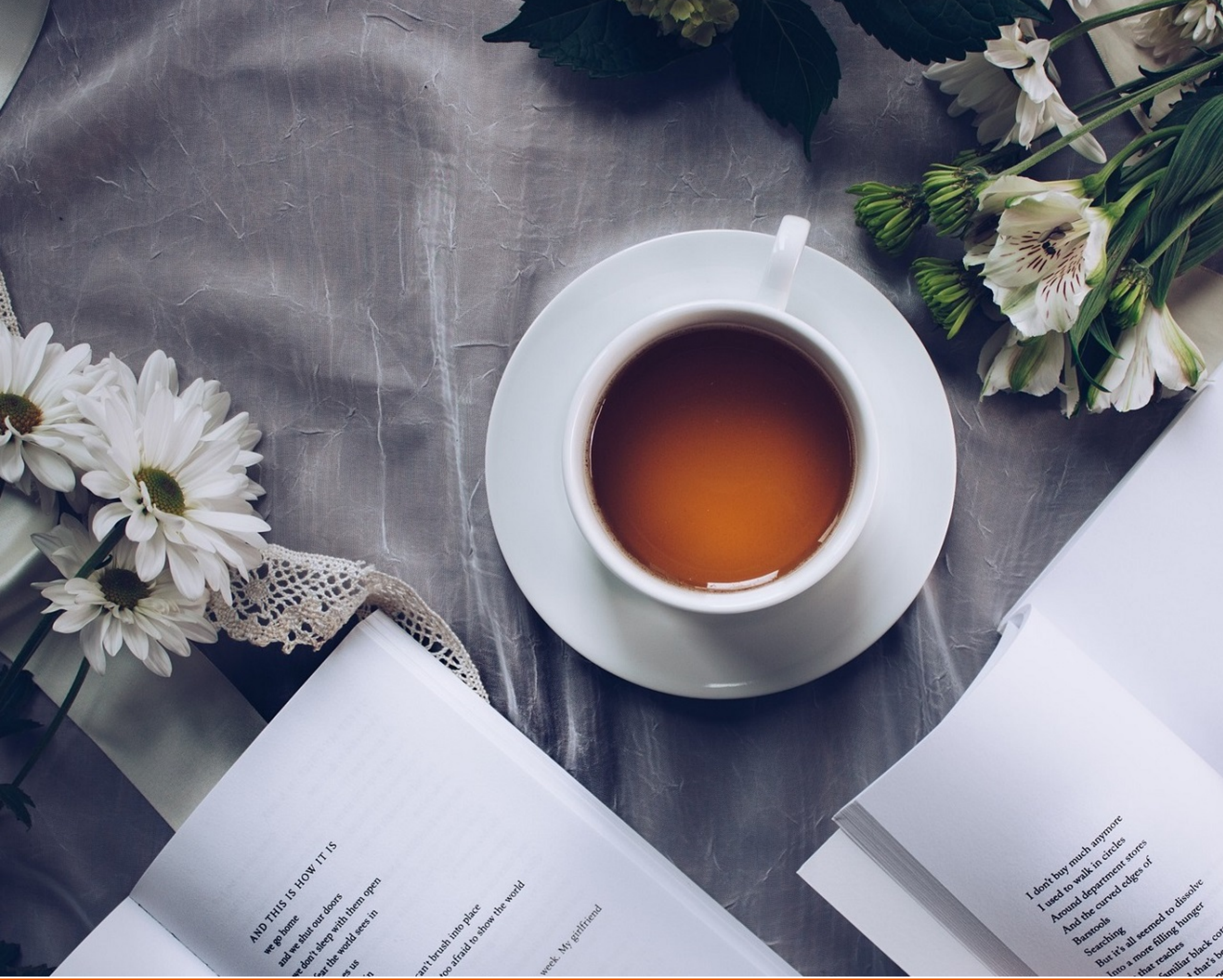

User Manual of IoTDB-Quality

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Contents

Chapter 1 Get Started

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 What is IoTDB-Quality

Apache IoTDB (Internet of Things Database) is a data management system for time series data, which can provide users specific services, such as, data collection, storage and analysis.

For applications based on time series data, data quality is vital. **IoTDB-Quality** is User Defined Functions (UDF) about data quality, including data profiling, data quality evalution and data repairing. It effectively meets the demand for data quality in the industrial field.

1.1.2 Quick Start

1. Download the JAR with all dependencies.
2. Copy the JAR package to `ext\udf` under the directory of IoTDB server.
3. Register the UDFs with the following SQL statements in IoTDB:

```
create function completeness as 'cn.edu.thu.dquality.udf.UDTFCompleteness'
create function consistency as 'cn.edu.thu.dquality.udf.UDTFConsistency'
create function timeliness as 'cn.edu.thu.dquality.udf.UDTFTimeliness'
create function validity as 'cn.edu.thu.dquality.udf.UDTFValidity'
```

1.2 Comparison

1.2.1 InfluxDB

InfluxDB is a popular time series database. InfluxQL is its query language, some of whose universal functions are related to data profiling. The comparison is shown below. *Native* means this function has been the native function of IoTDB and *Built-in UDF* means this function has been the built-in UDF of IoTDB.

Data profiling functions of IoTDB-Quality	Univeral functions of InfluxQL
Native	COUNT()
Distinct	DISTINCT()
Integral	INTEGRAL()
Mean	MEAN()
Median	MEDIAN()
Mode	MODE()
Spread	SPREAD()
Stddev	STDDEV()
Native	SUM()
Built-in UDF	BOTTOM()
Native	FIRST()
Native	LAST()
Native	MAX()
Native	MIN()
Percentile	PERCENTILE()
Sample	SAMPLE()
Built-in UDF	TOP()
Cov	
Histogram	
Pearson	
Skew	

1.3 Q&A

Chapter 2 Data Profiling

2.1 Cov

2.2 Distinct

2.3 Histogram

2.4 Integral

2.5 Mad

2.6 Max

2.7 Mean

2.8 Median

2.9 Min

2.10 Mode

2.11 Percentile

2.12 Sample

2.13 Skew

2.14 Spread

2.15 Stddev

Chapter 3 Data Quality

3.1 Completeness

3.1.1 Usage

This function is used to calculate the completeness of time series. The input series are divided into several continuous and non overlapping windows. The timestamp of the first data point and the completeness of each window will be output.

Name: COMPLETENESS

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

Parameters:

- `window`: The number of data points in each window. The number of data points in the last window may be less than it. By default, all input data belongs to the same window.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE. The range of each value is [0,1].

Note: Only when the number of data points in the window exceeds 10, the calculation will be performed. Otherwise, the window will be ignored and nothing will be output.

3.1.2 Examples

3.1.2.1 Default Parameters

With default parameters, this function will regard all input data as the same window.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|          108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|          112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|          113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|          114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|          116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|          118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|          120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|          124.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|            NaN|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select completeness(s1) from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
|                         Time|completeness(root.test.d1.s1)|
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                        0.875|
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
```

3.1.2.2 Specific Window Size

When the window size is given, this function will divide the input data as multiple windows.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|          108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|          112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|          113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|          114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|          116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|          118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|          120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|          124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|            NaN|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|          130.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:34.000+08:00|          132.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:36.000+08:00|          134.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:38.000+08:00|          136.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:40.000+08:00|          138.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:42.000+08:00|          140.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:44.000+08:00|          142.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:46.000+08:00|          144.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:48.000+08:00|          146.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:50.000+08:00|          148.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:52.000+08:00|          150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:54.000+08:00|          152.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:56.000+08:00|          154.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:58.000+08:00|          156.0|
|2020-01-01T00:01:00.000+08:00|          158.0|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select completeness(s1,"window"="15") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:01:00
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------------------+
|                         Time|completeness(root.test.d1.s1, "window"="15")|
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                                       0.875|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|                                         1.0|
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------------------+
```

3.2 Consistency

3.2.1 Usage

This function is used to calculate the consistency of time series. The input series are divided into several continuous and non overlapping windows. The timestamp of the first data point and the consistency of each window will be output.

Name: CONSISTENCY

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

Parameters:

- `window`: The number of data points in each window. The number of data points in the last window may be less than it. By default, all input data belongs to the same window.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE. The range of each value is [0,1].

Note: Only when the number of data points in the window exceeds 10, the calculation will be performed. Otherwise, the window will be ignored and nothing will be output.

3.2.2 Examples

3.2.2.1 Default Parameters

With default parameters, this function will regard all input data as the same window.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|       100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|       101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|       102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|       104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|       126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|       108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|       112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|       113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|       114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|       116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|       118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|       120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|       124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|       126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|         NaN|
+-----------------------------+------------+
```

SQL for query:

```sql
select consistency(s1) from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
|                         Time|consistency(root.test.d1.s1)|
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|           0.9333333333333333|
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
```

3.2.2.2 Specific Window Size

When the window size is given, this function will divide the input data as multiple windows.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|       100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|       101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|       102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|       104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|       126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|       108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|       112.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|           113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|           114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|           116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|           118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|           120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|           124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|           126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|             NaN|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|           130.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:34.000+08:00|           132.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:36.000+08:00|           134.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:38.000+08:00|           136.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:40.000+08:00|           138.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:42.000+08:00|           140.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:44.000+08:00|           142.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:46.000+08:00|           144.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:48.000+08:00|           146.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:50.000+08:00|           148.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:52.000+08:00|           150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:54.000+08:00|           152.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:56.000+08:00|           154.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:58.000+08:00|           156.0|
|2020-01-01T00:01:00.000+08:00|           158.0|
+-----------------------------+----------------+
```

SQL for query:

```sql
select consistency(s1,"window"="15") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:01:00
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+-------------------------------------------+
|                         Time|consistency(root.test.d1.s1, "window"="15")|
+-----------------------------+-------------------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                         0.9333333333333333|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|                                        1.0|
+-----------------------------+-------------------------------------------+
```

3.3 Timeliness

3.3.1 Usage

This function is used to calculate the timeliness of time series. The input series are divided into several continuous and non overlapping windows. The timestamp of the first data point and the timeliness of each window will be output.

Name: TIMELINESS

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

Parameters:

- `window`: The number of data points in each window. The number of data points in the last window may be less than it. By default, all input data belongs to the same window.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE. The range of each value is [0,1].

Note: Only when the number of data points in the window exceeds 10, the calculation will be performed. Otherwise, the window will be ignored and nothing will be output.

3.3.2 Examples

3.3.2.1 Default Parameters

With default parameters, this function will regard all input data as the same window.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|       100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|       101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|       102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|       104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|       126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|       108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|       112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|       113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|       114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|       116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|       118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|       120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|       124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|       126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|         NaN|
+-----------------------------+------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select timeliness(s1) from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+--------------------------+
|                         Time|timeliness(root.test.d1.s1)|
+-----------------------------+--------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|        0.9333333333333333|
```

```
+-----------------------------+-----------------------------+
```

3.3.2.2 Specific Window Size

When the window size is given, this function will divide the input data as multiple windows.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|          108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|          112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|          113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|          114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|          116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|          118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|          120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|          124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|            NaN|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|          130.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:34.000+08:00|          132.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:36.000+08:00|          134.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:38.000+08:00|          136.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:40.000+08:00|          138.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:42.000+08:00|          140.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:44.000+08:00|          142.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:46.000+08:00|          144.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:48.000+08:00|          146.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:50.000+08:00|          148.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:52.000+08:00|          150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:54.000+08:00|          152.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:56.000+08:00|          154.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:58.000+08:00|          156.0|
|2020-01-01T00:01:00.000+08:00|          158.0|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
```

SQL for query:

```sql
select timeliness(s1,"window"="15") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:01:00
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------+
|                         Time|timeliness(root.test.d1.s1, "window"="15")|
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                        0.9333333333333333|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|                                       1.0|
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------+
```

3.4 Validity

3.4.1 Usage

This function is used to calculate the Validity of time series. The input series are divided into several continuous and non overlapping windows. The timestamp of the first data point and the Validity of each window will be output.

Name: VALIDITY

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

Parameters:

- `window`: The number of data points in each window. The number of data points in the last window may be less than it. By default, all input data belongs to the same window.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE. The range of each value is [0,1].

Note: Only when the number of data points in the window exceeds 10, the calculation will be performed. Otherwise, the window will be ignored and nothing will be output.

3.4.2 Examples

3.4.2.1 Default Parameters

With default parameters, this function will regard all input data as the same window.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|          108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|          112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|          113.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|          114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|          116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|          118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|          120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|          124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|            NaN|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select Validity(s1) from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+----------------------------+
|                         Time|validity(root.test.d1.s1)|
+-----------------------------+----------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|         0.8833333333333333|
+-----------------------------+----------------------------+
```

3.4.2.2 Specific Window Size

When the window size is given, this function will divide the input data as multiple windows.

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|          108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|          112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|          113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|          114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|          116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|          118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|          120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|          124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|          126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|            NaN|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|          130.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:34.000+08:00|          132.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:36.000+08:00|          134.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:38.000+08:00|          136.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:40.000+08:00|          138.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:42.000+08:00|          140.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:44.000+08:00|          142.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:46.000+08:00|          144.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:48.000+08:00|          146.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:50.000+08:00|          148.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:52.000+08:00|          150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:54.000+08:00|          152.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:56.000+08:00|          154.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:58.000+08:00|          156.0|
|2020-01-01T00:01:00.000+08:00|          158.0|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select Validity(s1,"window"="15") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:01:00
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+----------------------------------------+
|                         Time|validity(root.test.d1.s1, "window"="15")|
+-----------------------------+----------------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                      0.8833333333333333|
|2020-01-01T00:00:32.000+08:00|                                     1.0|
+-----------------------------+----------------------------------------+
```

Chapter 4 Data Repairing

4.1 Fill

4.2 TimestampRepair

4.3 ValueRepair

Chapter 5 Data Matching

5.1 DTW

5.2 Pearson

5.3 SeriesAlign

5.4 SeriesSimilarity

5.5 ValueAlign

Chapter 6 Anomaly Detection

6.1 KSigma

6.1.1 Usage

This function is used to detect distribution anomaly of time series. According to k parameter, the function judges if a input value is an extreme value beyond k-sigma, aka distribution anomaly, and a new time series of anomaly will be output.

Name: KSIGMA

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

- `k` :how many times to multiply on standard deviation to define extreme value.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE.

Note: Only when is larger than 0, the anomaly detection will be performed. Otherwise, nothing will be output.

6.1.2 Examples

6.1.2.1 Assigning k

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|         0.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|        50.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|       100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|       150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|       200.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|       150.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|       100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|        50.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|         0.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|         NaN|
+-----------------------------+------------+
```

SQL for query:

```
select ksigma(s1,"k"="1.0") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01 00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+
|Time                         |ksigma(root.test.d1.s1,"k"="3.0")|
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                             0.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|                            50.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|                            50.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|                             0.0|
+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+
```

6.2 LOF

6.3 Range

6.3.1 Usage

This function is used to detect range anomaly of time series. According to upper bound and lower bound parameters, the function judges if a input value is beyond range, aka range anomaly, and a new time series of anomaly will be output.

Name: RANGE

Input Series: Only support a single input series. The type is INT32 / INT64 / FLOAT / DOUBLE.

- `lower_bound` :lower bound of range anomaly detection.
- `upper_bound` :upper bound of range anomaly detection.

Output Series: Output a single series. The type is DOUBLE.

Note: Only when upper_bound is larger than lower_bound, the anomaly detection will be performed. Otherwise, nothing will be output.

6.3.2 Examples

6.3.2.1 Assigning Lower and Upper Bound

Input series:

```
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|                         Time|root.test.d1.s1|
+-----------------------------+---------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|          100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:03.000+08:00|          101.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:04.000+08:00|          102.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:06.000+08:00|          104.0|
```

```
|2020-01-01T00:00:08.000+08:00|           126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:10.000+08:00|           108.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:14.000+08:00|           112.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:15.000+08:00|           113.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:16.000+08:00|           114.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:18.000+08:00|           116.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:20.000+08:00|           118.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:22.000+08:00|           120.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:26.000+08:00|           124.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|           126.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:30.000+08:00|             NaN|
+-----------------------------+----------------+
```

SQL for query:

```sql
select range(s1,"lower_bound"="101.0","upper_bound"="125.0") from root.test.d1 where time <= 2020-01-01
    00:00:30
```

Output series:

```
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Time                         |range(root.test.d1.s1,"lower_bound"="101.0","upper_bound"="125.0")|
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------+
|2020-01-01T00:00:02.000+08:00|                                                             100.0|
|2020-01-01T00:00:28.000+08:00|                                                             126.0|
+-----------------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Chapter 7 Complex Event Processing

7.1 AND

7.2 EventMatching

7.3 EventNameRepair

7.4 EventTag

7.5 EventTimeRepair

7.6 MissingEventRecovery

7.7 SEQ