



中國人民大學

RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

Top-k Most Incremental Location Selection with Capacity Constraint

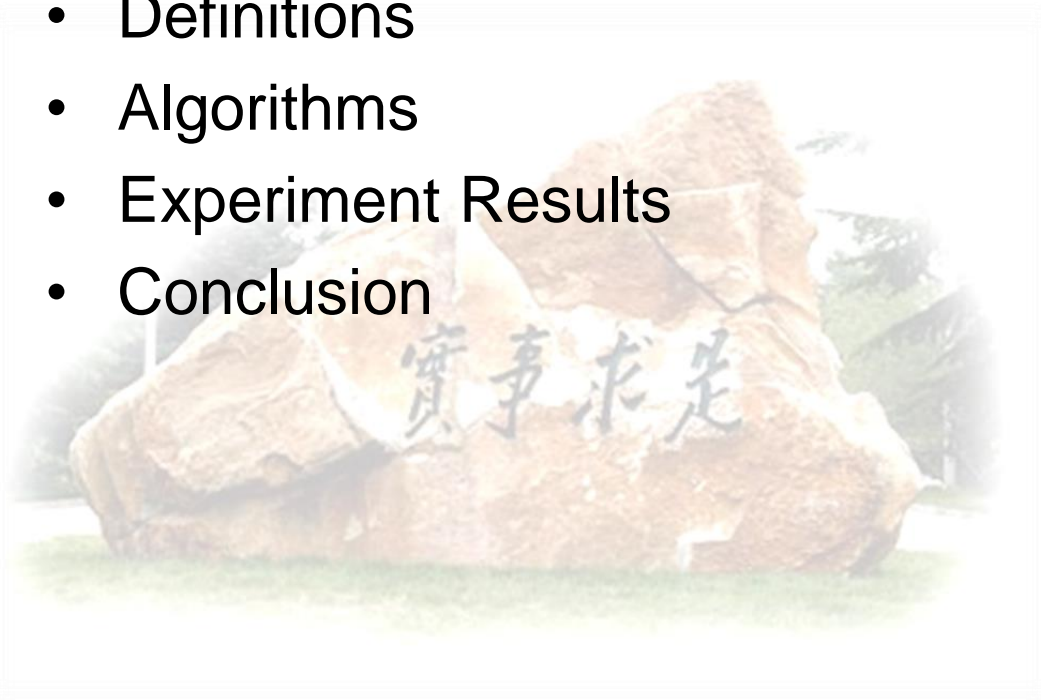
Yu Sun

Renmin University of China



Outline

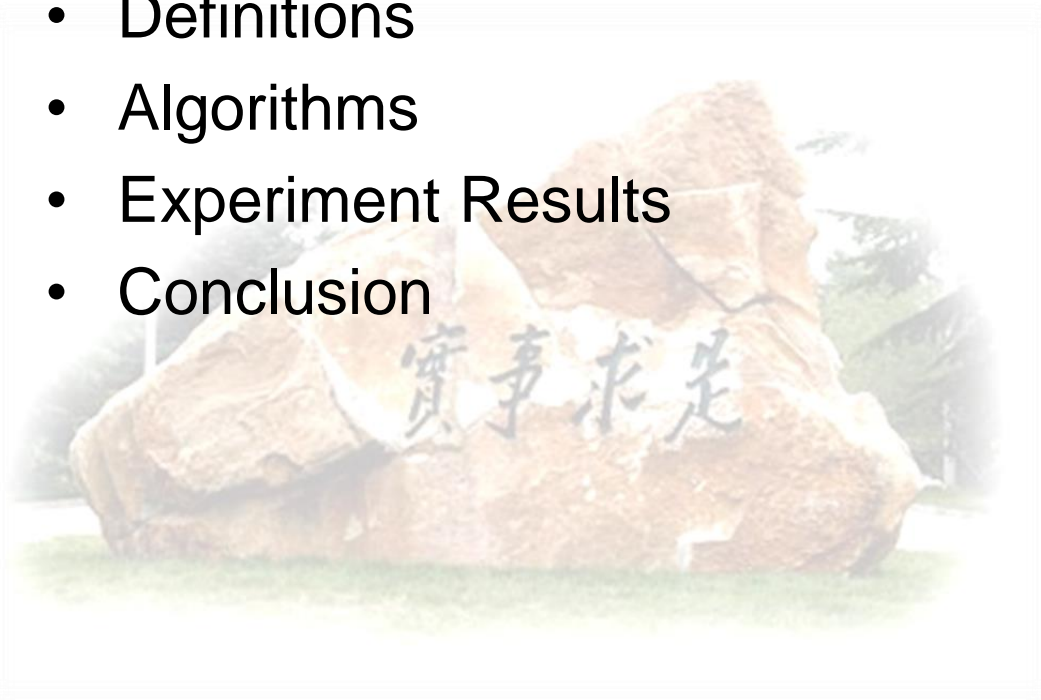
- Motivation and Introduction
- Related Work
- Definitions
- Algorithms
- Experiment Results
- Conclusion





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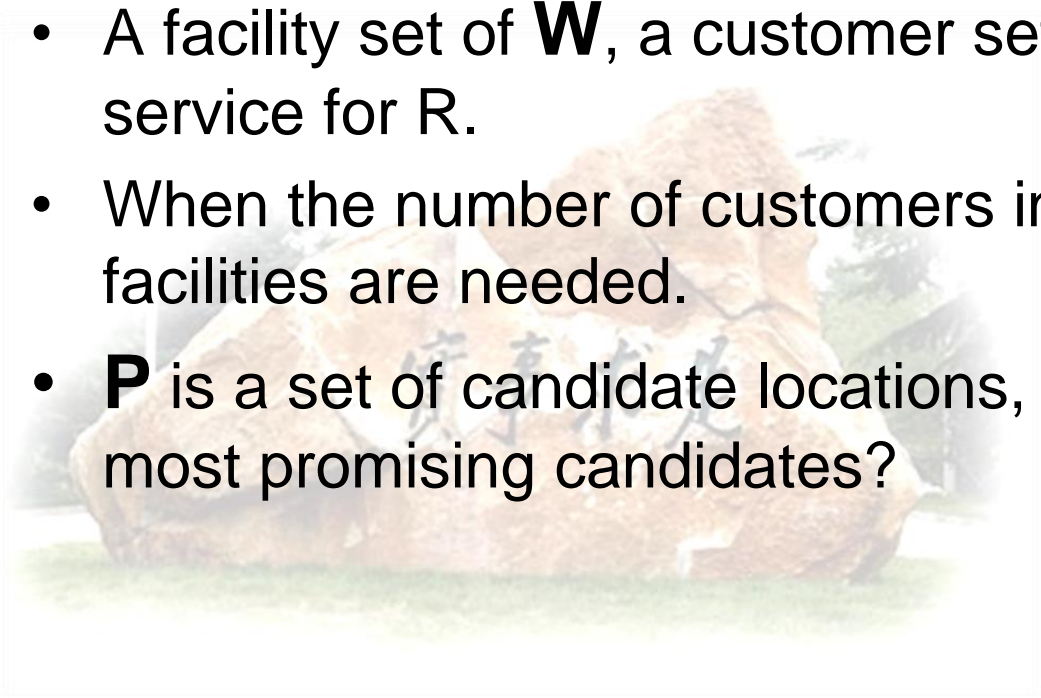
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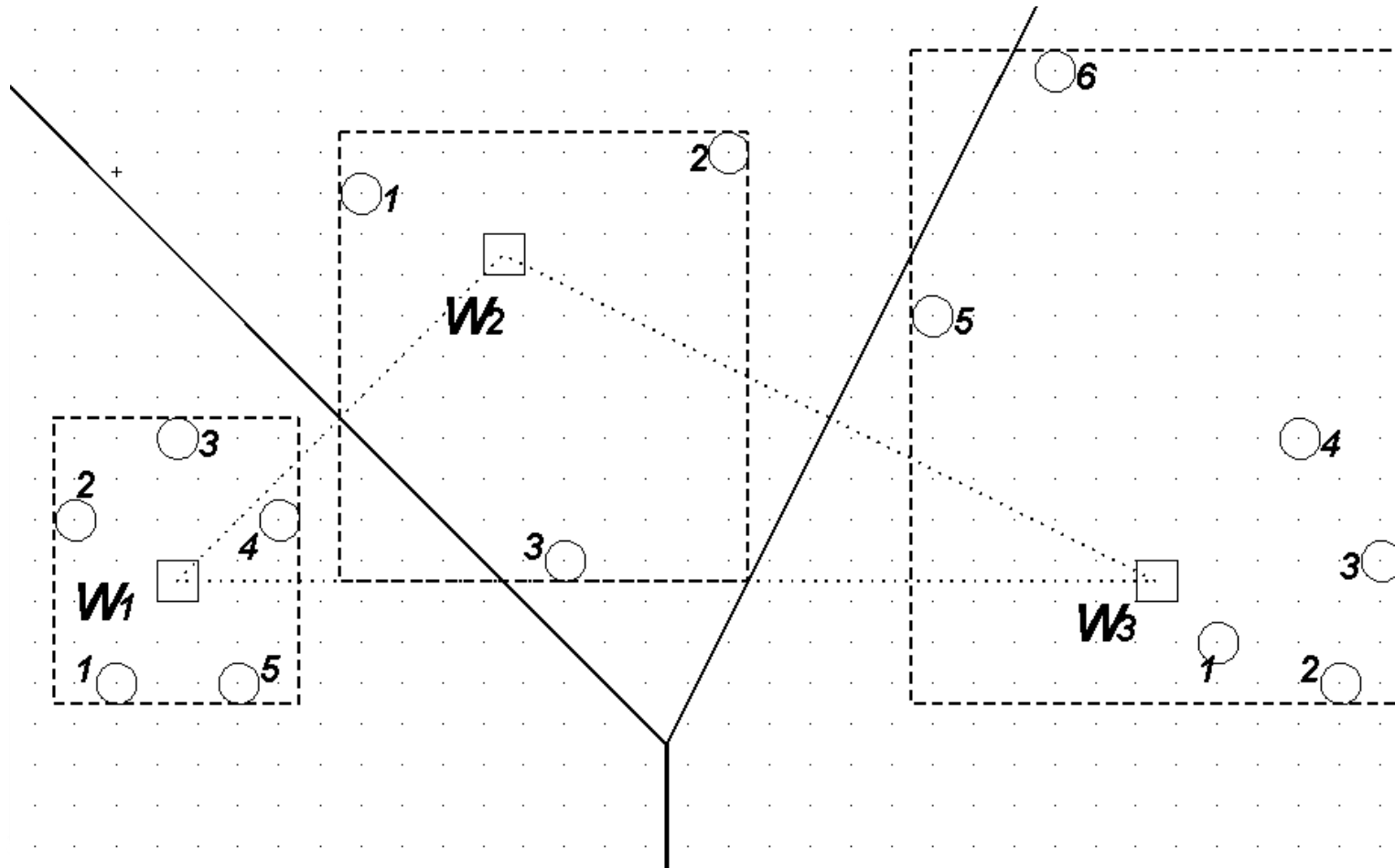
Motivation and Introduction

- **Question:** location selection for facilities that bear capacity constraint
- A facility set of **W**, a customer set of **R**. W provides service for R.
- When the number of customers increases, more facilities are needed.
- **P** is a set of candidate locations, then how to get the most promising candidates?





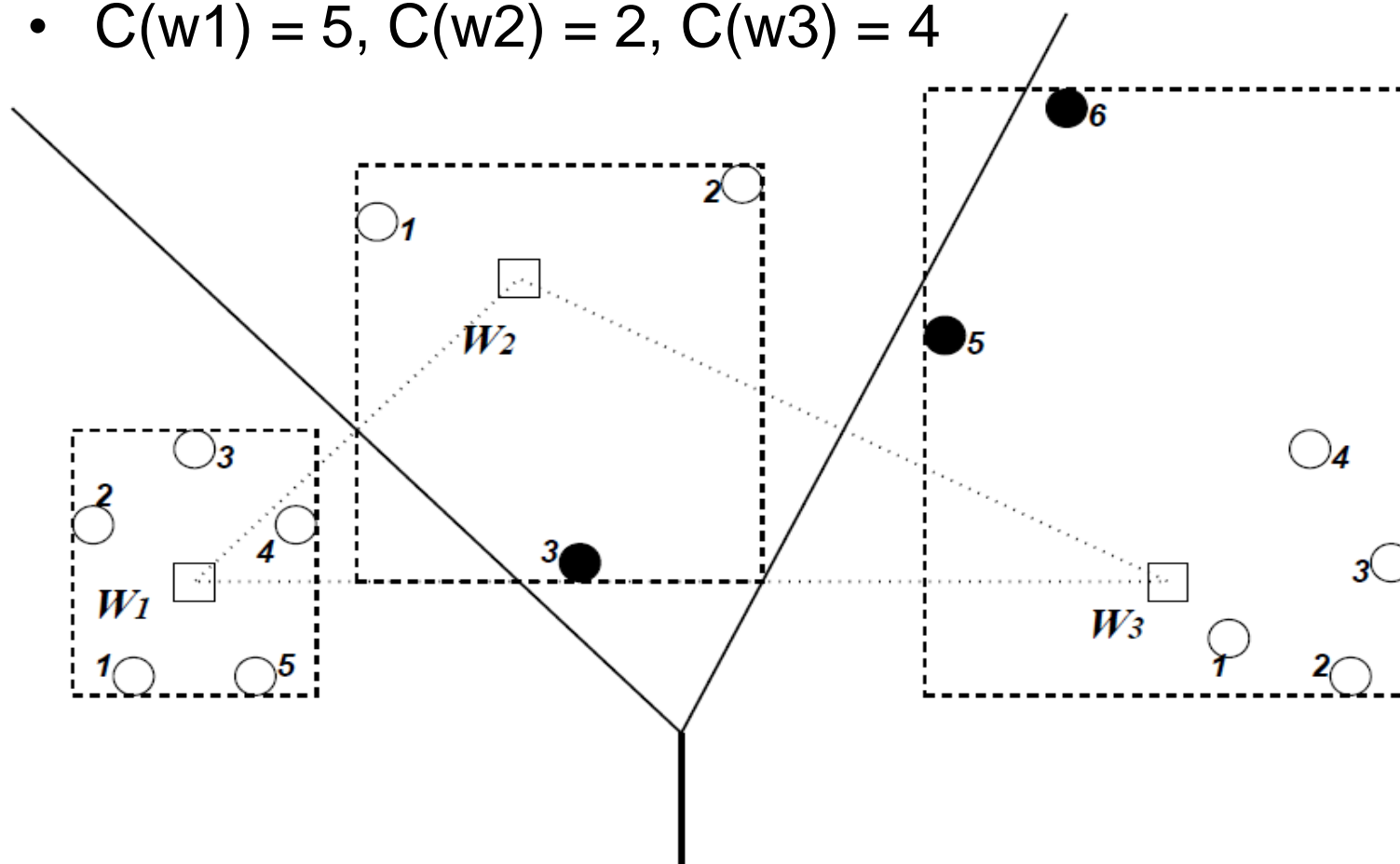
Motivation and Introduction





Motivation and Introduction

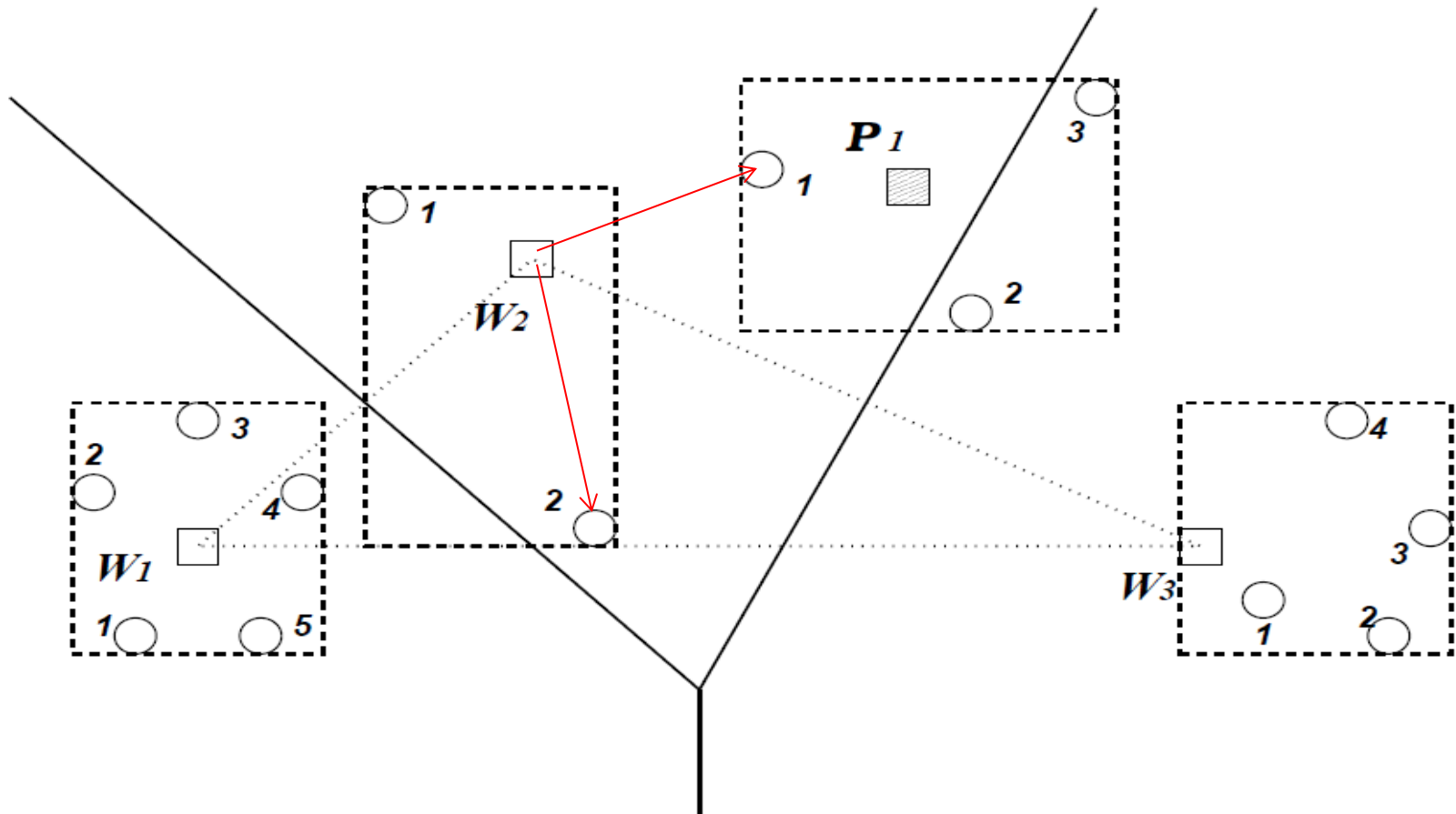
- $C(w_1) = 5$, $C(w_2) = 2$, $C(w_3) = 4$





Motivation and Introduction

- After p_1 is added, here $C(p_1) = 4$





Motivation and Introduction

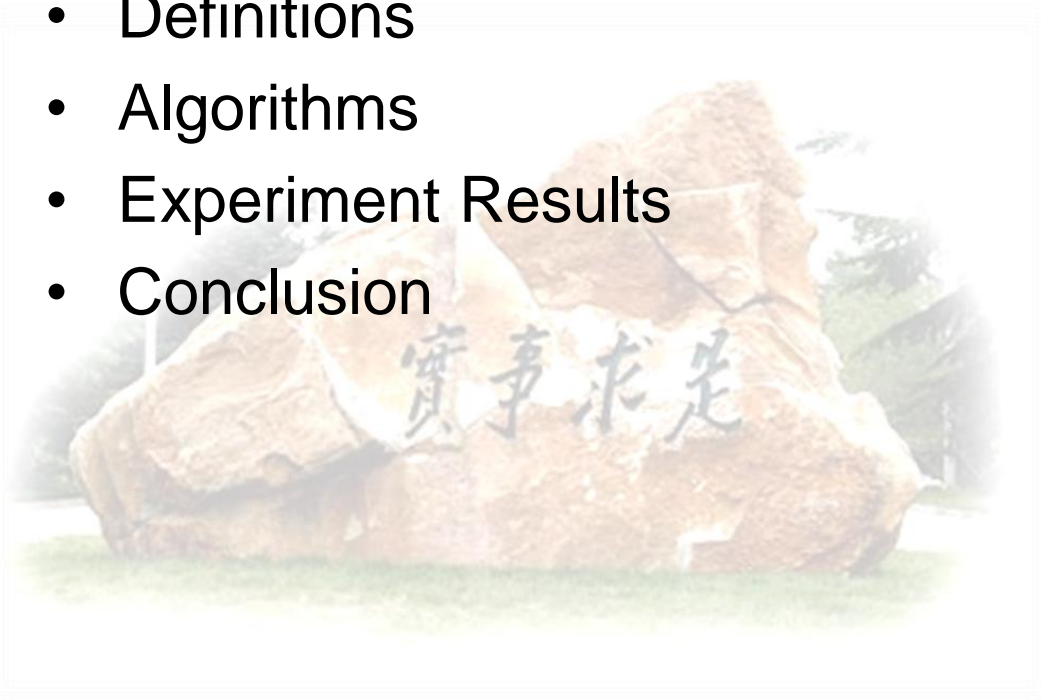
- **Challenging:**
- (1) New influence set
 - not only related to **customer locations**, but also related to **locations of facility**
- (2) Dealing a large amount of input data
 - NE contains **123,593** points of postal addresses
 - We generate $|R|=200,000, |W|=20,000$ and **$|P|=10,000$**





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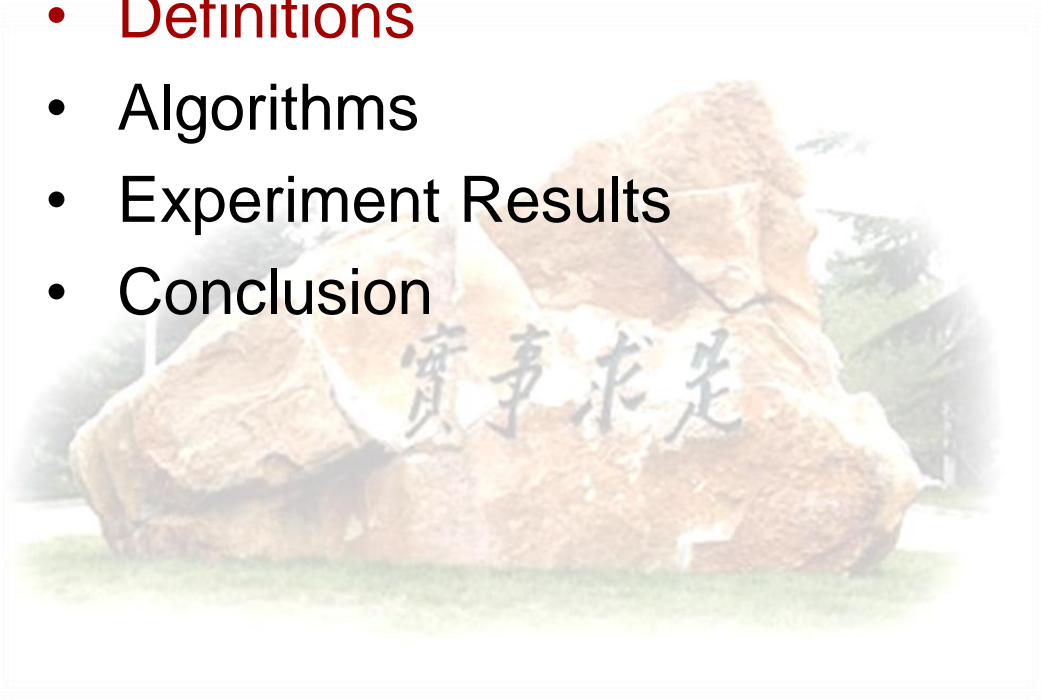
Related Work

- Korn et. al. *Influence sets based on reverse nearest neighbor queries.* SIGMOD'00.
- Wong et.al. *Efficient method for maximizing bichromatic reverse nearest neighbor.* VLDB'09.
- Qi et.al. *The min-dist location selection query.* ICDE'12.
- Xia et.al. *On computing top-t most influential spatial sites.* VLDB'05.
- However, they **fail to** take capacity constraint into consideration
- Wong et.al. *On efficient spatial matching.* VLDB'07.
- Though capacity is considered, it is designed for profile-matching applications and **not applicable**



Outline

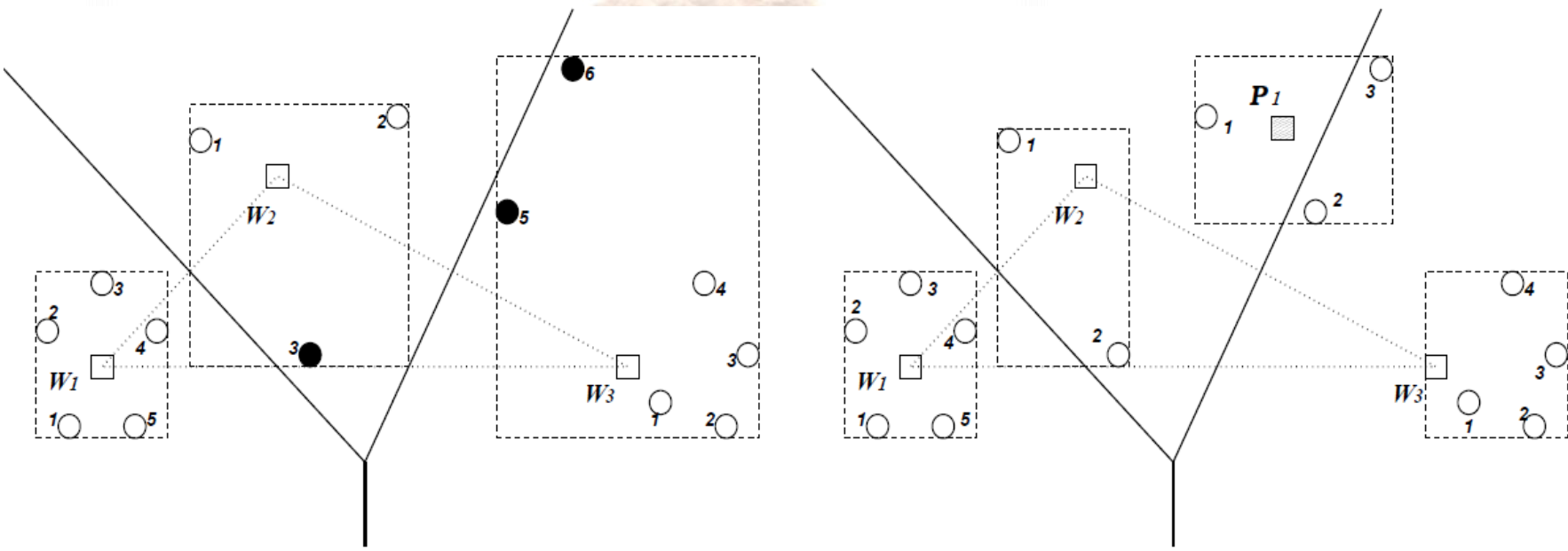
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Definitions

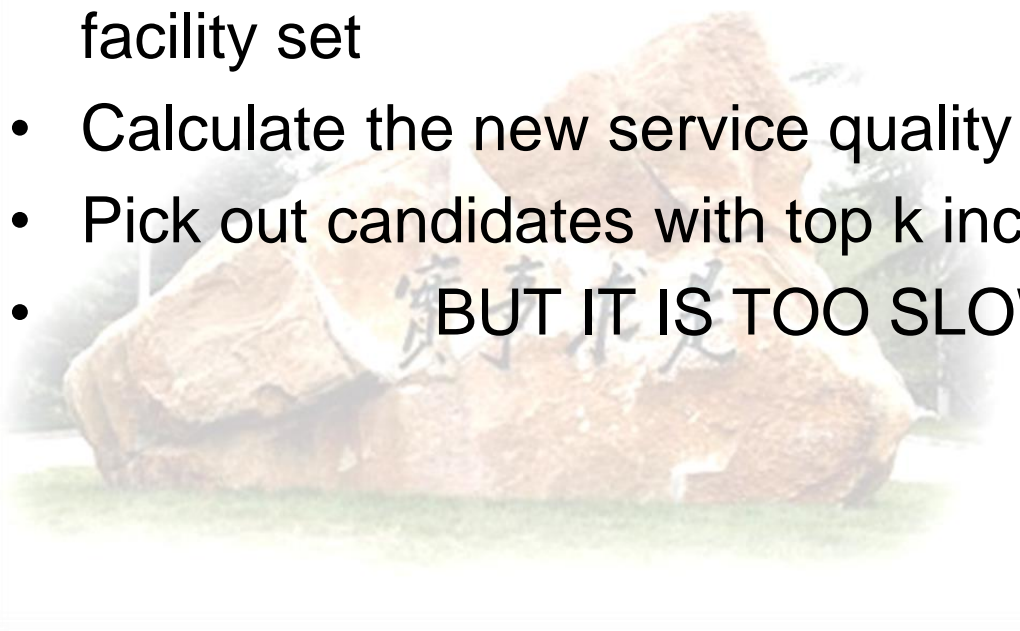
- The **service quality** is the total number of customers who are provided reliable service
- The **candidate's increment** equals new service quality – old service quality





Definitions -- Basic Solution

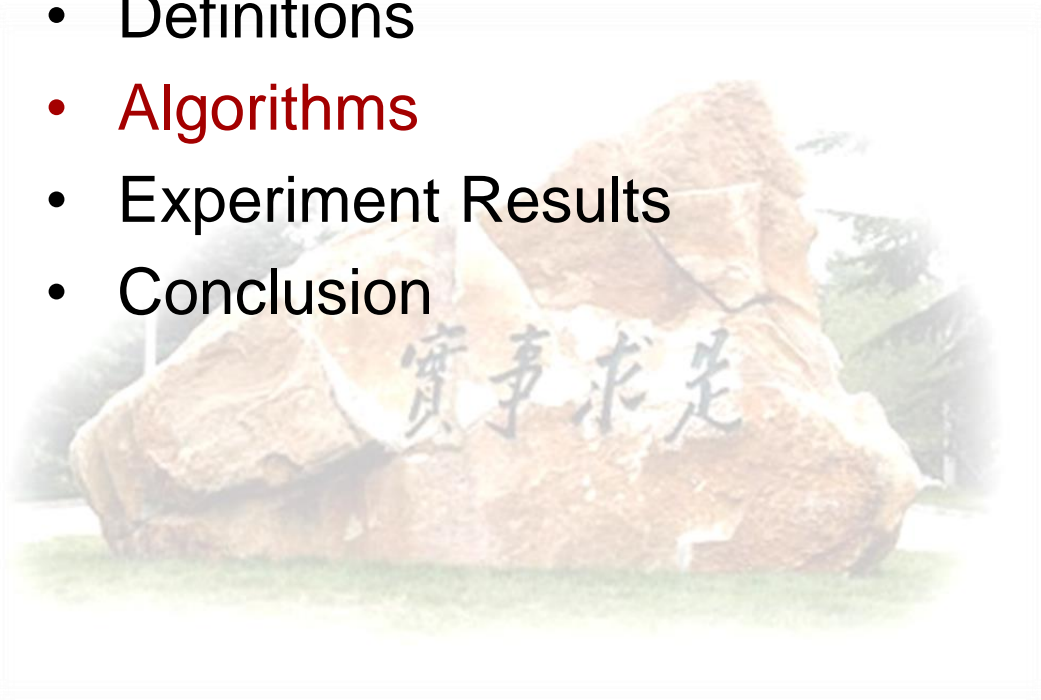
- The definition gives a basic solution
- Suppose we can calculate the service quality
- Scan the candidate set, add each candidate to the facility set
- Calculate the new service quality
- Pick out candidates with top k increments
- **BUT IT IS TOO SLOW!**





Outline

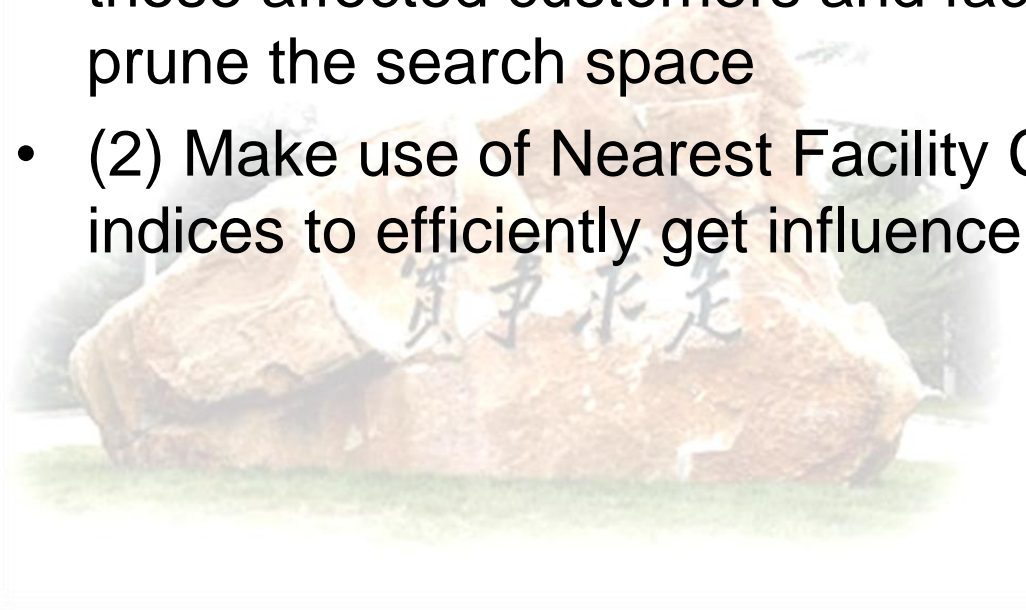
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Algorithms

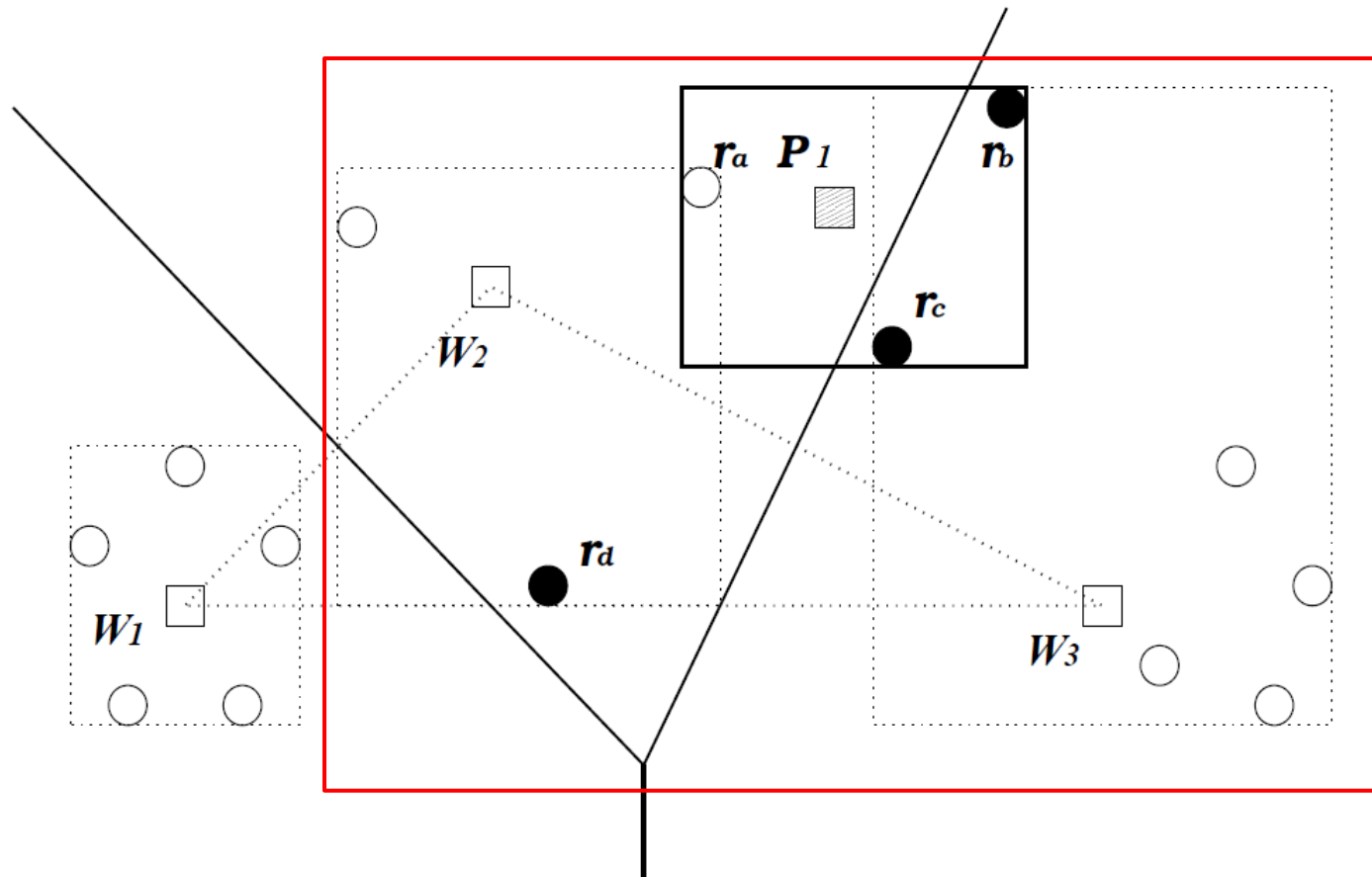
- Our proposed algorithms improve the basic solution from the following aspects:
- (1) Redefine the Influence Set, which contains only those affected customers and facilities, to effectively prune the search space
- (2) Make use of Nearest Facility Circles and spatial indices to efficiently get influence sets





Algorithms

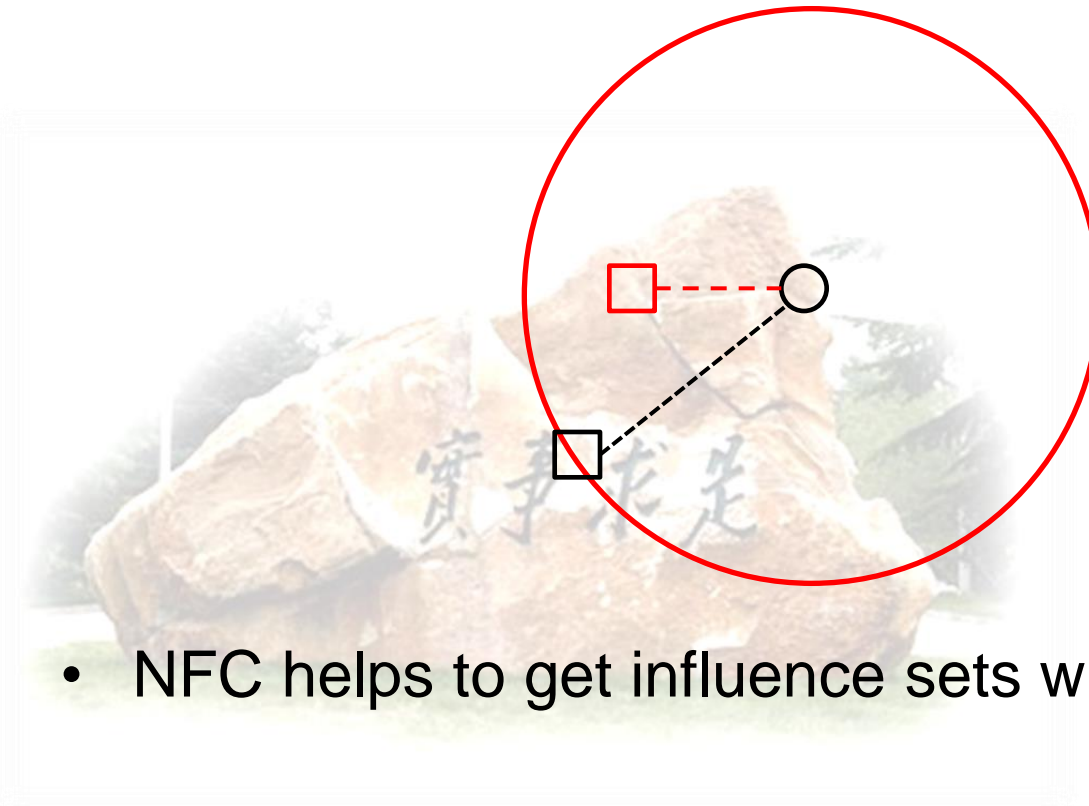
- example of an influence set





Algorithms

- example of a nearest facility circle (NFC)

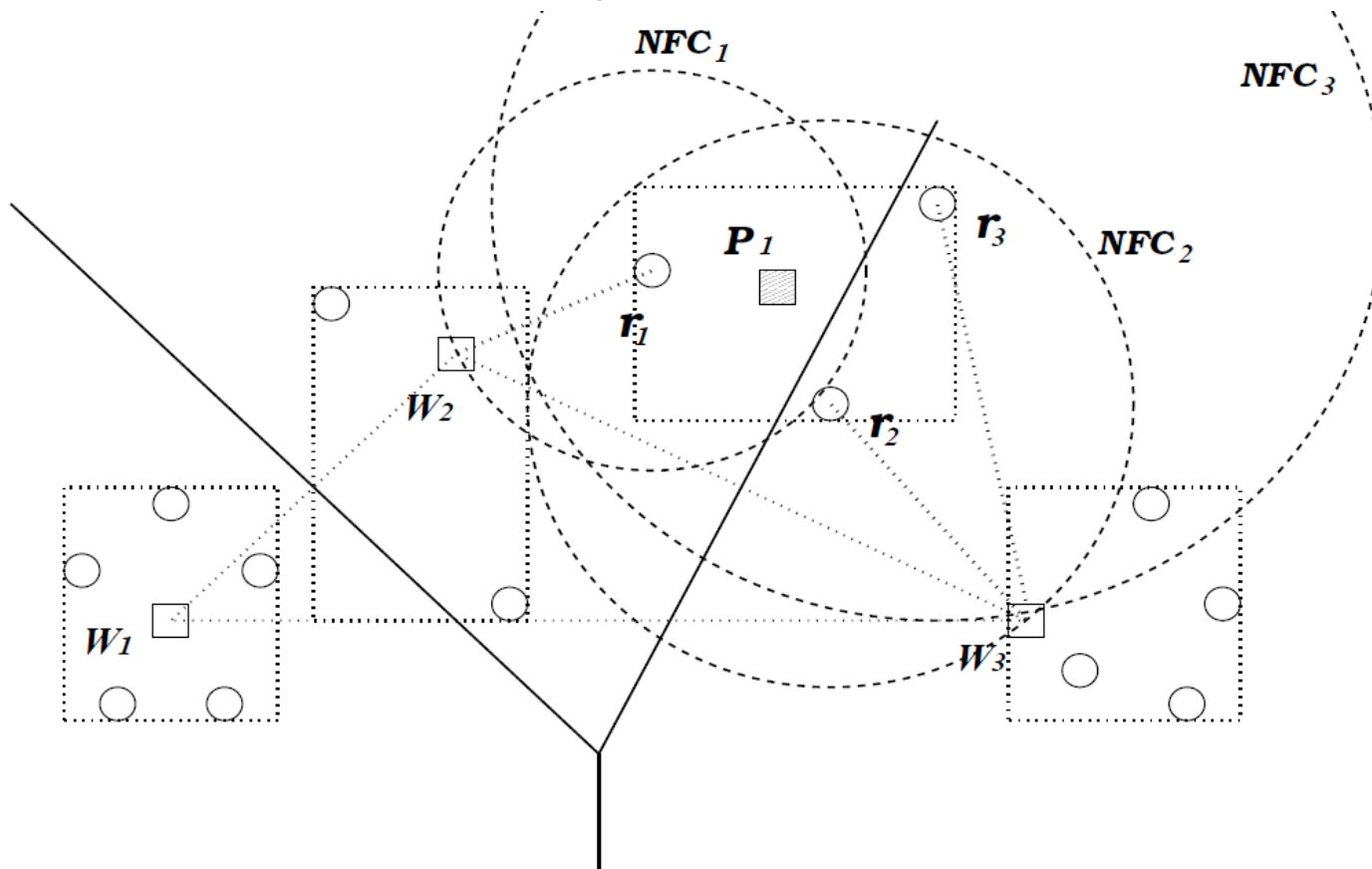


- NFC helps to get influence sets without NN queries



Algorithms

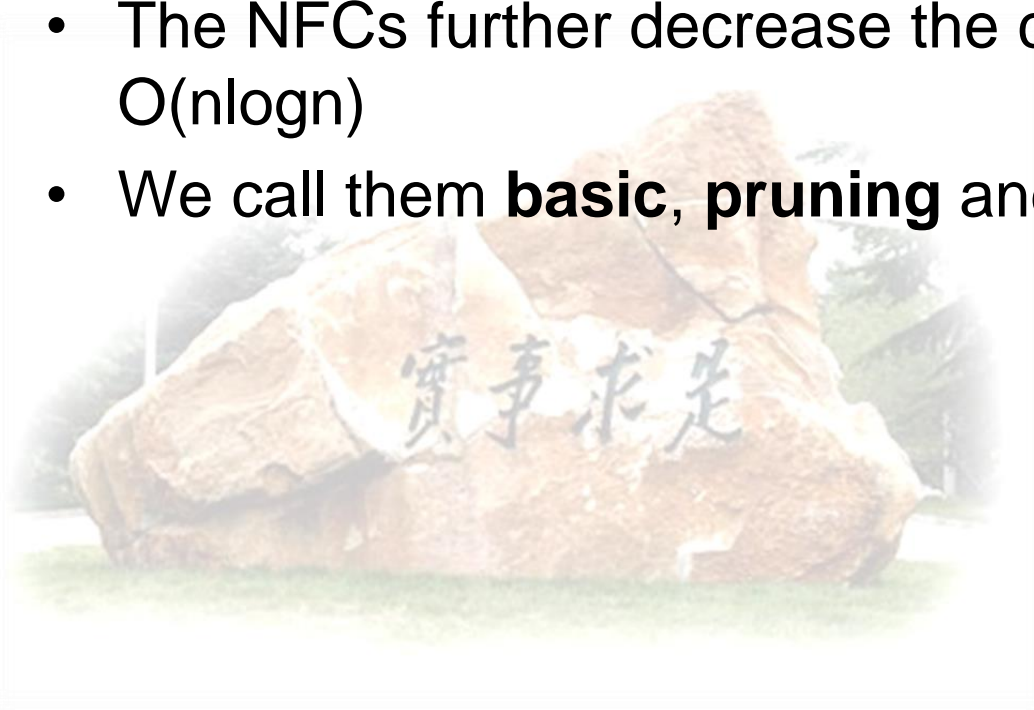
- example of finding influence set with NFC





Algorithms

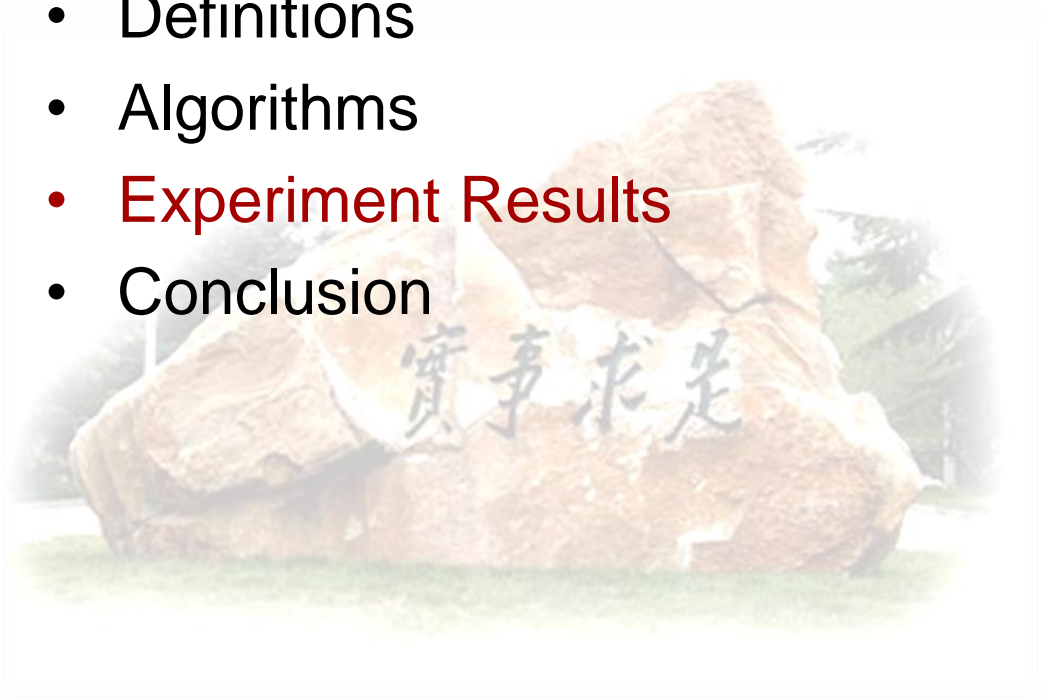
- The time complexity of the basic solution is $O(n^3)$
- The influence sets reduce the complexity to $O(n^2)$
- The NFCs further decrease the complexity to $O(n \log n)$
- We call them **basic**, **pruning** and **index** respectively.





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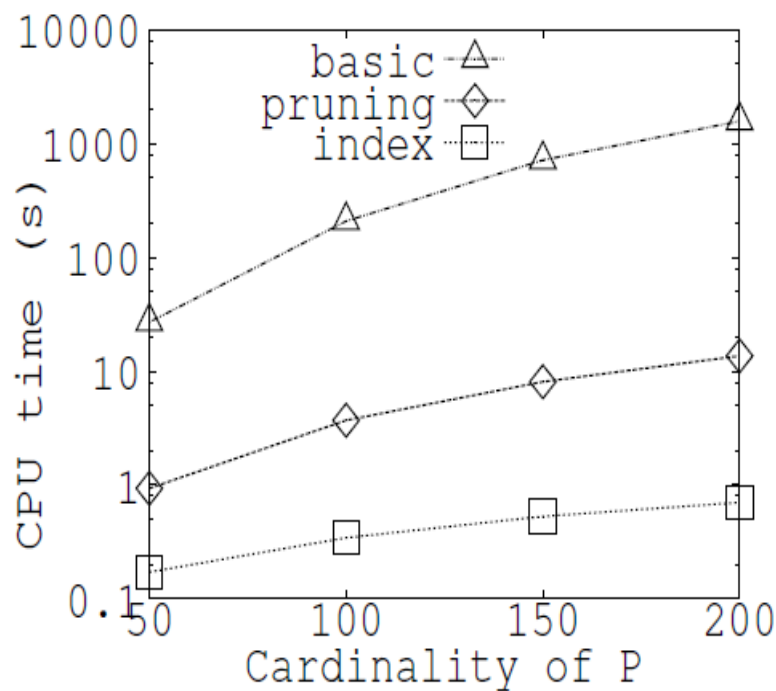
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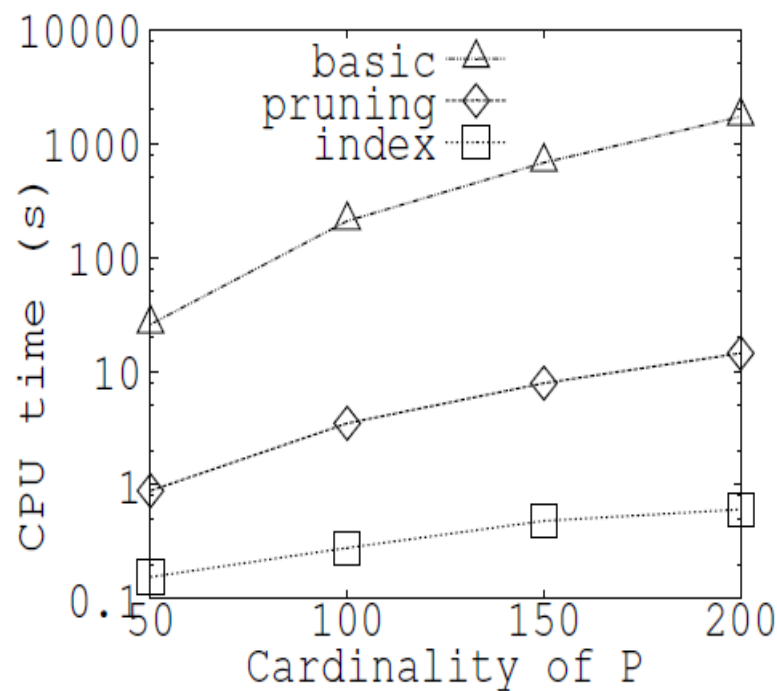


Experiment results

- Comparison



- Real Dataset

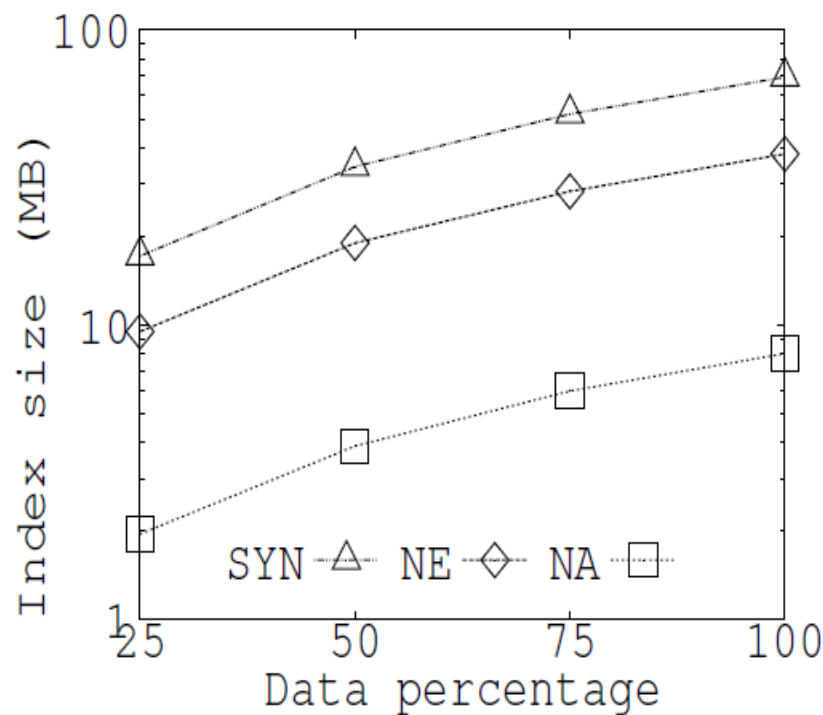
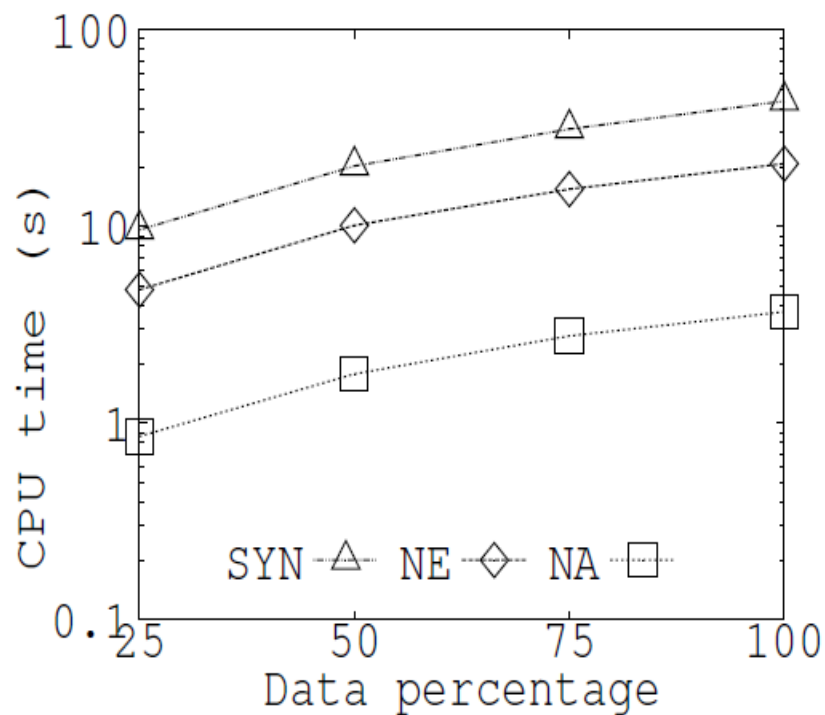


- Synthetic Dataset



Experiment results

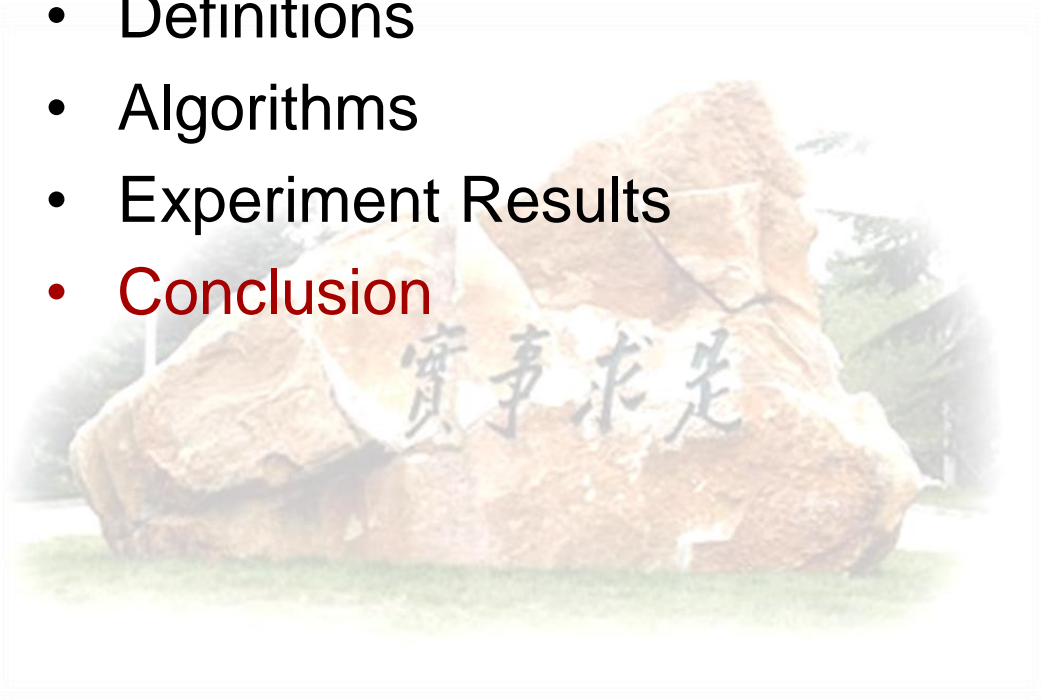
- Scalability





Outline

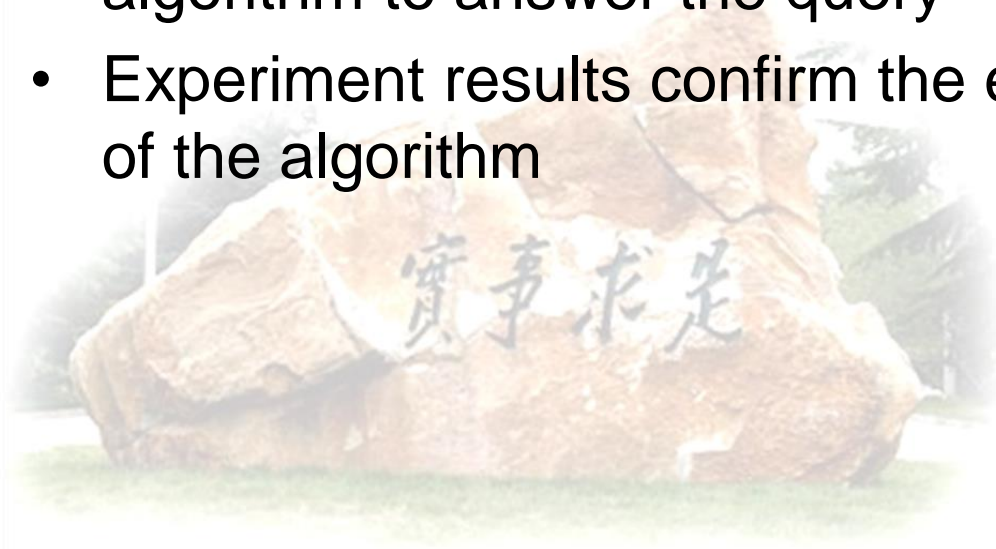
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Conclusion

- Formulate the top-k most incremental location selection query
- Propose pruning techniques and an efficient algorithm to answer the query
- Experiment results confirm the effectiveness of the algorithm





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Q&A

- Questions?

• Thank you for your time!

