



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Vaite: a Visualization-Assisted Interactive Big Urban Trajectory Data Exploration System

Chuang Yang

2019.09.19

Outline

- **Introduction**
- System Architecture
 - Three Layer Architecture
- Case Study
 - Data Model
 - Three Real World Cases
- Summary

Introduction --- Background

Urban Trajectory Data

- **<longitude, latitude >, timestamp, trip attributes**
- Heterogeneous: Taxi, Bus, Pedestrian
- Massive
- Valuable



Applications

- Congestion detection [BigData 2017]
- Taxi communities, outlier identification [TKDE 2017, WWW 2017]
- Billboard placement location [KDD 2018]

Introduction --- Motivation

General urban trajectory data analysis

- Particular analysis procedures for specific trajectory analysis tasks.
- e.g., Traffic Congestion Prediction [BigData 2017],
- Finding significant places [TVCG 2013].
- SQL-like query language
- **Professional Knowledge: Required.**

City manager explore the potential issues of the city ?

Taxi company explore the interesting facts among taxi drivers ?

Introduction --- Motivation

Interactive data exploration analysis

- Interactively pose ad-hoc visualization queries to identify potential relationships or glean insights.
- **Professional Knowledge: Non-required.**

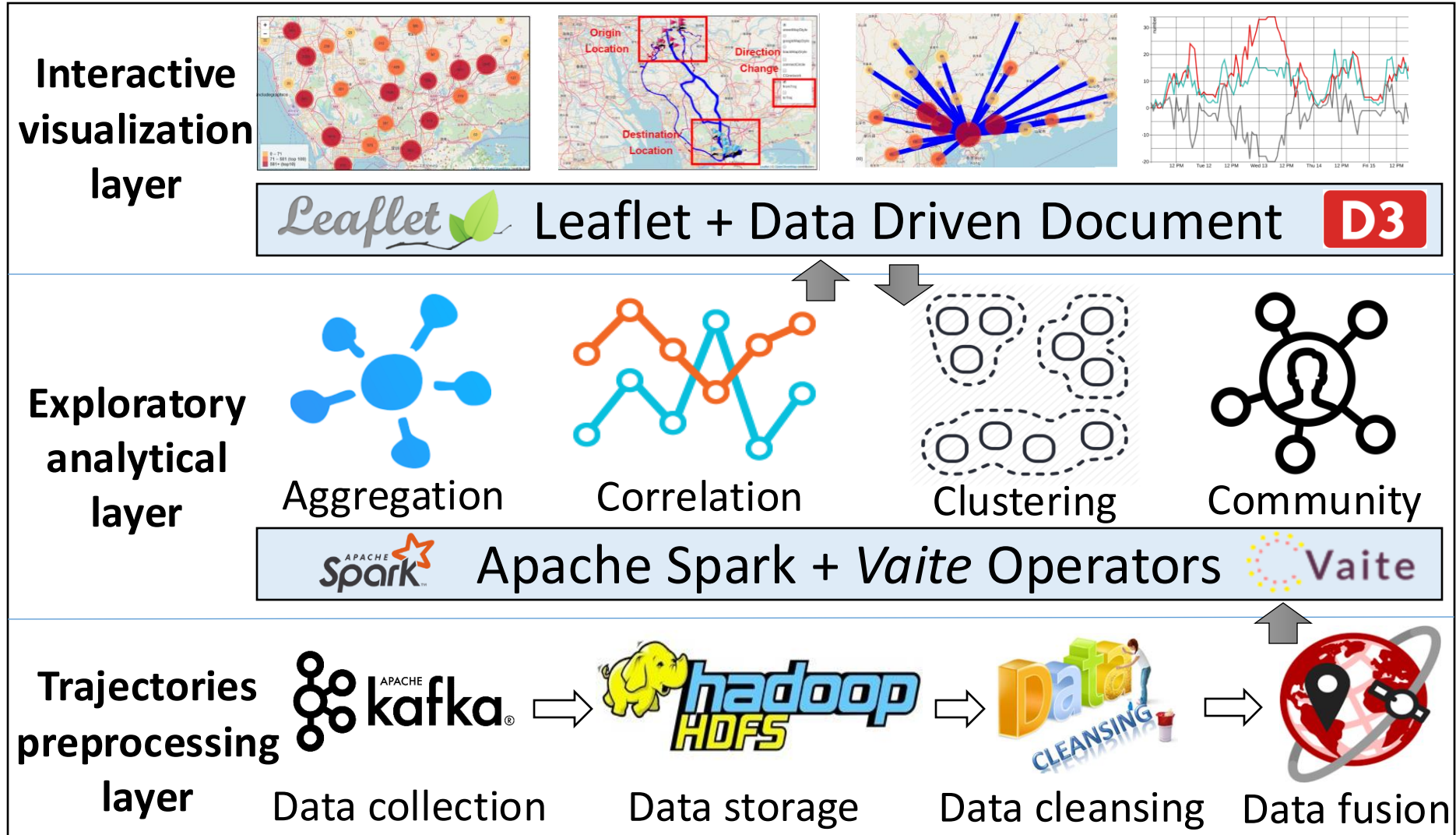
Introduction --- Challenges

- **User-friendly Exploratory Analysis**
 - a) **issue an ad-hoc query should be convenience**
 - b) **the corresponding results should be easy to interpret.**
- **Incremental and Interactive Visualization**
 - **The underlying analysis algorithms and visualization techniques to be **scalable**.**

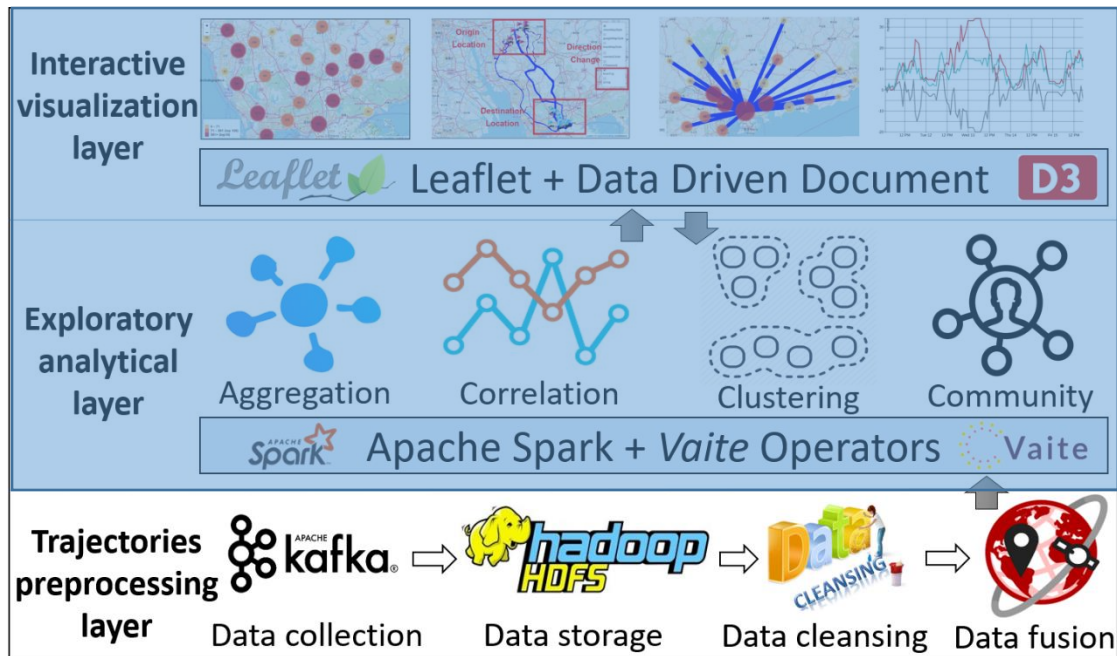
Outline

- Introduction
- **System Architecture**
 - Three Layer Architecture
- Case Study
 - Data Model
 - Three Real World Cases
- Summary

System Overview

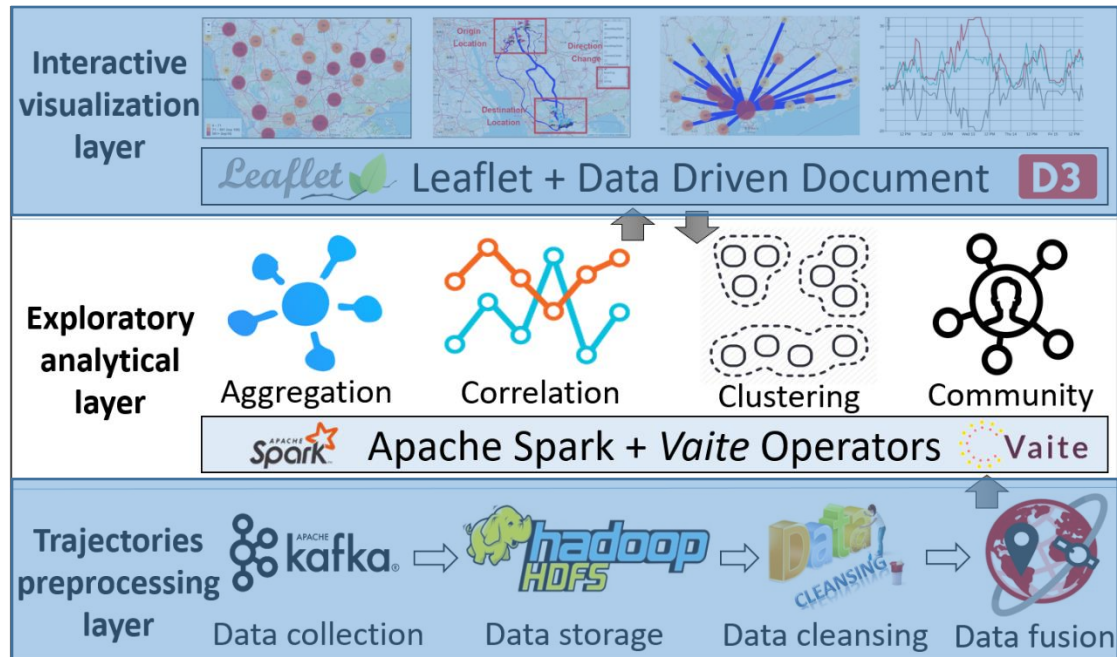


Vaite Framework --- Data preprocessing layer



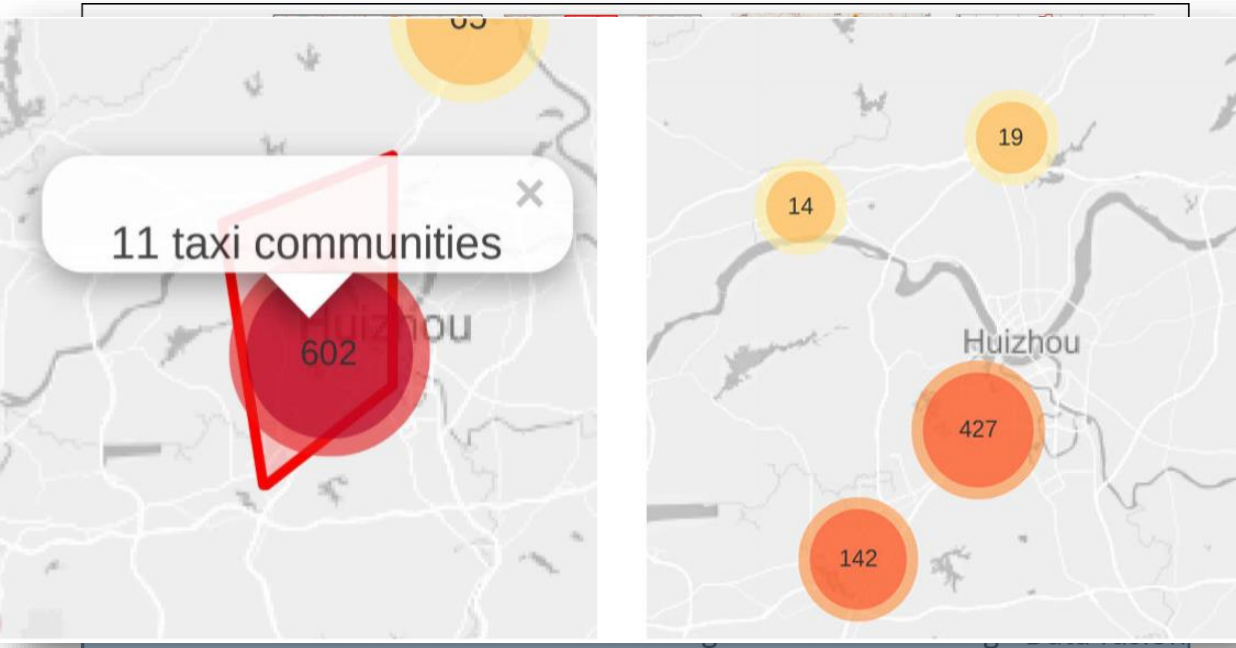
- Collecting urban trajectories.
- Storing data on HDFS
- Matching road network.
- Cleaning the data errors
 - E.g., value missing, wrong data records

Vaite Framework --- Exploratory analytical layer



- Core Computation Layer
- A suite of atomic operators:
 - *event extractor, sub-traj extractor...*
- A set of analysis models:
 - *clustering, correlation...*

Vaite Framework --- Interactive visualization layer



- Trajectory exploratory visualization tools:
 - Spatial bubble view
 - design for spatial aggregation task.
 - supports a set of aggregation operators,
 - e.g., *Min*, *Max*, *Avg*, *Sum*
 - Trajectory-map view
 -
- Interactive action:
 - Convert keyboard/mouse input to analysis operator and pass them to computation engine.

Outline

- Introduction
- System Architecture
 - Three Layer Architecture
- **Case Study**
 - Data Model
 - Three Real World Cases
- Summary

Case Study --- Data Model

❖ Data Source:

- ❖ Shenzhen Taxi Trajectories Data

❖ Data Size:

- ❖ nearly 6GB/day, nearly 80,000,000 GPS Records.
- ❖ overall Data: one month data
- ❖ in use: one week data(2016_01_25 ~ 2016_01_31)
 - ❖ Size: 41.8 G
 - ❖ Records: 562,476,072

❖ Data Characteristics:

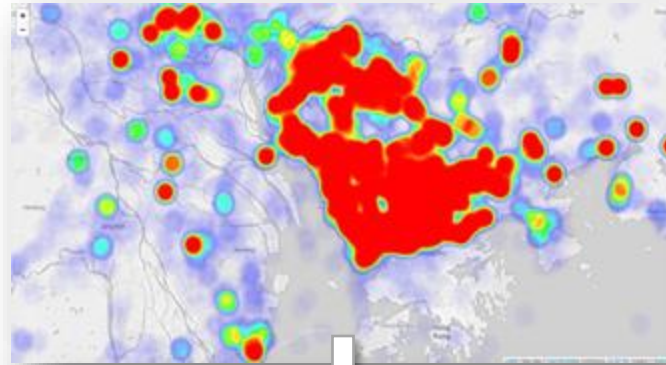
- ❖ Massive: growing day by day.
- ❖ Noisy: e.g., Value Missing, Wrong Records, GPS Location Floating

```
val schema = StructType(  
  StructField("TerminalNumber", StringType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("Longitude", DoubleType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("Latitude", DoubleType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("GPStime", TimestampType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("DeviceNumber", IntegerType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("V", IntegerType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("Direction", IntegerType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("P_State", BooleanType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("WarnCode", IntegerType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("SimId", IntegerType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("S_State", BooleanType, nullable=true)::  
  StructField("Color", StringType, nullable=true)::Nil  
)
```

```
#B642ZB,113.960197,22.572617,2016-01-25 00:00:07,1457167,0,315,1,,,0,蓝色,  
#B8NN15,113.807899,22.626801,2016-01-24 23:59:57,1398983,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B8MT13,114.035599,22.559999,2016-01-24 23:59:43,1382069,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B4V4P7,113.856598,22.585800,2016-01-25 00:00:08,1569738,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B8V7V9,114.137581,22.609249,2016-01-25 00:00:06,1571029,0,90,0,,,1,蓝色,  
#B7705D,113.984703,22.694599,2016-01-24 23:59:57,1145153,17,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B3KOP6,114.209114,22.732332,2016-01-25 00:00:06,1589342,82,225,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B0P4A0,114.186798,22.641899,2016-01-24 23:59:42,1653325,26,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B6VU46,114.131065,22.562017,2016-01-24 23:59:53,1422883,38,225,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B3WK76,113.950600,22.546700,2016-01-24 23:59:49,1427958,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B4HR57,113.814468,22.715549,2016-01-25 00:00:05,1372065,39,290,0,,,1,蓝色,  
#BW2555,114.304047,22.727768,2016-01-25 00:00:05,1453336,0,90,0,,,0,黄色,  
#B1HL13,113.920799,22.672501,2016-01-24 23:59:57,1370266,40,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B1P1R2,113.914497,22.528601,2016-01-25 00:00:06,1653419,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#BN43F1,114.119316,22.597668,2016-01-25 00:00:07,1511529,23,315,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B3WK76,113.950600,22.546700,2016-01-24 23:59:48,1427958,0,0,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#B2H5T2,114.064468,22.537867,2016-01-25 00:00:07,1575015,33,225,0,,,0,蓝色,  
#BR45W0,114.114250,22.546949,2016-01-25 00:00:04,1531606,24,283,0,,,1,蓝色,  
#B4NJ18,113.821899,22.650999,2016-01-24 23:59:57,1395340,9,256,0,,,0,蓝色,
```

Case Study --- Taxi Community Identification

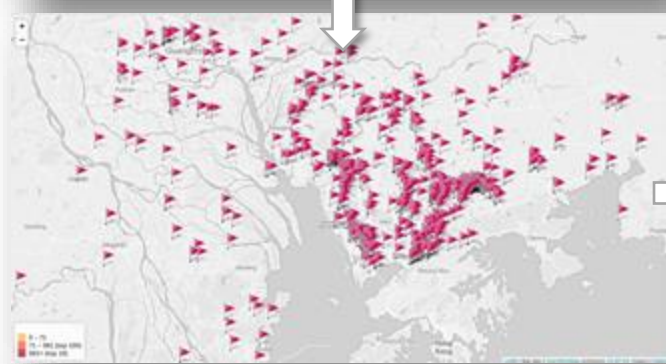
a) Extracting the pick-up events by **event extractor** and Visualizing them by **heat-map**



d) Applying **aggregation analysis model** and identifying taxis with top-10 pick-up events



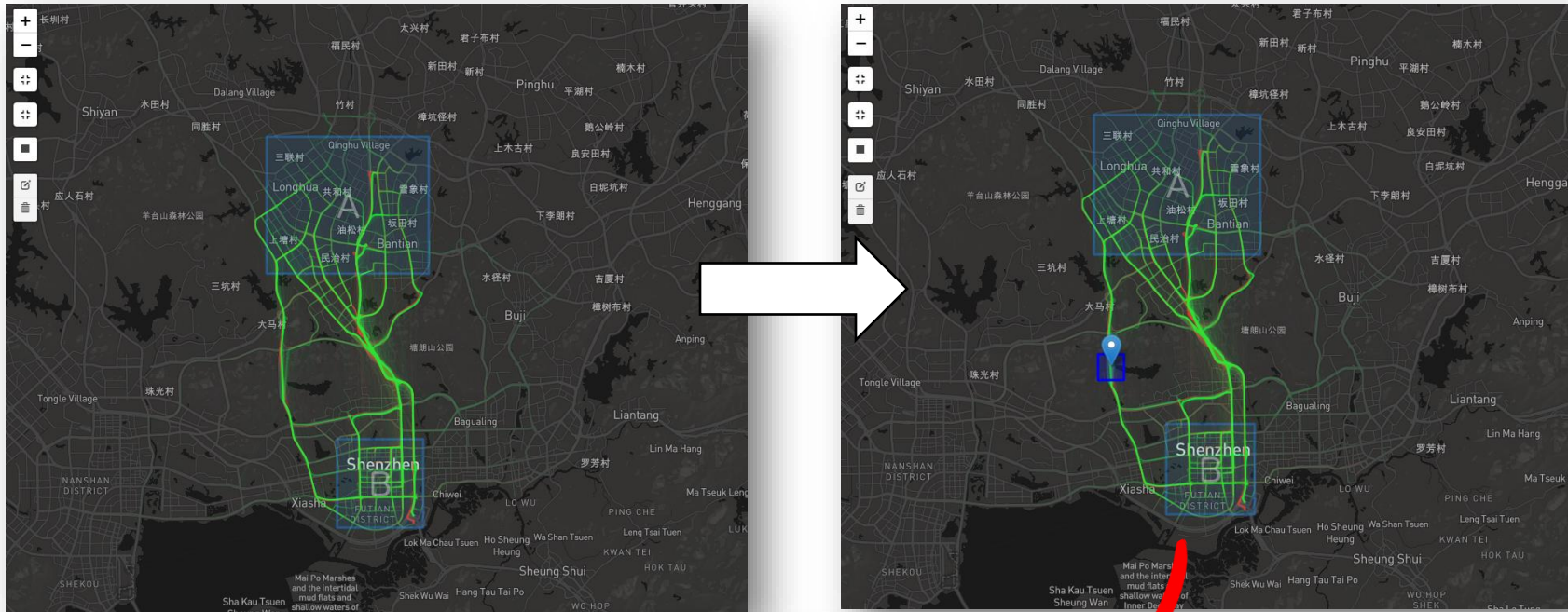
b) **Clustering** pick-up event by spatial features



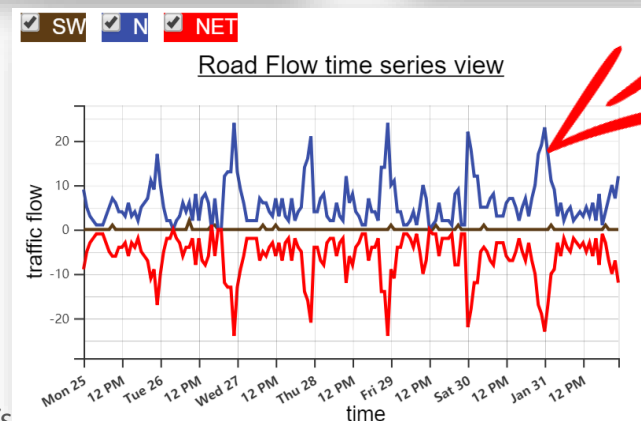
c) Aggregating clustering results and Visualizing them by **spatial bubble view**



Case Study --- Traffic Flow Exploration

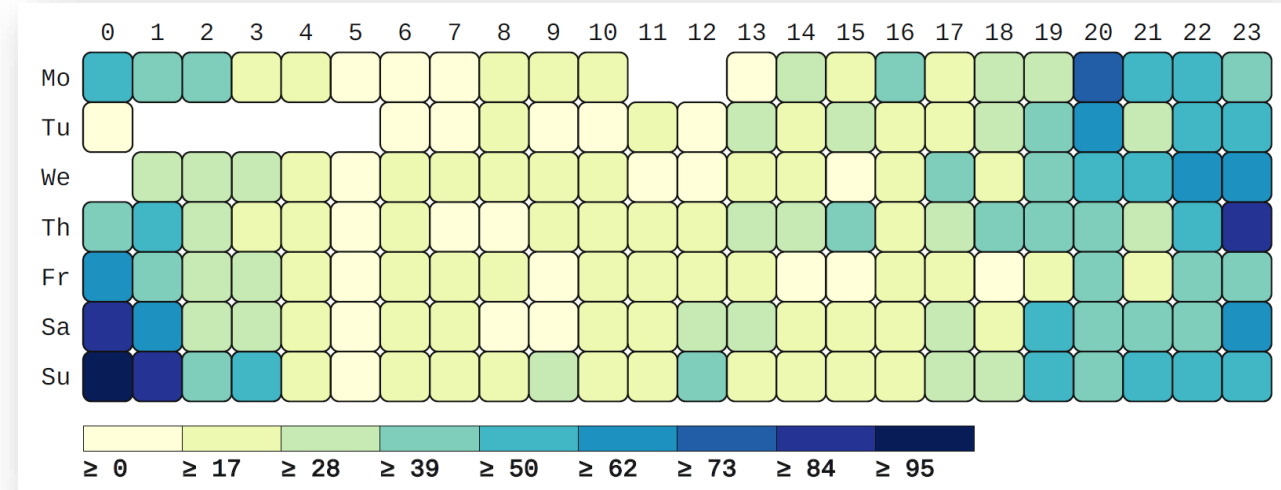
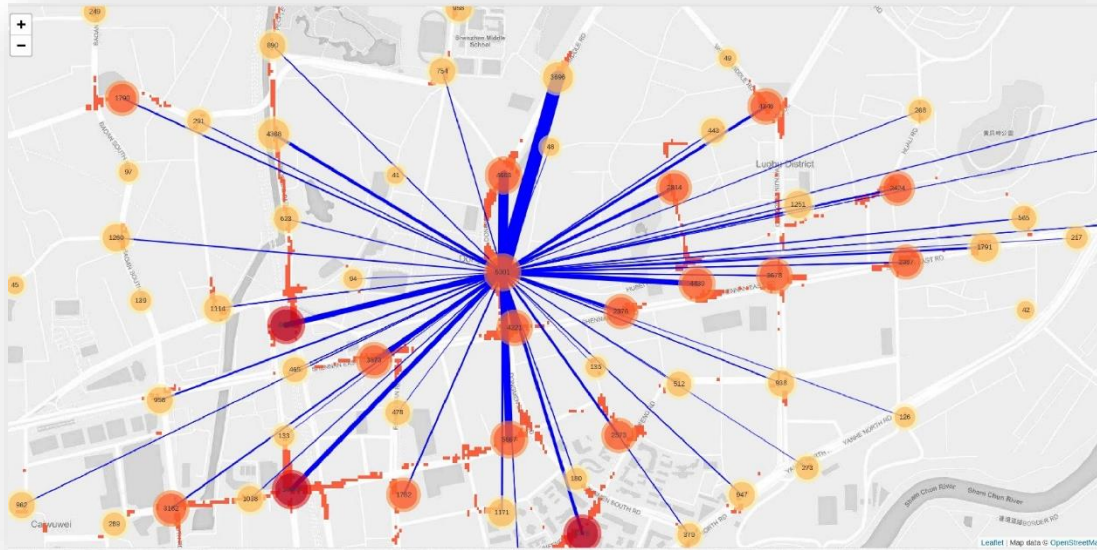


Step 1. Selecting two areas on the map (by mouse), extracting and visualizing all sub-trajectories between them (identifying popular paths).



Step 2. Investigating one of popular path between two areas (by mouse), the traffic flow will be visualized.

Case Study --- Traffic Congestion Exploration



1. Finding traffic jams locations: **spatial bubble view**
2. Exploring traffic jams correlations: **star topology view**
3. Identifying the traffic jam trend: **pixel based view**

Outline

- Introduction
- System Architecture
 - Three Layer Architecture
- Case Study
 - Data Model
 - Three Real World Cases
- **Summary**

Summary

- ❖ **Interactively:** support ad-hoc exploratory analysis, near real-time computation
- ❖ **User friendly:** easy to use, results are easy to interpret
- ❖ **Extensible:** customize for users' analysis operator, easy to configure for specific analysis tasks

Thanks for your listening !
Q&A