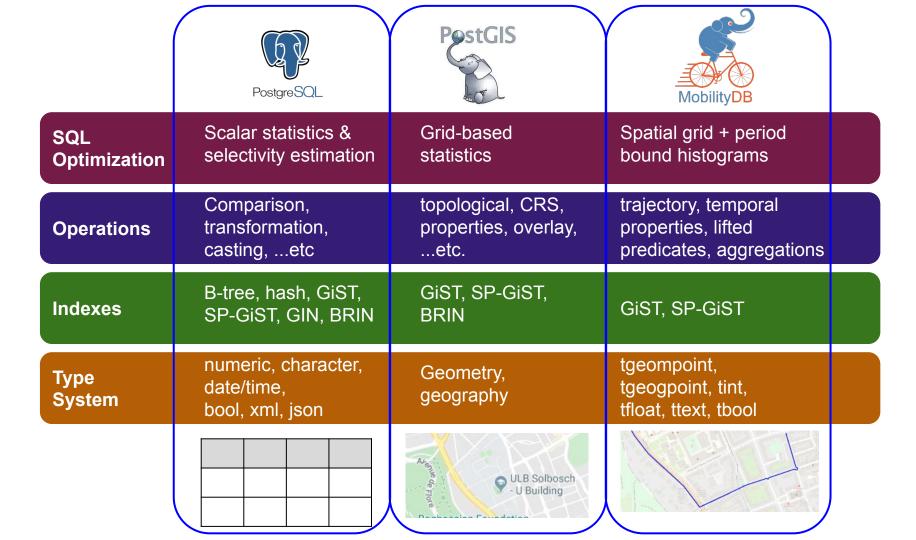


https://github.com/MobilityDB/MobilityDB



https://www.osqeo.org/projects/mobilitydb/





MobilityDB Ecosystem

MobilityDB Network	MobilityDB Geometry	MobilityDB MapMatch	MobilityDB Stream	MobilityDB View	MobilityDB Generator
pgRouting	MobilityDB Cloud		& kafka	MobilityDB Python	MobilityDB Java
docker	kubernetes	© cītusdata	psycopg	asyncpg	PostgreSQL JDBC
kepler.gl mapbox	QGIS	Grafana	ilil plotly	p ython™	Java
	MobilityDB	PostGIS	PostgreSQL	ubuntu	

Using MobilityDB

- How is MobilityDB packaged? Which files constitute the package?
- How to use MobilityDB?

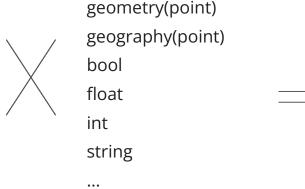
The scientific and engineering foundations

- The data model.
- The operations.
- Lifted operations
- Temporal aggregations.
- Indexing.
- Optimizer statistics, and selectivity estimation.
- Internal architecture.
- Eco system.
- OGC standards.

MobilityDB Data Model

TEMPORAL(timeType, baseType): time → value

timestamptz timestampSet period periodSet



```
TEMPORAL(timestamptz,
geometry(point))

//database of car accidents

TEMPORAL(timestampSet,
geometry(point))

//foursquare check-ins

TEMPORAL(period,
geometry(point))

//car trajectory
```

Two Data Models

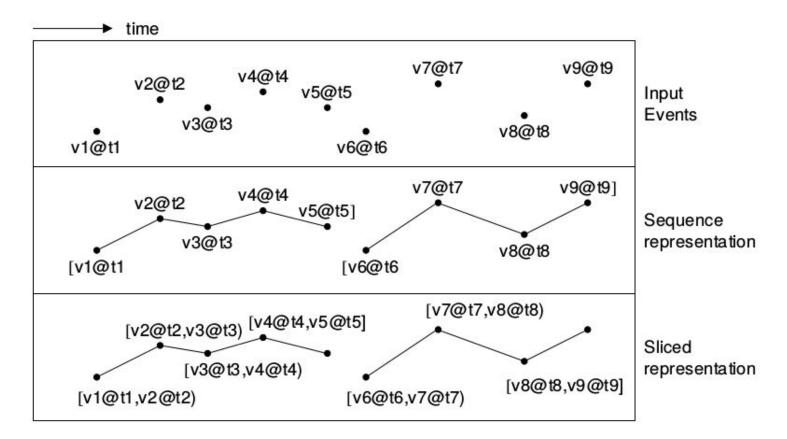
Sliced representation

Ralf Hartmut Güting, Michael H. Böhlen, Martin Erwig, Christian S. Jensen, Nikos A. Lorentzos, Markus Schneider, and Michalis Vazirgiannis. 2000. A foundation for representing and querying moving objects. *ACM Transactions on Database Systems*. 25, 1 (March 2000), 1–42. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/352958.352963

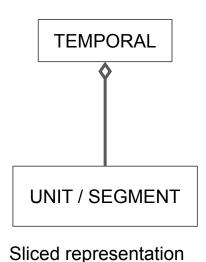
Sequence representation

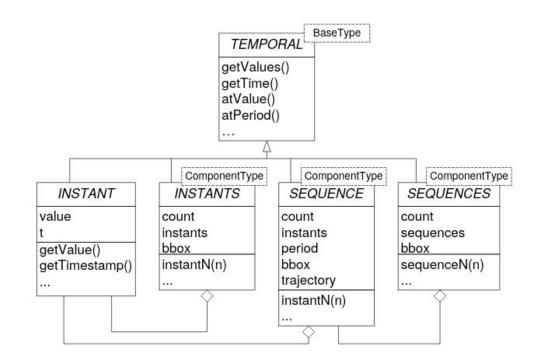
[1] Esteban Zimányi, Mahmoud Sakr, Arthur Lesuisse, MobilityDB: A Mobility Database based on PostgreSQL and PostGIS. To appear in *ACM Transactions on Database Systems*, 2020. Preprint

A not very accurate visualization of the two abstract models



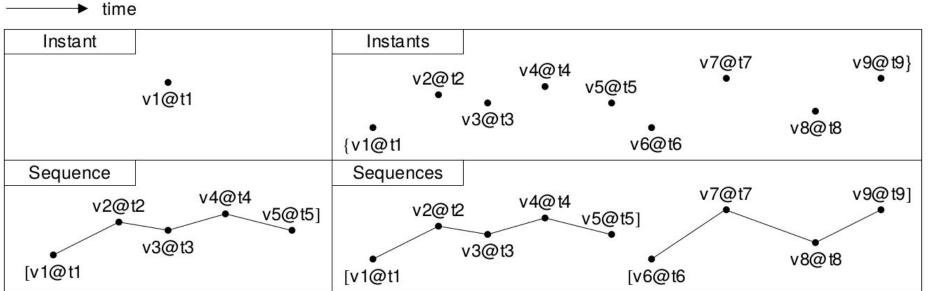
Type hierarchies of the two models





Sequence representation

Comparison: storage, semantics



	Sliced representation	Sequence representation
INSTANT	[v1@t1, v1@t1]	v1@t1
INSTANTS	[v1@t1, v1@t1], [v2@t2, v2@t2],	{v1@t1, v2@t2,}
SEQUENCE	[v1@t1, v2@t2), [v2@t2, v3@t3),	[v1@t1, v2@t2, v3@t3,]
SEQUENCES	[v1@t2, v2@t2), [v4@t4, v5@t5], [v6@t6),	{[v1@t1,, v5@t5], [v6@t6,, v9@t9]}

Two abstract models: storage size

Algorithm 6: Generic strategy for a binary temporal operation on two temporal arguments α_1 , α_2

```
begin
    result \leftarrow \emptyset;
    syncPeriods \leftarrow synchronize(\alpha_1, \alpha_2);
    foreach period p \in syncPeriods do
        if \alpha_1 is defined during p AND \alpha_2 is defined during p then
             resultUnit \leftarrow apply the operation on \alpha_1 and \alpha_2 both restricted to the period p;
             result \leftarrow result \cup resultUnit:
    foreach consecutive pair of units u_i, u_{i+1} \in result do
        if end timestamp of u_i = start timestamp of u_{i+1} AND
         the temporal functions of u_i and u_{i+1} are equivalent then
             merge u_i, u_{i+1} into one unit;
    return result;
```

MOD Functions

- Synchronization [1]
- Normalization [1]
- Lifted Operations
 - https://github.com/MobilityDB/MobilityDB/wiki/Lifting-a-Function-in-MobilityDB
- Lifted Topological Predicates
- Temporal aggregations.
- ... [1]

Interfacing MobilityDB Types to Indexes

Access Methods



Operator classes
Support functions



User types

period tgeompiont tfloat

. . .

SELECT * FROM pg_am;

oid 🛕	amname name	amhandler regproc	amtype "char" (1)
2	heap	heap_tableam	t
403	btree	bthandler	i
405	hash	hashhandler	i
783	gist	gisthandler	i
2742	gin	ginhandler	i
4000	spgist	spghandler	i
3580	brin	brinhandler	1

An operator class contains a set of index strategies and a set of support functions for an index to manipulate a certain data type.

GiST (Generalized Search Tree)

Hellerstein Joseph, Naughton Jeffrey, Pfeffer Avi. <u>Generalized search trees for database systems</u>. In: Proceedings of the 21st international conferences on very large data bases. 1995. p. 562–73.

"we present the abstract data type (or "object") Generalized Search Tree(GiST). We define its structure, its invariant properties, its extensible methods and its built-in algorithms."

Extensible methods: consistent, union, compress, decompress, penalty, picksplit

http://gist.cs.berkeley.edu/ (last modified 1999)

SP-GiST (Space Partitioning Generalized Search Tree)

Eltabakh Mohamed, Eltarras Ramy and Aref Walid, "Space-Partitioning Trees in PostgreSQL: Realization and Performance," 22nd International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE'06), Atlanta, GA, USA, 2006, pp. 100-100, doi: 10.1109/ICDE.2006.146.