



OpenFLAME

Federated Maps to Enable the Spatial Web

Sagar Bharadwaj

www.open-flame.com



CMU™

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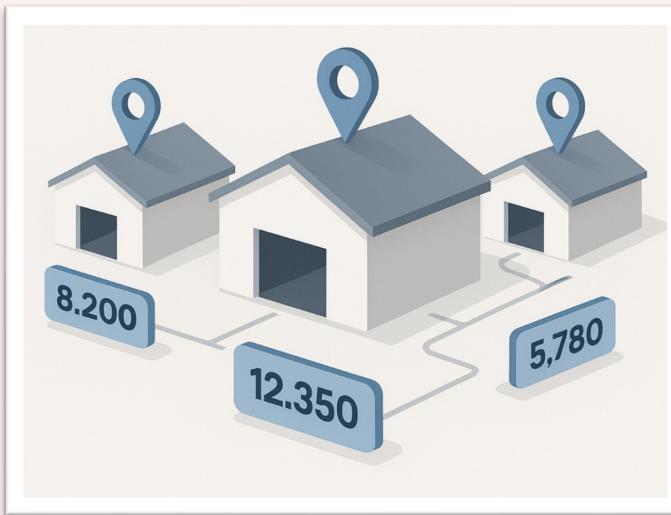
Anthony Rowe

Srinivasan Seshan

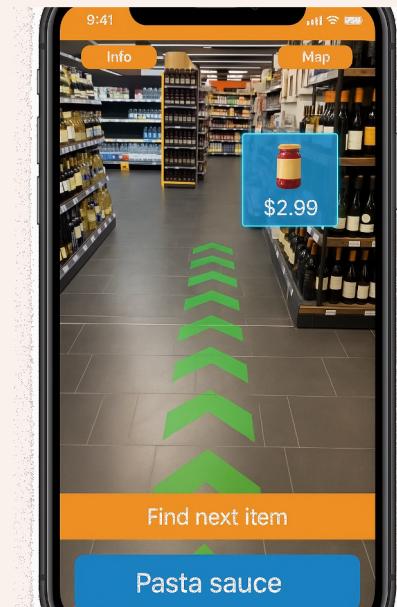
Examples of Spatial Applications



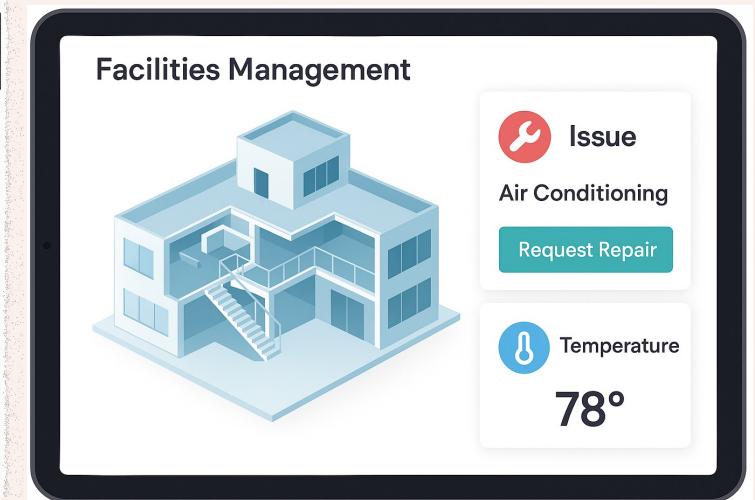
3D indoor
navigation



Inventory
management

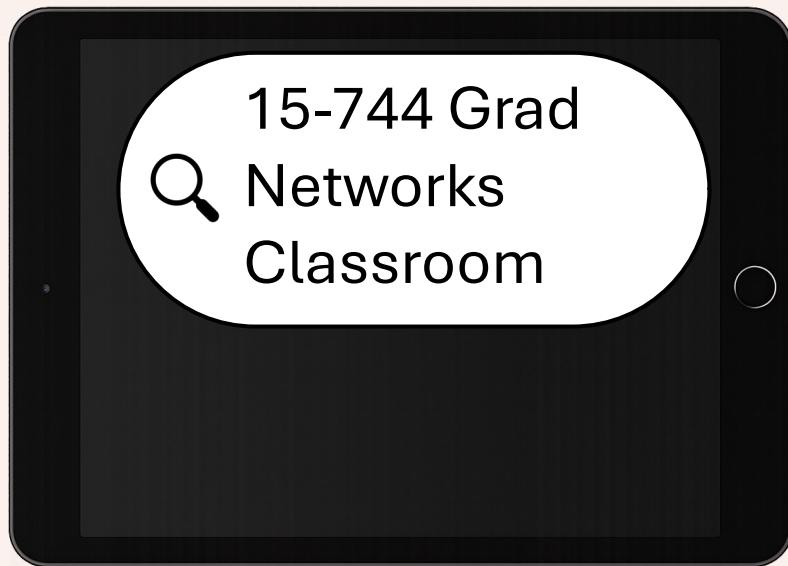


AR shopping



Facilities
management

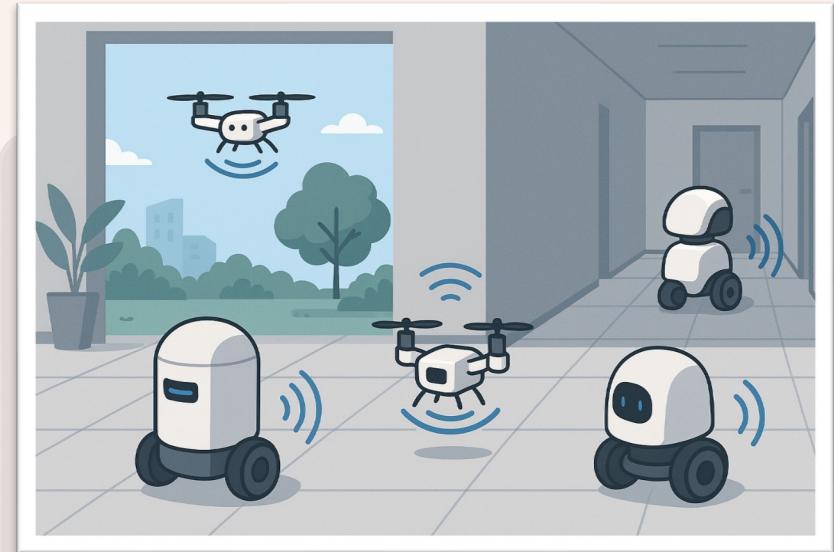
Examples of Spatial Applications



Fine-grained
location search
navigation



Placing AR content



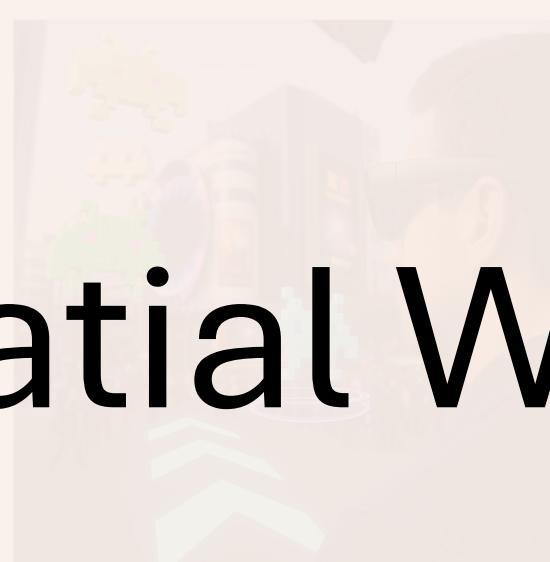
Autonomous Robots
Facilities
management

Examples of Spatial Applications

15-744 Grad
Networks
Classroom

Spatial Web

Fine-grained
Indoor location search
navigation



Placing AR content
AR shopping



Autonomous Robots
Facilities
management

Motivating Example: Navigation

Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Sagar's Office, Carnegie Mellon



HDMI Cable, Target

We need a system to associate this name with a real-world location
...or a **Spatial Naming System** a.k.a **Map**

Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Sagar's Office, Carnegie Mellon

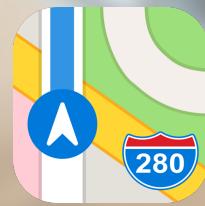


HDMI Cable, Target

Today, to build such an application, we would use a digital world map



Google Maps



Apple Maps



mapbox



OpenStreetMap

Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Sagar's Office, Carnegie Mellon

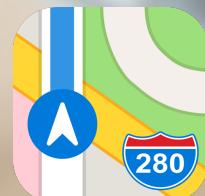


HDMI Cable, Target

Today's maps answer only a part of the problem



Google Maps



Apple Maps

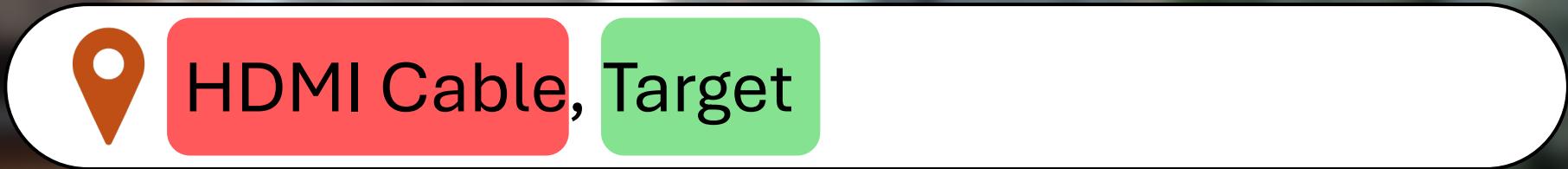


mapbox



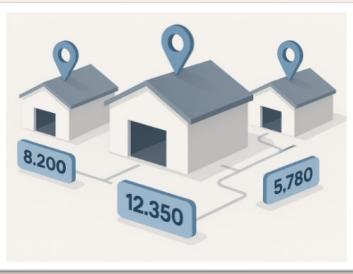
OpenStreetMap

Example Application: Shopping Navigator





Indoor 3D
navigation



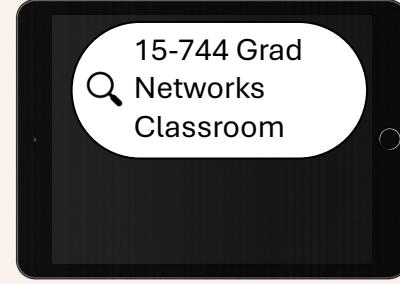
Inventory
management



AR shopping



Facilities
management



Fine-grained
location search



Placing AR content



Autonomous Robots

We need a ubiquitous Spatial Naming System
to enable emerging Spatial Applications

Why do maps today not have ubiquitous coverage?

Indoor data collection is hard

Crowdsourcing on a central system
is not the right way to scale

Why do maps today not have ubiquitous coverage?

Indoor data collection is hard

Crowdsourcing on a central system
is not the right way to scale

Huge manual cartography effort.

Many indoor spaces are private.

Indoor maps are dynamic.



Outdoor cartography



Indoor cartography

Why do maps today not have ubiquitous coverage?

Indoor data collection is hard

Crowdsourcing on a central system
is not the right way to scale

Businesses do not want to expose their indoor map data due to privacy and competition concerns.



NSA



CMU CIC



Single Family Home

Federation of Maps

Independent organizations maintain their own maps
of their own spaces.

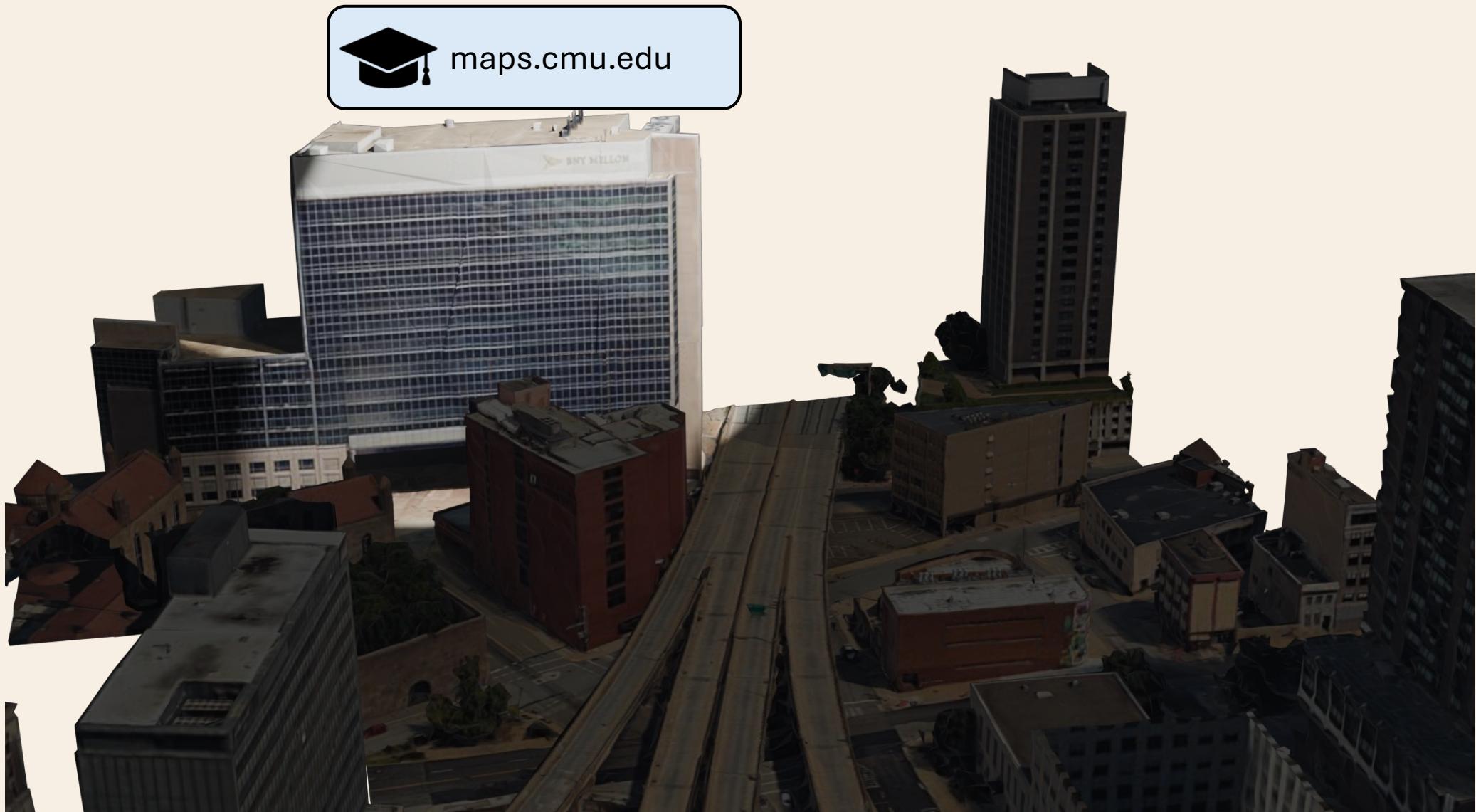
Federation of Maps



Federation of Maps



Federation of Maps



Federation of Maps



maps.art.com

Federation of Maps



Federation of Maps



 **OpenFLAME**
Ties maps together

Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Sagar's Office, Carnegie Mellon



Apple Pickup, Target



Example Application: Shopping Navigator



Sagar's Office, Carnegie Mellon



Apple Pickup, Target



Target Maps

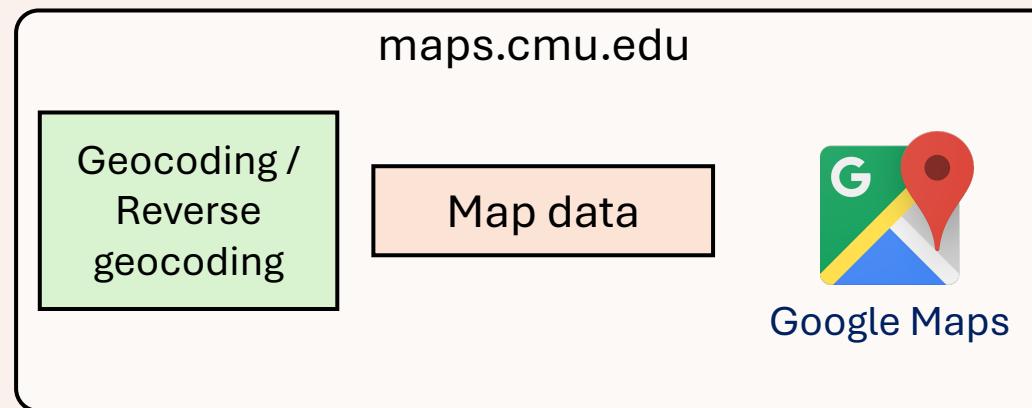


CMU Maps



Google Maps

Design—a Centralized Spatial Naming System



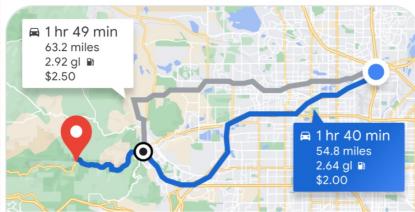
Geocoding: Convert addresses to corresponding geographic coordinates.

Design—a Centralized Mapping Platform



Aerial View

PRO

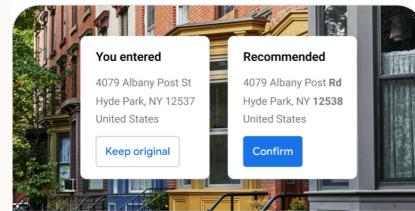


Compute Routes

ESSENTIALS

PRO

ENTERPRISE



Address Validation

PRO

ENTERPRISE



Dynamic Maps

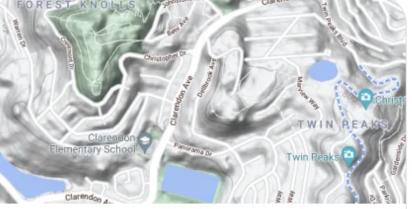
ESSENTIALS

Compute Routes Matrix

ESSENTIALS

PRO

ENTERPRISE



Elevation

PRO

Navigation SDK

ENTERPRISE



Place Details

ESSENTIALS

PRO

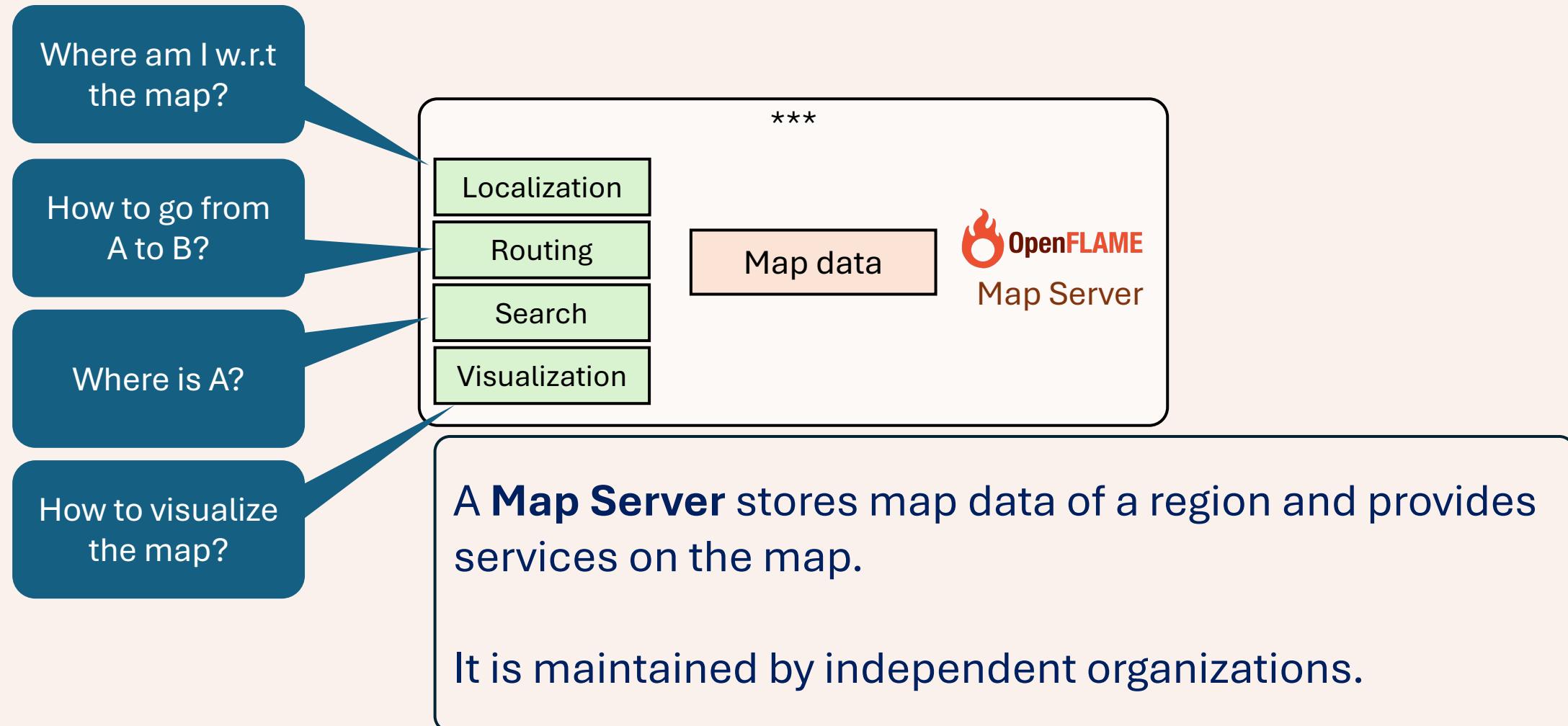
ENTERPRISE

Map data

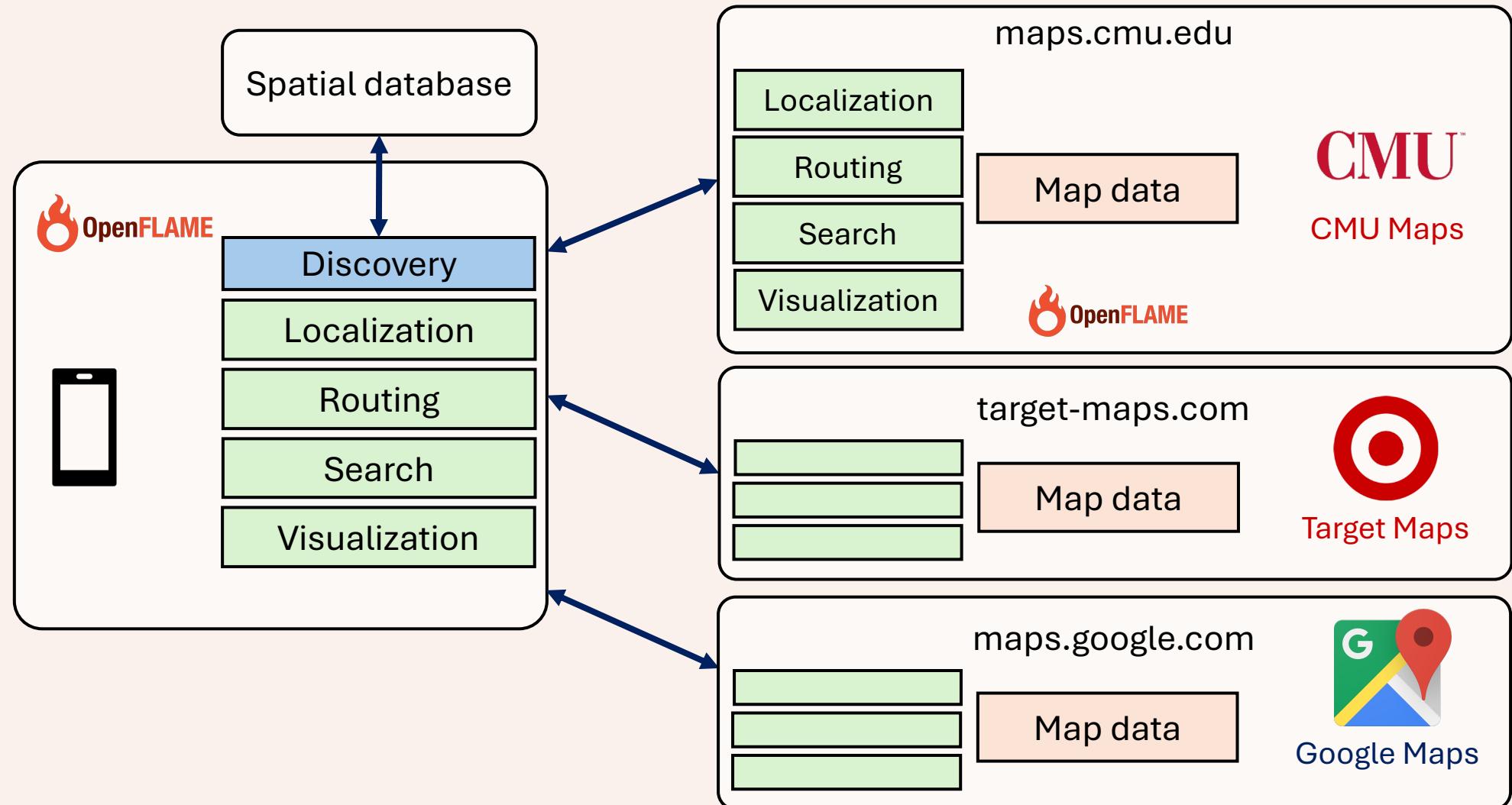


Google Maps

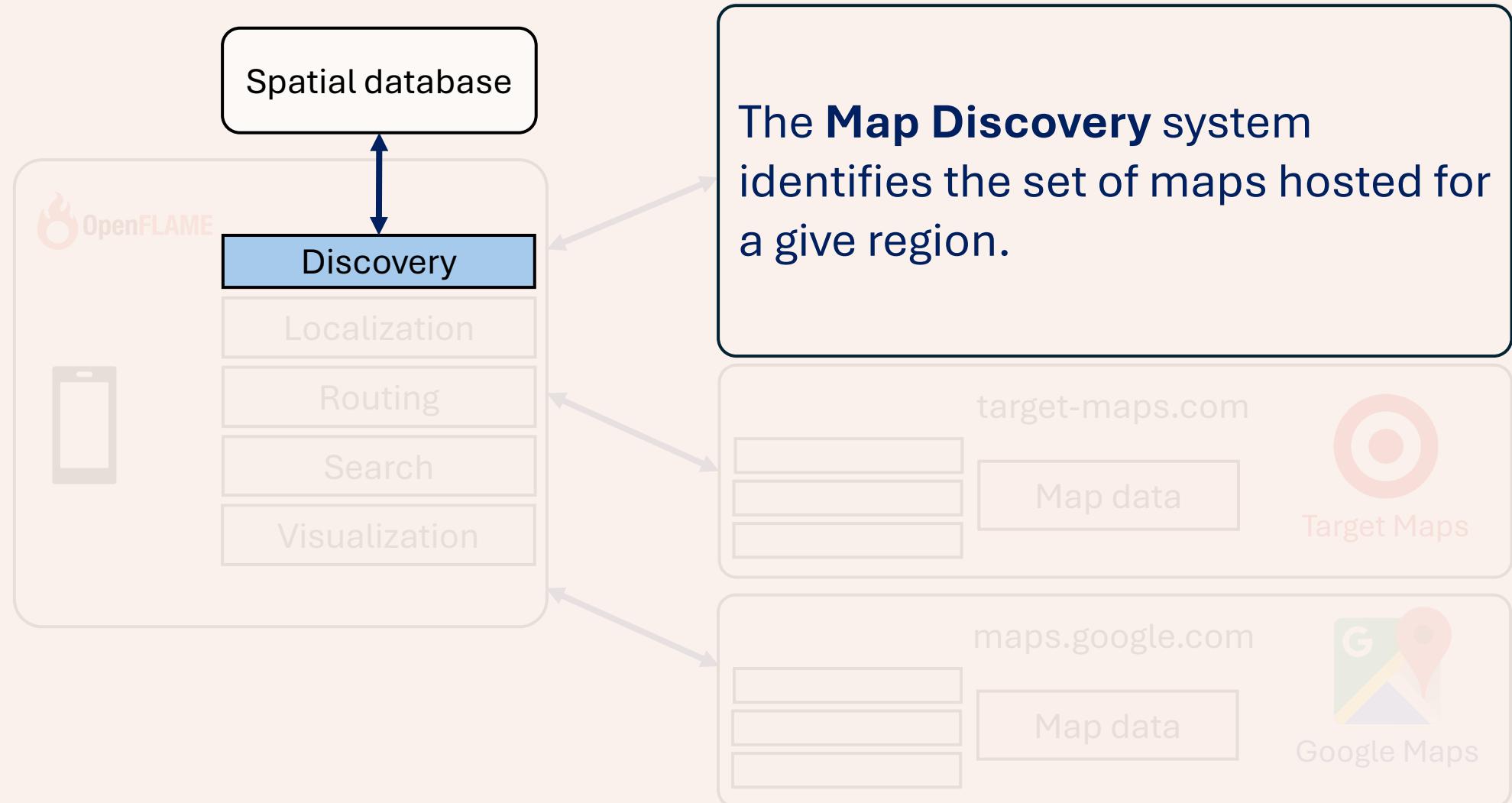
Design—OpenFLAME Map Server



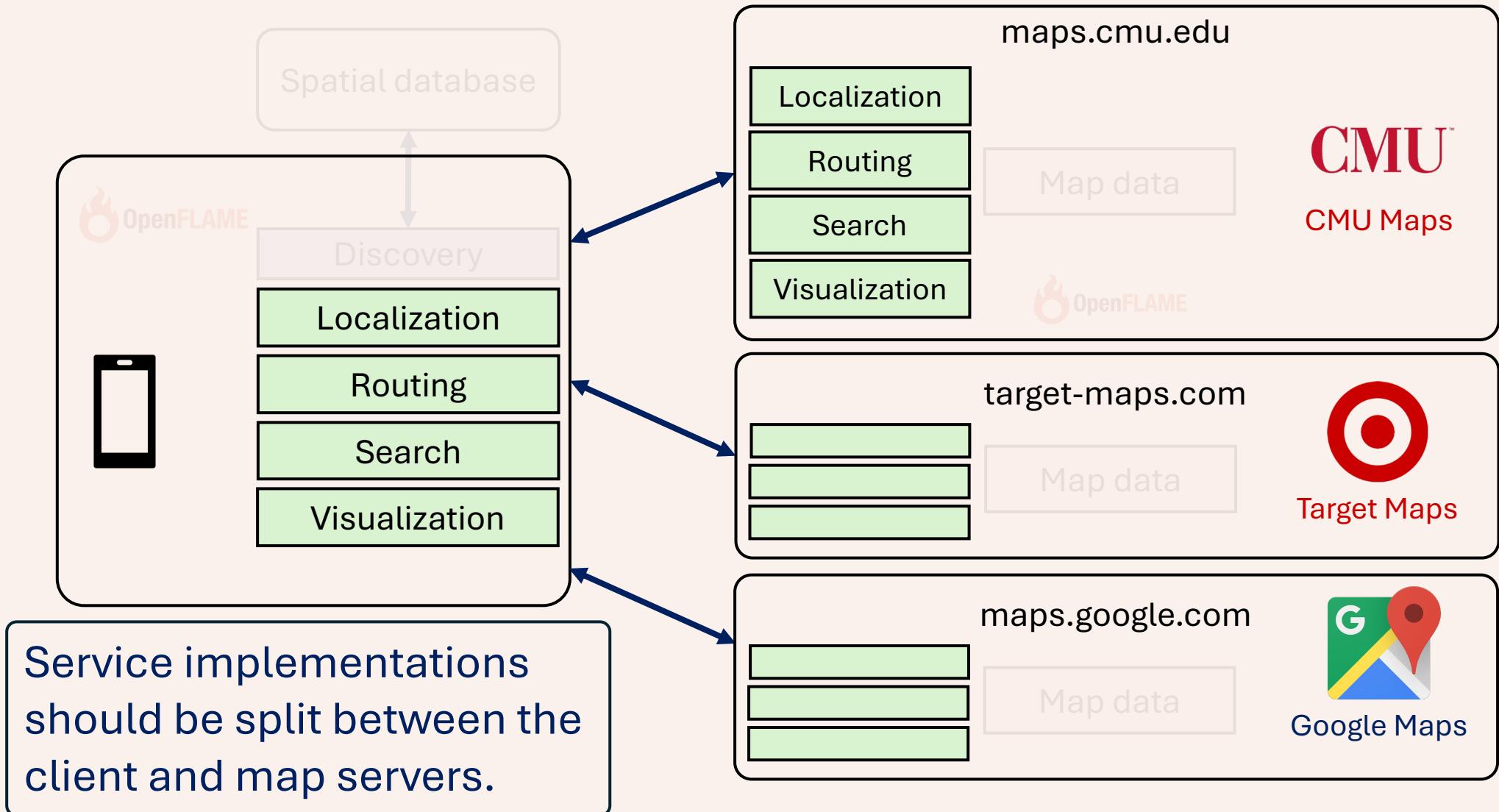
Design of OpenFLAME



Design—Map Discovery



Design—Map-based Services

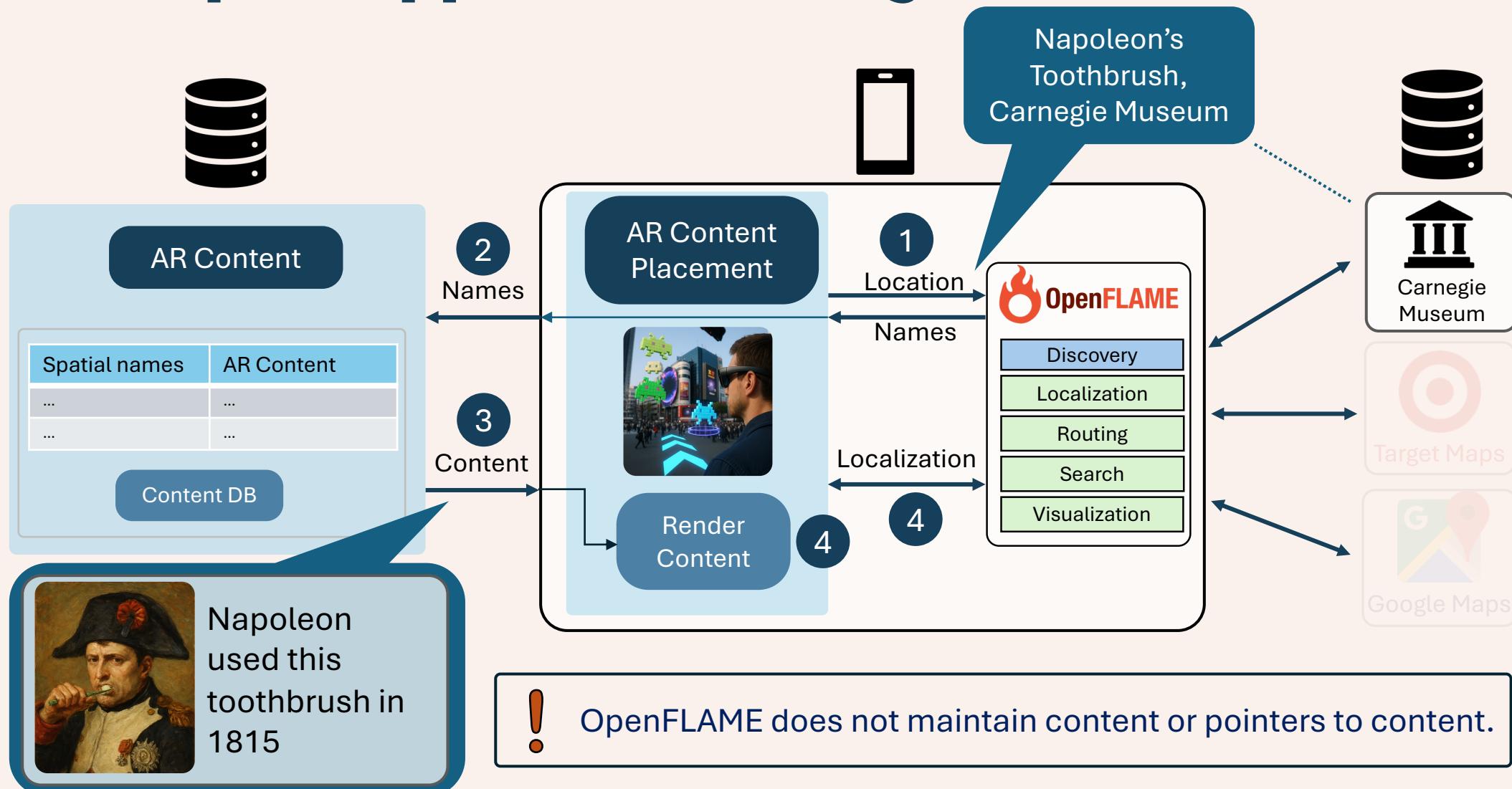


Augmented Reality Museum

Example Application



Example: Application Design



Federation offers benefits

Privacy

Fine-grained access control

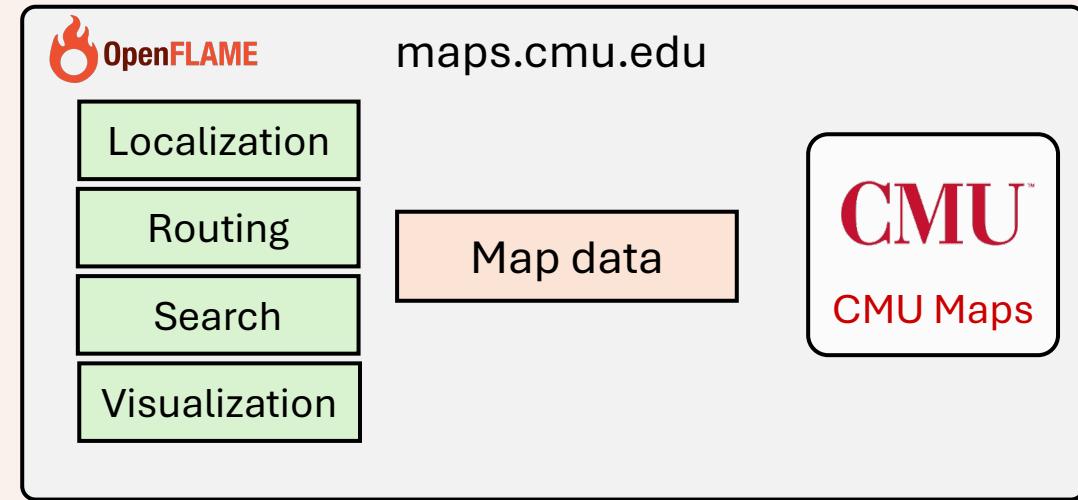
Independence of services

Federation offers benefits

Privacy

Fine-grained access control

Independence of services



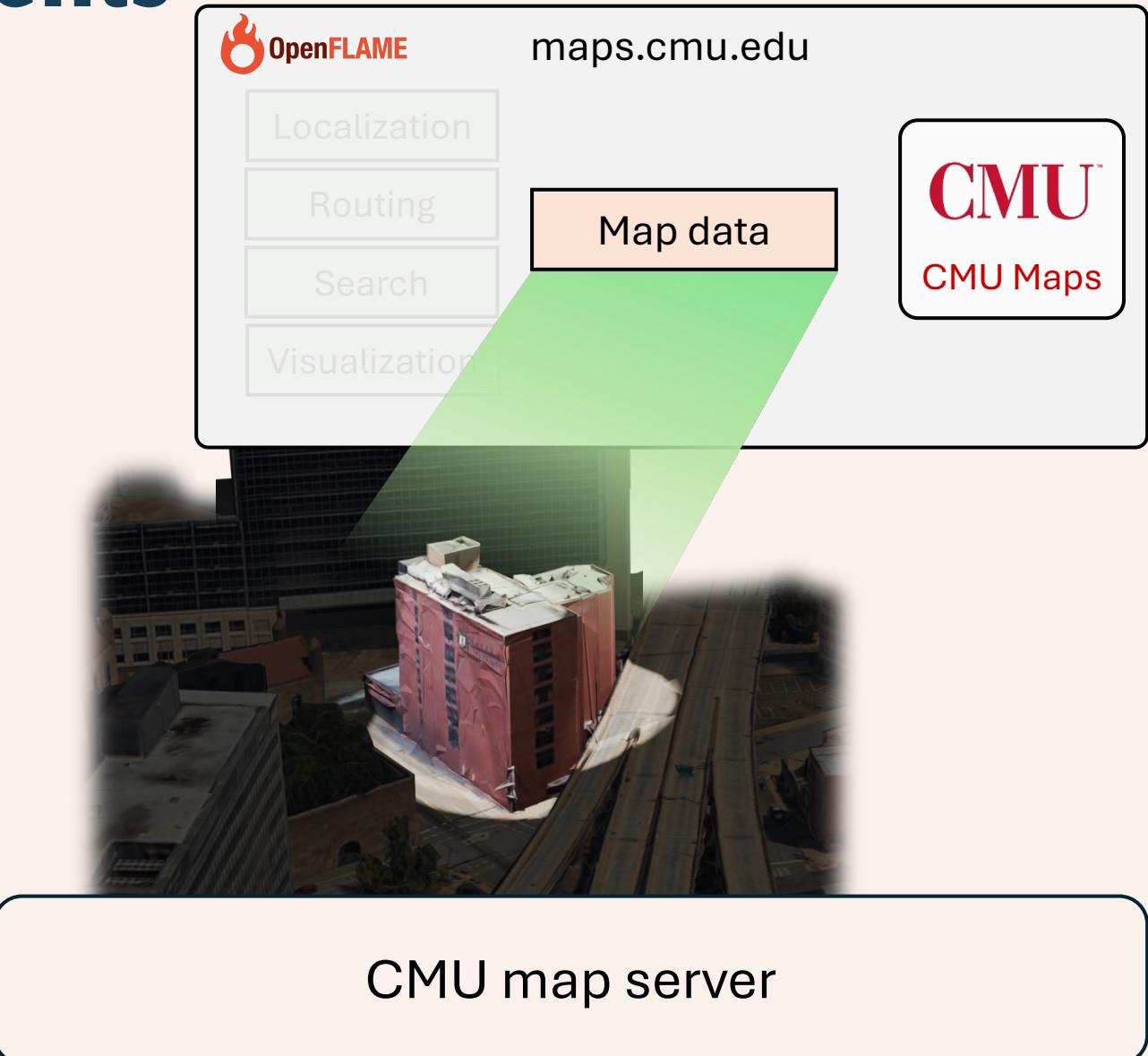
CMU map server

Federation offers benefits

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Independence of services

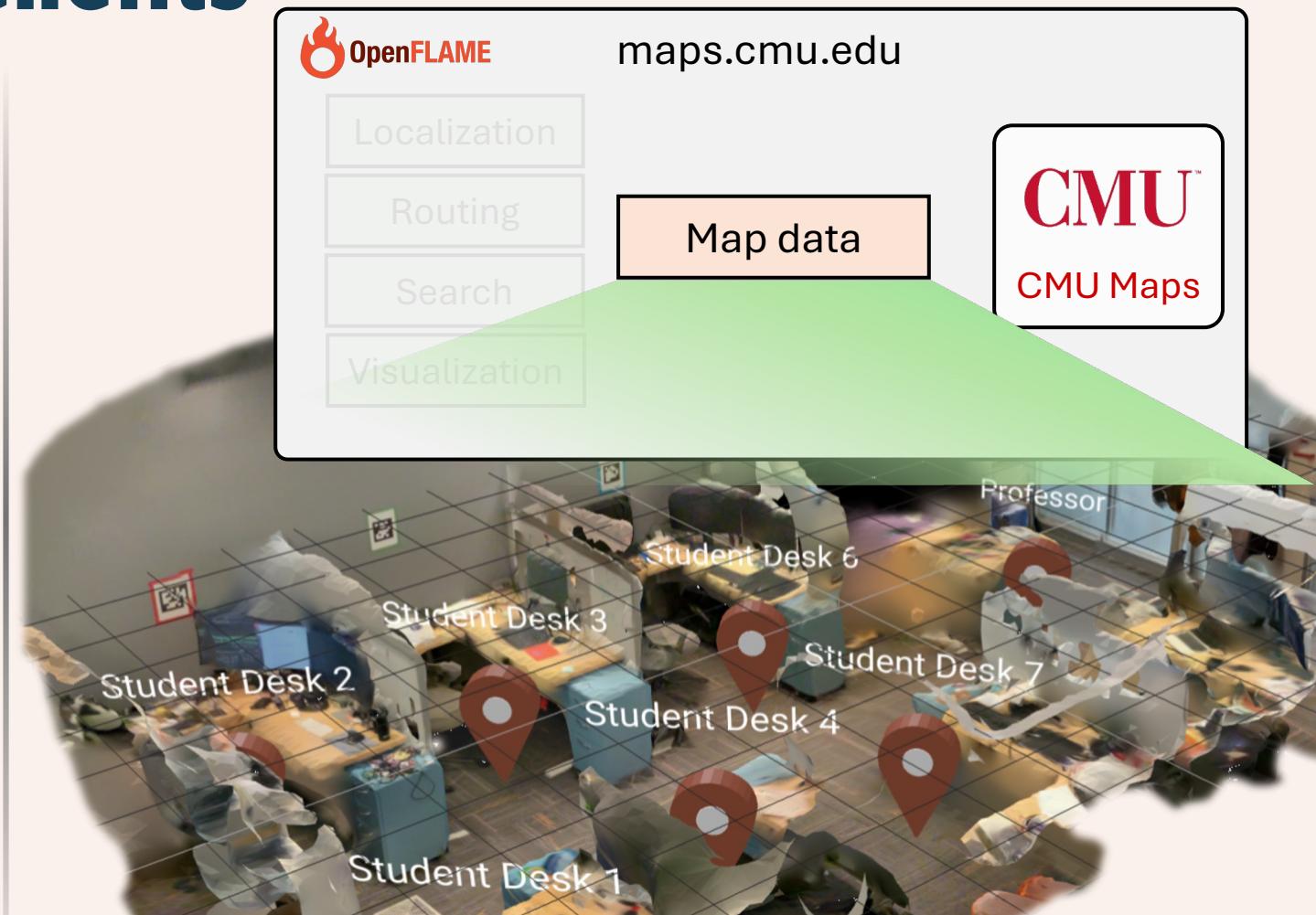


Federation offers benefits

Privacy

Fine-grained access control

Independence of services



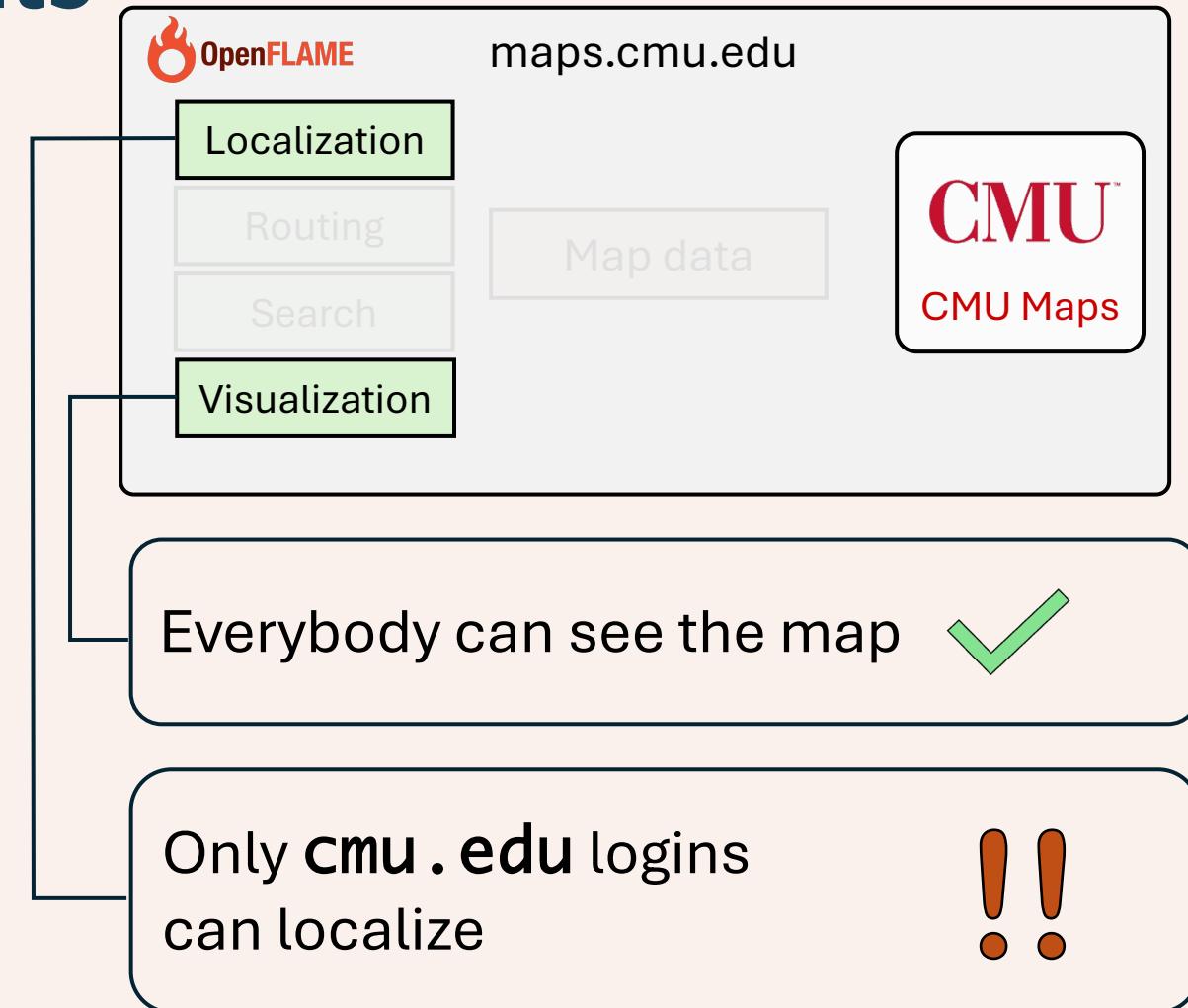
Private map data is stored on private servers.

Federation offers benefits

Privacy

Fine-grained access control

Independence of services



Federation offers benefits

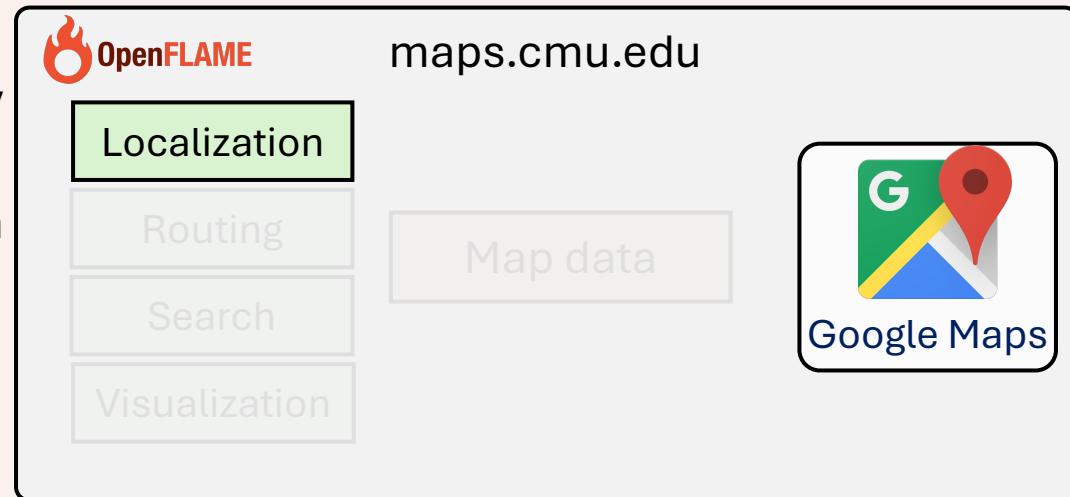
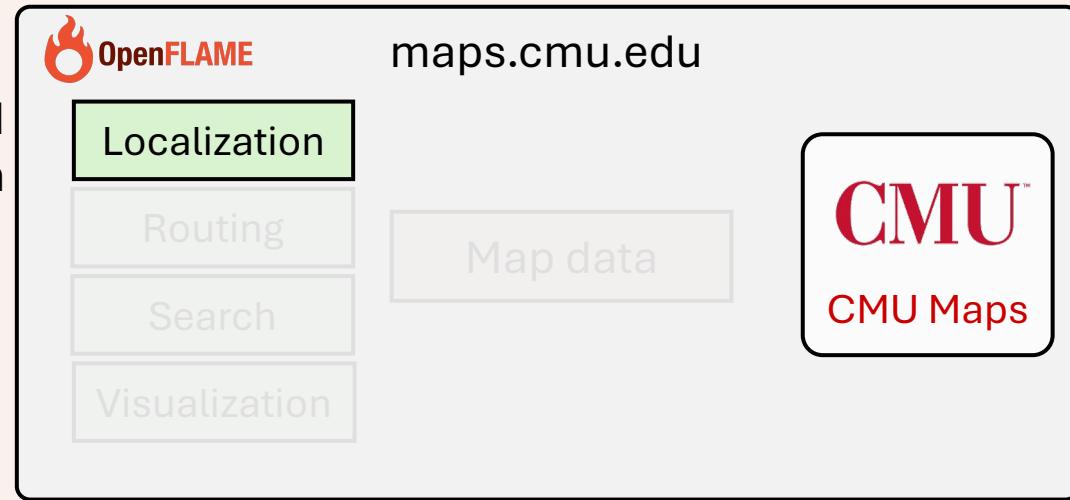
Privacy

Fine-grained access control

Independence of services

Beacon-based
localization

GPS /
Image-based
localization



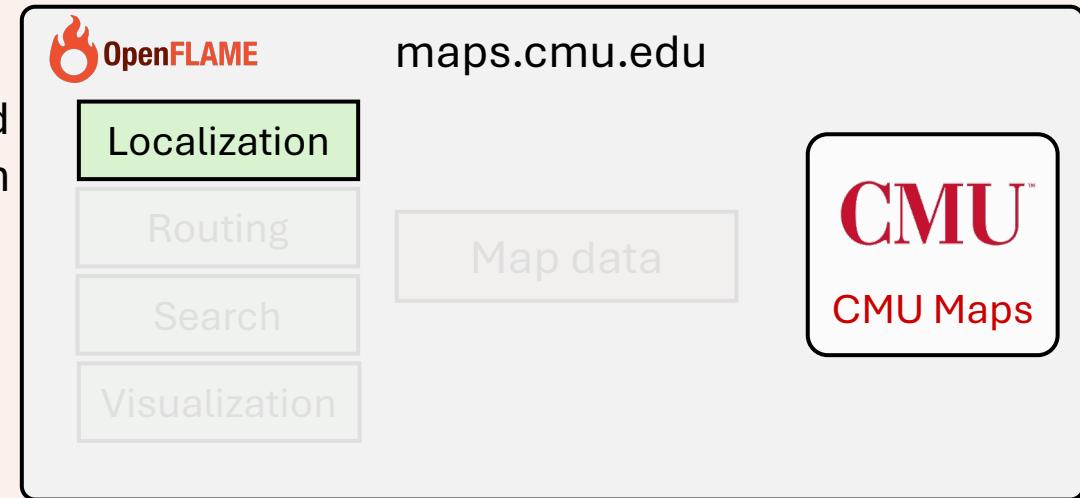
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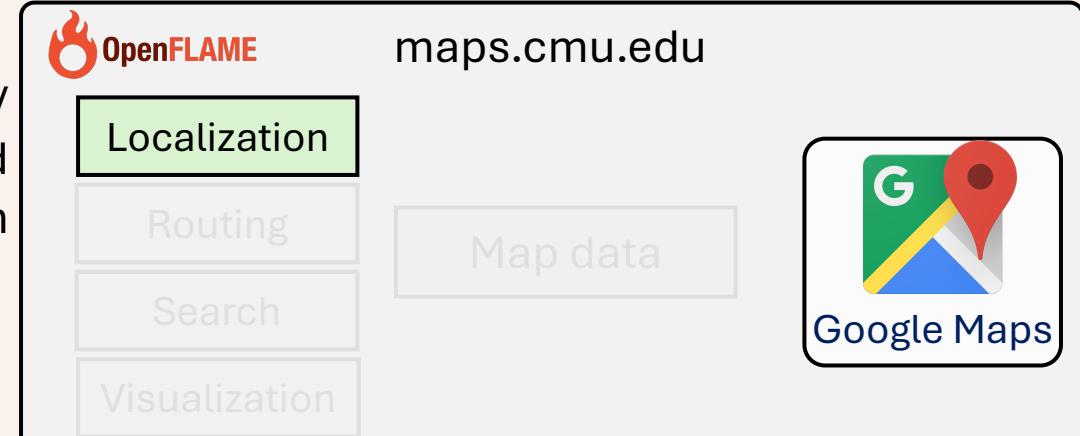
Fine-grained access control

Independence of services

Beacon-based
localization



GPS /
Image-based
localization



Allows faster adoption of technology fine-tuned
to a map.

Challenges of Federation

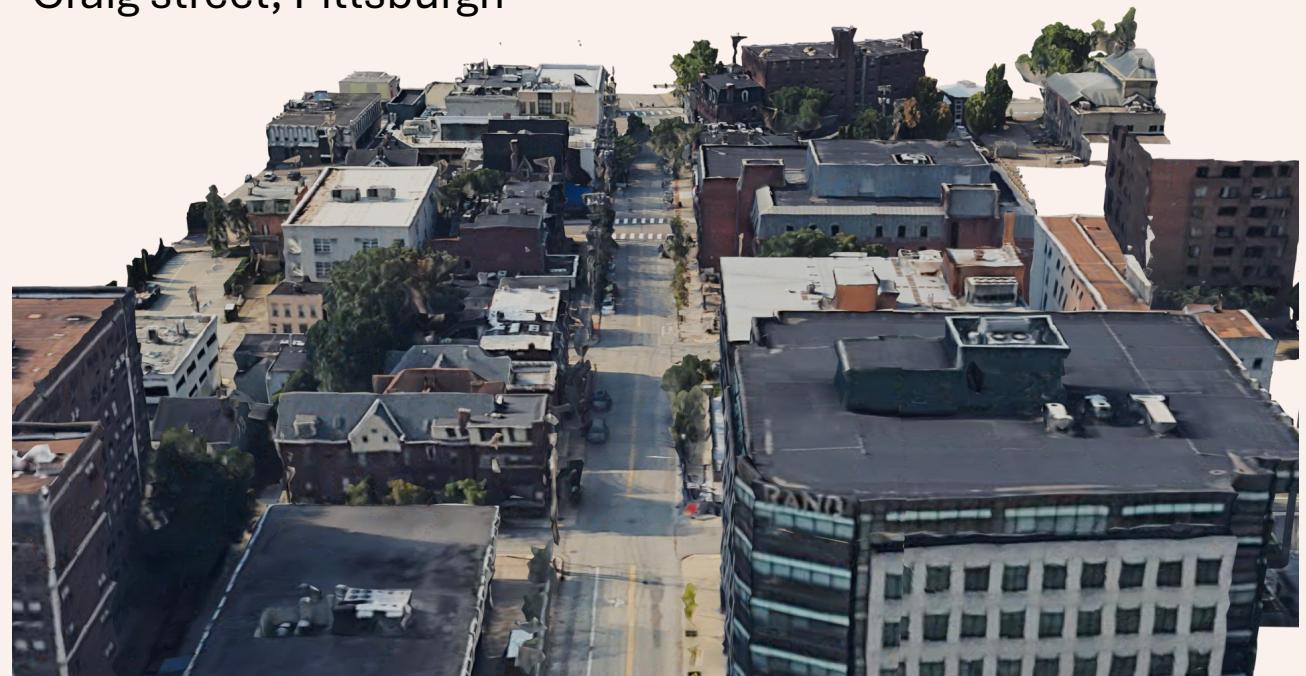
Challenges of Federation

Design of map discovery

Ranking maps

Re-architecting services

Craig street, Pittsburgh



How do we discover all maps on this street?

Challenges—Map Discovery



Challenges—Map Discovery

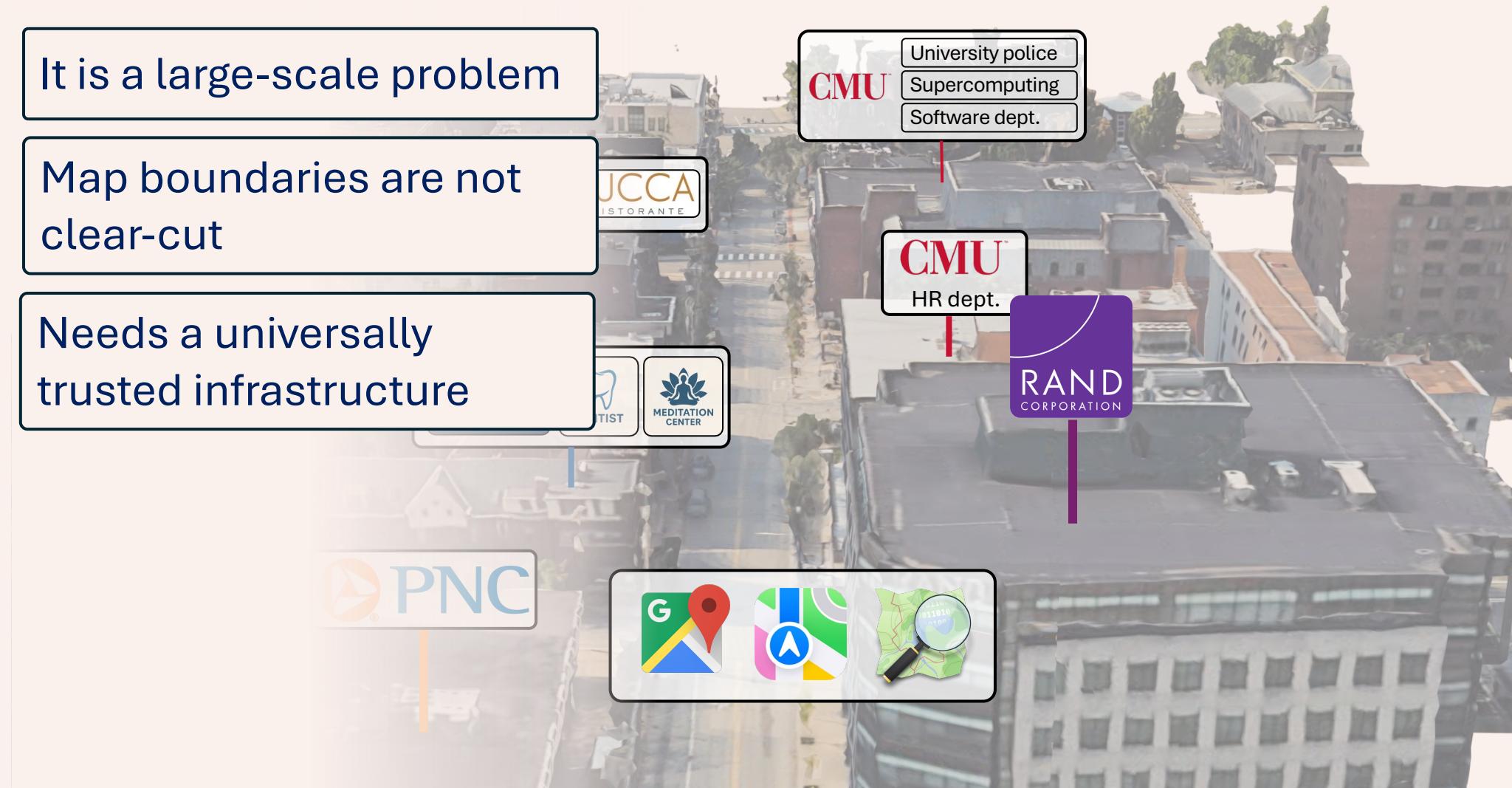


Challenges—Map Discovery

It is a large-scale problem

Map boundaries are not clear-cut

Needs a universally trusted infrastructure



Reusing existing trusted infrastructure—DNS

DNS has a widely deployed and trusted infrastructure with a multi-layered caching mechanism.

We can use DNS as:

Map boundaries are fuzzy.

Discovery queries do not need transaction support and ACID.

Update frequency is low.

Reusing existing trusted infrastructure—DNS

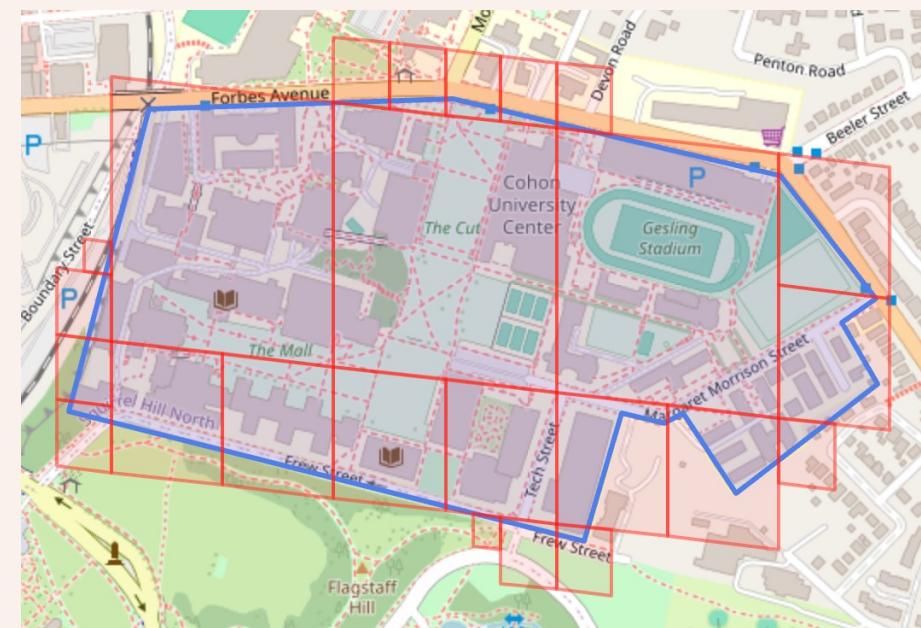
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Reusing existing trusted infrastructure—DNS

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Map boundaries are fuzzy.

Discovery queries do not need transaction support and ACID.

Discovery queries are simple spatial lookups and do not need a full-fledged database.

Update frequency is low.

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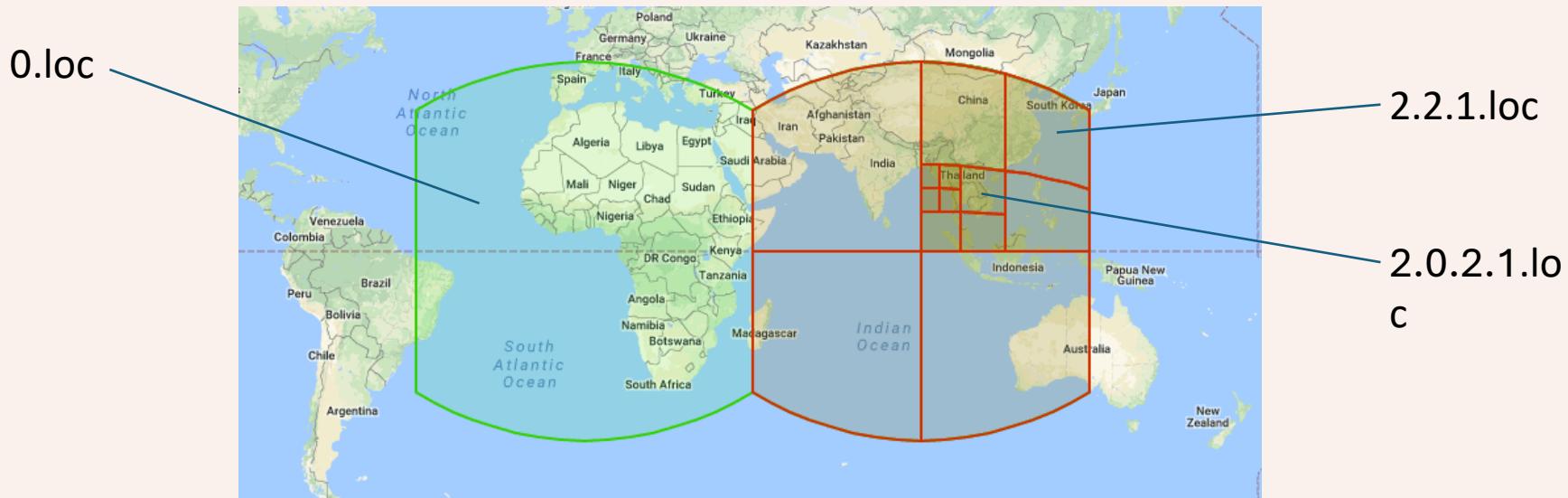
Discovery queries do not need transaction support and ACID.

Update frequency is low.

The rate at which new maps are registered in the system is relatively low compared to the rate at which existing records are read.

Using DNS for spatial queries

Spatial indexing systems (e.g., S2, H3) divide the world into hierarchically organized primitive shapes.



- Each primitive shape can be represented by a domain name.
- Can leverage existing DNS infrastructure with modifications to the resolution process.

Registering regions on the DNS

The map displays the Carnegie Mellon University campus with numerous buildings labeled, including TCS Hall, Tepper School of Business, Hamburg Hall, Smith Hall, Cyert Hall, Cohen University Center, Gesling Stadium, Donner Ditch, Hall of the Arts, and Pittsburgh Golf Club. Streets like Forbes Avenue, Hamerschlag Drive, and Schenley Drive are visible. A yellow polygon is drawn around a central area, possibly indicating a registered region.

Enter address

S2 Cells

Maximum number of cells: 37

Generate Cells Clear Polygon

DNS

Altitude

Unknown Altitude

Enter altitude (in feet)

Add unknown altitude records

SOA Record

MNAME

cmu-nameserver.cmu.edu.

RNAME

dns-admin.cmu-nameserver.cmu.edu.

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap

Other Challenges

Ranking discovered Map Servers

Rearchitecting map-based services

Spatial Application design

Security and privacy implications

Other Challenges

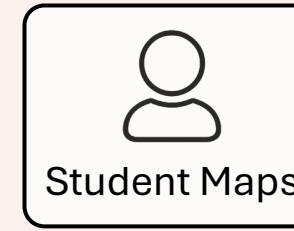
Ranking discovered Map Servers

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Security and privacy implications

Which is better?



Other Challenges

Ranking discovered Map Servers

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Security and privacy implications

How to implement services
across client and map servers?

Localization

Routing

Search

Visualization

Other Challenges

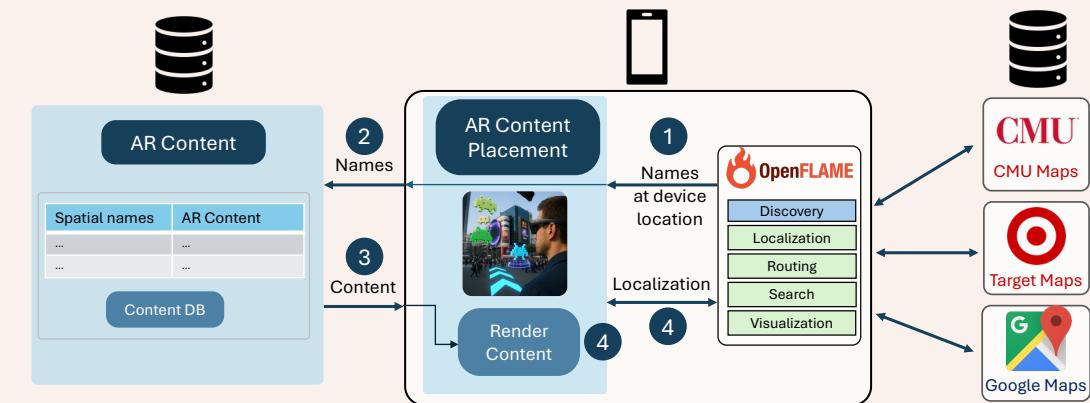
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Common design principles
across applications?



Other Challenges

Ranking discovered Map Servers

Rearchitecting map-based services

Spatial Application design

Security and privacy implications

What are the attack surfaces and
how can we deal with them?

To conclude...

Federated mapping is a new domain with multiple research challenges and huge potential to unlock a new class of applications.



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