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Making Temporal Search More Central in a Spatial Data Infrastructure

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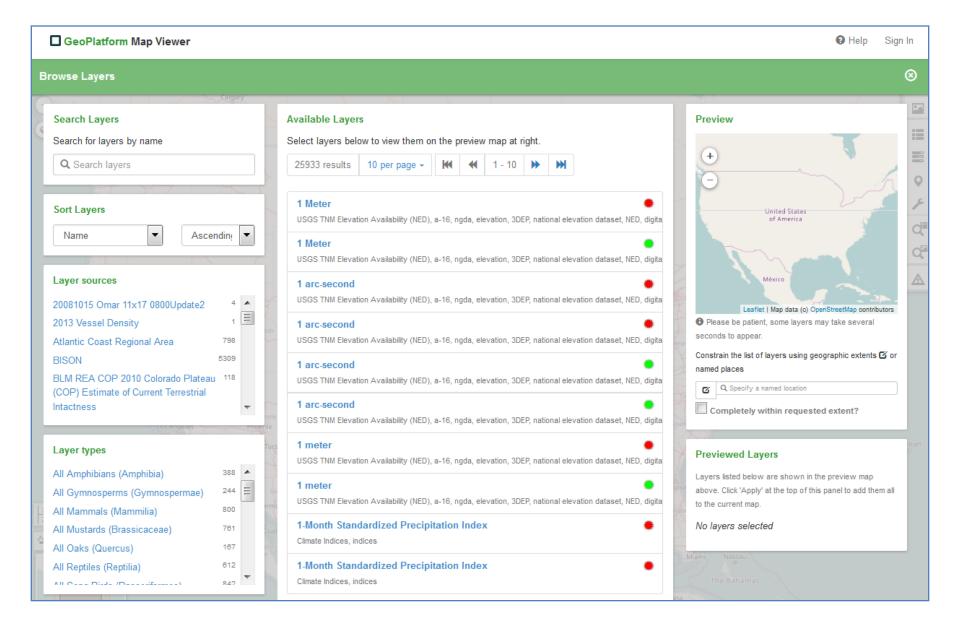


Thesis

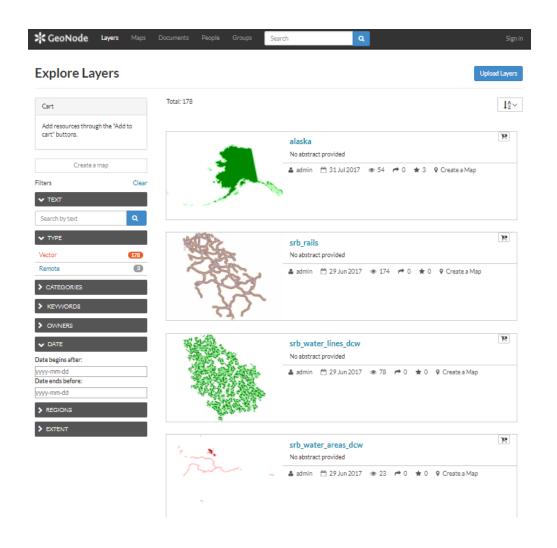
- Time is an underutilized dimension for improving search in geosystems.
- Straightforward methods exist which can be transformative for research.

(Better use of the Temporal is just one of several ways in which SDIs can be modernized.)

GeoPlatform Search UI



GeoNode Search UI



Systems we have been working on

- 1. WorldMap General purpose public mapping platform. In existence since 2012.
- 2. The Billion Object Platform (BOP) Prototype to lower barriers to access to big streaming datasets. Recently released.

Different systems, common need to improve search

- 1. WorldMap (Many Datasets) Thousands of data layers with imperfect metadata.
- 2. BOP (One Big Dataset) A billion georeferenced, time stamped tweets.

List of enhancements to be discussed

- Time Miner for unstructured text metadata
- Sorting BC / AD dates
- Time bar for date range definition
- Logarithmic time bar increments
- Dynamic temporal histogram
- Ability to zoom on temporal histogram

Python TimeMiner to enrich metadata

- Metadata for map layers is often inconsistent for time referencing.
- Standard ways of describing date/time such as ISO 8601 are rarely used.
- Temporal characteristics mentioned as unstructured text in the title, abstract, and elsewhere.

Initial simple TimeMiner Logic

- 1. Look for date in the date range section of the metadata and choose the earlier date. (Date: from Metadata)
- 2. If there is no #1 above, look for 4 digit numbers in title first, then abstract, which are less than or equal to 2017 (present year) (Date: Detected)
- 3. If there IS a date in #2 above, check to see whether there is a CE or AD or BCE or BC after it and apply math accordingly (Date: Detected)
- 4. If there IS NO #2 above, look for 1, 2, or 3 digit numbers with associated CE, AD, BCE, BC, and apply math accordingly (Date: Detected)

Another technique: Historic Periods Example: Chinese Dynasties

Xia, Hsia ca. 2100-1600 BCE

• Shang ca. 1600-1050 BCE

Zhou, Chou ca. 1046-256 BCE

Qin, Ch'in
221-206 BCE

Han
206 BCE-220 CE

Sui 581-618 CE

• Tang, T'ang 618-906

Song, Sung 960-1279

Yuan 1279-1368

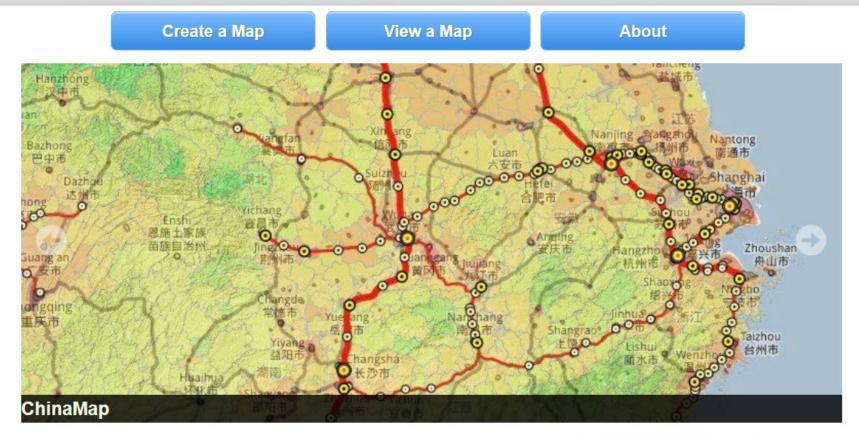
Ming 1368-1644

Qing, Ch'ing 1644-1912

Source: http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/timelines/china_timeline.htm

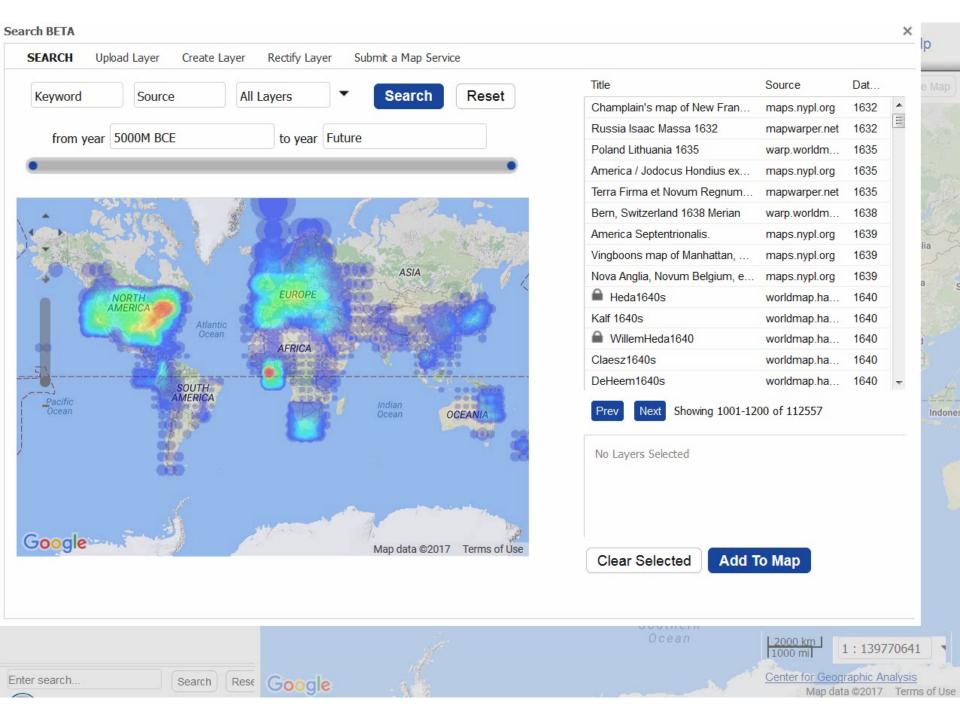
WorldMap Search Demo

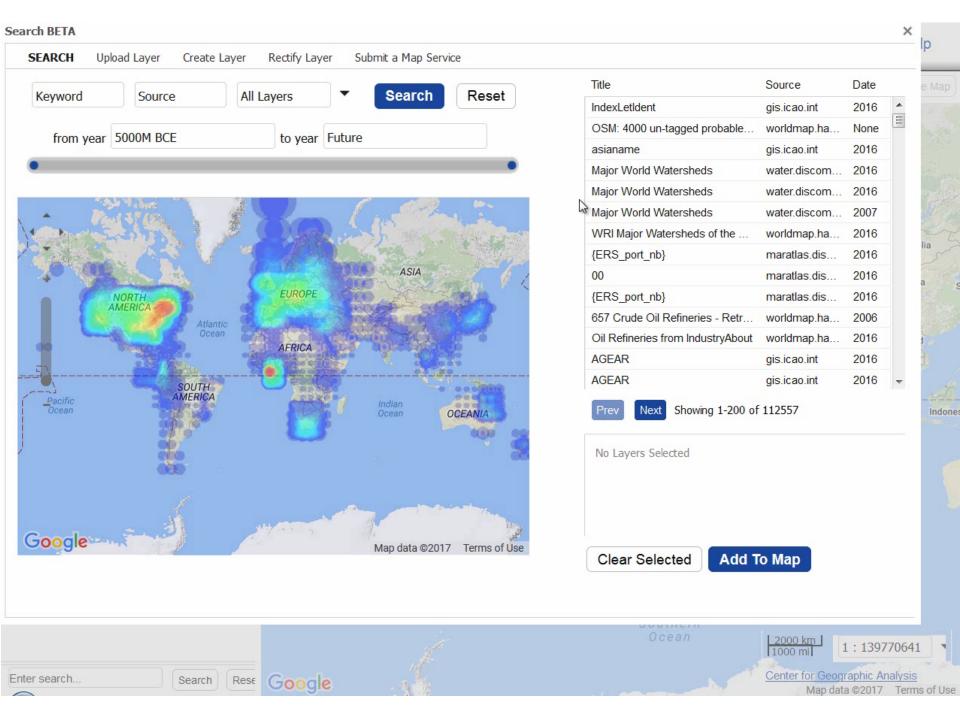


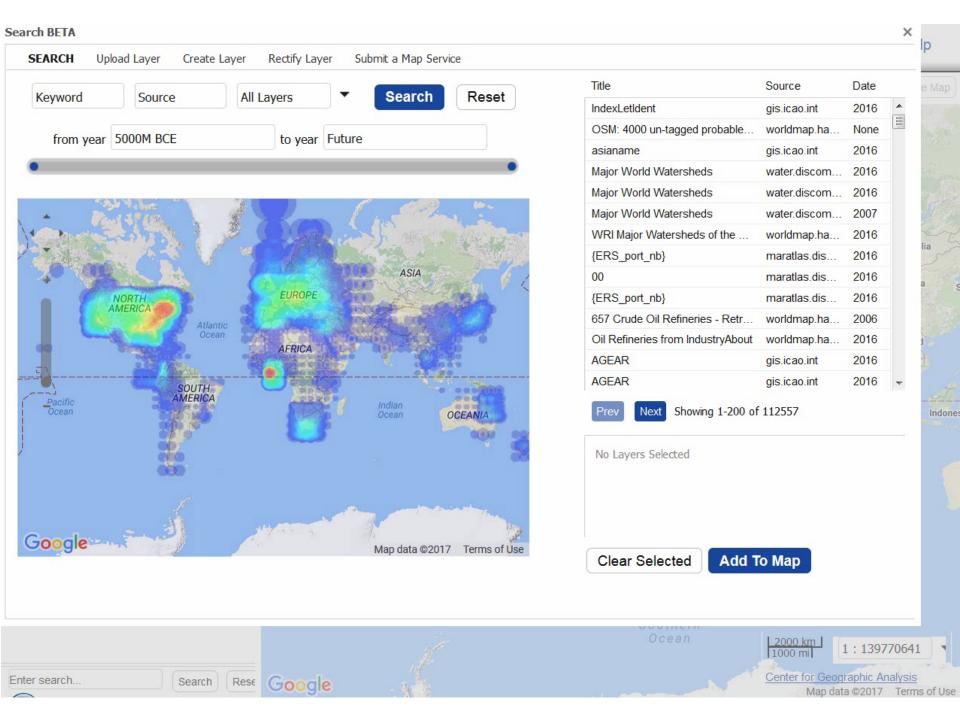


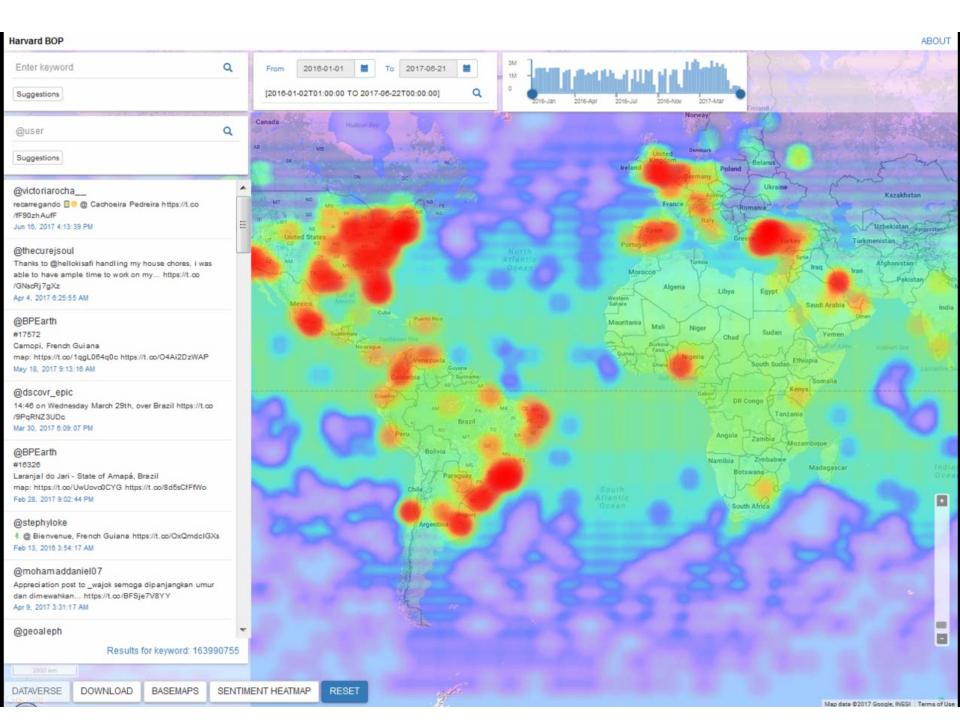
Build your own mapping portal and publish it to the world or to just a few collaborators. WorldMap is open source software.











Conclusion

- Most spatial data describes events in time though often not explicitly.
- When data does have a time component it is often not easily accessed.
- An opportunity exists to increase the value of existing data by:
 - Making latent temporal information explicit using enrichment techniques
 - Implementing UI/backend enhancements on existing systems
 - 3. Increase research on space/time data exploration

More information

WorldMap / HHypermap

- Source code https://github.com/cga-harvard/HHypermap

BOP

- Information http://gis.harvard.edu/services/project-consultation/project-resume/billion-object-platform-bop
- Source code https://github.com/cga-harvard/hhypermap-bop

Thank you

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http://worldmap.harvard.edu