Programming, Problem Solving, and Algorithms

CPSC203, 2019 W1

Announcements

Project 3 released soon. Due 11:59p, Nov 29.

“Problem of the Day” continues!

Today:

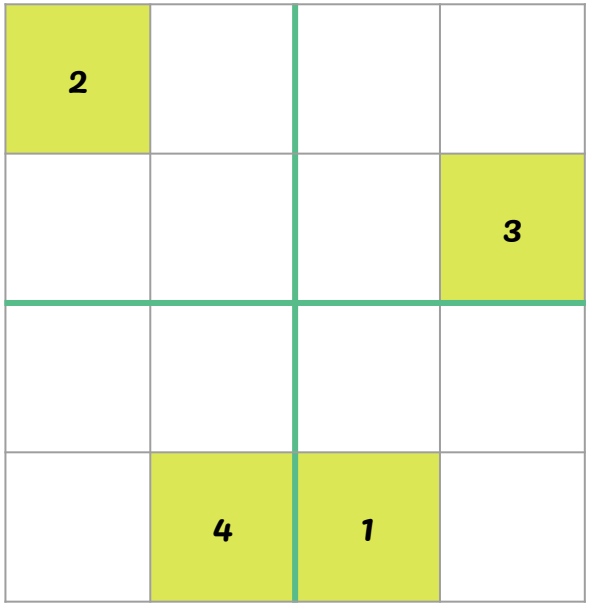
Sudoku Implementation - one last thought

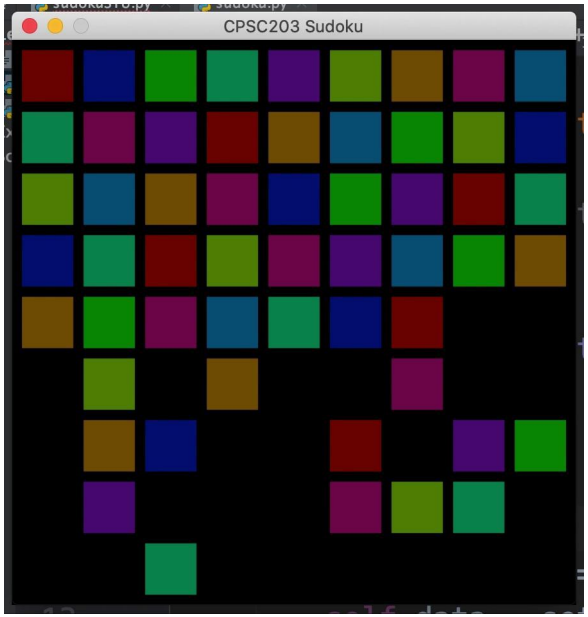
Maps!

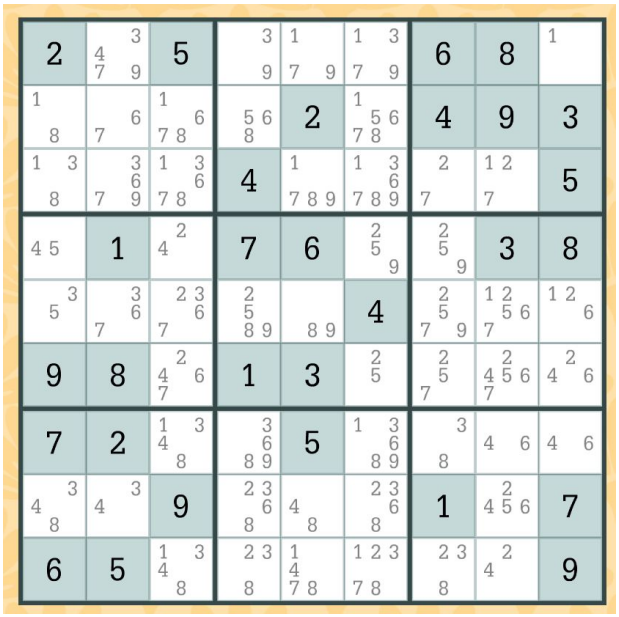
Shortest Path

Sudoku, one last thought...

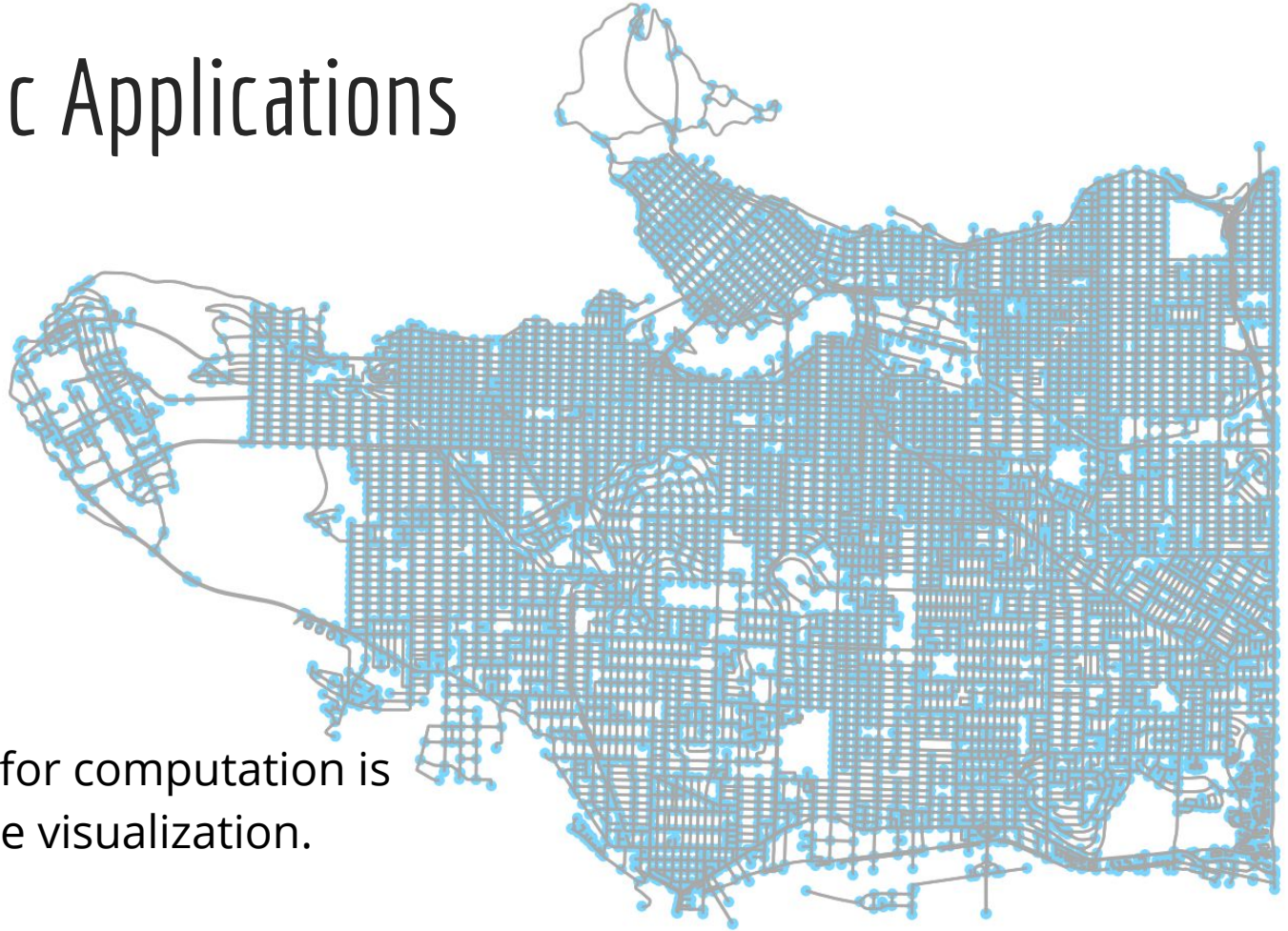
Recall our algorithm for searching... could we be smarter?







Geographic Applications



The data we use for computation is separate from the visualization.

Data:

Open Street Maps

An open-source alternative to Google Maps' *data*.

https://www.openstreetmap.org/directions?engine=fossgis_osrm_car&route=49.2643%2C-123.1772%3B49.2584%2C-123.2466#map=14/49.2593/-123.2119

OSM provides an Application Programmer's Interface (API) that allows our program to request data, which is returned in a reasonable format.

Example: `ox.gdf_from_places(place_names,gdf_name='UBCVan')`

	geometry	place_name	bbox_north	bbox_south	bbox_east	bbox_west
0	POLYGON ((-123.26221 49.26737, -123.26178 49.2...	University of British Columbia, West 16th Aven...	49.273124	49.243131	-123.227362	-123.262213
1	POLYGON ((-123.24492 49.27961, -123.24467 49.2...	Pacific Spirit Regional Park, West 16th Avenue...	49.279788	49.235248	-123.193671	-123.244925
2	POLYGON ((-123.22496 49.27462, -123.22475 49.2...	Vancouver, Metro Vancouver Regional District, ...	49.316171	49.198445	-123.023242	-123.224961

Map applications

Three parts:

1. Assembling the data - OSM, local data stores, statsCan, etc. This is mostly the art of assembling geodataframes.

2. Computing on the data - osmnx simplifies graph algorithms and computation, but also supports other spatial computation.

3. Visualizing the data - matplotlib for static maps, folium for interactive maps.

Introductory Demo

What surprises you in the code?

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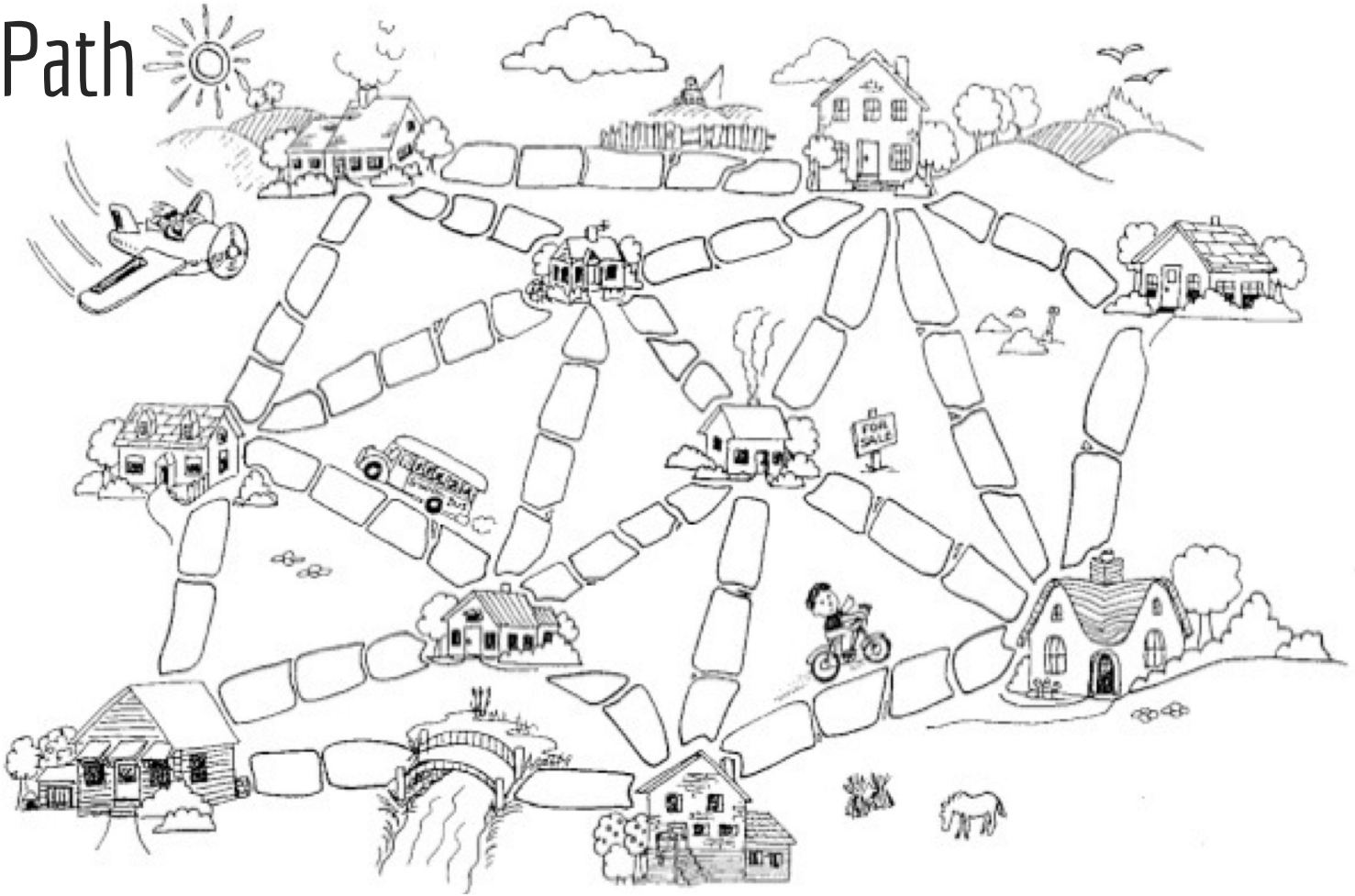
_____

What surprises you in the maps?

_____

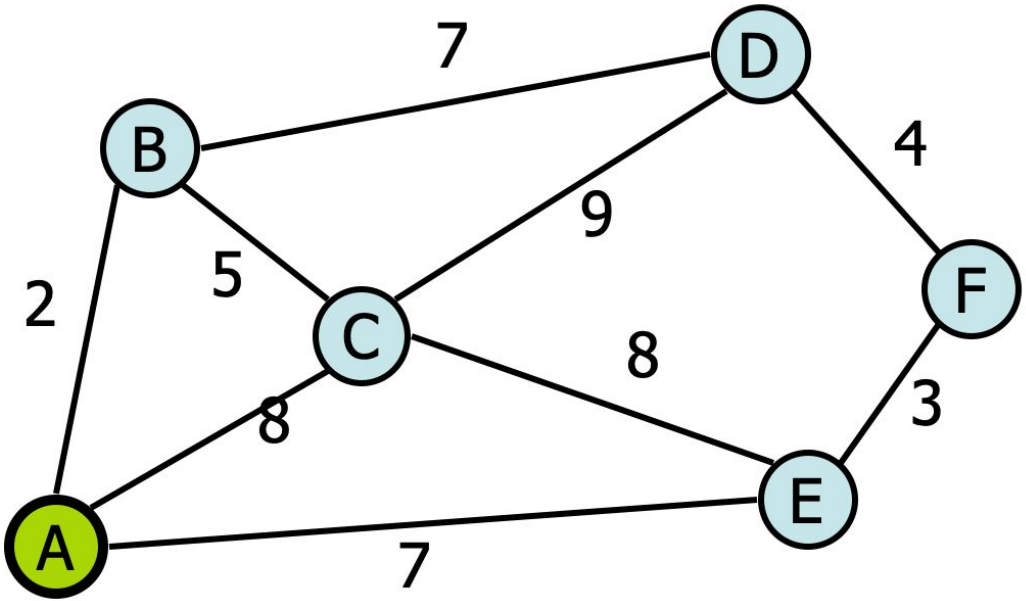
_____

Shortest Path

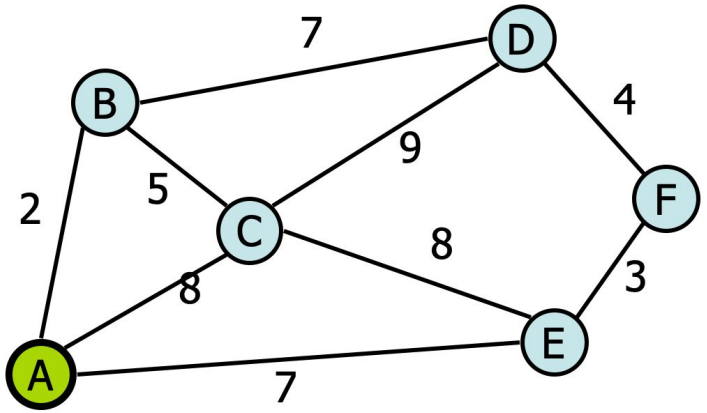


Dijkstra's Algorithm

Single Source Shortest Path: Given a graph G and a start vertex s, returns the shortest path from s to every other vertex in G.



Dijkstra's Algorithm



Initialize structure:

1. For all v, d[v] = "infinity", p[v] = null
2. Initialize source: d[s] = 0
3. Initialize priority (min) queue
4. Initialize set of labeled vertices to ∅.

Repeat these steps n times:

- Find & remove minimum d[] unlabelled vertex: v
- Label vertex v
- For all unlabelled neighbors w of v,

  If cost(v,w) < d[w]

  d[w] = cost(v,w)

  p[w] = v

Dijkstra's Algorithm

How is this algorithm similar to BFS/DFS?

_____

_____

How is this algorithm different than BFS/DFS?

_____

_____

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  d[w] = cost(v,w)

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POTD #34 Tue

https://github.students.cs.ubc.ca/cpsc203-2019w-t1/potd34

Describe any snags you run into:

1. Line ___: _____
2. Line ___: _____
3. Line ___: _____
4. Line ___: _____
5. Line ___: _____

ToDo for next class...

POTD: Continue every weekday! Submit to repo.

Reading: TLACS Ch 10 & 12 (lists and dictionaries)

References:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsSEKm-rU6U

https://github.com/gboeing/osmnx-examples/tree/master/notebooks

https://gist.github.com/psychemedia/b49c49da365666ba9199d2e27d002d07