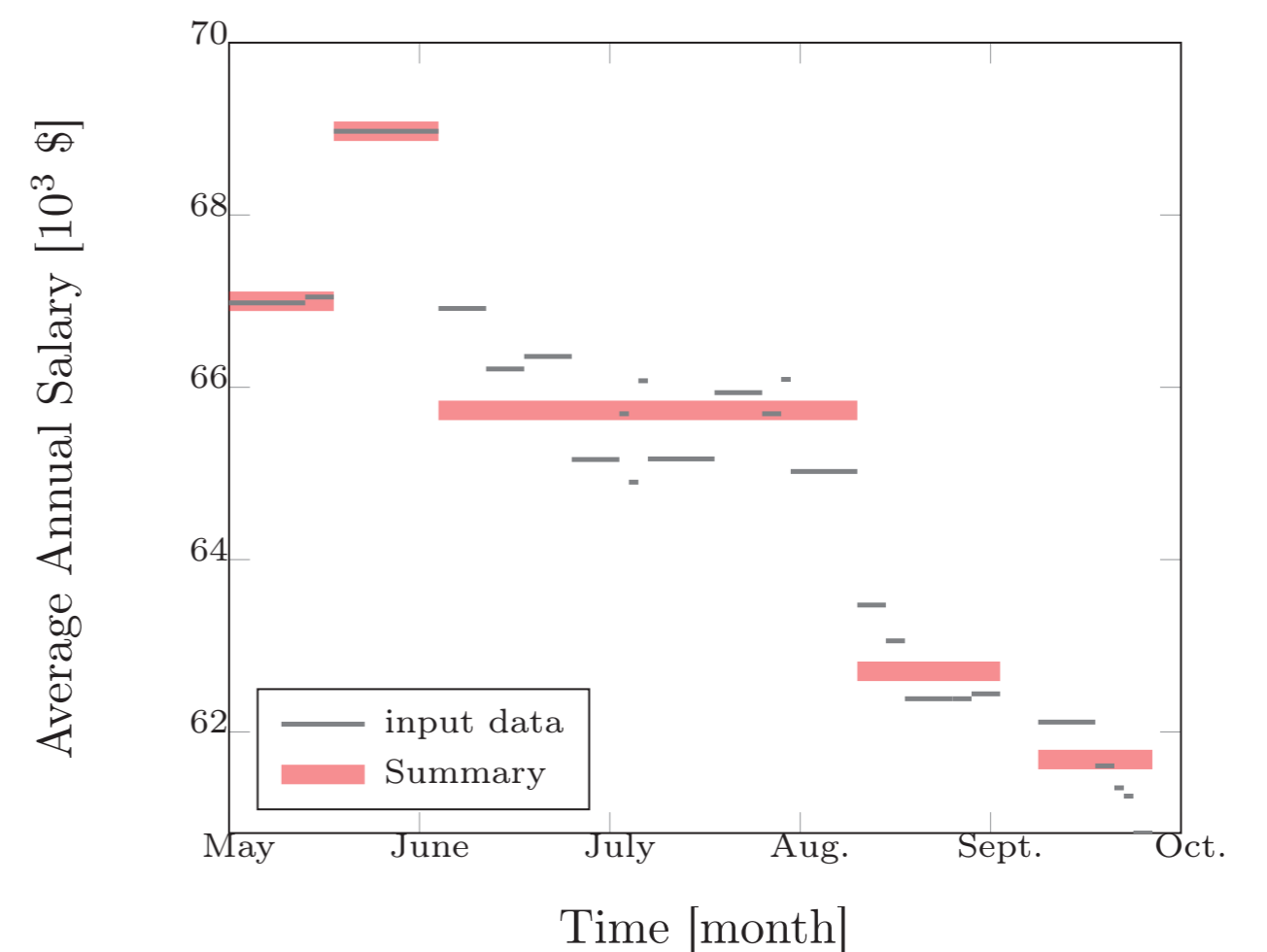
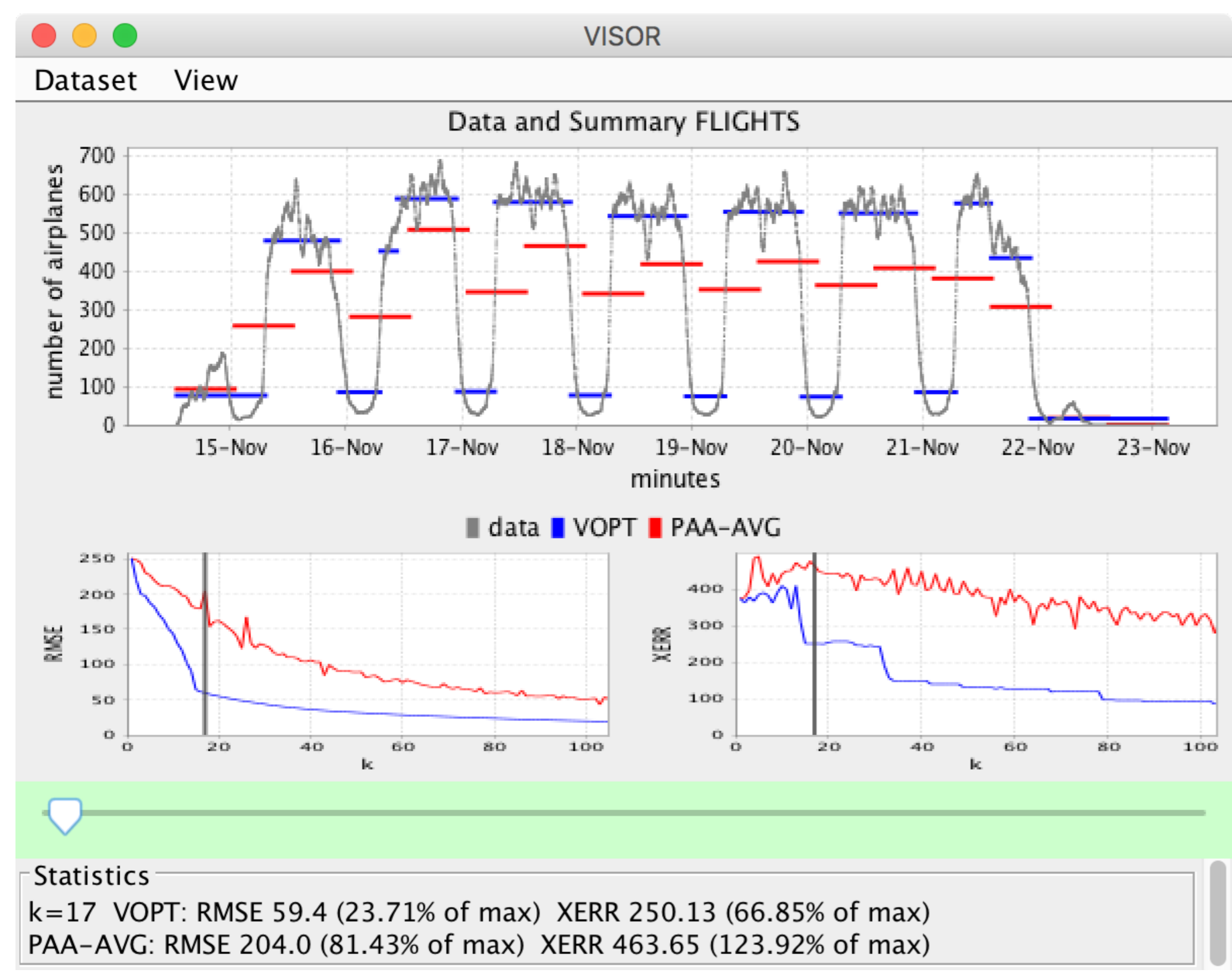


PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

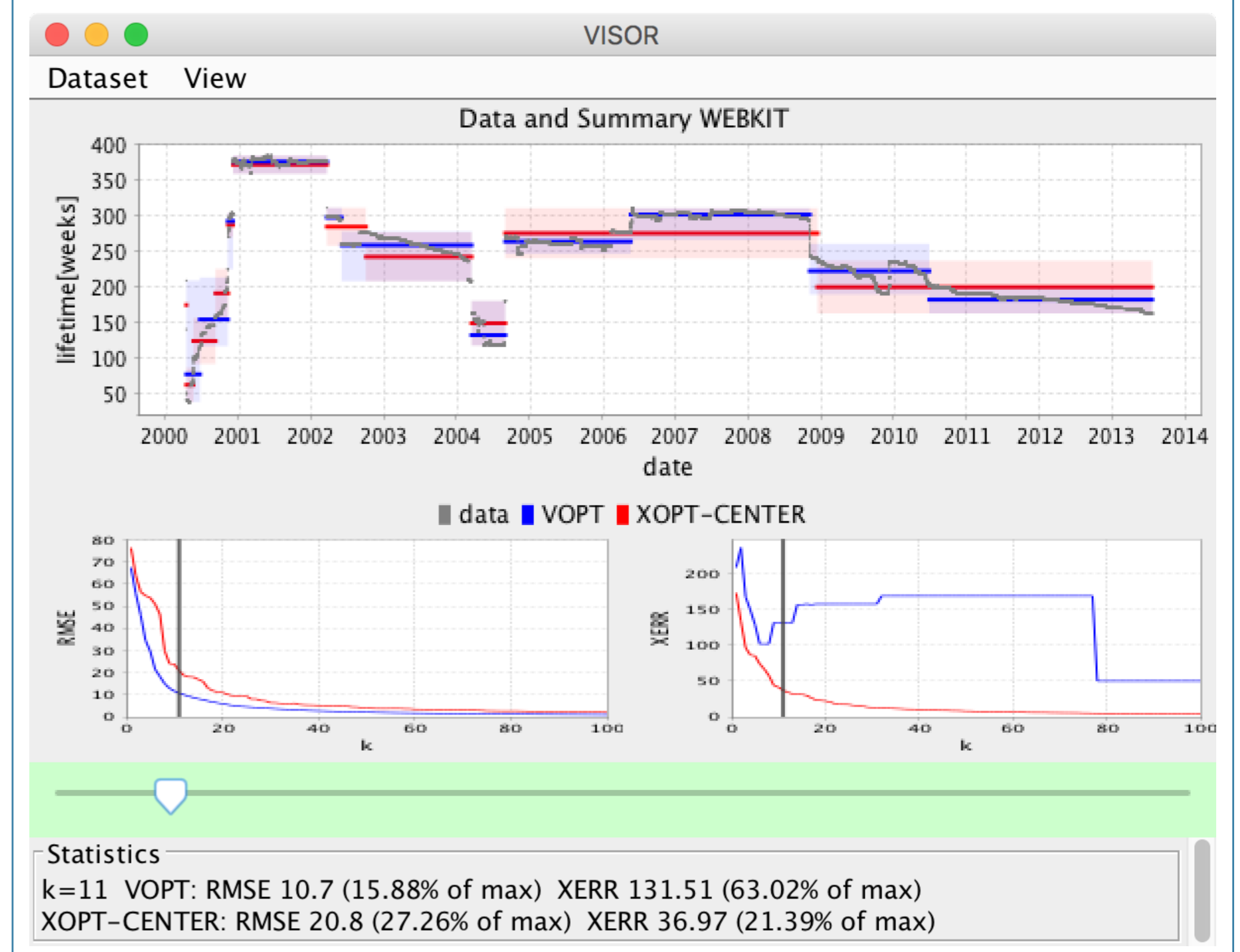
- Given an **Ordered Dataset**, approximate the dataset by k segments
- Each segment is assigned a **constant value**, derived from **merging multiple consecutive input tuples**
- Summarization depends on multiple parameters
 - reduction size k
 - summarization technique
 - error measure
- Contribution
 - Tool to visualize different summarization techniques
 - Visualization of induced error in function of summary size k
 - Comparison of summarization methods: VOPT, XOPT, PAA



SCENARIO: COMPARING SUMMARIES



SCENARIO: EXPLORATION OF EXTREMES



ϵ -GRAPH AND Δ -GRAPH

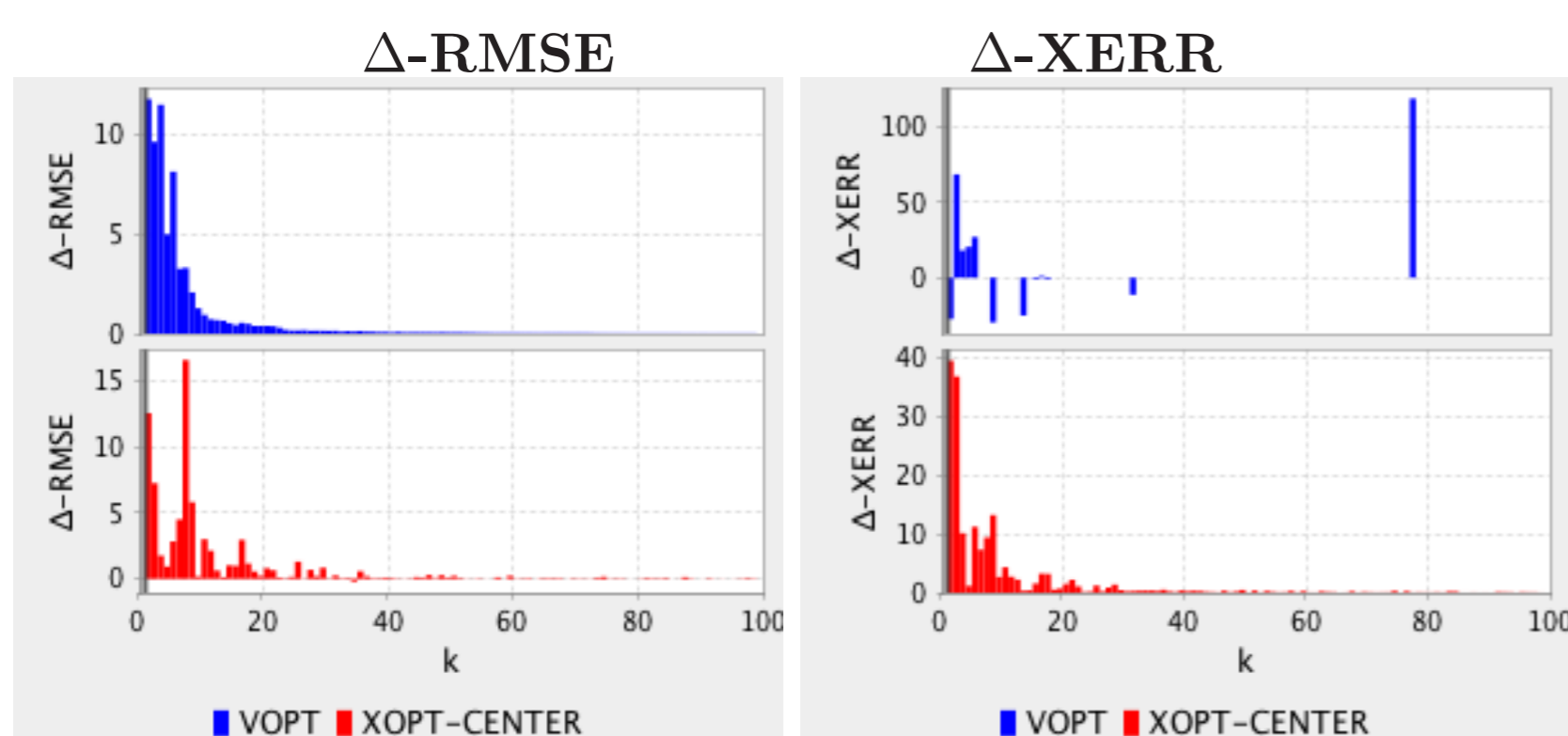
Each graph shows two error measures: **RMSE** and **XERR**

ϵ -graph

- Shows the error in function of k : $\epsilon(k) = me(\mathbf{D}, k)$
- Useful to find appropriate k
- Useful to compare error behavior of two summarization methods.

Δ -graph

- Shows the change of the error $\Delta(k) = me(\mathbf{D}, k) - me(\mathbf{D}, k+1)$
- Useful to find points where the an increase of k does not give much improvements



SUMMARIZATION METHODS

OKS-Framework

- Covers a variety of data summary structures
- Minimization Problem: approximate an ordered dataset by k segments s.t. each segment summarizes a **set of contiguous data points** and induced **error is minimized**
- Error function $me(\mathbf{D})$, Merge function \oplus

name	e	\oplus
VOPT	variance	avg
XOPT-CENTER	$ \max - \min $	$\min + (\max - \min) / 2$
XOPT-MAX	$ \max - \min $	max
XOPT-MIN	$ \max - \min $	min

Piecewise Aggregate Approximation (PAA): Segments of equal length

INTERNALS

Computation of OKS-summaries

- Incremental computation
- Dynamic Programming
- Graph representation instead of matrix to keep **small memory footprint**