

# Spatio-temporal Range Searching Over Compressed Kinetic Sensor Data



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# Motivation



- ▶ Kinetic data: data generated by moving objects
- ▶ Sensors collect data
- ▶ Large amounts of data
- ▶ Collect and perform lossless compression
- ▶ Goal: Retrieve without decompressing
- ▶ Long Term: Analyze

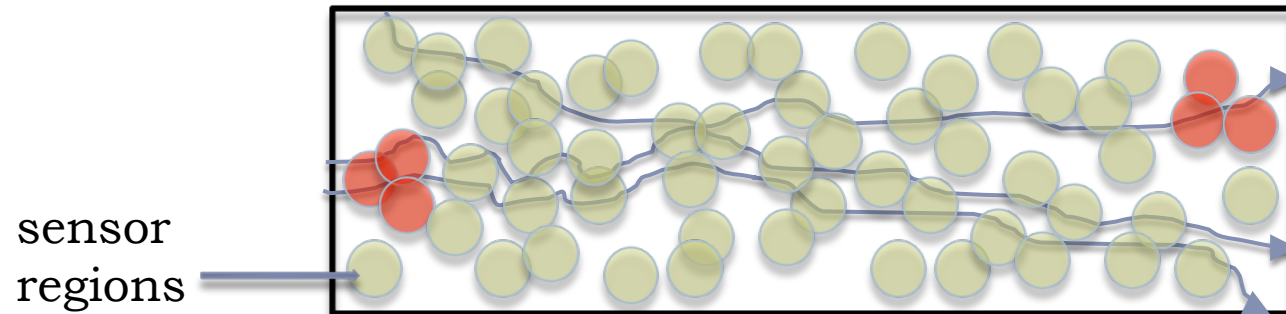
# Motivation

- ▶ **Computer Science**
  - ▶ Graphics: Image and video segmentation, animation
  - ▶ Databases: Maintenance over time
  - ▶ Sensor Networks: Data analysis
  - ▶ Cell phone users: Motion data analysis
    - ▶ 4.6 billion subscribers worldwide (in 2009)
    - ▶ 4.1 billion text messages per day in the US (in 2009)
- ▶ **Biology**
  - ▶ Mathematical ecology: Migratory paths, invasive species
  - ▶ Genomic data analysis: HIV strain analysis
- ▶ **Engineering**
  - ▶ Traffic patterns and identification

# Our Framework

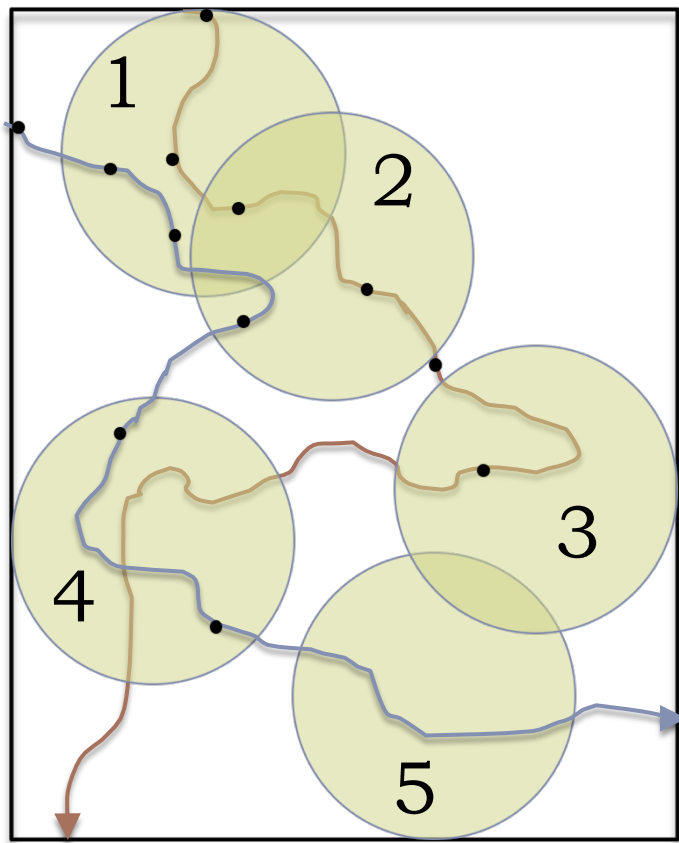
[FriedlerMount09]

- ▶ Detection region around each sensor (stationary sensors)
- ▶ Point motion unrestricted
- ▶ No advance knowledge about motion
- ▶ Each sensor reports the count of points within its region at each synchronized time step
- ▶  $k$ -local: Sensor outputs statistically dependent only on  $k$  nearest neighbors



# Data Collection

Data based on underlying geometric motion



Sensor data streams

$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0

time  
↓

# Range Searching: Our Problem

Compress and preprocess the data so as to perform...

- ▶ Temporal range query: Given a time interval, return an aggregation of the counts over that time interval.

aggregation type: sum      t: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
X: 0,0,4,4,5,4,3,3,1, 1, 0 → 17

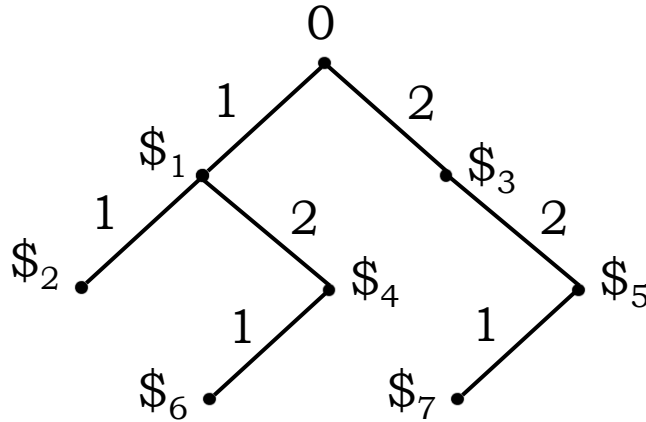
- ▶ Spatio-temporal range query: Given a time interval and spherical spatial region, return an aggregation of the counts over that time interval and within that region.

• 11122021...  
• 00110123...  
• 00223101...  
→ 4 + 6 = 10  
aggregation type: sum

# Lempel-Ziv Dictionary Compression [LZ78]

1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

1 11 2 12 22 121 221  
\$<sub>1</sub> \$<sub>2</sub> \$<sub>3</sub> \$<sub>4</sub> \$<sub>5</sub> \$<sub>6</sub> \$<sub>7</sub>



Create a trie while scanning through a string.

The compressed string contains pointers to this dictionary.

(LZ78 is an optimal entropy encoding algorithm.)

# Temporal Range Searching

- ▶ Create trie with accompanying pointers
- ▶ Annotate trie with **aggregate values** and **word start times**
- ▶ Given a temporal range  $[t_0, t_1]$  find the anchor points  $s^0$  and  $s^1$  such that  $s^0 \leq t_0$  and  $s^1 \geq t_1$  (binary search)
- ▶ Use stored prefixes, words, and subtraction of prefixes to find aggregates

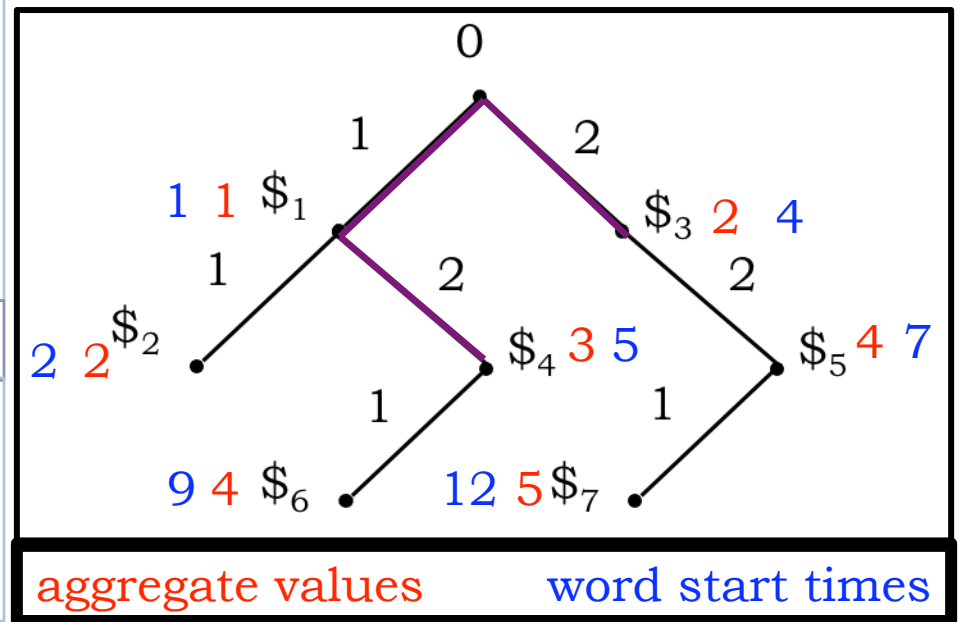
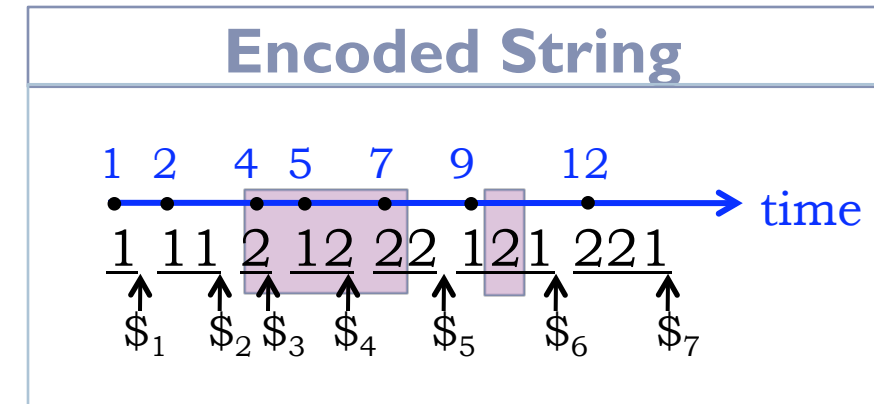
## Query Examples

overlapping query:  $[4,7]$

$$2 + 3 + 2 = 7$$

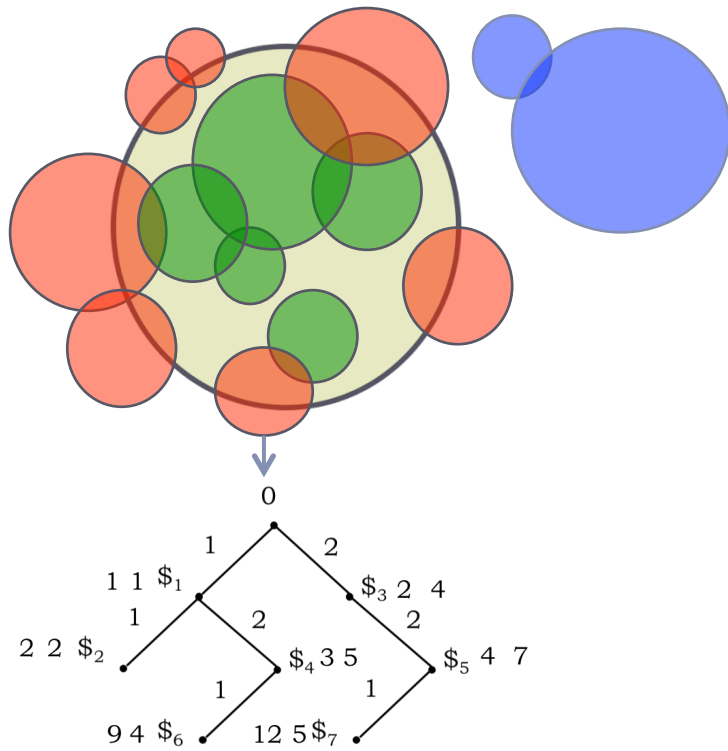
internal query:  $[10,10]$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$





# Spatio-temporal Range Searching



## Overview

- ▶ Cluster sensors into regions based on locality
- ▶ Compress clusters separately
- ▶ Associate each cluster with a temporal range structure
- ▶ Search clusters hierarchically with a quadtree variant

# Results

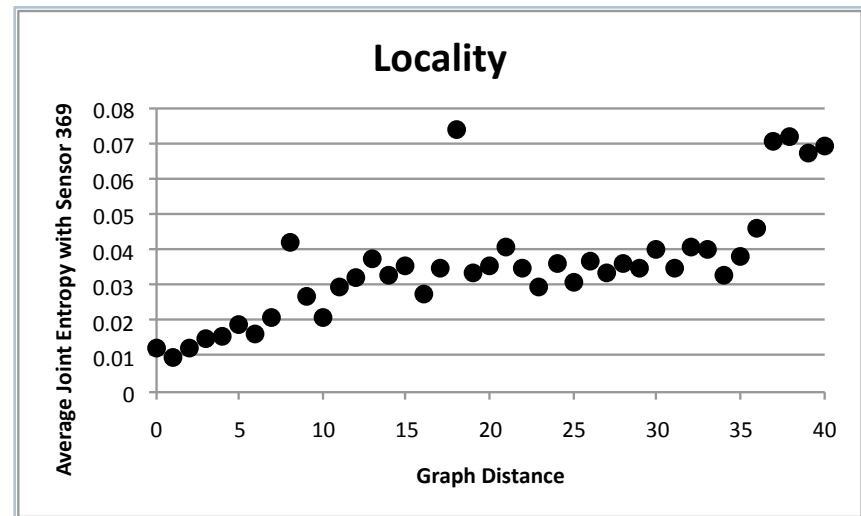
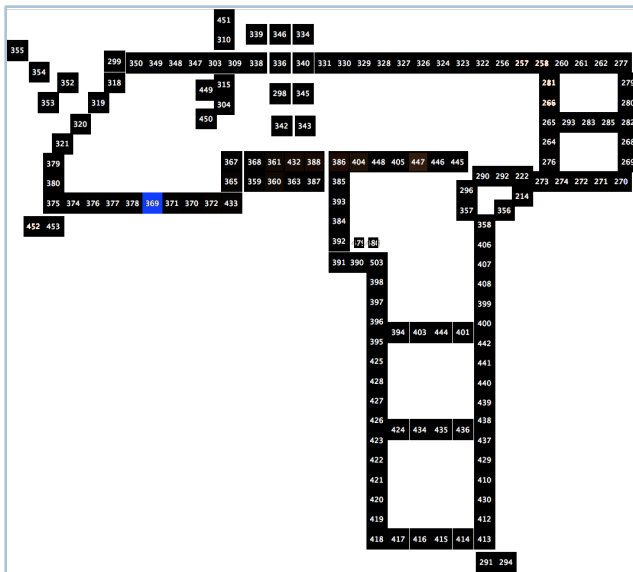
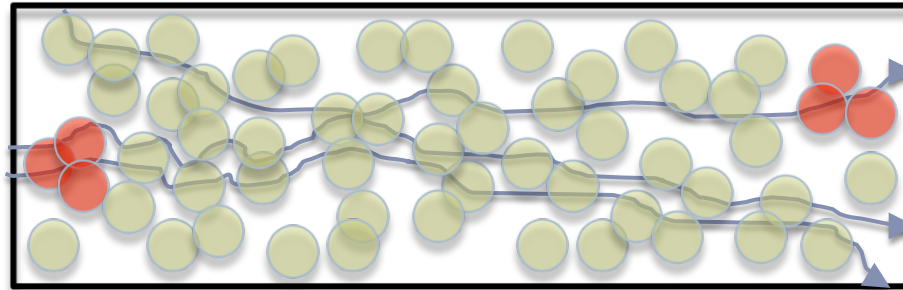
## Bounds for Range Searching

	Temporal	Spatio-temporal
Preprocessing time	$O(\text{Enc}(X))$	$O(\text{Enc}(\mathbf{X}))$
Query time	$O(\log T)$	$O(((1/\varepsilon^{d-1}) + \log S) \log T)$
Space	$O(\text{Enc}(X))$	$O(\text{Enc}(\mathbf{X}) \log S)$

- ▶  $X$ : The set of sensor system observations
- ▶  $\text{Enc}(X)$ : The encoded size (in bits) of the compressed data
- ▶  $T$ : The total time over which data was collected
- ▶  $S$ : The total number of sensors
- ▶  $d$ : The dimension of the sensor space
- ▶  $\varepsilon$ : An error parameter (for approximate range searching)

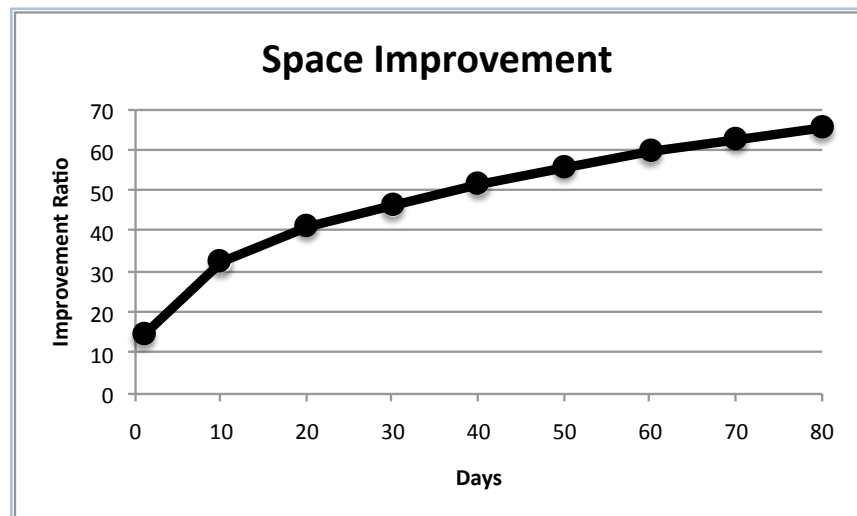
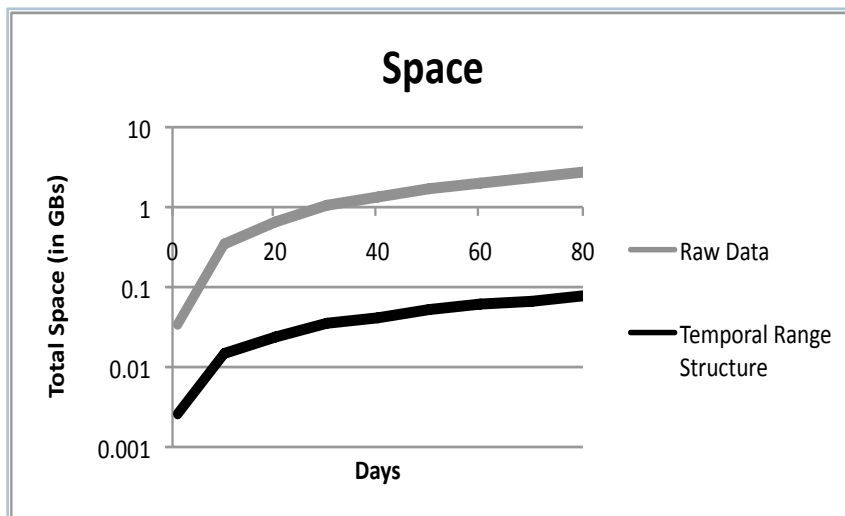
First range searching bounds over compressed data

# Experimental Results: Locality



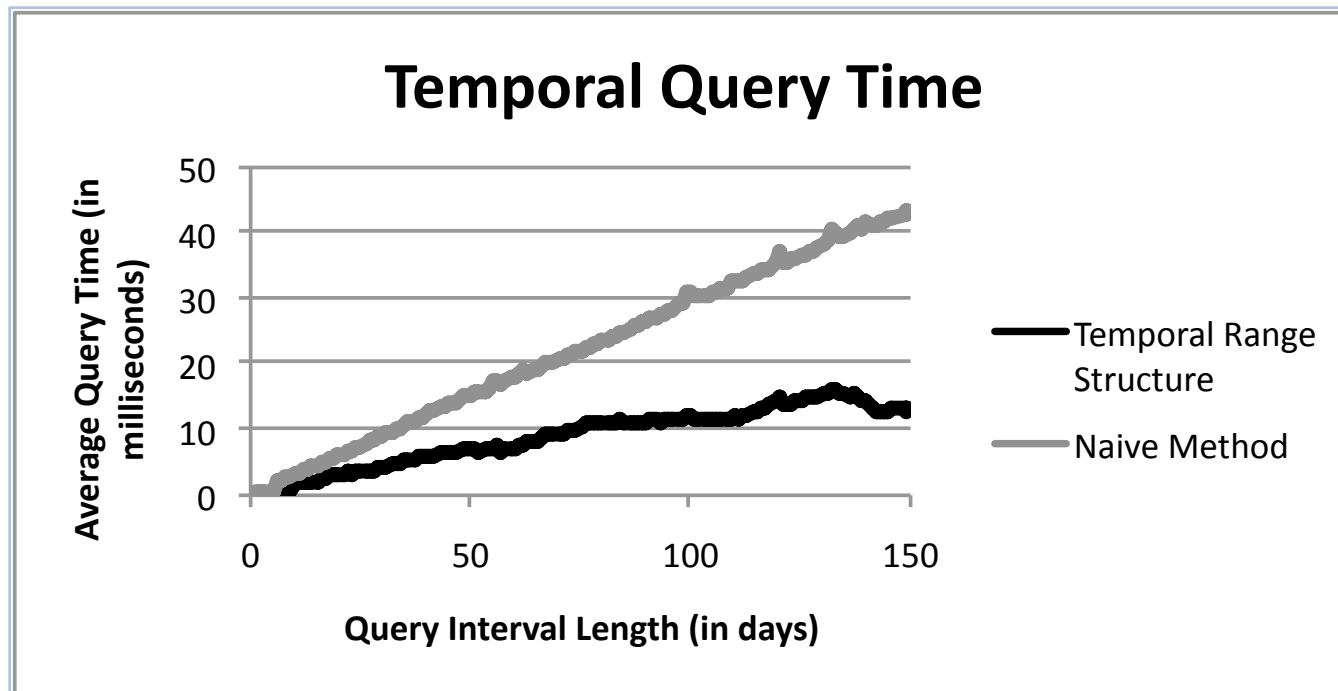
C. R. Wren, Y. A. Ivanov, D. Leigh, and J. Westbues.  
The MERL motion detector dataset: 2007 workshop on massive datasets.  
Technical Report TR 2007-069,  
Mitsubishi Electronic Research Laboratories, Cambridge, MA, USA, August 2007.

# Experimental Results: Space



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The MERL motion detector dataset: 2007 workshop on massive datasets.  
Technical Report TR 2007-069,  
Mitsubishi Electronic Research Laboratories, Cambridge, MA, USA, August 2007.

# Experimental Results: Time



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The MERL motion detector dataset: 2007 workshop on massive datasets.

Technical Report TR 2007-069,

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Thank you!  
Questions?

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