

Put a Good Tittle Here

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Time Shift

Merge Data

Problem we had when use pd.merge_asof():

EyeQ Data



Spire Data



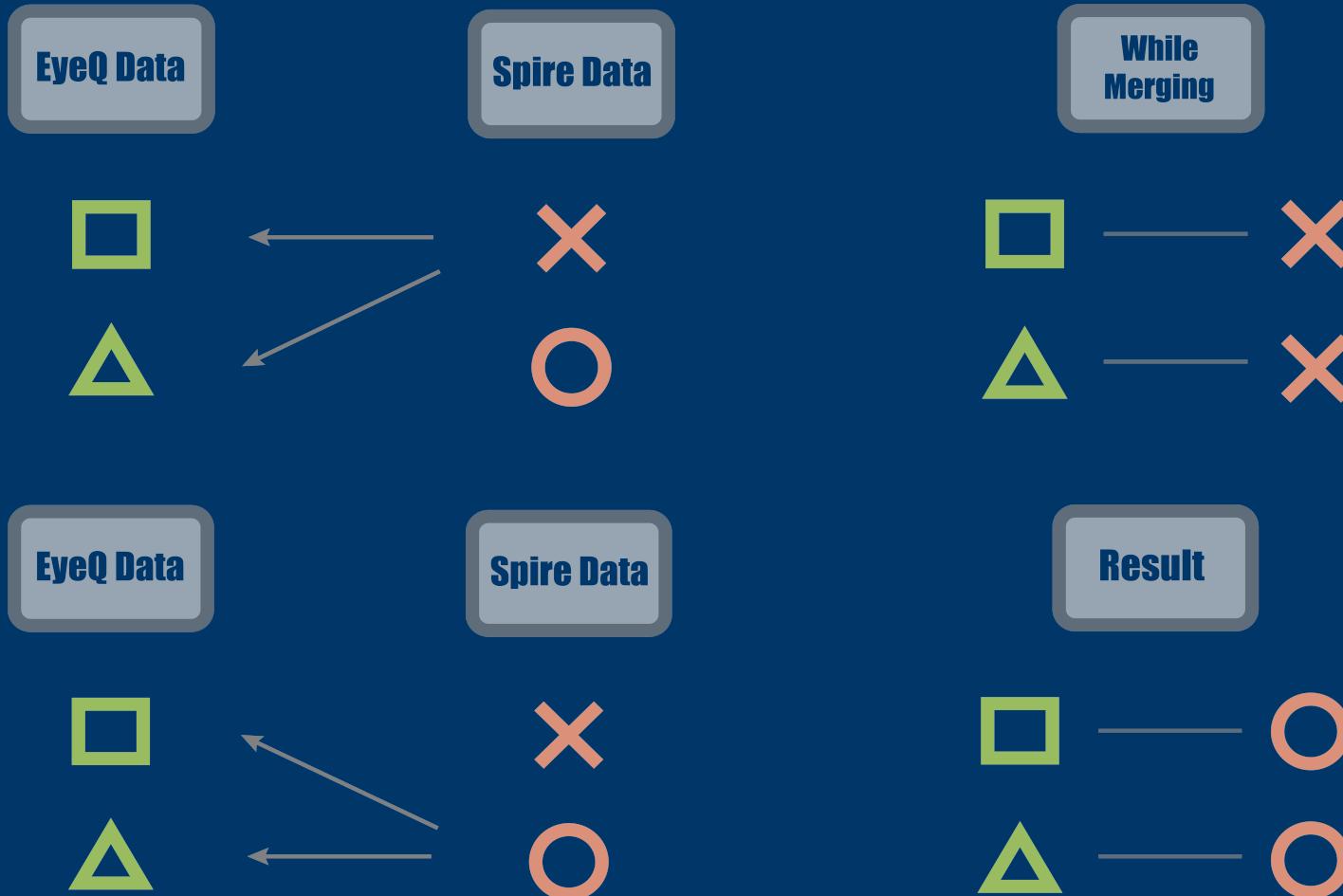
True Match



Suppose that are different event EyeQ data and are different event in Spire data

where and are true match. But those two matches are very close to each other.

Merge Data



While merging, `merge_asof()` function will iterate each spire event and merge to a EyeQ event if within time tolerance. It will overwrite the former merge if the spire event can also merge to same EyeQ event.

In this example, we get instead of true match

Merge Data

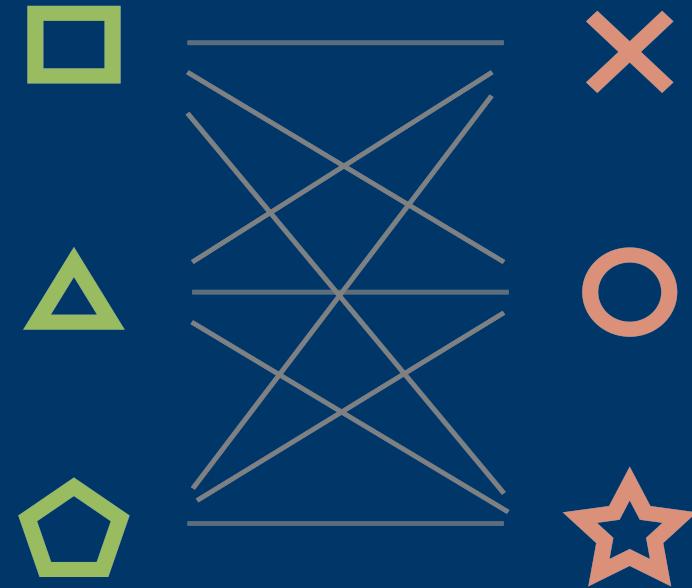
Solution:
Manually merge two
data set.

Firstly, cross join all the
Rows from two datasets

**EyeQ Data
(Grouped)**

**Spire Data
(Grouped)**

**Step 1
Result**



**Simply
cross
Join
every
thing**



Merge Data

Merged Data

Create new
new column
time_diff =
EyeQ time -
Spire time

	EyeQ Time	Spire Time	
□	12:20:05	○	12:20:08
□	12:20:05	✗	12:20:20
□	12:20:05	★	22:33:05
△	12:20:15	○	12:20:08
△	12:20:15	✗	12:20:20
△	12:20:15	★	22:33:05
○	19:50:05	○	12:20:08
○	19:50:05	✗	12:20:20
○	19:50:05	★	22:33:05

Drop all the rows that time_diff is greater than the tolerance you set

Merge Data

Merged data after drop rows
(It can be regarded as four different parts according to duplicate events)

Non-duplicated
EyqQ event match
with
Non-duplicated
Spire event

For example:



Witch is perfect
match, will be
treated as part
of final merge

Duplicated
Spire events match
with
Non-duplicated
EyeQ event

For example:



We should make
choice which
EyeQ event that
match the Spire
event

Non-duplicated
Spire event match
with
Duplicated
EyeQ event

For example:



We should make
choice which
Spire event that
match the EyeQ
event

Duplicated
EyqQ event match
with
Duplicated
Spire event

For example:



Should consider
both Spire and
EyeQ

Merge Data

Duplicated
Spire events match
with
Non-duplicated
EyeQ event

For example:



We should make choice which EyeQ event that match the Spire event

Create a new flag column
event_estimator

=

Face_size on scale of 0 to 1
(the large the face_size, the large the scale)
+
x (x-axis of face) on scale of 0 to 1
(the close to 50 the x, the large the scale)
+
Time_diff on scale of 0 to 2
(the small the time_diff, the large the scale)

Select the row has largest event_estimator from Rows that have same spire event, concat to final dataset



event_estimator

3.1712

1.3932

0.7149

Merge Data

Non-duplicated Spire event match with Duplicated EyeQ event

For example:



We should make choice which Spire event that match the EyeQ event

Since we are selecting Spire event, event_estimator is useless.
Simply select the row has smallest time_dff and concat it to the final dataset

	time_diff
□ ○	3
□ ✗	12
□ ★	18

Duplicated EyeQ event match with Duplicated Spire event

For example:



Should consider both Spire and EyeQ

Simply use event_estimator (same way as handling duplicated spire event). Each time after concat a selected row to final dataset, drop any rows in the rest dataset which have identical EyeQ or Spire event number to the row just added.

Then we get our final merged dataset !!!