



# The Era of Big Spatial Data

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University of California, Riverside

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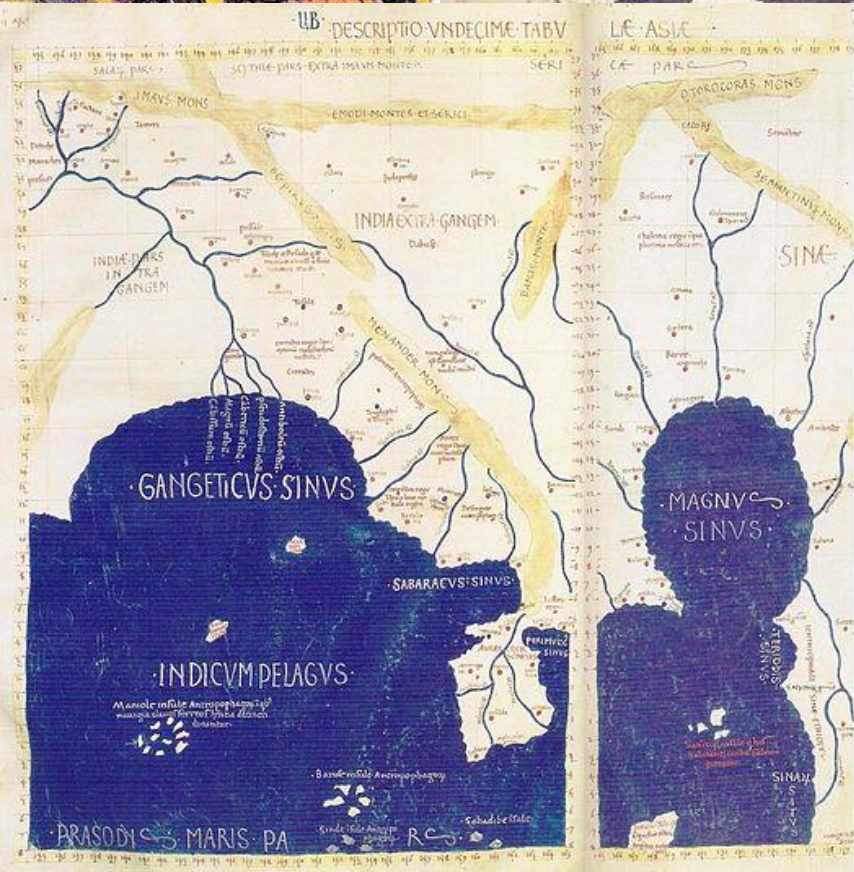
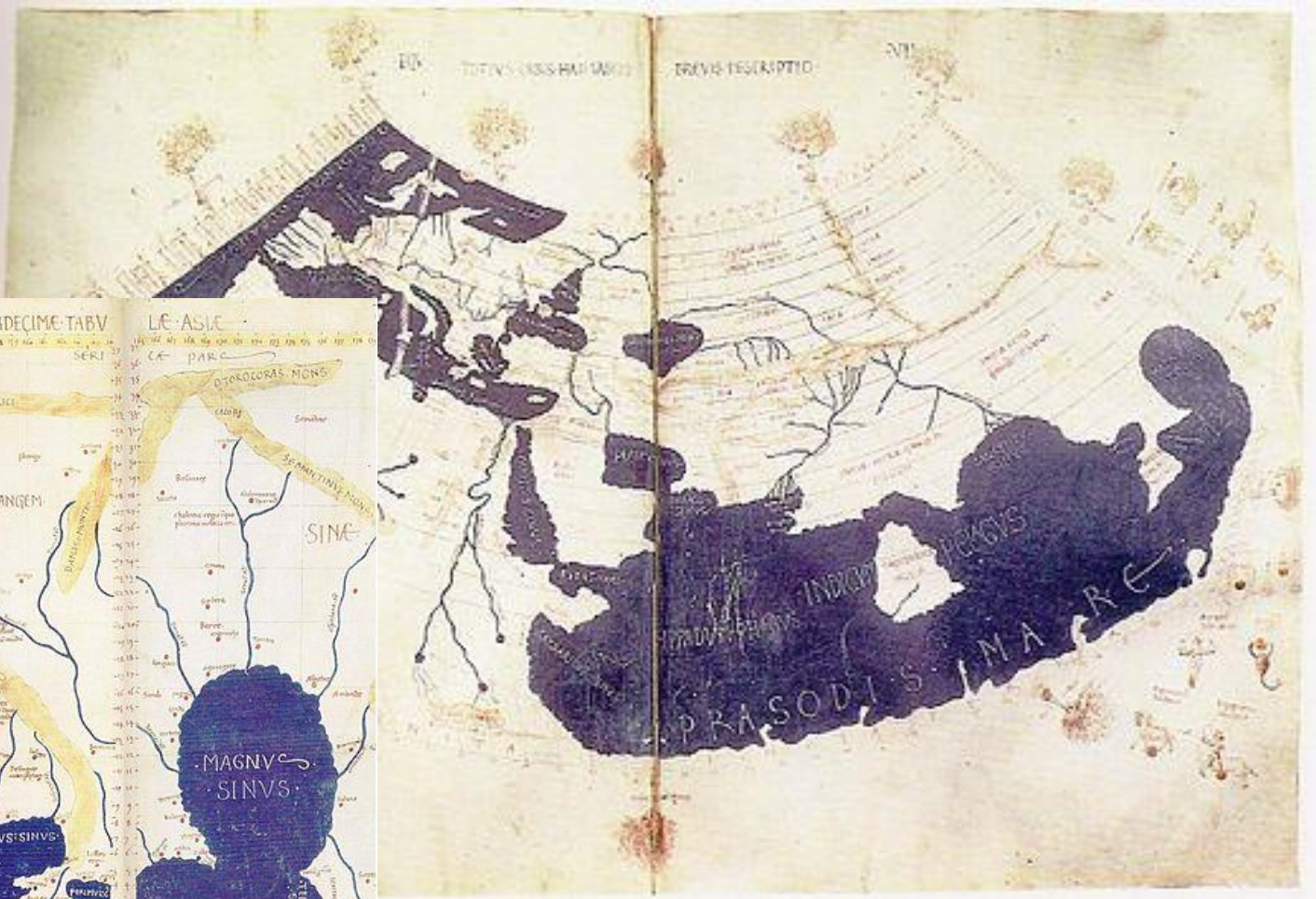
University of Minnesota

Once upon a  
time...





# Claudius Ptolemy (AD 90 – AD 168)





# Al Idrisi (1099–1165)

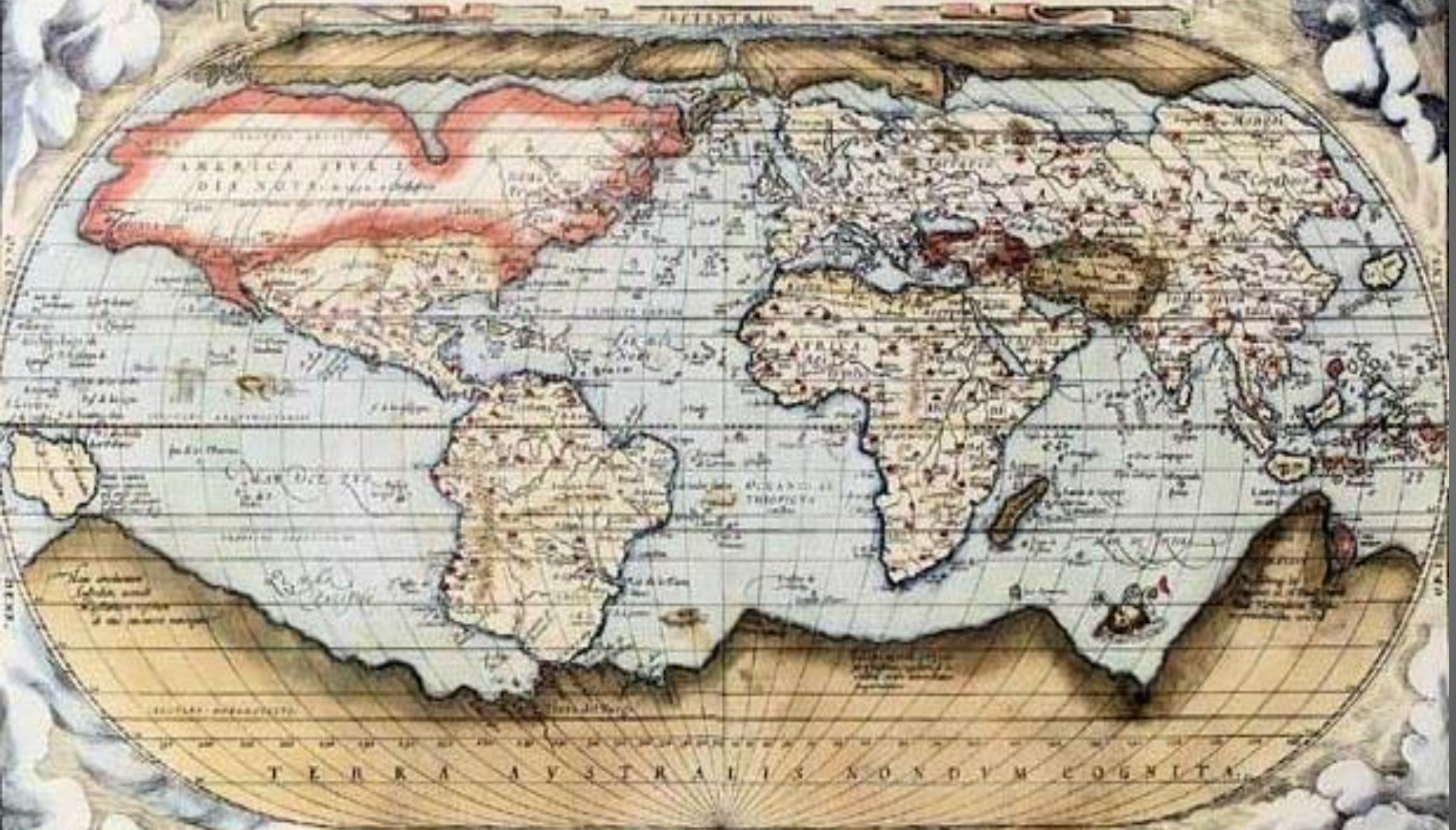








TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM



TERRA AVSTRALIS NONDVM COGNITA

QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNUM IN REBVS HVMANIS, CVI AETERNITAS OMNIS, TOTIVSQUE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:



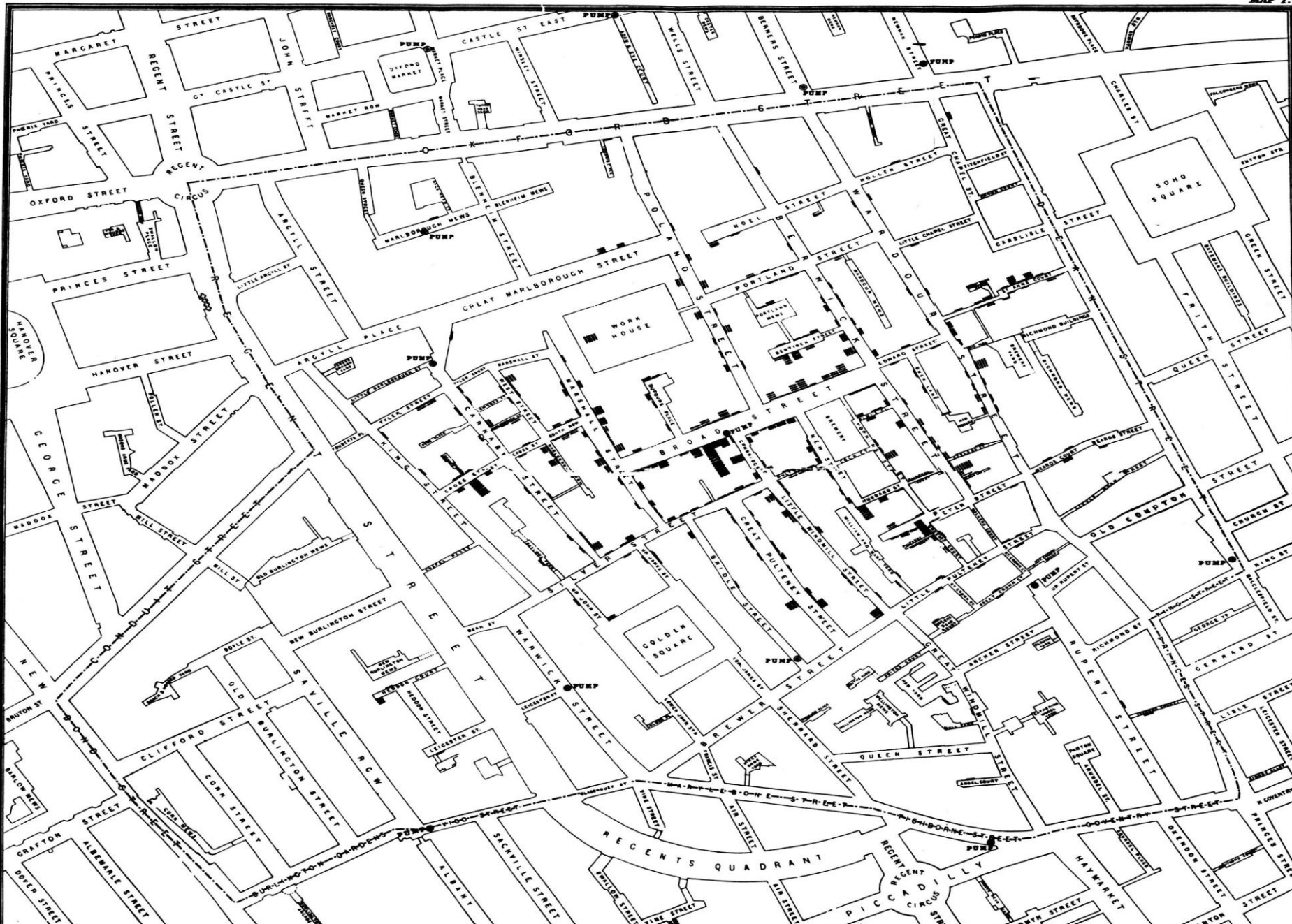
# ARGONAVTICA.





# Cholera cases in the London epidemic of 1854

MAP 1.





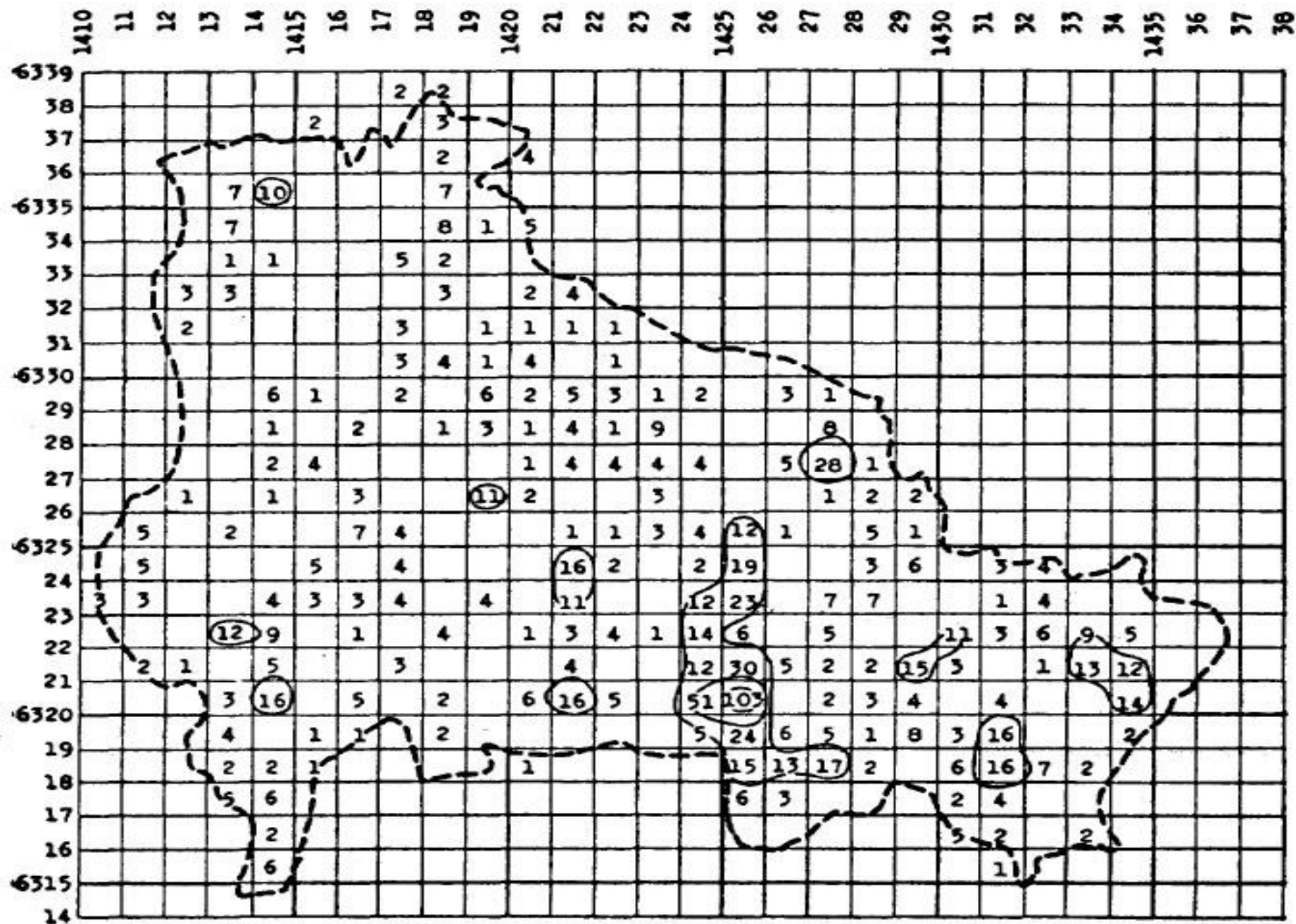


FIGURE 3—Children under 15 years of age in 1940.



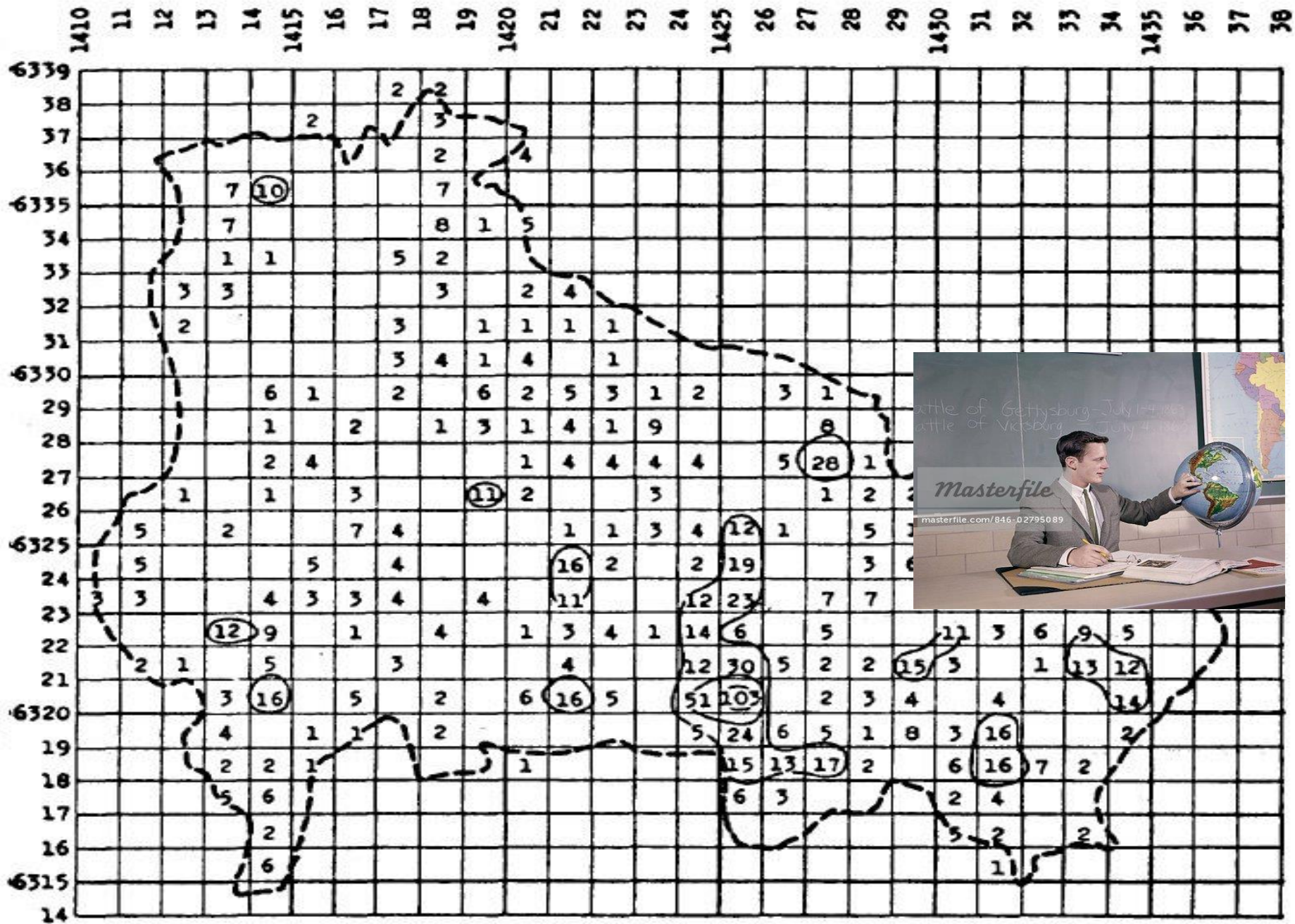
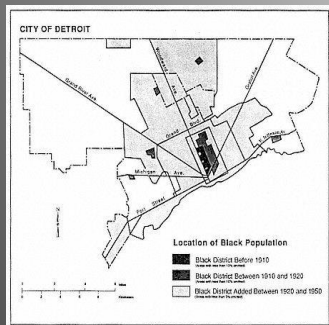
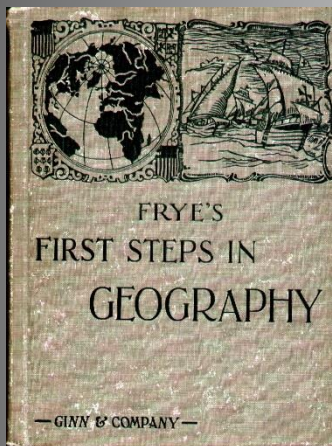


FIGURE 3—Children under 15 years of age in 1940.

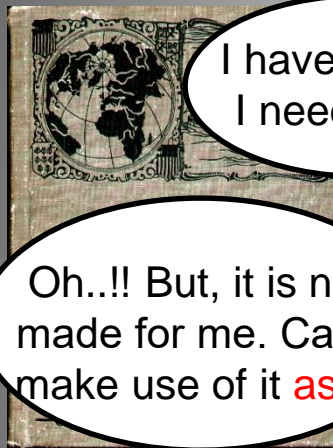








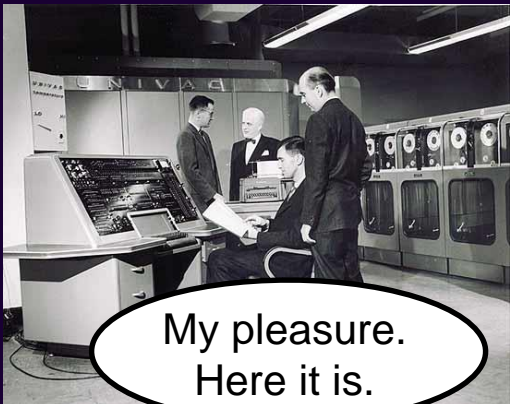
Cool **computer** technology..!!  
Can I use it in my application



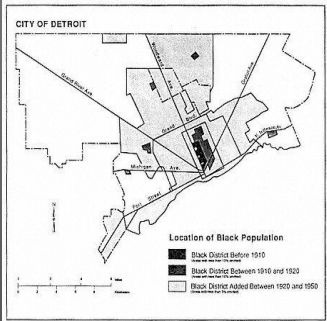
I have **BIG** data.  
I need **HELP**..!!



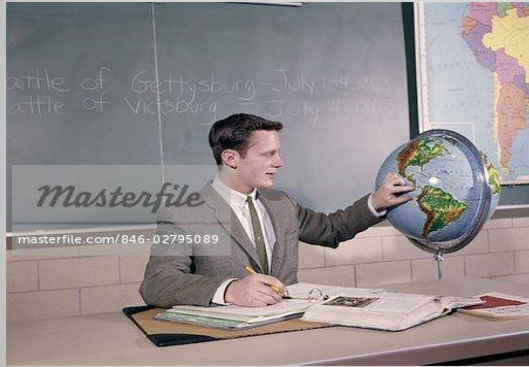
Oh..!! But, it is not made for me. Can't make use of it **as is**



My pleasure.  
Here it is.





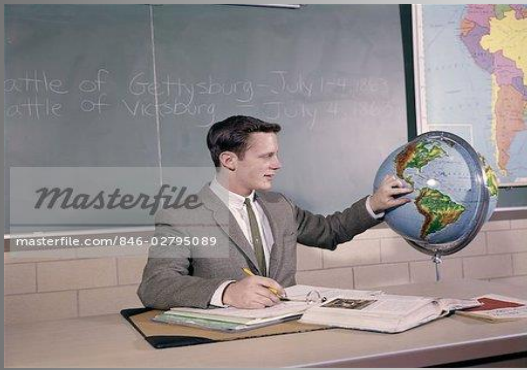




Kindly let me understand your needs

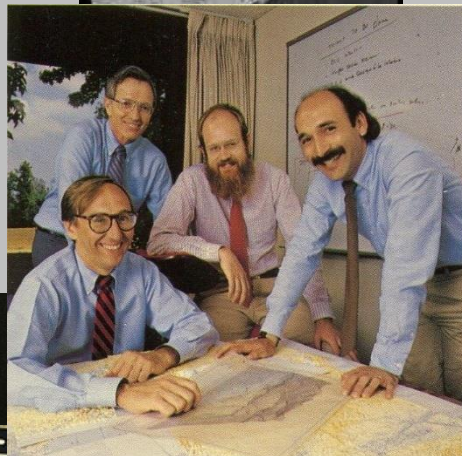
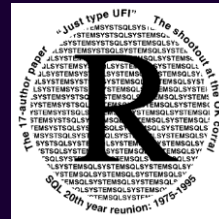
1969

Kindly let me get the technology you have



**ESRI**





# DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



Informix

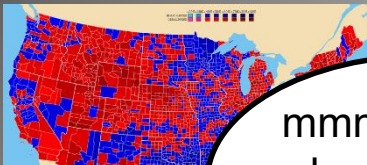
SQL



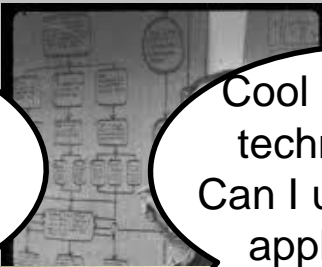
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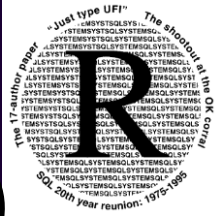




mmm...Let me check with my good friends there.



Cool **Database** technology..!! Can I use it in my application?



My pleasure. Here it is.

HELP..!! I have **BIG** data. Your technology is not helping me



Oh..!! But, it is not made for me. Can't make use of it **as is**

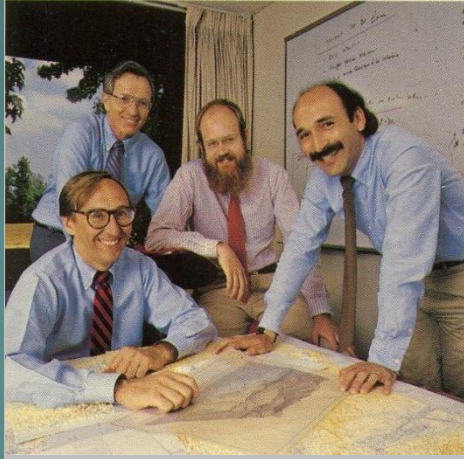


Informix

SQL



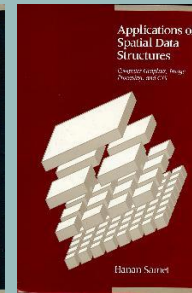
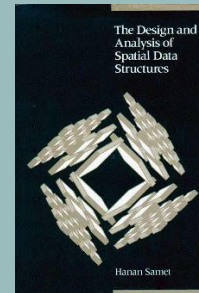
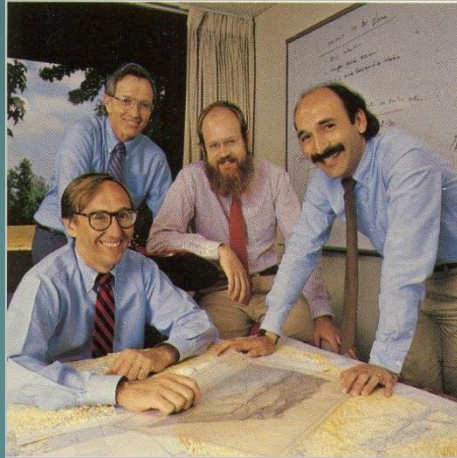




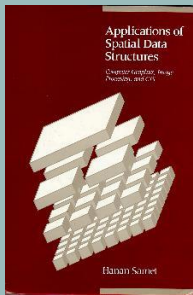
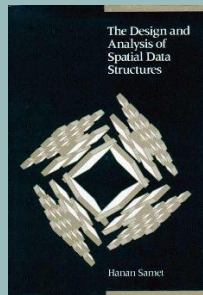


Kindly let me understand your needs

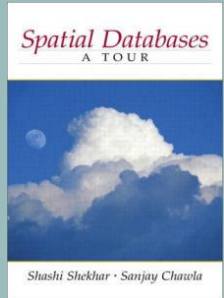
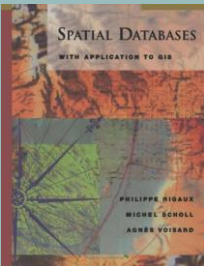
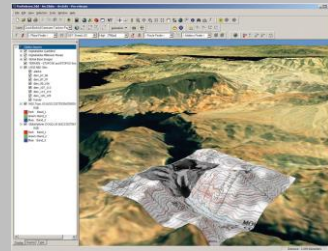
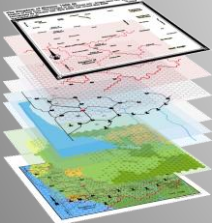
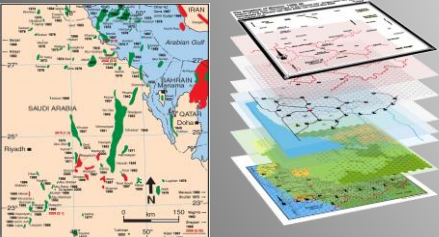
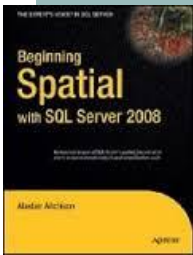
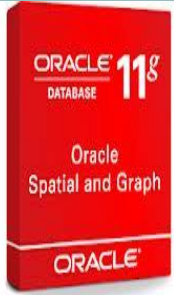
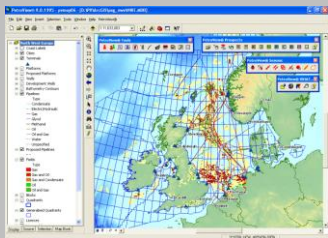
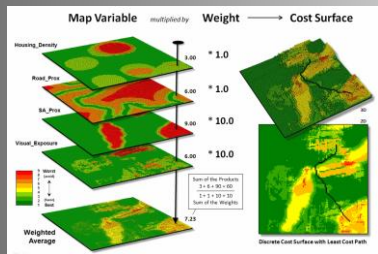
Kindly let me get the technology you have



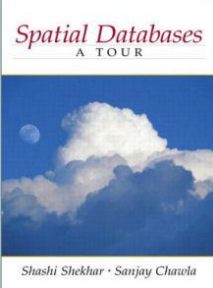
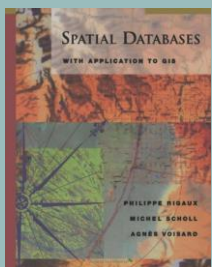
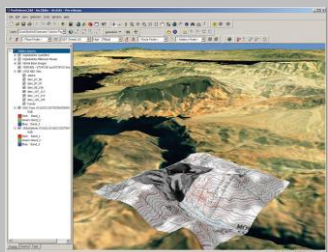
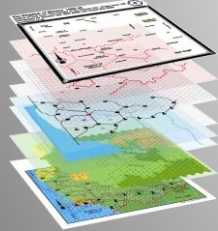
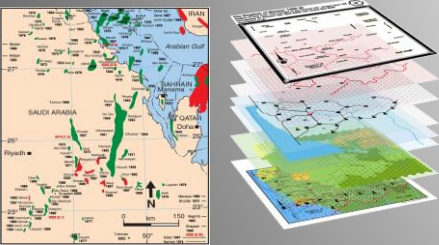
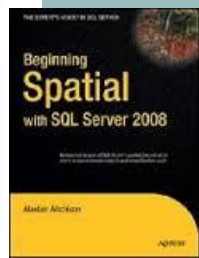
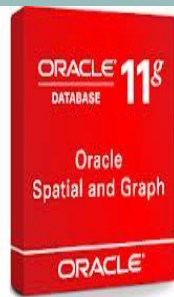
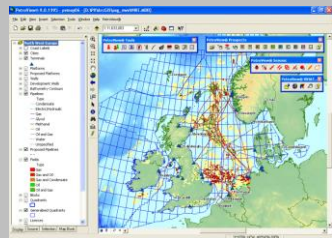
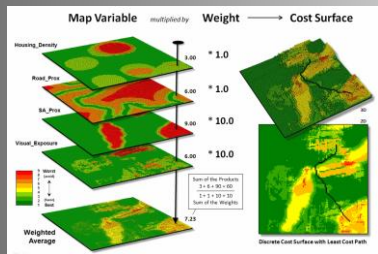




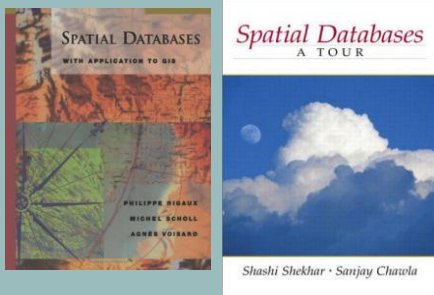
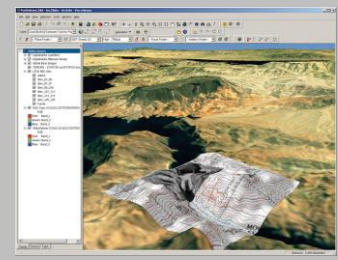
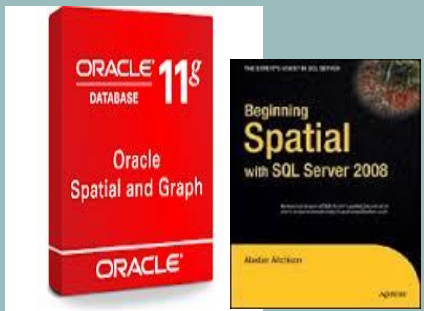
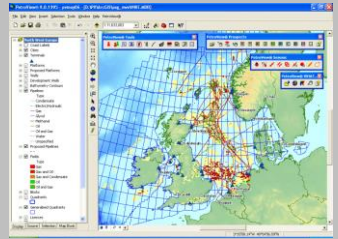














Let me check with my **other** good friends there.

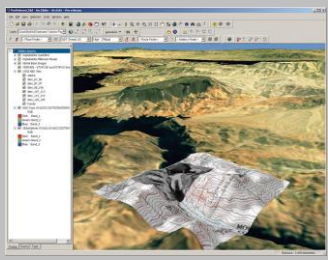
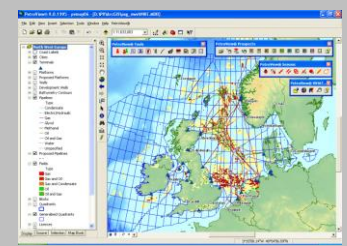
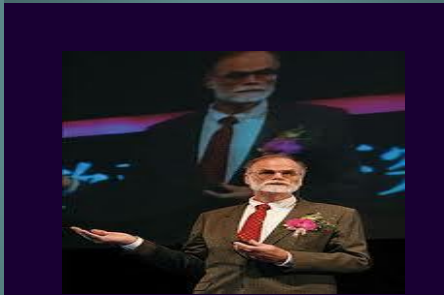
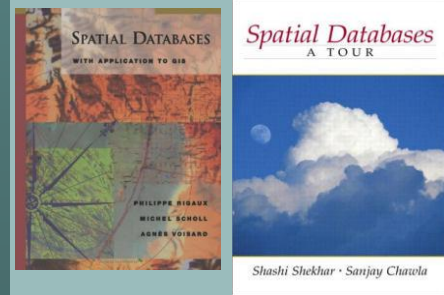
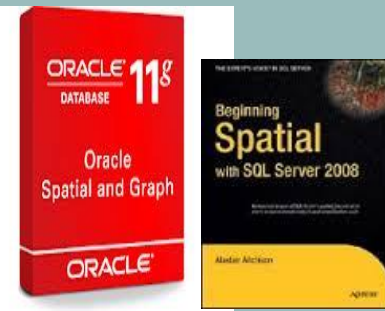
Cool **Big Data** technology..!!  
Can I use it in my application?

My pleasure.  
Here it is.

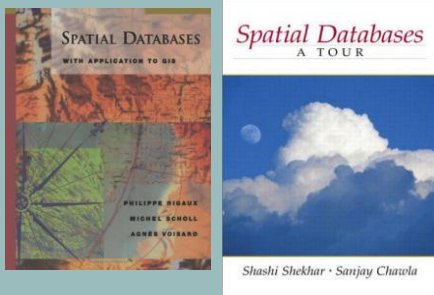
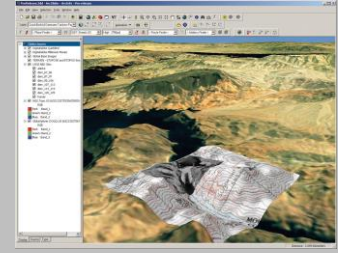
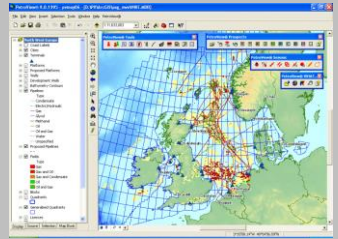
HELP..!! Again,  
I have **BIG** data.  
Your technology is  
not helping me

Sorry, seems like  
the DBMS  
technology cannot  
scale more

Oh..!! But, it is not  
made for me. Can't  
make use of it **as is**



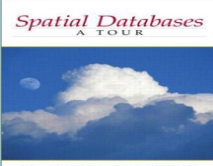
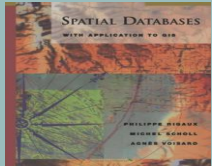
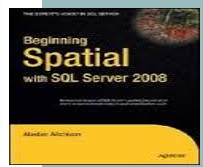
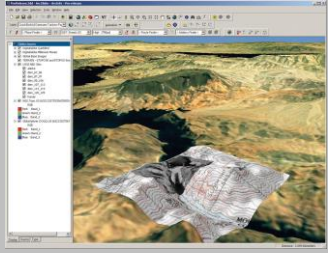
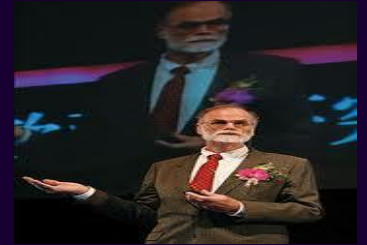
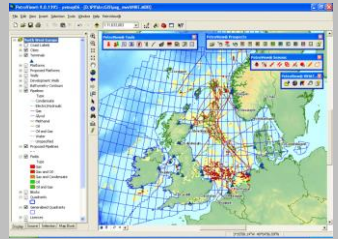








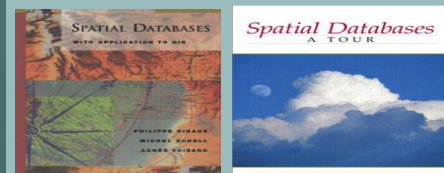
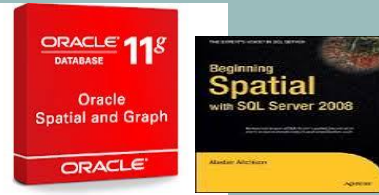
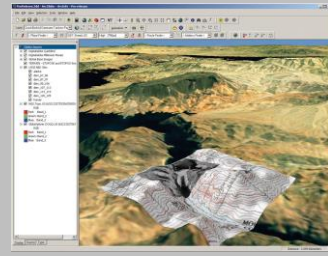
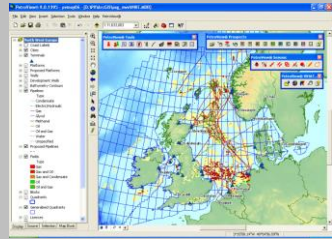
Kindly let me understand your needs







# The Era of Big Spatial Data

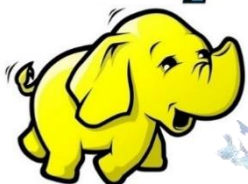




# Big ~~Spatial~~ Data Systems

UCR

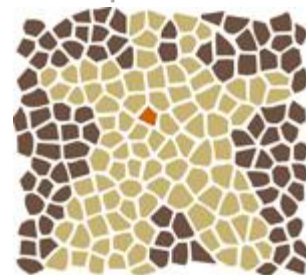
*hadoop*



**HIVE**

APACHE  
**HBASE**

Spark 



APACHE  
GIRAPH



accumulo™



**mahout**



APACHE  
**STORM™**

**TEZ**



Asterix  **DB**



**Hortonworks**





# The Era of Big **Spatial** Data

Recently, a few products have emerged ...



**rasdaman**  
raster data manager



**Hadoop-GIS**  
*Spatial Big Data Solutions*



**SpaceCurve**

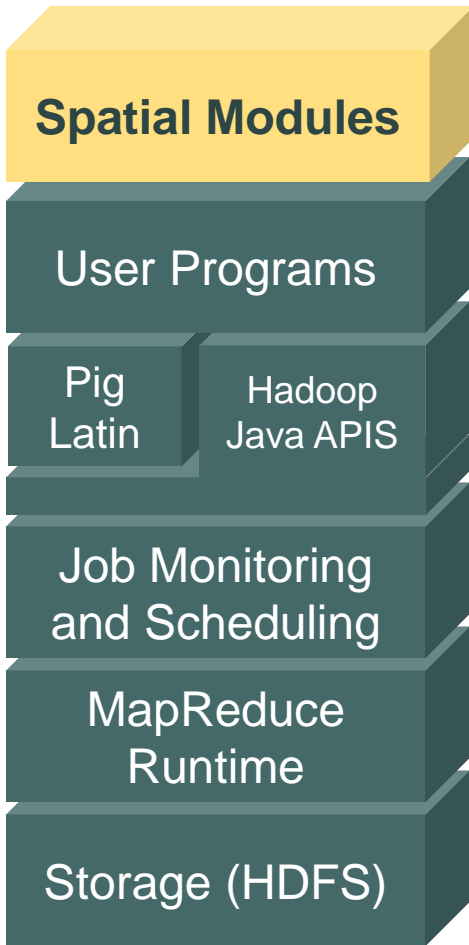
**GeoSpark**



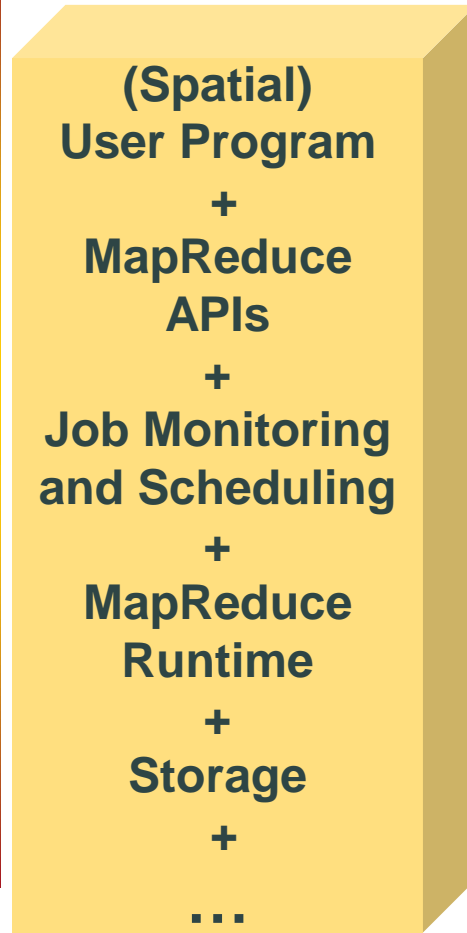
# Approaches for Building A Big Spatial Data System



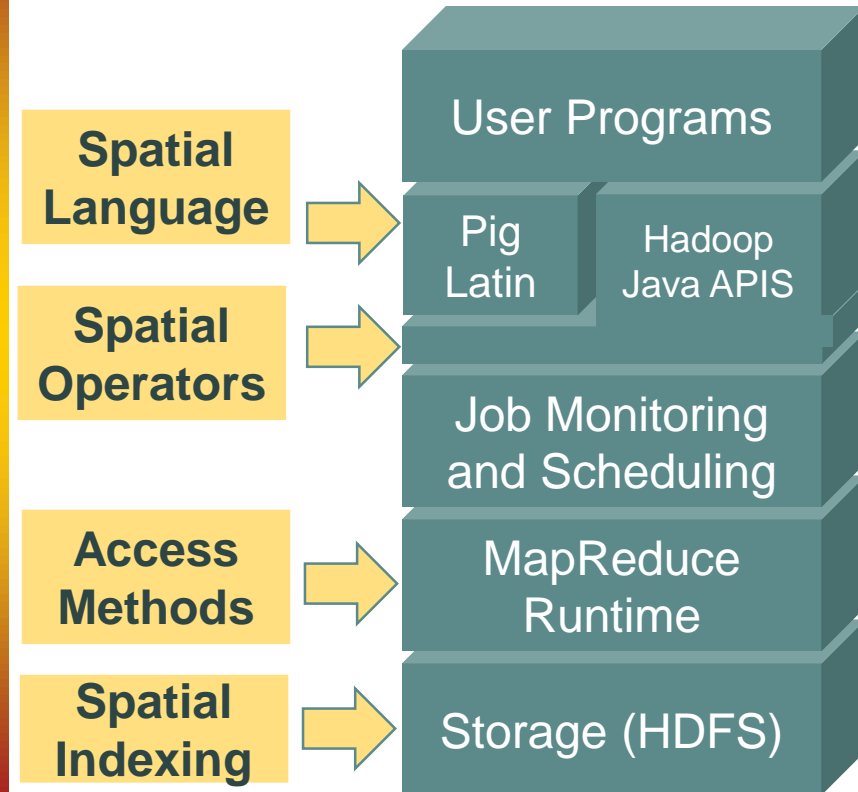
## The On-top Approach



## From Scratch Approach



## The Built-in Approach





# A Lesson from History: Spatial Database Management Systems

- ▶ Database management systems are general purpose for any data types
  - ▶ No special treatment for spatial data
  - ▶ Spatial data types is defined with traditional types
  - ▶ Range and K-NN queries can be supported with traditional SQL
  - ▶ B-tree indexing is used for spatial data
- ▶ Still can work fine, but there should be better tailored techniques for spatial data
- ▶ Spatial database systems are introduced with its own data types, spatial operators and index structures

# System Architecture for Big Spatial Data



## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...



# Indexing



## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

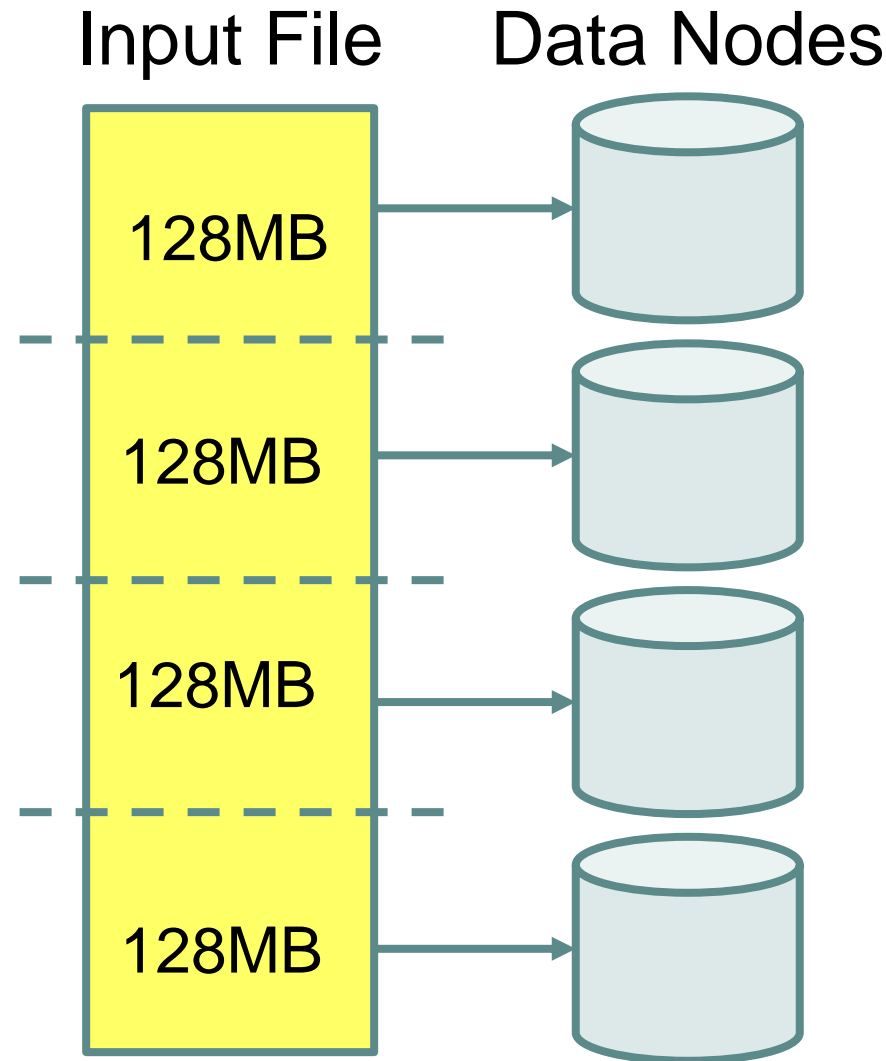
Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...

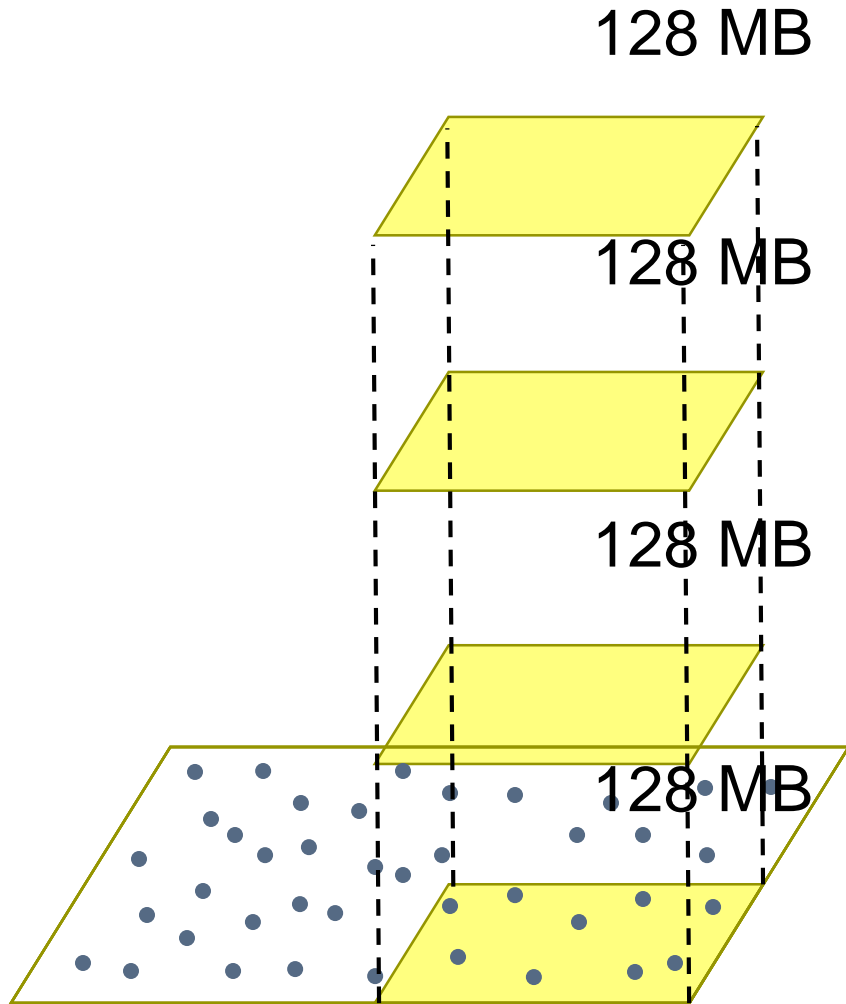
# Data Loading in Hadoop

- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is widely used.
- HDFS is unaware of spatial data
- Challenges:
  - Big data size
  - HDFS files are sequential and write once

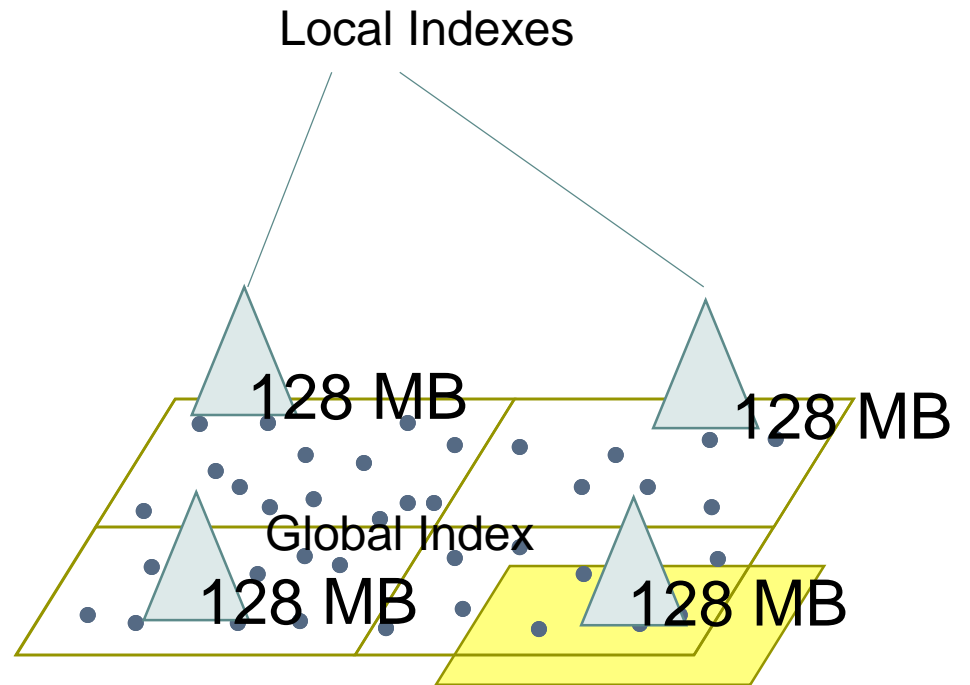




# Spatial Indexing



Default Partitioning



Spatial Partitioning

# Spatial Indexing Classification



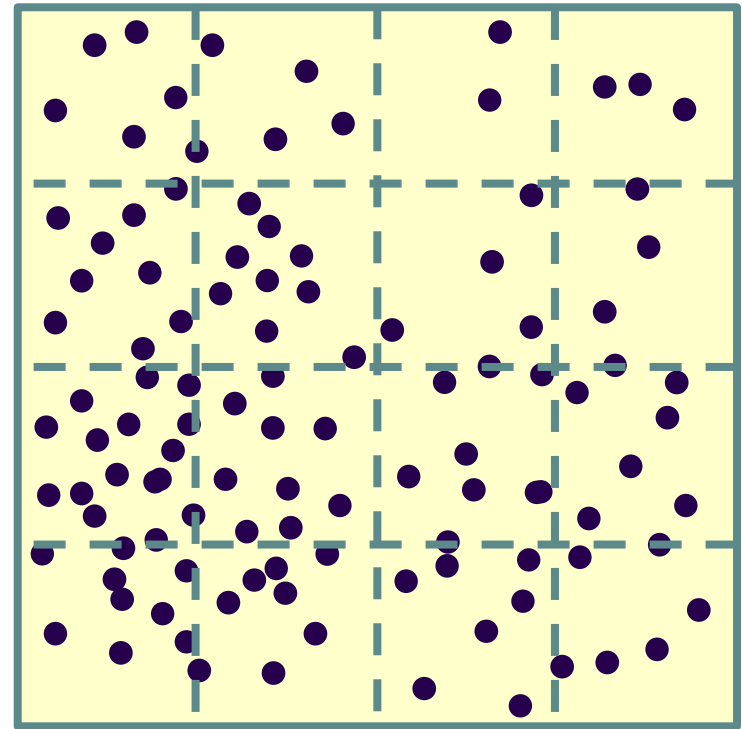
1. How to calculate number of partitions?
2. What is the type of global index?
3. What is the type of local indexes?
4. Is it a clustered or unclustered index?
5. Is it a static or dynamic index?



# Uniform Grid Index

- Apply a uniform grid of size  $\sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{n}$
- Scan the input and assign each record

# of Partitions	User-defined [1] # of HDFS blocks [2]
Global	Grid
Local	None
Clustered	
Static	

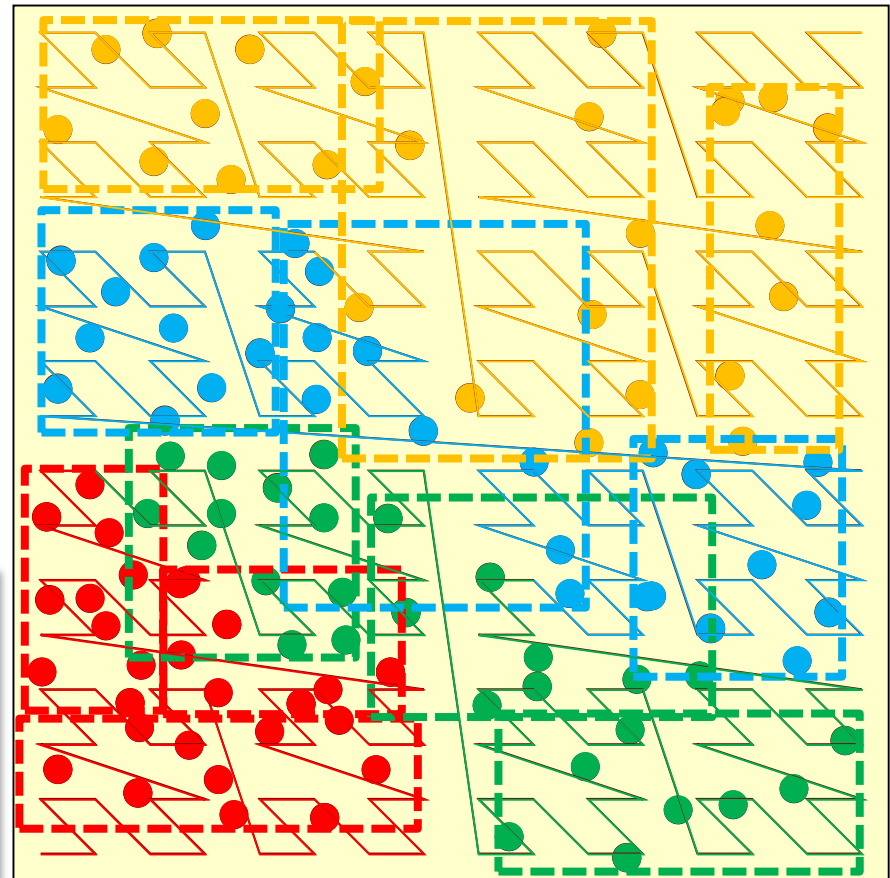


[1] A. Aji, *et al.* “Hadoop-GIS: A High Performance Spatial Data Warehousing System over MapReduce”. In VLDB, 2013

[2] A. Eldawy and M. F. Mokbel. “SpatialHadoop: A MapReduce Framework for Spatial Data”. In ICDE, 2015.

# R-tree construction

- Sample
- Sort by Z-curve
- Divide into  $n$  ranges
- Scan input records and partition to the



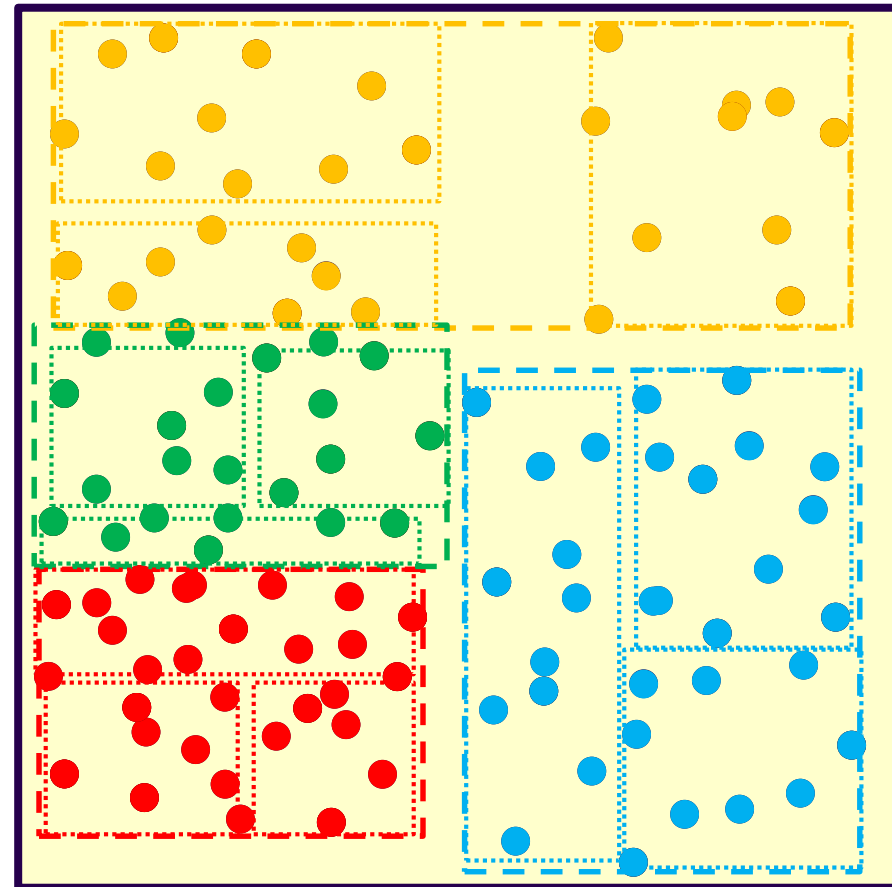
# of Partitions	# of Machines
Global	Z-curve
Local	R-tree
Clustered	
Static	



# R-tree and R+-tree

- Number of partitions (blocks):  $n = \frac{\text{Expected size}}{\text{block capacity}}$
- Find partition boundaries
  - Step 1: Sampling
  - Step 2: Bulk load in an R(+)-tree
  - Step 3: Partition boundaries are the MBRs of leaf nodes
- Scan input file, assign each record to its partition(s)

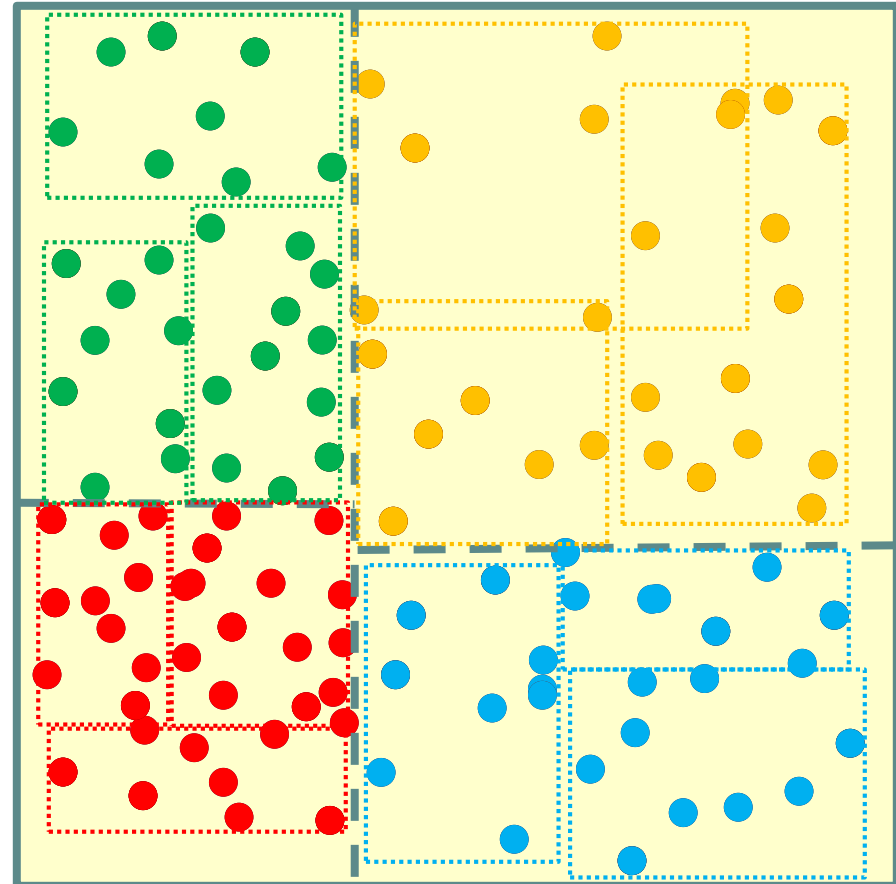
# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	R(+)-tree
Local	R(+)-tree
Clustered	
Static	



# ScalaGiST

- Generalization of the sampling-based indexing for Generalized Search Trees (GiST)
- The sample is partitioned using **K-d tree**
- Each partition is indexed using a **GiST-based index**

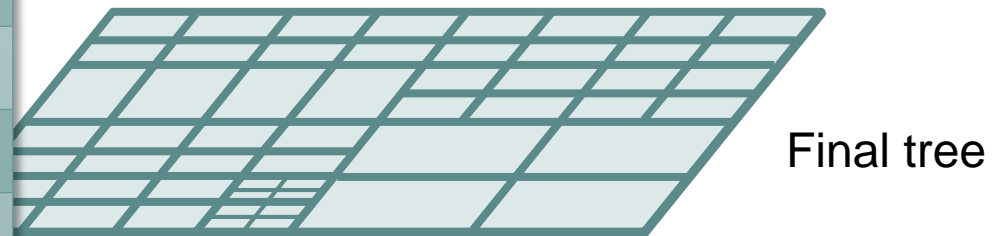
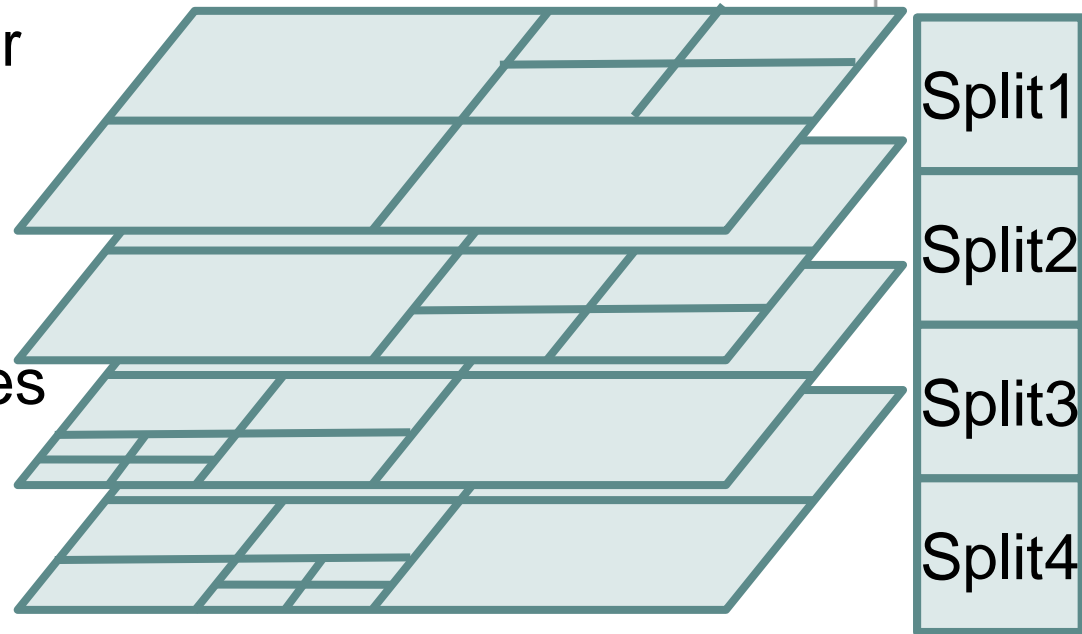
# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	K-d tree
Local	GiST-based
Clustered or Unclustered	
Static	





# Quad tree

- › Split the input file over machines
- › Create a Quad tree for each split
- › Partition the leaf nodes across machines [M1-M4]
- › Merge leaf nodes to

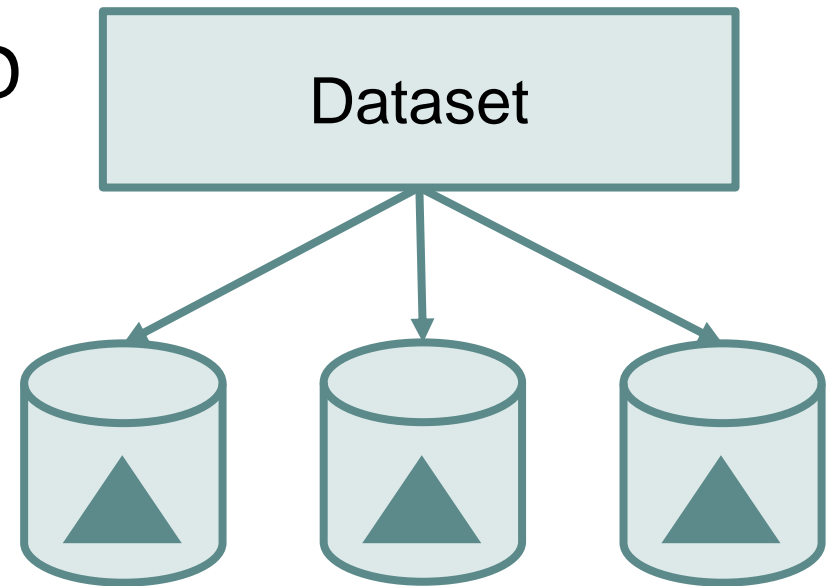


# of Partitions	User-defined
Global	Quad-tree
Local	Quad-tree
Clustered or Unclustered	
Static	

Final tree

# Spark-based Indexes

- › Builds on the RDD data model
- › Uses the sample-based technique to construct R-tree partitions
- › Each partition in the RDD can be further indexed



# of Partitions	User-defined
Global	STR-based
Local	R-tree or Quad-tree
Clustered	
Static	

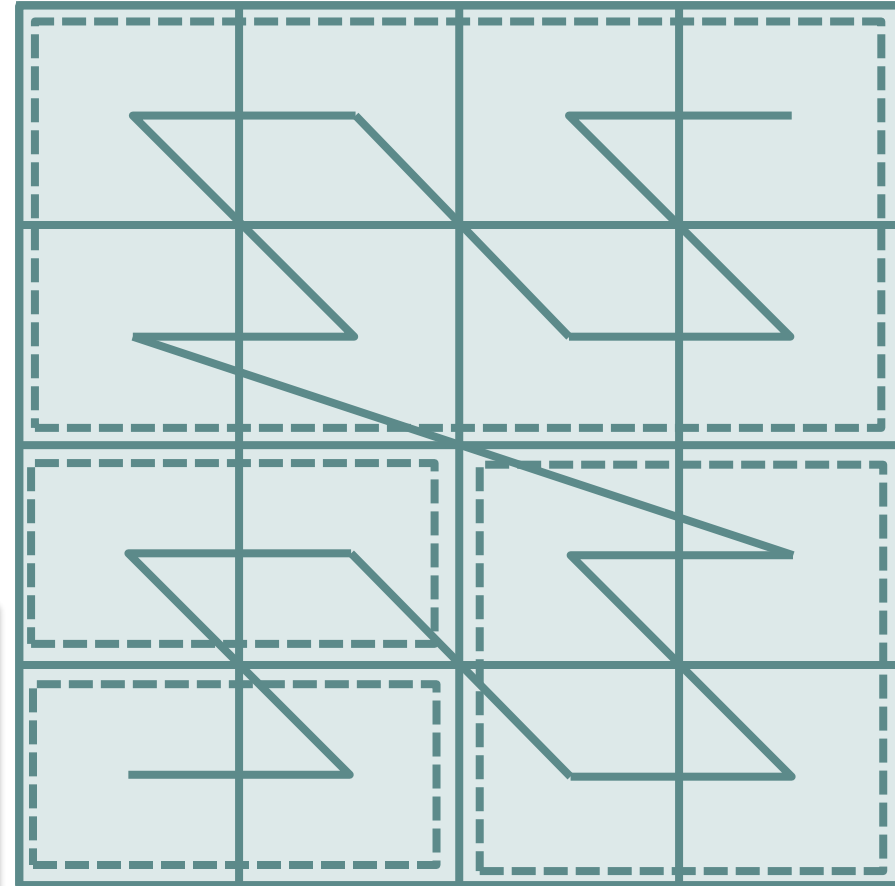
J. Yu *et al*, “A Demonstration of GeoSpark: A Cluster Computing Framework for Processing Big Spatial Data,” in ICDE 2016

D. Xie *et al*, “Simba: Efficient In-Memory Spatial Analytics,” in SIGMOD 2016



# MD-HBase

- Utilizes the linear index in **HBase**
- Keeps points sorted by Z-curve order
- Builds a virtual **Quad-tree** or **K-d**

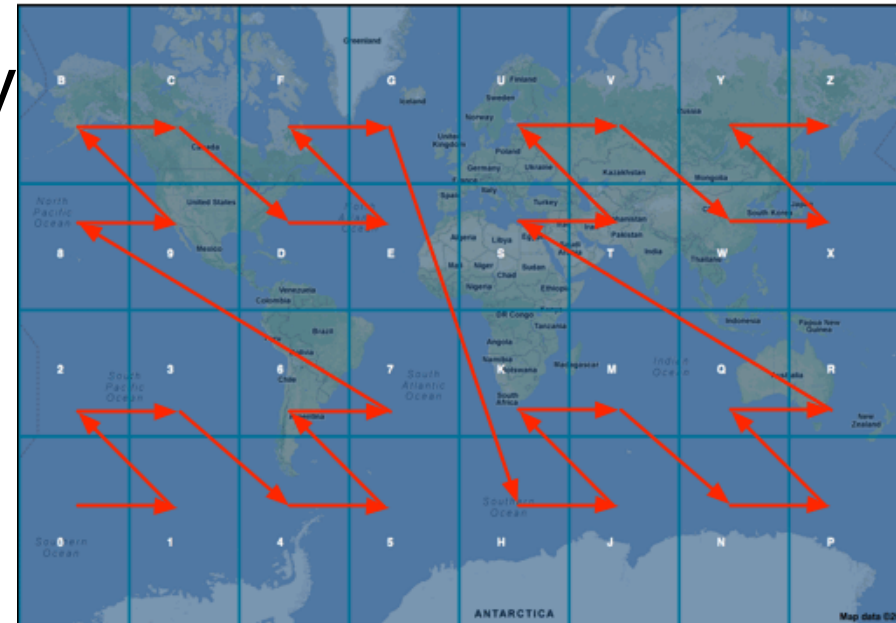


# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	K-d tree or Quad-tree
Local	--
Clustered	
Fully dynamic (Insertion and Deletion)	

# GeoMesa



- Utilizes the sorted index employed in **Accumulo**
- Keeps records sorted by **geohash**
- Support spatio-temporal indexing

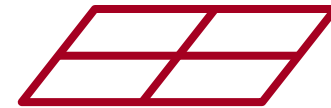
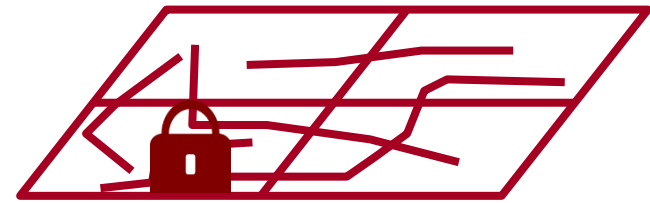
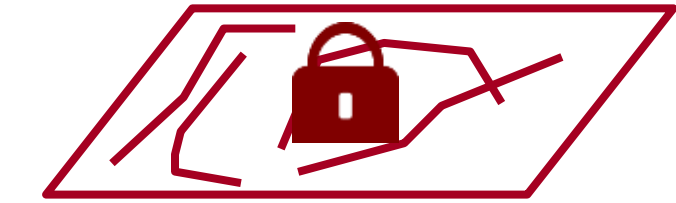


# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	Geo-hash
Local	Geo-hash
Clustered	
Dynamic (Insertion and Deletion)	



# Quad-tree-based index

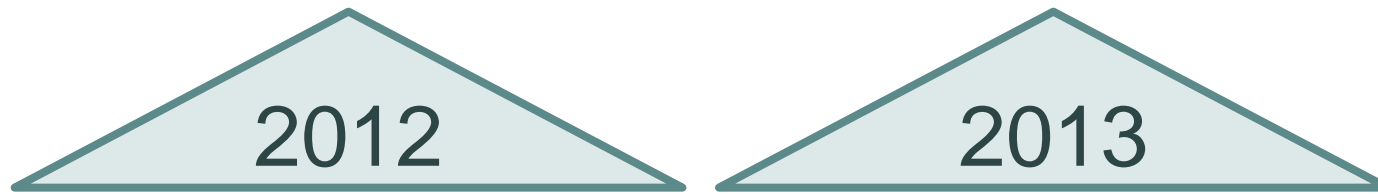
- Initially, all trajectories are stored in one partition
- As the partition fills up, new partitions are created for new records
- Each partition is defined



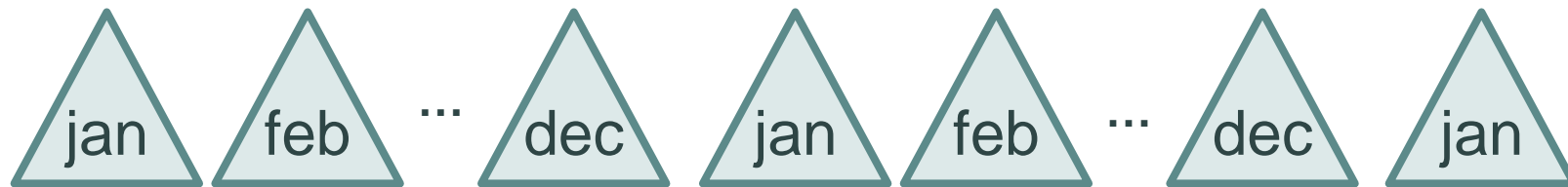
# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	Quad-tree
Local	--
Clustered	
Partially dynamic (Insertion only)	

val)

# Spatio-temporal Index



## Yearly Indexes



## Monthly Indexes



## Daily Indexes

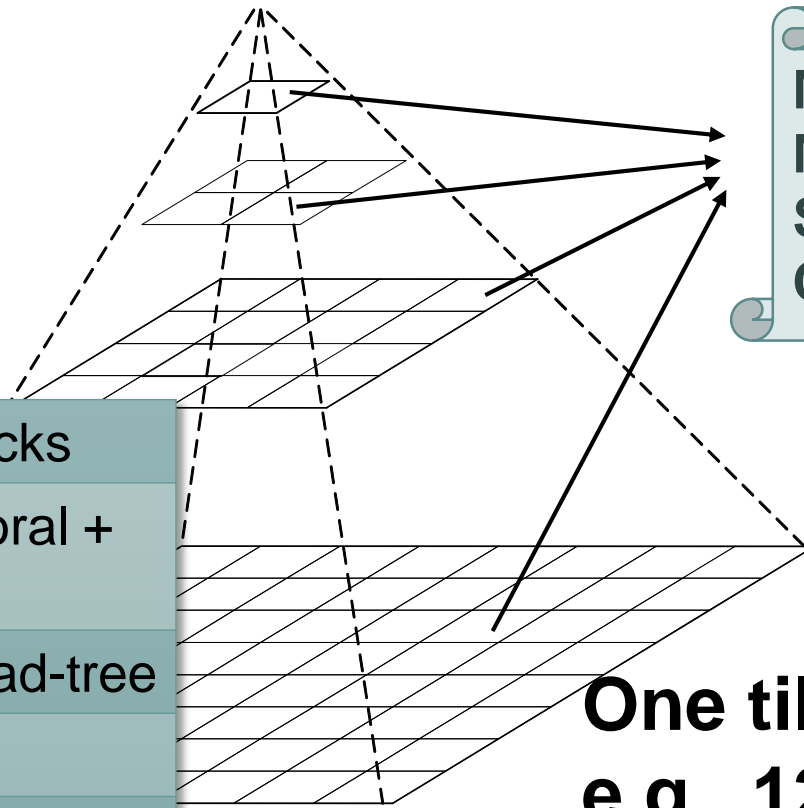
A Eldawy *et al*, “**SHAHER: A MapReduce-based System for Querying and Visualizing Spatio-temporal Satellite Data**”, ICDE 2015

L. Aalarbi *et al*, “**A Demonstration of ST-Hadoop: A MapReduce Framework for Big Spatio-temporal Data**,” VLDB 2017



# Aggregate Quad Trees

Amend all Quad tree nodes with aggregate values



Minimum  
Maximum  
Sum  
Count

# of Partitions	# of HDFS blocks
Global	Multires-temporal + Uniform grid
Local	Aggregate Quad-tree
Clustered	
Dynamic (Insertion only)	

**One tile**  
**e.g., 1200×1200**

# Indexes in HDFS



Index	# of Partitions	Global	Local	C	U	Dynamic
Hadoop-GIS	User-defined	Uniform grid	-	✓		
R-tree building	# of machines	Z-curve	R-tree	✓		
SpatialHadoop	# of Blocks	R(+)-tree	R(+)-tree	✓		
ScalaGiST	# of machines	K-d tree	GiST	✓	✓	
ESRI-Hadoop	# of machines	Quad Tree	Quad Tree	✓	✓	
GeoSpark	User-defined	Grid	R&Quad-tree	✓		
MD-HBase	# of Blocks	K-d tree Quad tree	-	✓		✓
GeoMesa	# of Blocks	GeoHash	GeoHash	✓		✓
Trajectory Index	# of Blocks	Quad-tree-based	-	✓		Insertion
SHAHED	# of Blocks	Multires temporal + Grid	Aggregate Quad-tree	✓		Insertion



# Query Processing



## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...

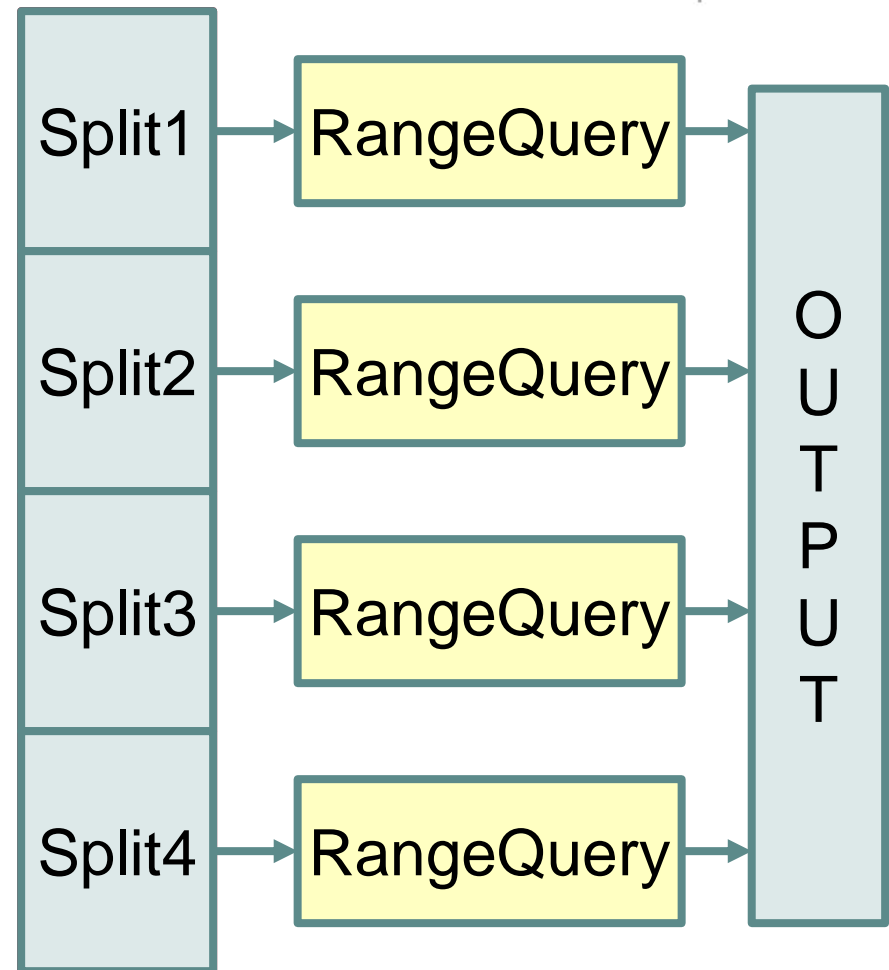
# Basic Spatial Queries

Operation	Approach	Indexes (if any)	Systems
Range Query	Full table scan	-	ZHL+09
	Filter-refine	Grid, R-tree, R+-tree, Quad Tree	SpatialHadoop Hadoop-GIS MD Hbase GeoMesa ESRI Tools PRADASE
KNN	Full table scan	-	ZHL+09 Hadoop-GIS
	Incremental	Grid, R-tree, and Quad Tree	SpatialHadoop MD HBase ESRI Tools



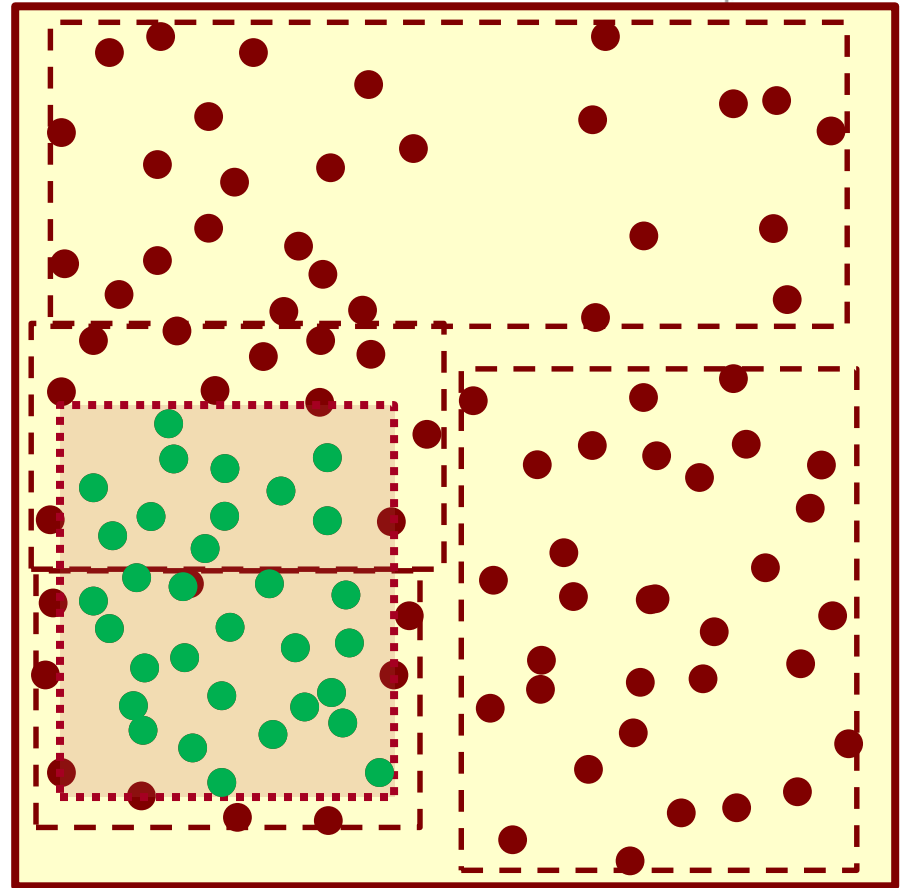
# Range Query by Full Scan

- › Split the input file using the default HDFS partitioning
- › Each mapper scans records in the assigned split
- › Matching records are written to the output
- › No reduce phase is required



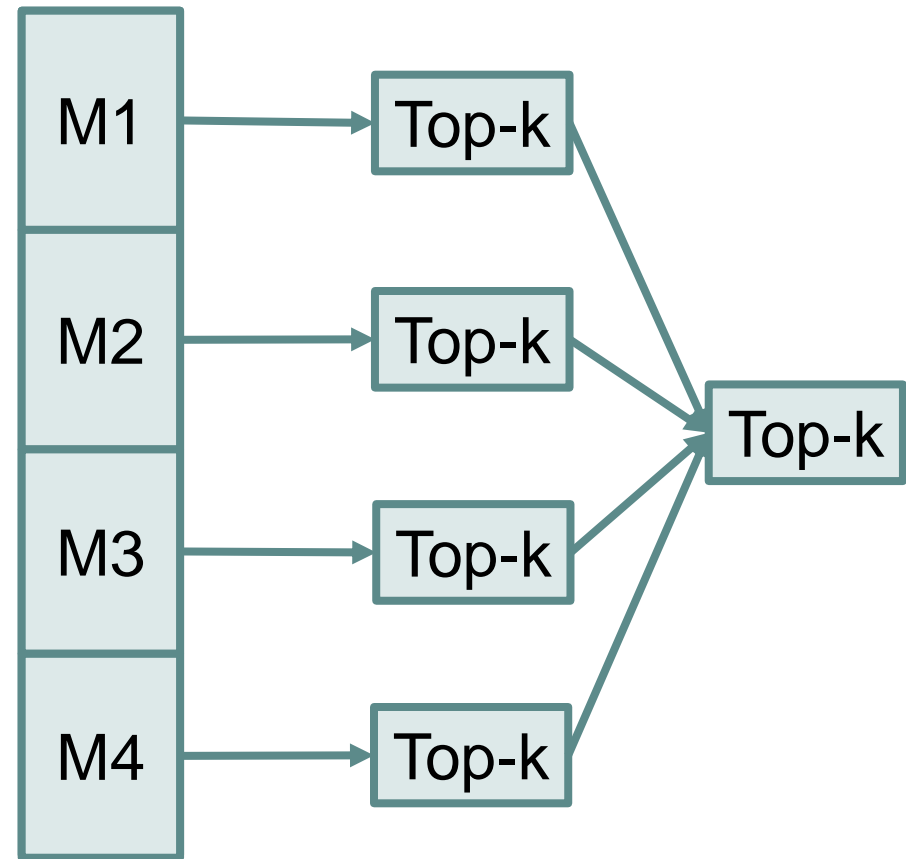
# Indexed Range Query

1. Filter: Select overlapping partitions in the global index
2. Refine: Select matching records in each partition
3. Duplicate avoidance: remove duplicates if records are replicated in the index (e.g., R+-tree and Grid)



# Full Scan K-Nearest Neighbor

- › Straight forward solution, no index required
- 1. Scan the input. Calculate distance to each point.
- 2. Select top-k on each machine
- 3. Combine all matches in one machine and



[1] S. Zhang, *et al.* “**Spatial Queries Evaluation with MapReduce**”. In GCC, 2009.

[2] A. Aji, *et al.* “**Hadoop-GIS: A High Performance Spatial Data Warehousing System over MapReduce**”. In VLDB, 2013



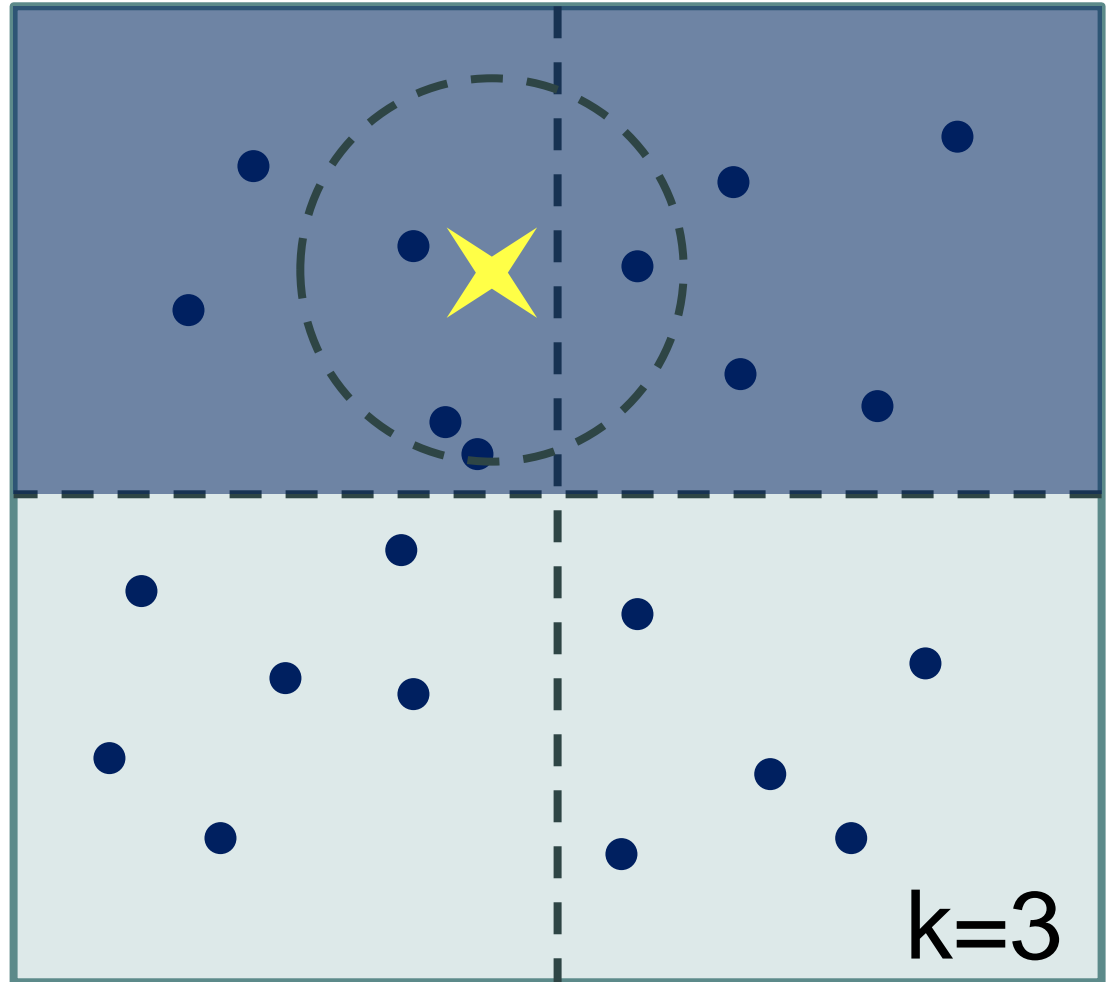
# KNN over Indexed Data

First iteration runs as before and result is tested for correctness

✗ Answer is incorrect

Second iteration processes other blocks that might contain an answer

✓ Answer is correct

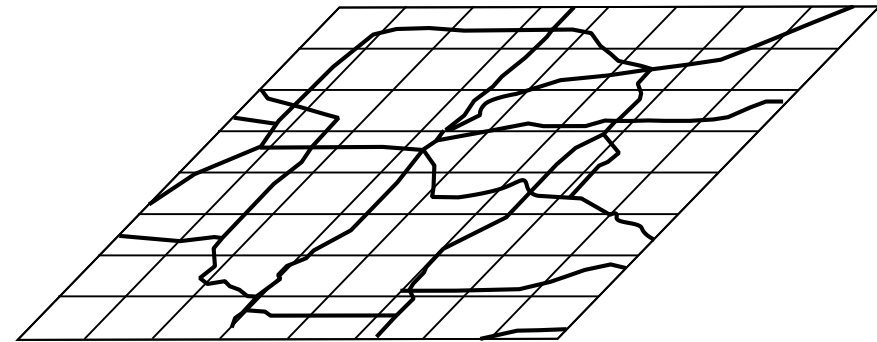
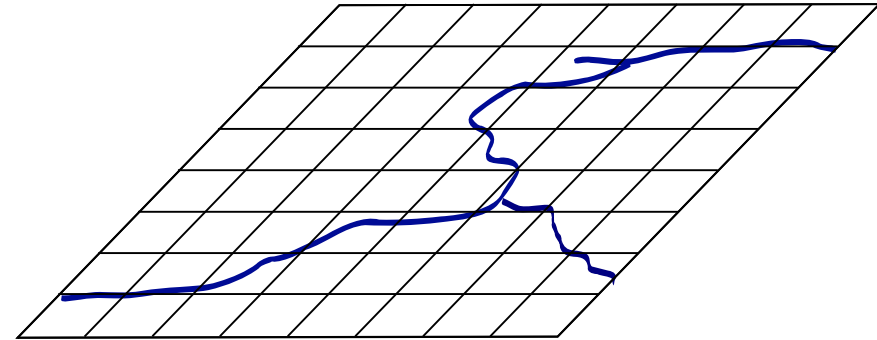


# Spatial Join Queries

Join Query	Approach	Indexes (if any)	Systems
Self Join	Index-based	Grid	Hadoop-GIS
Binary Join	PBSM	-	SJMR
	Overlap-Join Repartition-Join	Grid, R-tree R+-tree	SpatialHadoop
	Indexed-nested-loop	R-tree	SpatialSpark SpatialImpala
Multisway Join	PBSM	-	GCN+13
KNN-Join	Brute-force (Exact)	-	ZLJ12
	Z-curve-based (Approximate)	-	ZLJ12
	Voronoi-based (Exact)	-	LSC+12

# PBSM Join (No Indexes)

- ▶ Partition both inputs using a common grid
- ▶ Replicate a shape to all overlapping cells
- ▶ Join the contents of each pair of cells separately
- ▶ Duplicate elimination
- ▶ Ported to MapReduce as SJMR [1]
- ▶ Multiway spatial join [2]



Roads  $\bowtie$  Rivers

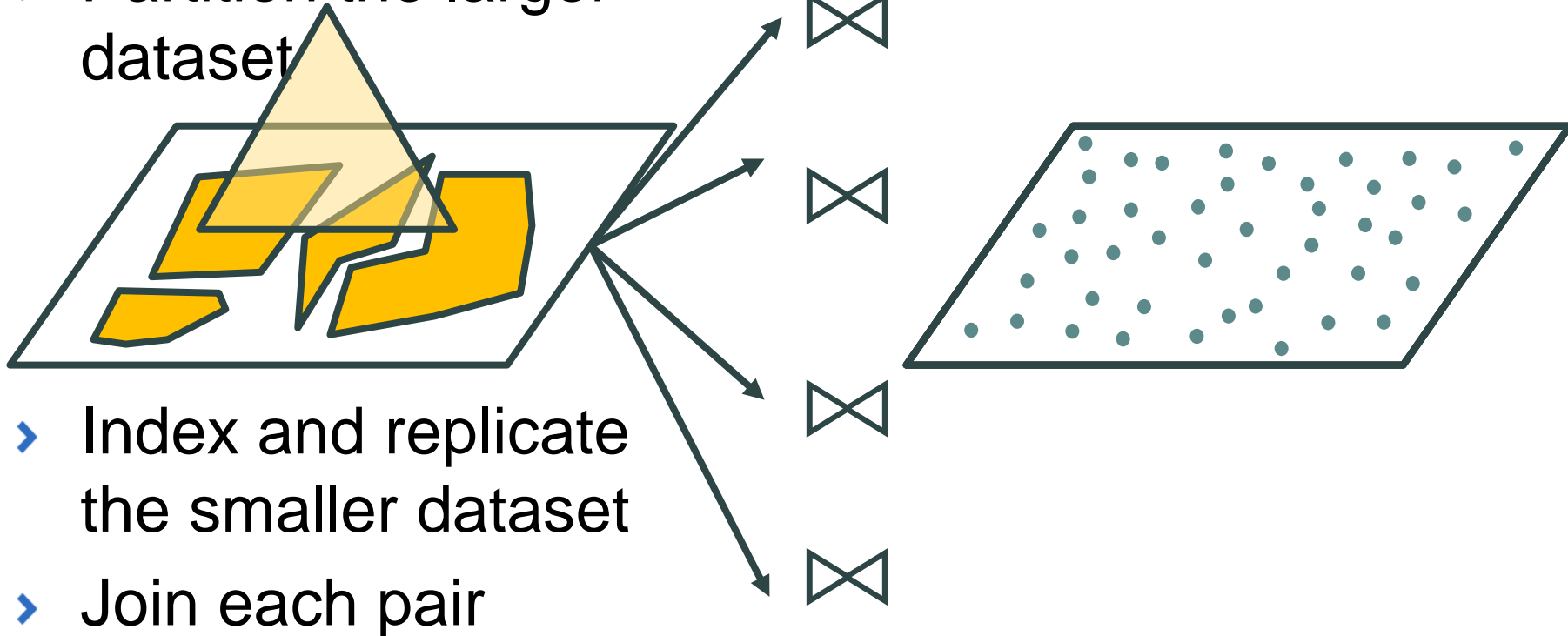
[1] S. Zhang, et al. “**SJMR: Parallelizing spatial join with MapReduce on clusters**”. In CLUSTER, 2009

[2] H. Gupta, et al, “**Processing multi-way spatial joins on map-reduce**”, EDBT 2013



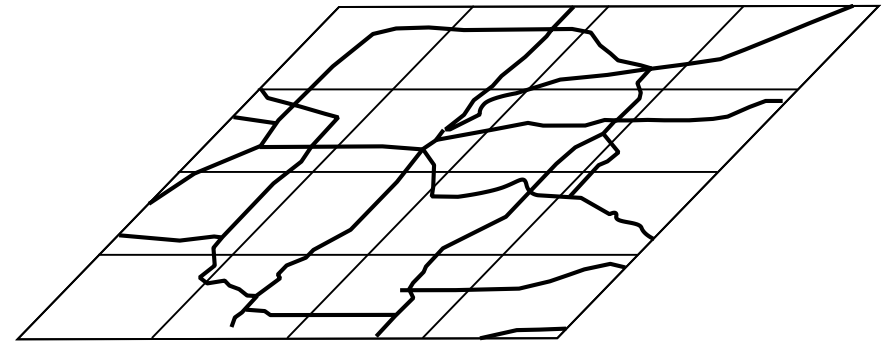
# Indexed Nested Loop Join

- › Spatial join using point in polygon predicate
- › Partition the larger dataset



# Self-Join using a grid index

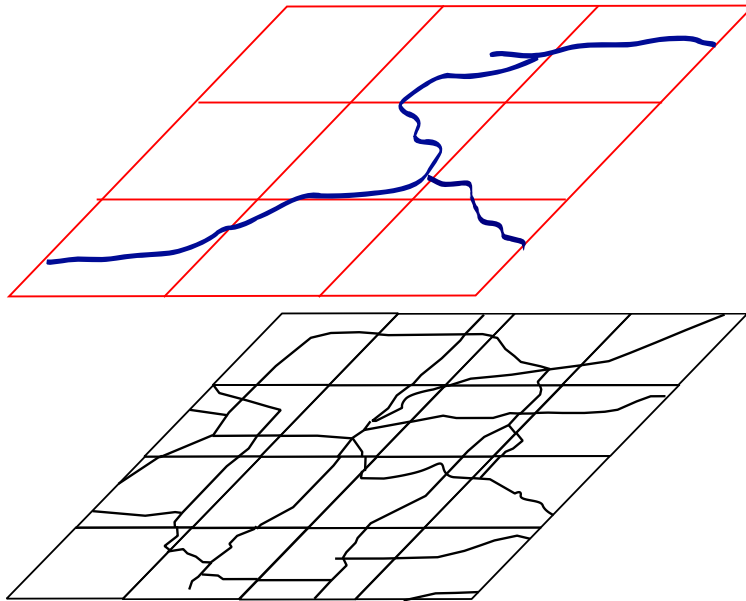
- Utilize the grid index to avoid partitioning the input
- Perform a local self-join on each partition
- Implemented as a map-only job



# Binary Spatial Join

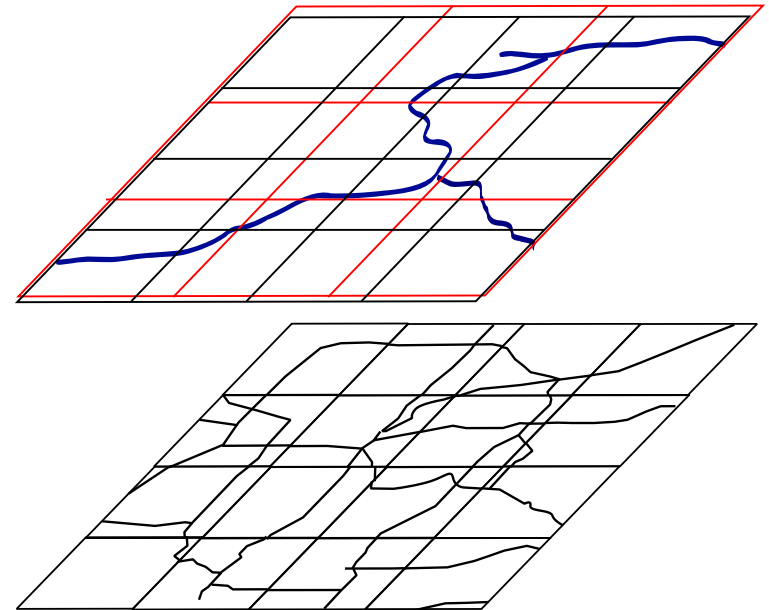
## › Two different indexes

Approach 1: Join Directly



Total of 36 overlapping pairs

Approach 2: Partition – Join



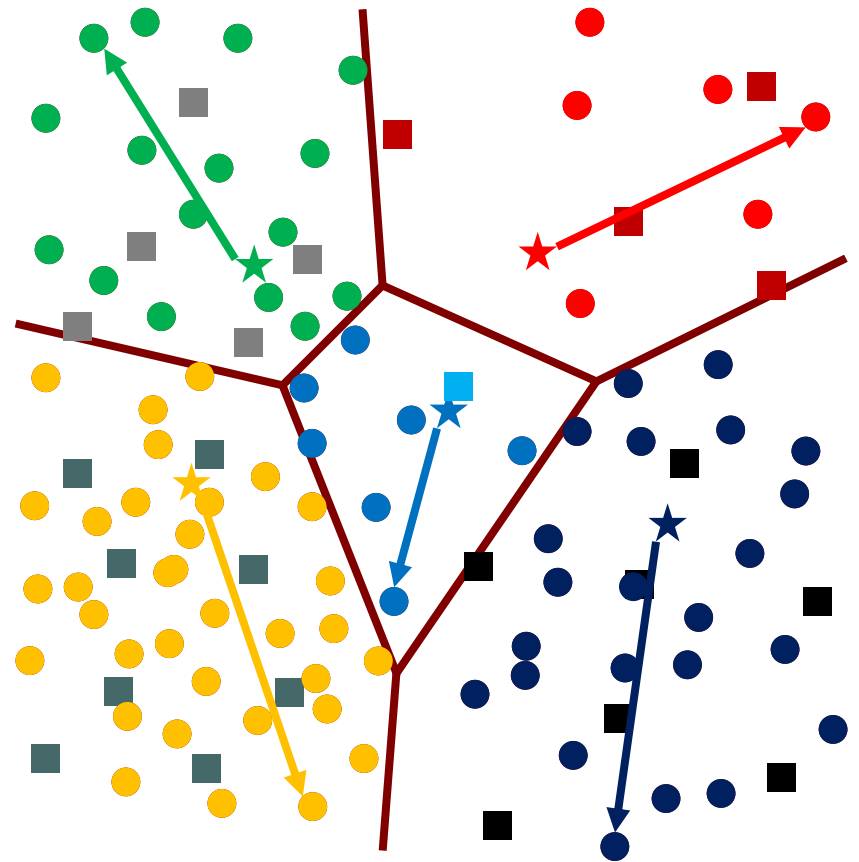
Only 16 overlapping pairs





# Exact KNN Join using Voronoi Diagram (VD)

- › Select  $n$  pivots
- › Construct VD for pivots
- › Partition **R** and **S** into  $n$  partitions using VD
- › Collect statistics for each partition (e.g., count and maximum distance to pivot)
- › Find pairs of partitions ( $R_i, S_i$ ) that produce answer
- › Compute KNN-join between each partition in **R** and matching partitions in **S**



# Computational Geometry

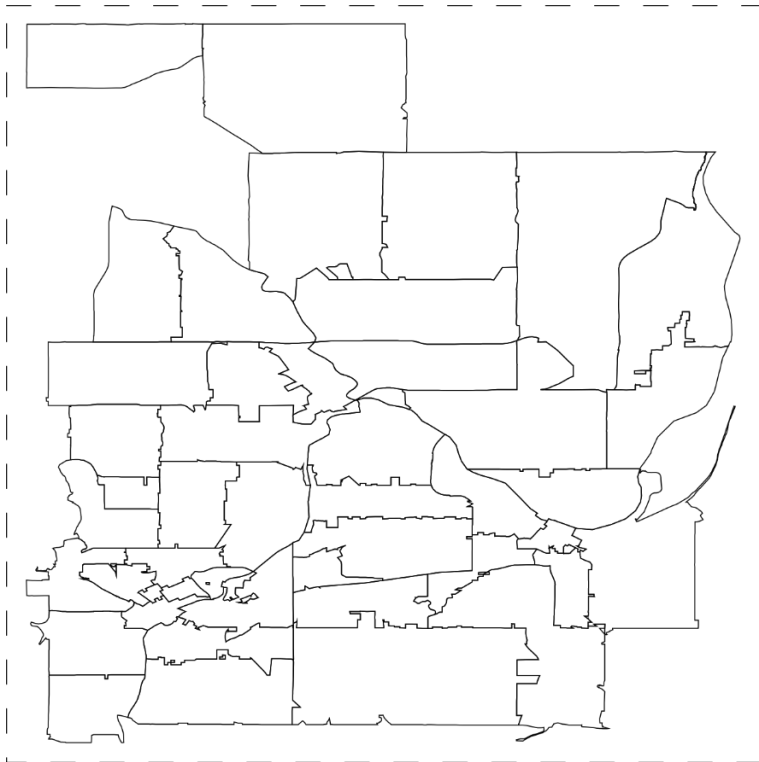
- Divide and conquer approaches can be ported to MapReduce
- General Algorithm
  1. Partition the input using default Hadoop partitioner or SpatialHadoop partitioner
  2. Prune partitions that do not contribute to answer (If spatial partitioner is used)
  3. Apply the algorithm locally in each partition
  4. Combine the partial answers to compute the final result
- Used to implement five CG operations
  - Polygon union, convex hull, skyline, closest/farthest pair



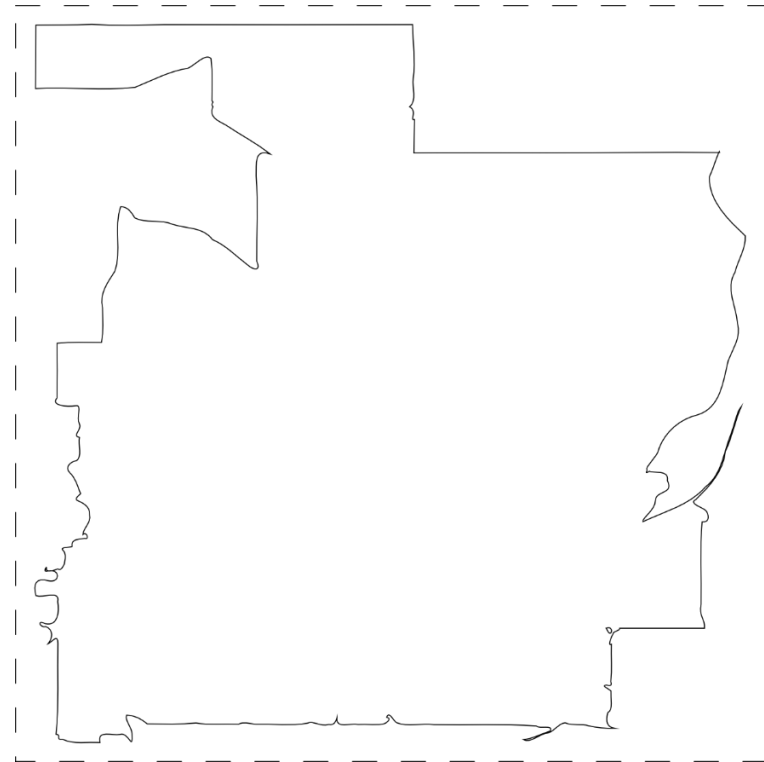
# Polygon Union

Computes the union of a set of polygons

Input



Output



# Polygon Union in CG\_Hadoop

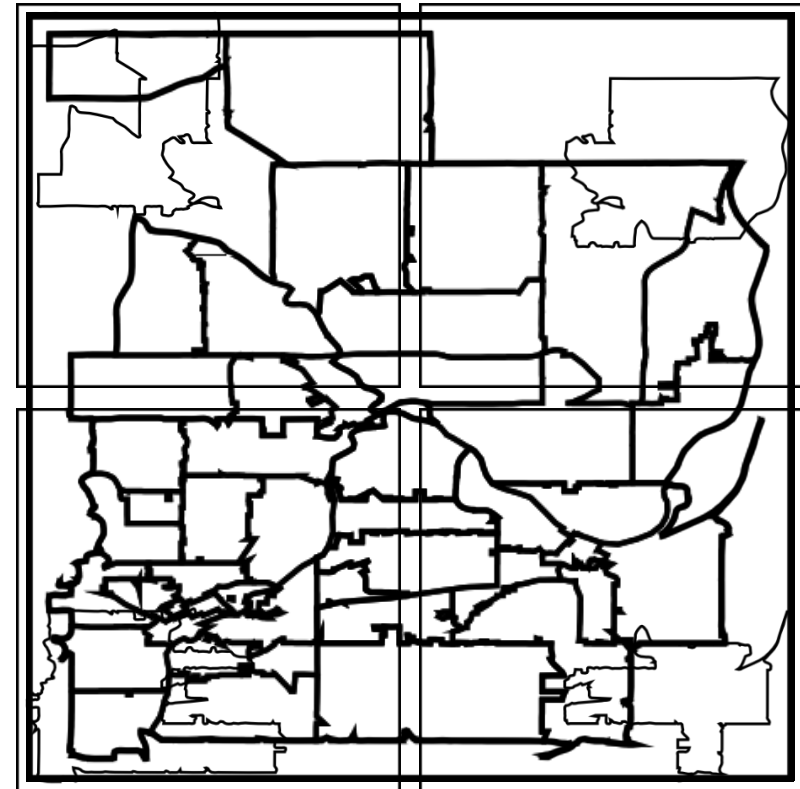
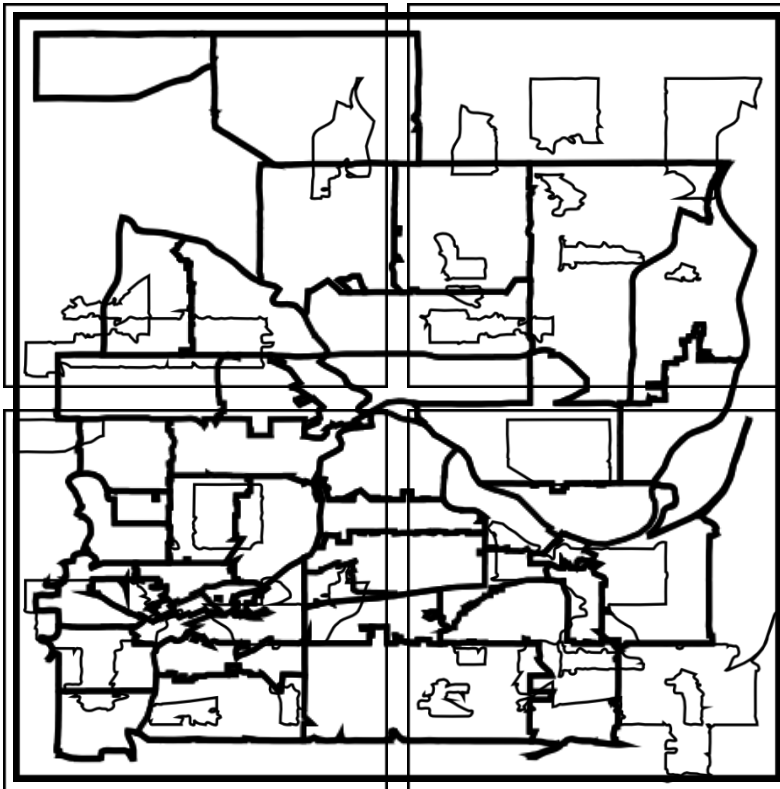
① Partition

② Local union

③ Global union

Non-spatial partitioning

Spatial partitioning



# Skyline in CG\_Hadoop

Non-spatial partitioning

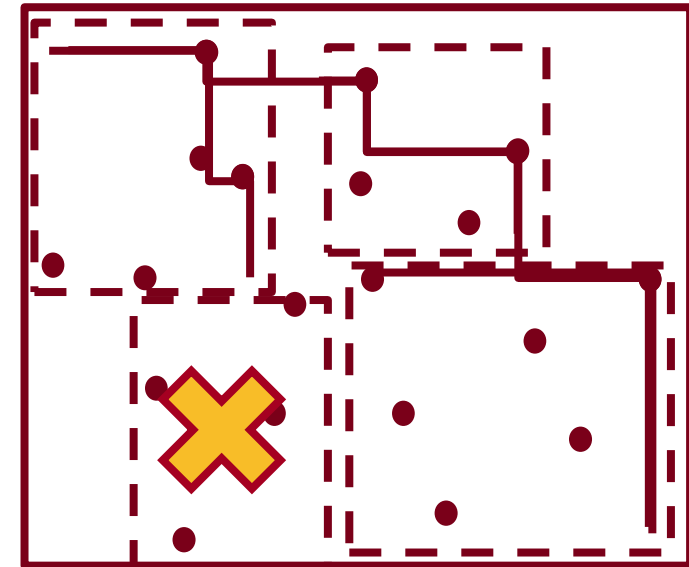
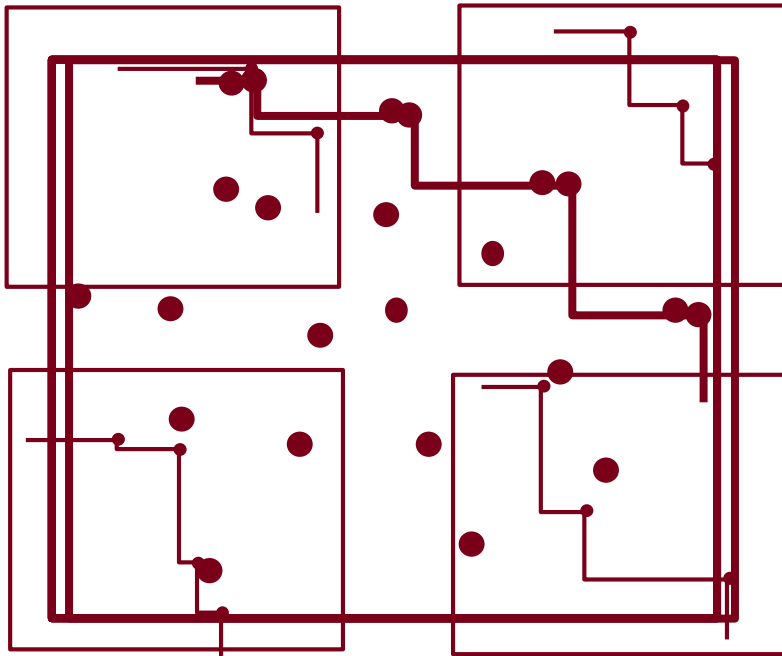
Spatial partitioning

① Partition

② Pruning

③ Local skyline

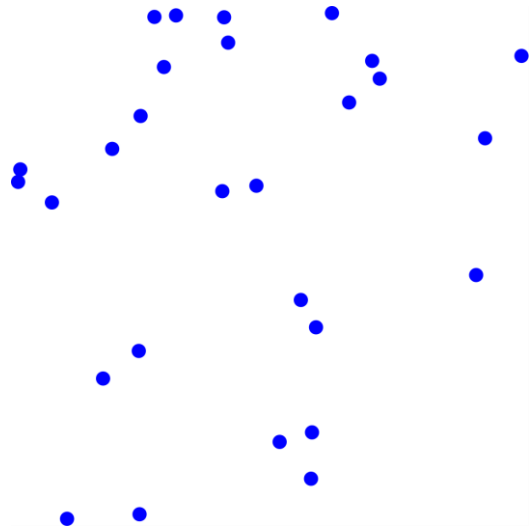
④ Global skyline



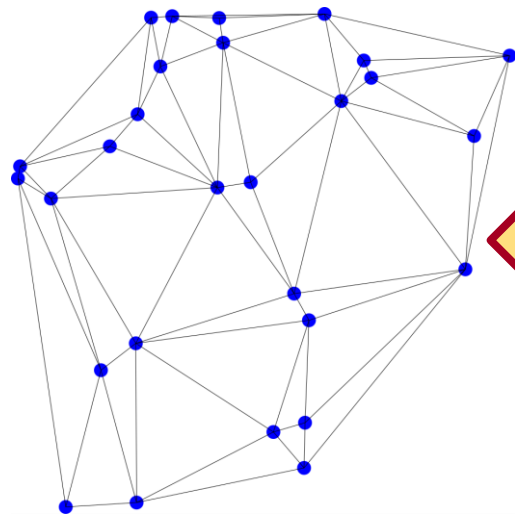


# Voronoi Diagram/ Delaunay Triangulation

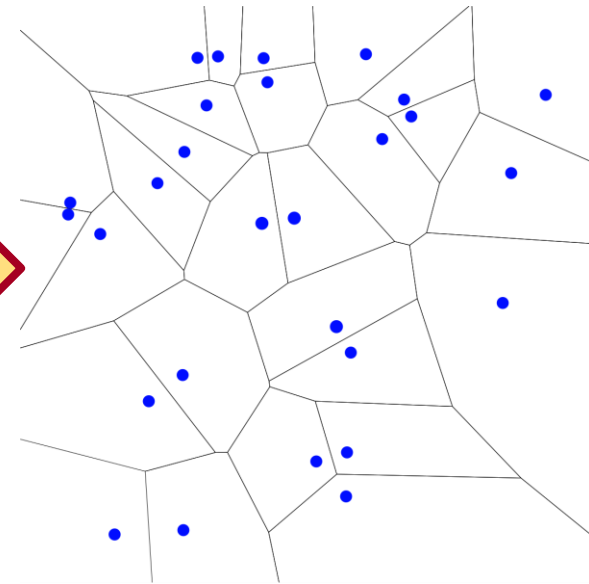
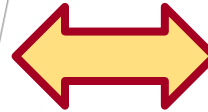
Constructs the Voronoi Diagram (VD) or the Delaunay Triangulation (DT) for a set of points



Input



Delaunay  
Triangulation

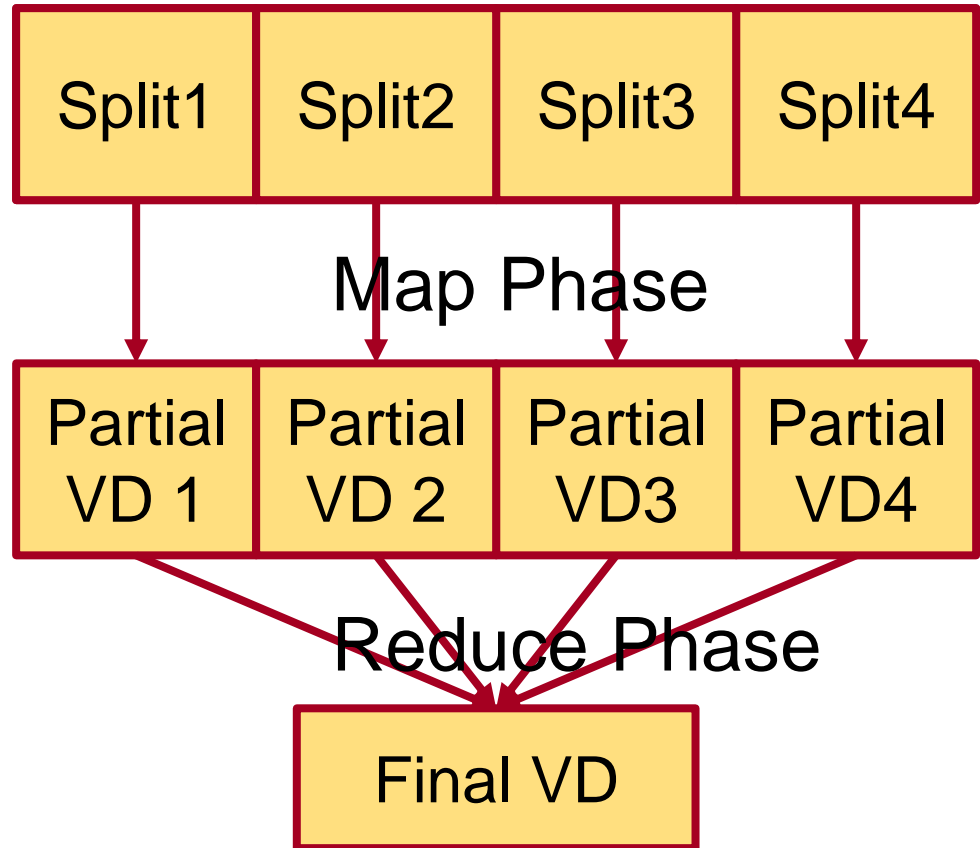


Voronoi  
Diagram

# Voronoi Diagram (VD) Construction



- Assume input points are sorted by one dimension (say  $x$ )
- Split the file by the sorted dimension
- Mapper:
  - Construction VD for each split
- Reducer
  - Merge partial VDs into final VD



# Voronoi Diagram (VD) Construction

Partitioning

Local VD

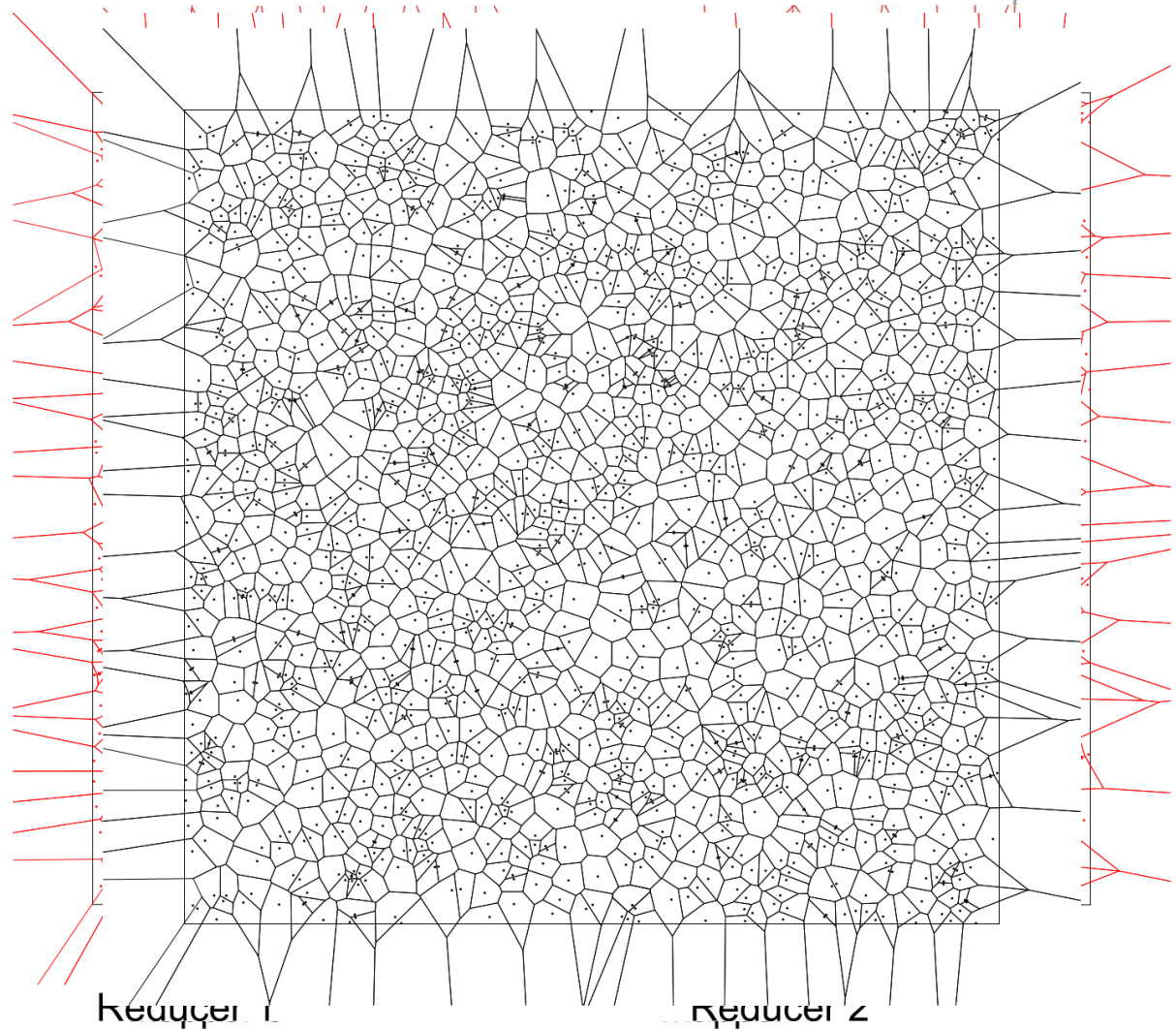
Pruning

Vertical Merge

Pruning

Horizontal Merge

Final output

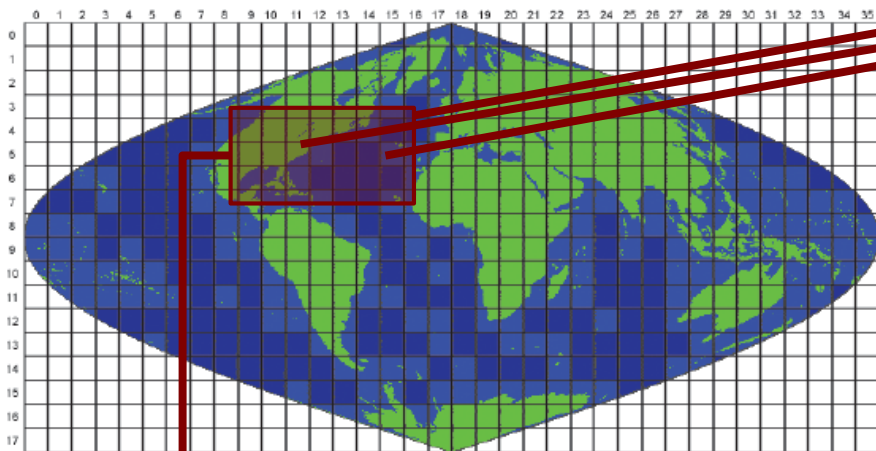




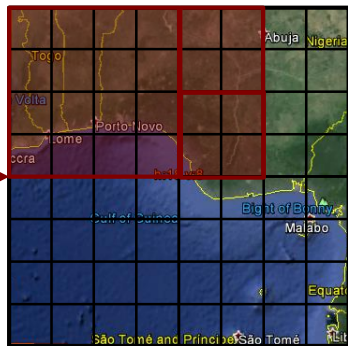
# Aggregation over Raster Data

e.g., find the minimum and maximum values in a query range

Global Grid Index

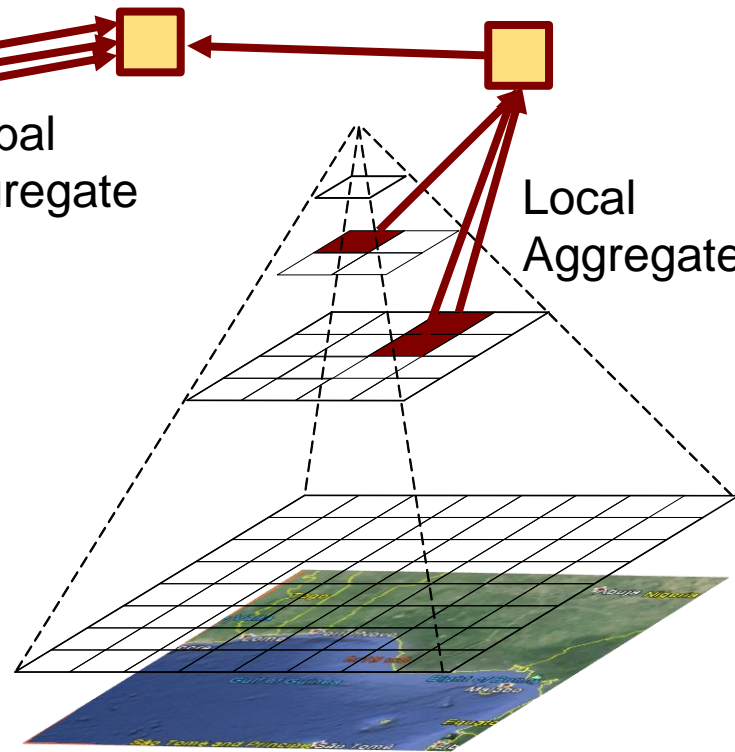


For each matching cell



Global Aggregate

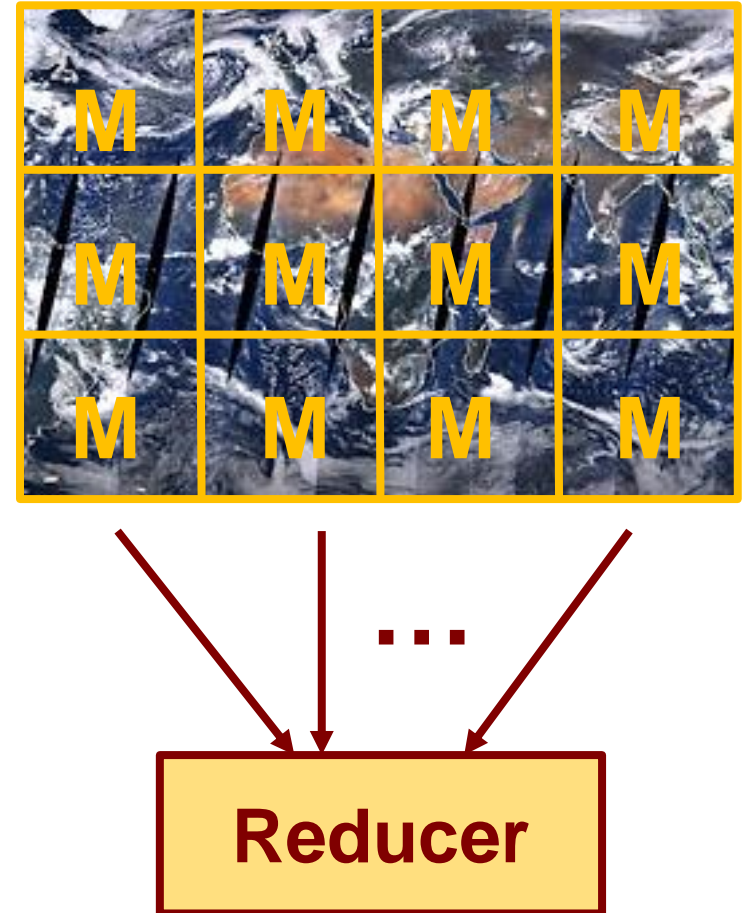
Local Aggregate



## Aggregate Quad Tree

# Image Quality Measurement

- Image quality measurement using MapReduce
- Split the image into tiles
- Map: Assess the quality of each tile
- Reduce: Combine quality measurement of tiles



# Visualization



## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

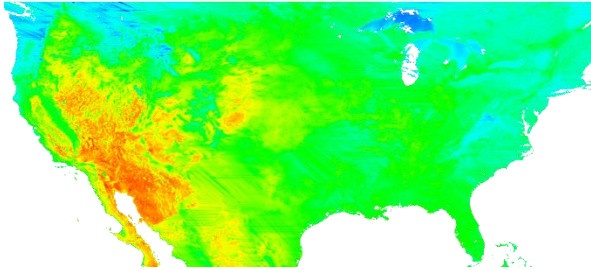
Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...



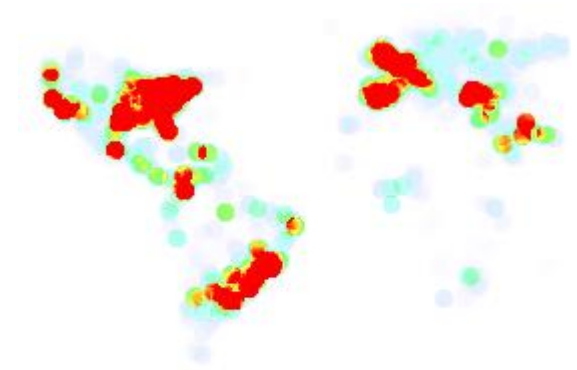
# Spatial Visualization



Satellite Data



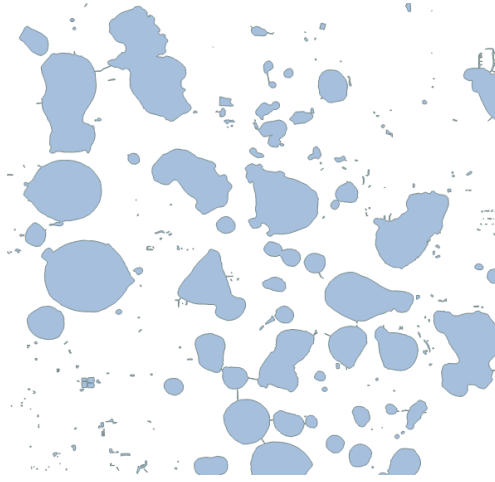
Road Network



Heat Map



Scatter Plot



Vector Map

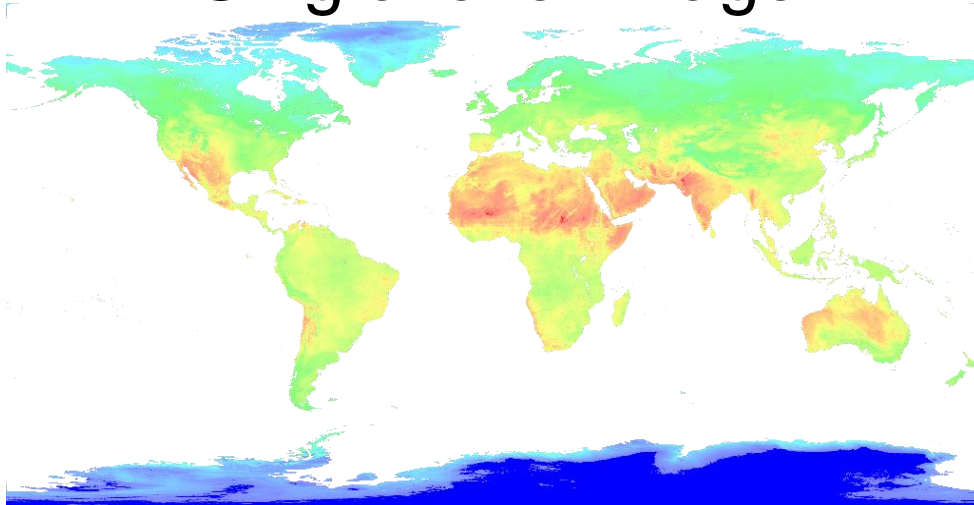


Admin Boundaries

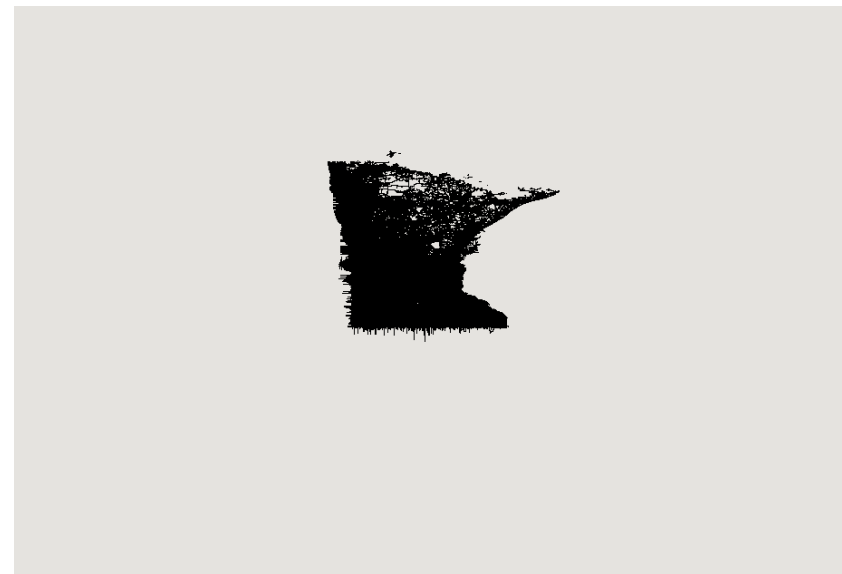
# Types of Generated Images

- › Single-level image: Fixed resolution
- › Multilevel image: Support zoom in/out

Single level image



Multi level image



## › Challenges

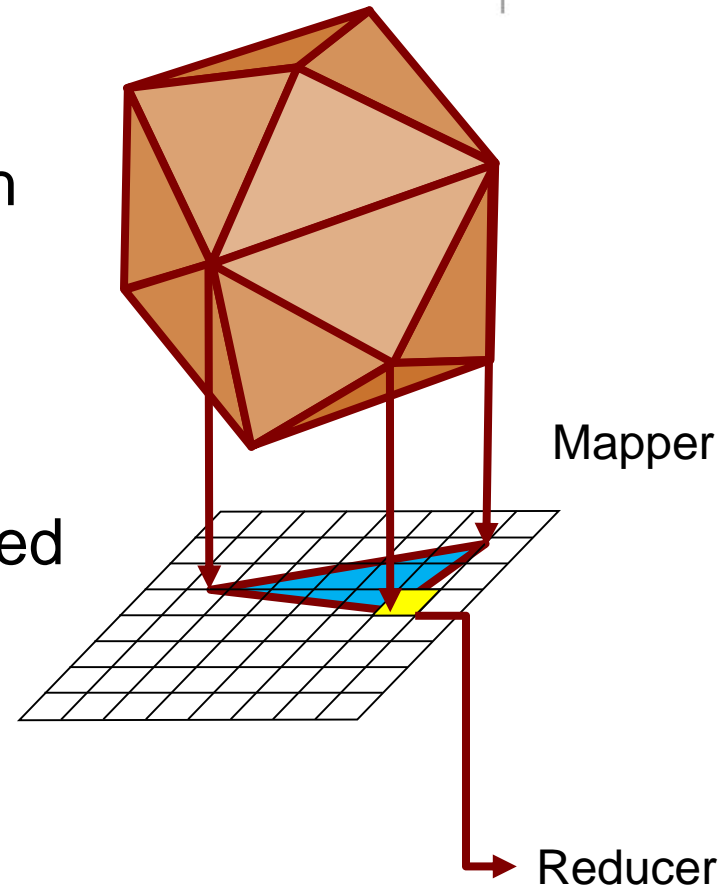
- › Limited resources of one machine (CPU)
- › Generation of giga-pixel images

# 3D-Mesh Visualization

- Mapper:
  - Projects each triangle to the generated image
  - Replicates each triangle to every overlapping pixel
- Reducer:
  - One reducer per pixel
  - Sorts all assigned triangles by z-dimension
  - Generates final color
- Pixel-level partitioning

3D mesh

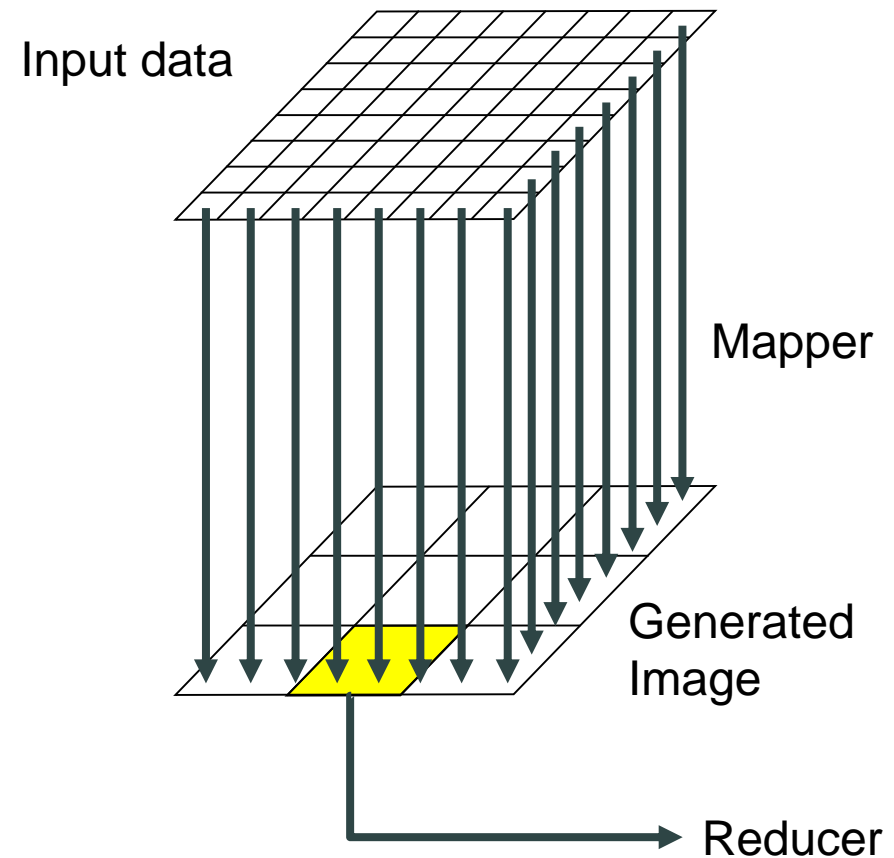
Generated Image





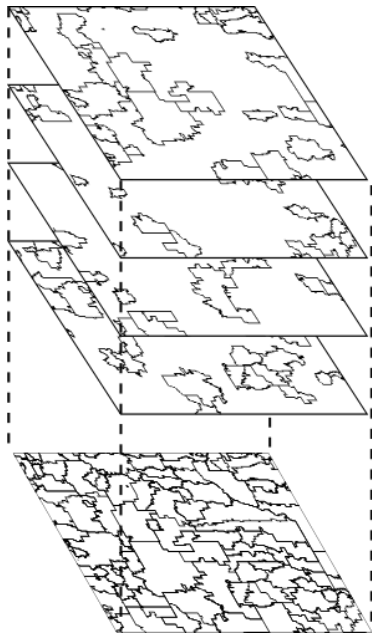
# Satellite Heat Maps in SciDB

- ▶ Mapper
  - ▶ Projects each input value to a pixel in the generated image
- ▶ Reducer
  - ▶ One reducer per pixel
  - ▶ Combines all assigned values (e.g., average)
  - ▶ Generates a pixel color
- ▶ Pixel-level partitioning



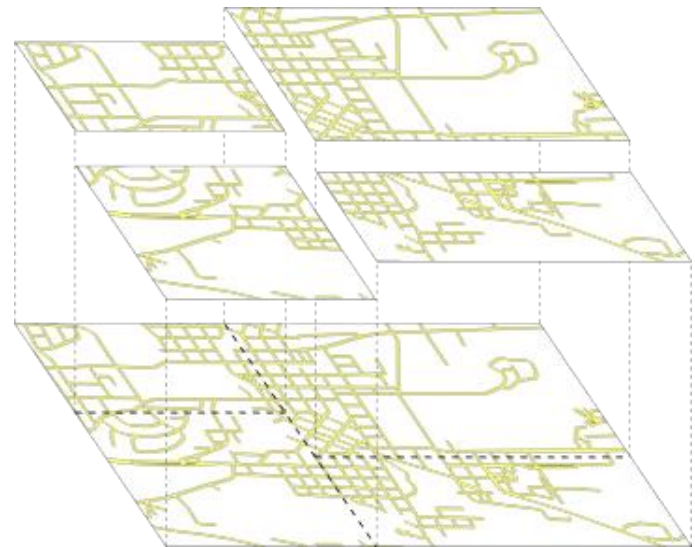
# Visualization in HadoopViz

Default Hadoop  
Partitioning



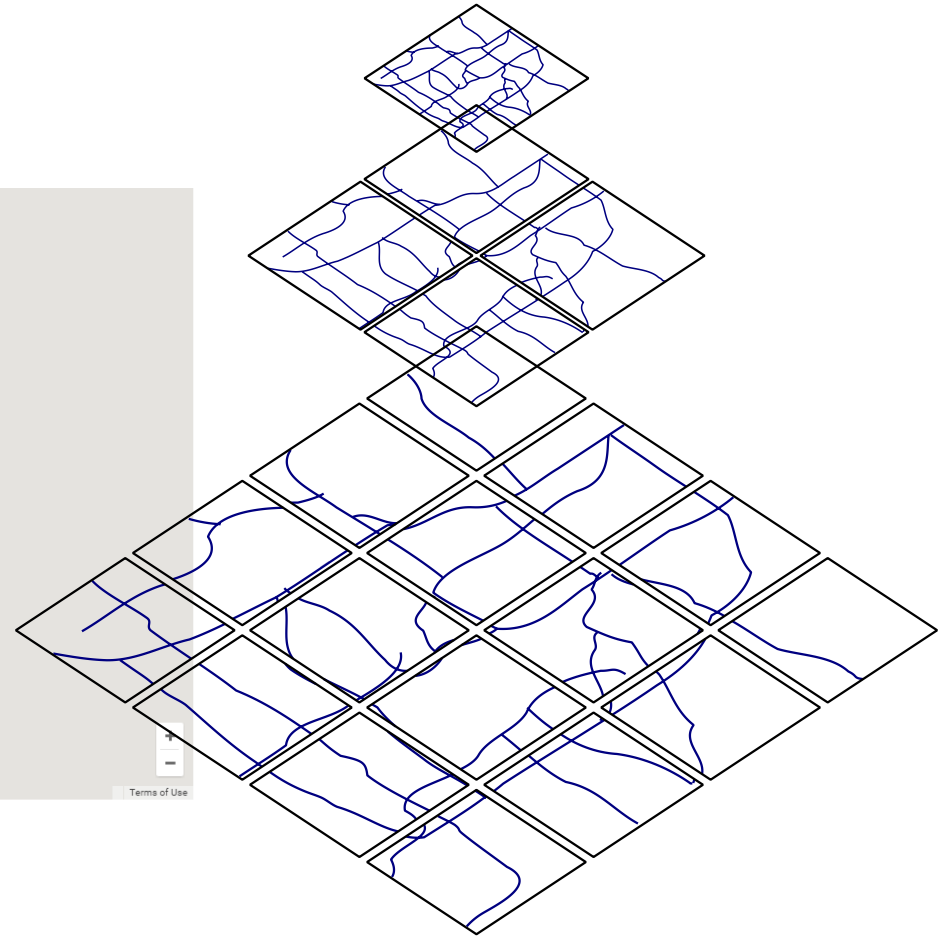
Overlay

Spatial  
Partitioning



Stitch

# Multilevel Images





# Multilevel Visualization

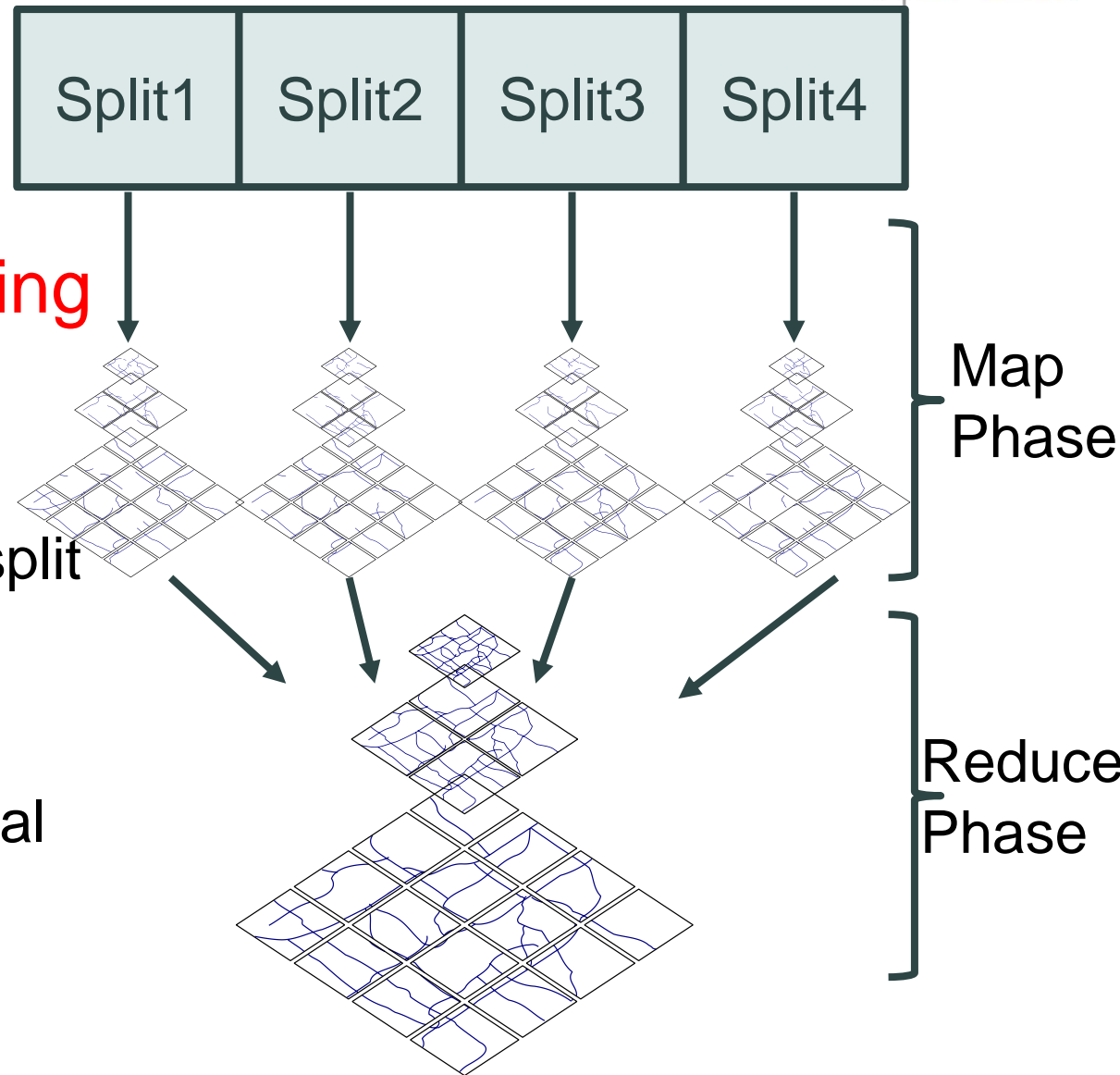
- Partition using the **default Hadoop partitioning**

- Mapper:

- Create a partial pyramid for each split

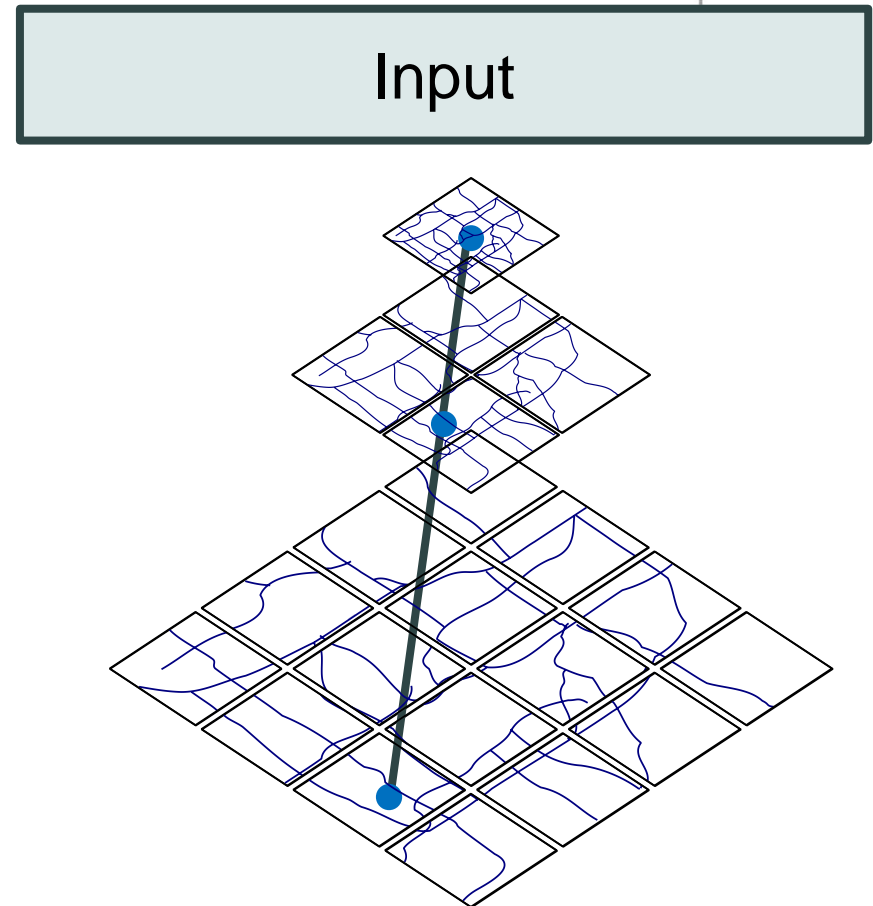
- Reducer:

- Merge partial pyramids into a final pyramid



# Multilevel Visualization

- Mapper:
  - Multilevel pyramid partitioning
  - Replicate a point to overlapping tiles in each level
- Reducer:
  - Plot an image for each tile
  - Images do not need to be merged



# Language



## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

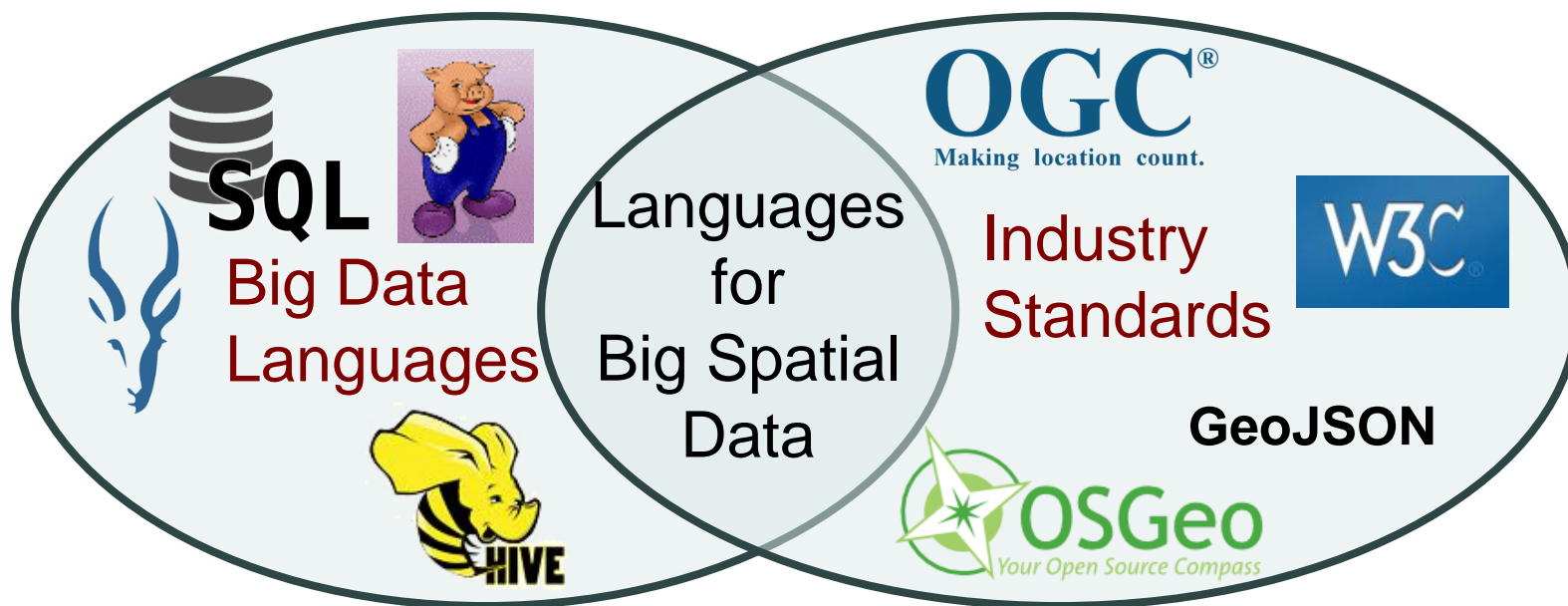
Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...

# Languages for Big Spatial Data

- › Simplifies the system for non-technical user



- › Easier to adopt by
  - › Existing users of big data systems (e.g., Hadoop, Spark, and Impala)
  - › Existing users of traditional systems for spatial data (e.g., PostGIS, Oracle Spatial, and ArcGIS)



# Pigeon (by SpatialHadoop)

- › Extension to Pig Latin
- › OGC-compliant
- › Spatial data types
  - › E.g., Point, Polygon
- › Spatial predicates
- › Spatial aggregates

```
FILTER nodes  
BY Contains(  
  MakeBox(-97.2,43.5,-89.5,49.4),  
  MakePoint(node.lon, node.lat));
```

```
zip_codes = LOAD 'zips' AS (zip, city, geom);  
zip_by_city = GROUP zip_codes BY city;  
zip_union = FOREACH zip_by_city  
  GENERATE group AS city, Union(geom);
```

# GIS Tools for Hadoop (by Esri)



- › Extension to Hive QL
- › OGC-compliant
- › Integrated with ArcMap through plugin tools

```
SELECT counties.name, count(*) cnt FROM counties
JOIN taxi_trips
WHERE ST_Contains(counties.boundaryshape,
  ST_Point(taxi_trips.lon, taxi_trips.lat))
GROUP BY counties.name
ORDER BY cnt desc;
```

# QL<sup>SP</sup> (by Hadoop-GIS)

- › Extension to Hive QL
- › Partial support of OGC-standard operations

```
SELECT ST_Area(ST_Intersection(ta.polygon,tb.polygon))
ST_Area(ST_Union(ta.polygon,tb.polygon)) AS ratio,
ST_Distance(ST_Centroid (tb.polygon),
ST_Centroid(ta.polygon)) AS distance,
FROM markup_polygon ta JOIN markup_polygon tb ON
ST_Intersects(ta.polygon, tb.polygon) = TRUE
WHERE ta.algorithm_uid='A1' AND tb.algorithm_uid='A2' ;
```

# Applications

## Applications

Satellite Imagery, GIS, Microblogs, Medical Imagery, ...

## Language

## Visualization

Single level and multilevel images

## Query Processing

Basic Queries, Spatial Join, and Computational Geometry

## Indexing

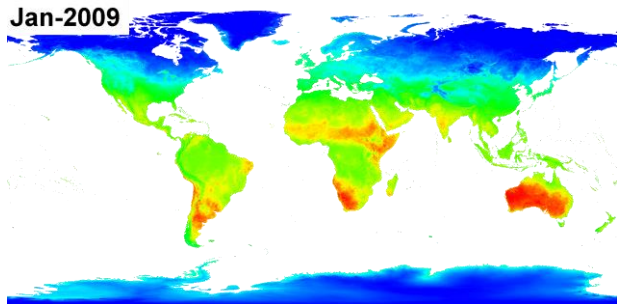
Grid, R-tree, Quad tree, K-d tree, ...



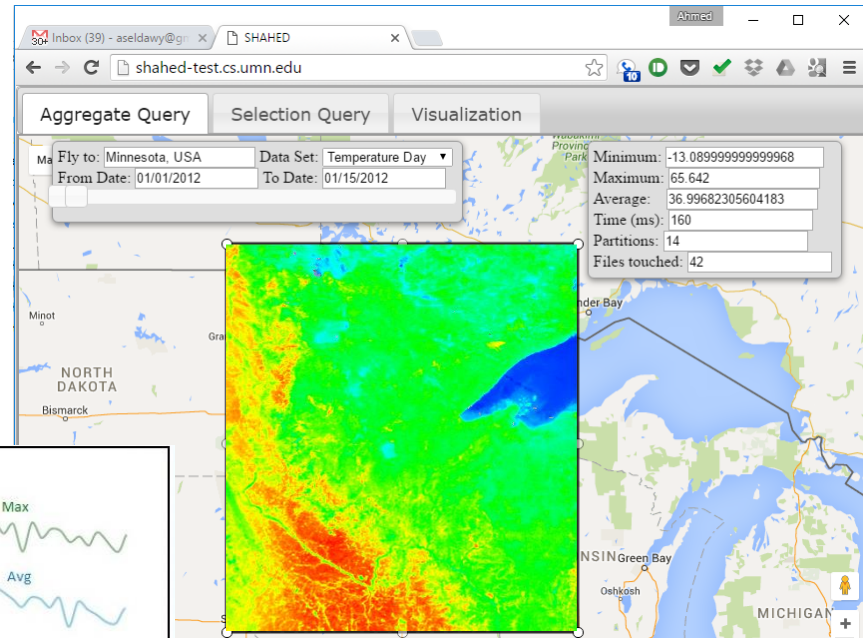
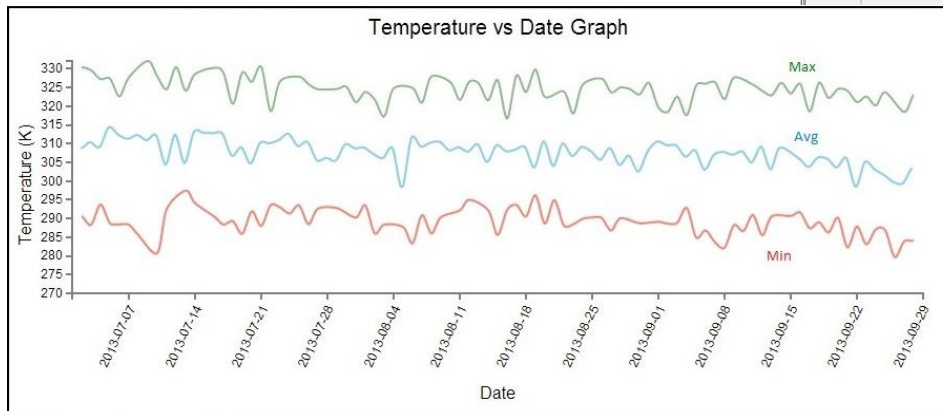
# SHAHED – A system for querying and visualizing spatio-temporal satellite data



<http://shahed.cs.umn.edu/>



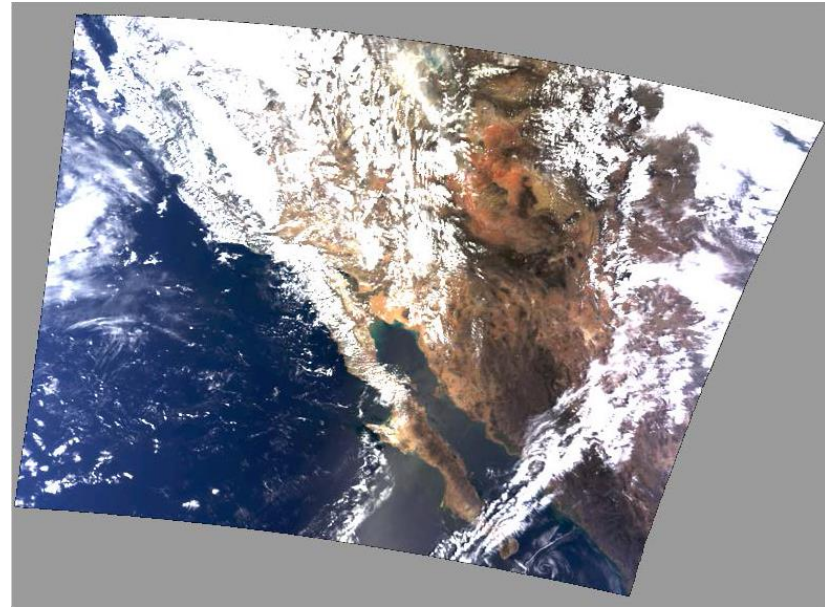
Visualize animated heat maps or still images



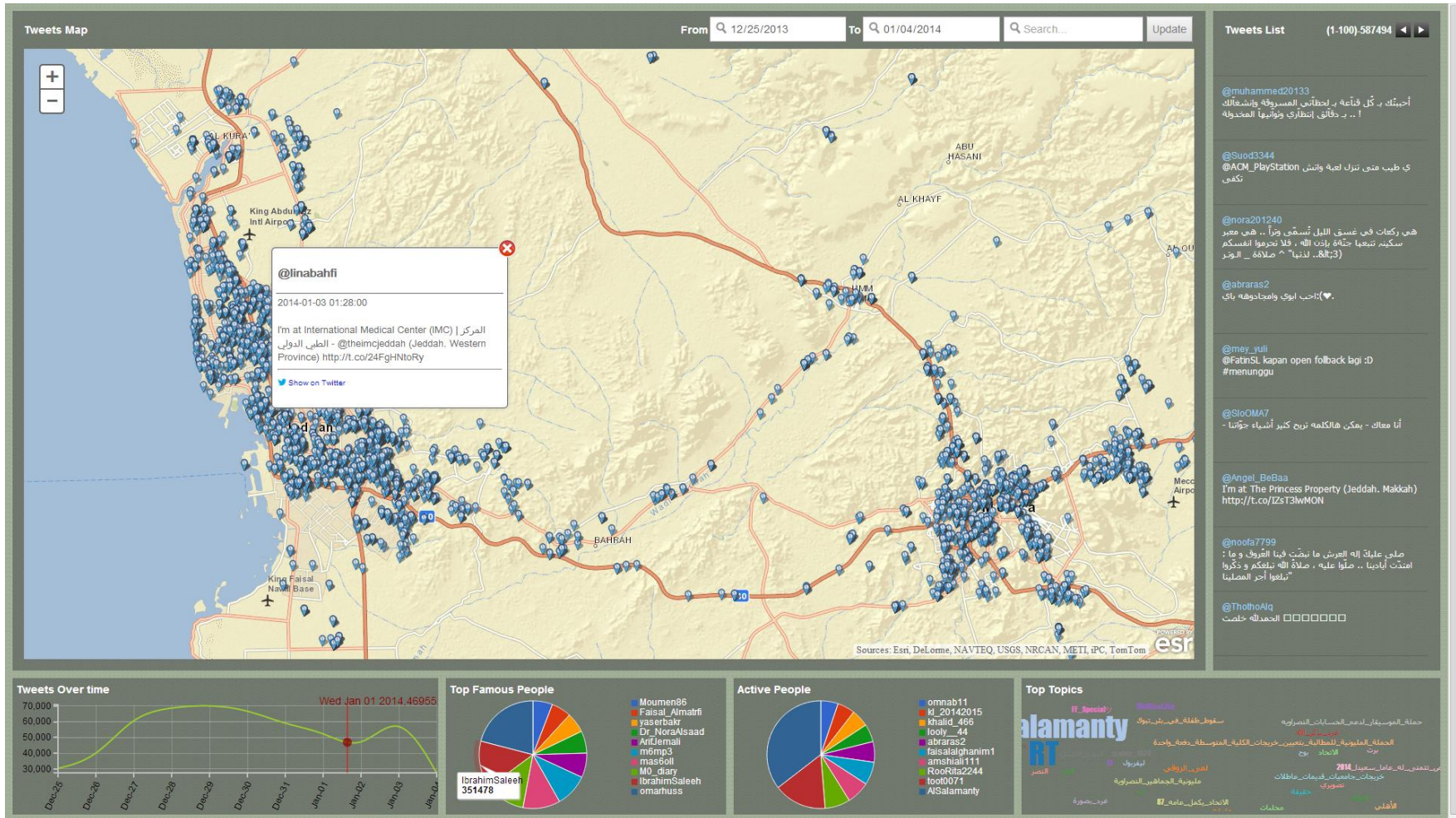
Run spatio-temporal selection and aggregate queries

# EarthDB: Satellite Data Analysis

- › Analyzes and visualizes satellite data using SciDB
- › Employs K-d tree partitioning
- › Performs analysis queries and visualize the result



# TAGHREED: A System for Querying, Analyzing, and Visualizing Geotagged Microblogs



A. Magdy *et al*, "Taghreed: A System for Querying, Analyzing, and Visualizing Geotagged Microblogs", ICDE 2015



# TAREEG – Web-based extractor for OpenStreetMap data using MapReduce



<http://tareeg.net/>

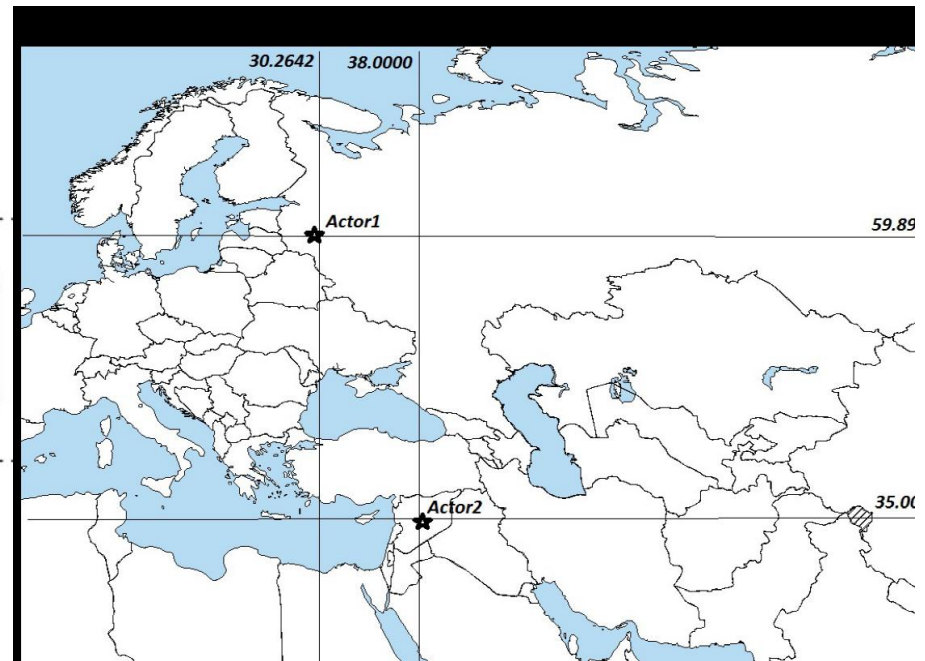
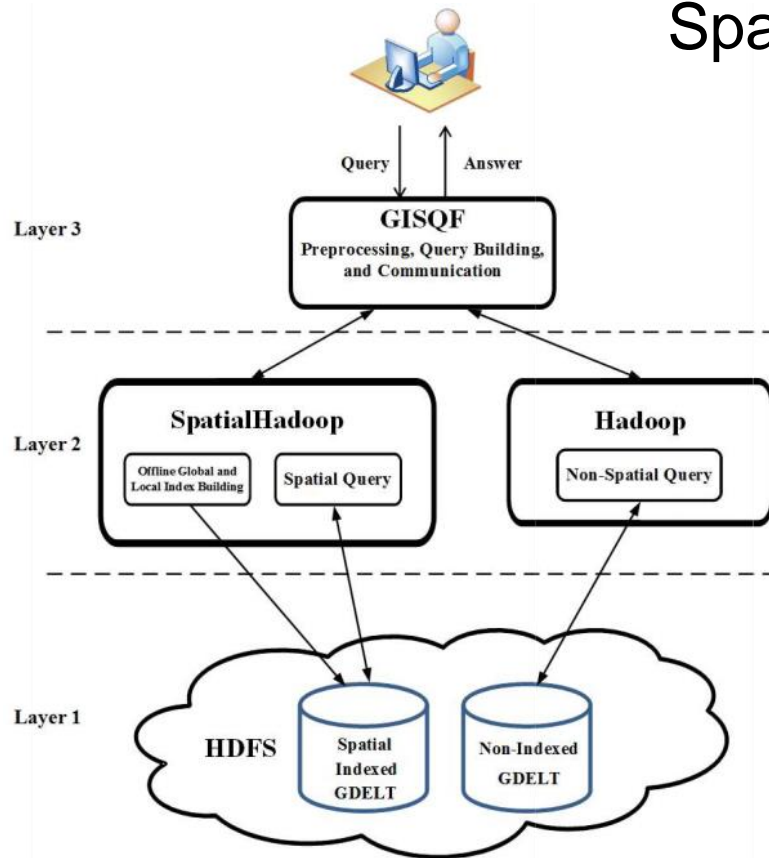
The image shows a screenshot of the TAREEG web application interface. On the left side, there is a search bar containing the text 'minnesota' and a 'Search Location' button. Below the search bar are three tabs: 'Extract' (which is active), 'Visualize', and 'About'. Under the 'Extract' tab, there are instructions: 'Drag and draw to choose area :', followed by two radio buttons: 'Drag' (unselected) and 'Draw Box' (selected). Below this is a 'Choose export type:' label and a dropdown menu with 'Choose' selected. At the bottom of the left panel, there is a text input field with the prompt 'Please enter the following information to request data:'. The right side of the screenshot shows a map of Saint Paul, Minnesota, with a large orange rectangular area drawn over a central portion of the city, indicating the selected extraction area. The map includes various street names, landmarks like the airport, and highway markers.

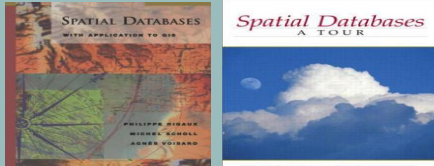
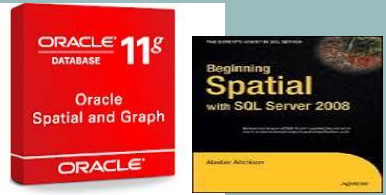
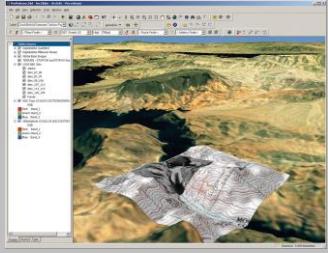
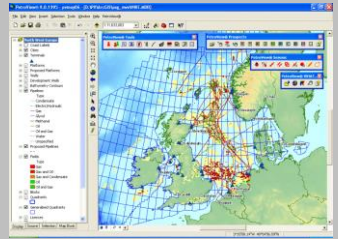
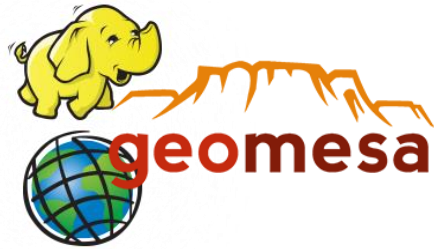
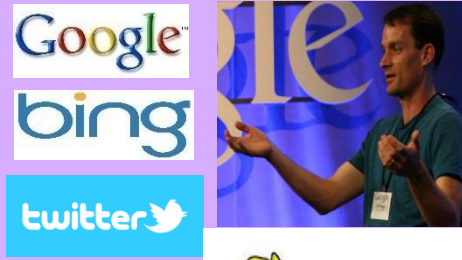
L. Alarabi *et al*, “TAREEG: A MapReduce-Based Web Service for Extracting Spatial Data from OpenStreetMap”, SIGMOD’14



# GISQF: A SpatialHadoop-based System for Processing Geo-tagged News Events

Spatial selection (point and circle)  
Spatial aggregate queries (count)





# Summary

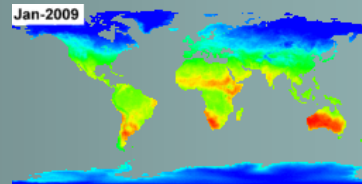
## Applications



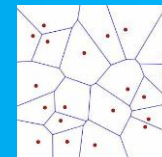
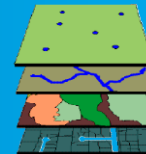
## Language



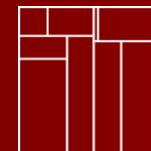
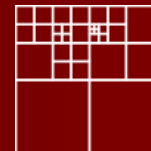
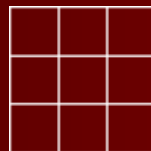
## Visualization



## Operations



## Indexes



**Thanks You!**

Questions?