

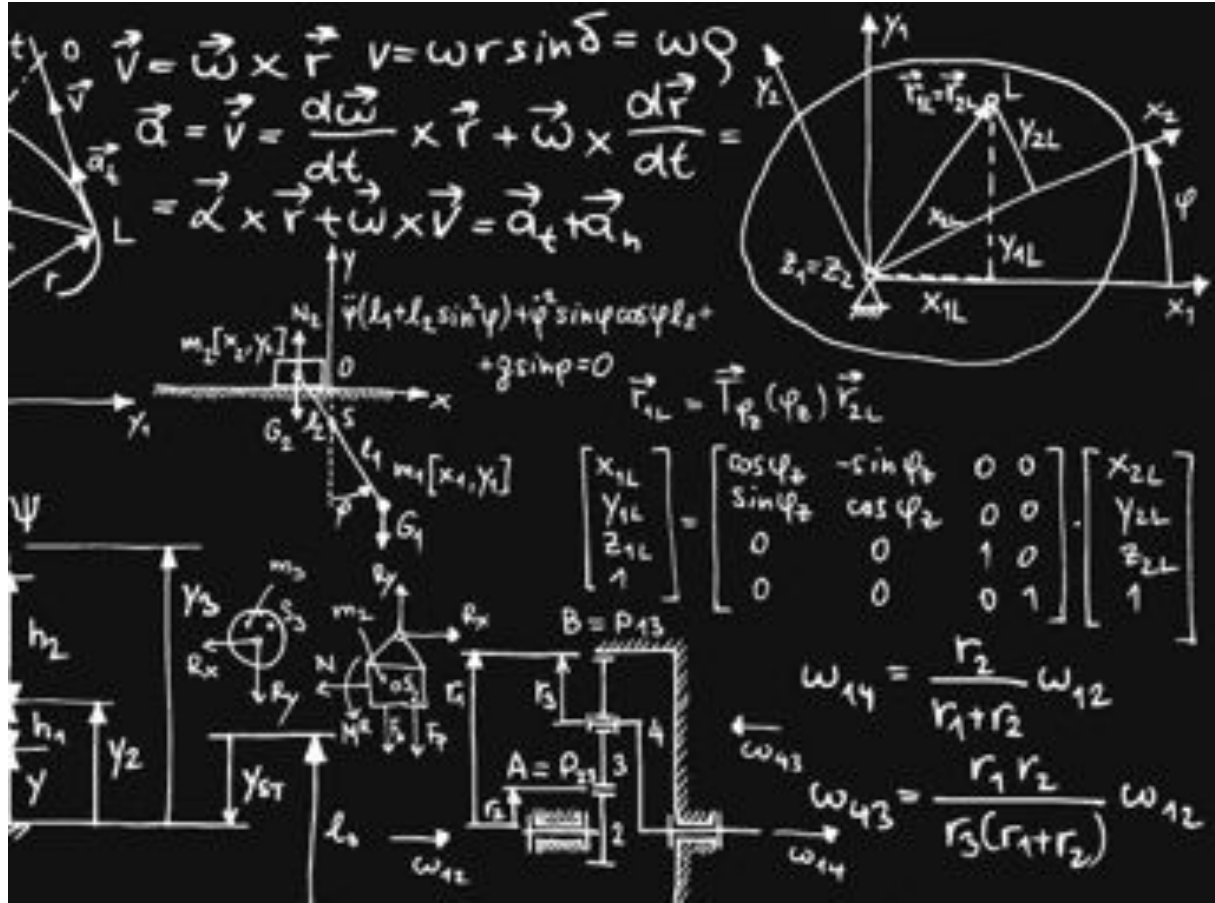


Data Meets Nice People II (Big Data Week Edition)

Users Know Best: Data-driven Recommendations For Outdoor Activities

Lucía Santamaría
Recommender Engineer @ komoot

A few facts about... myself

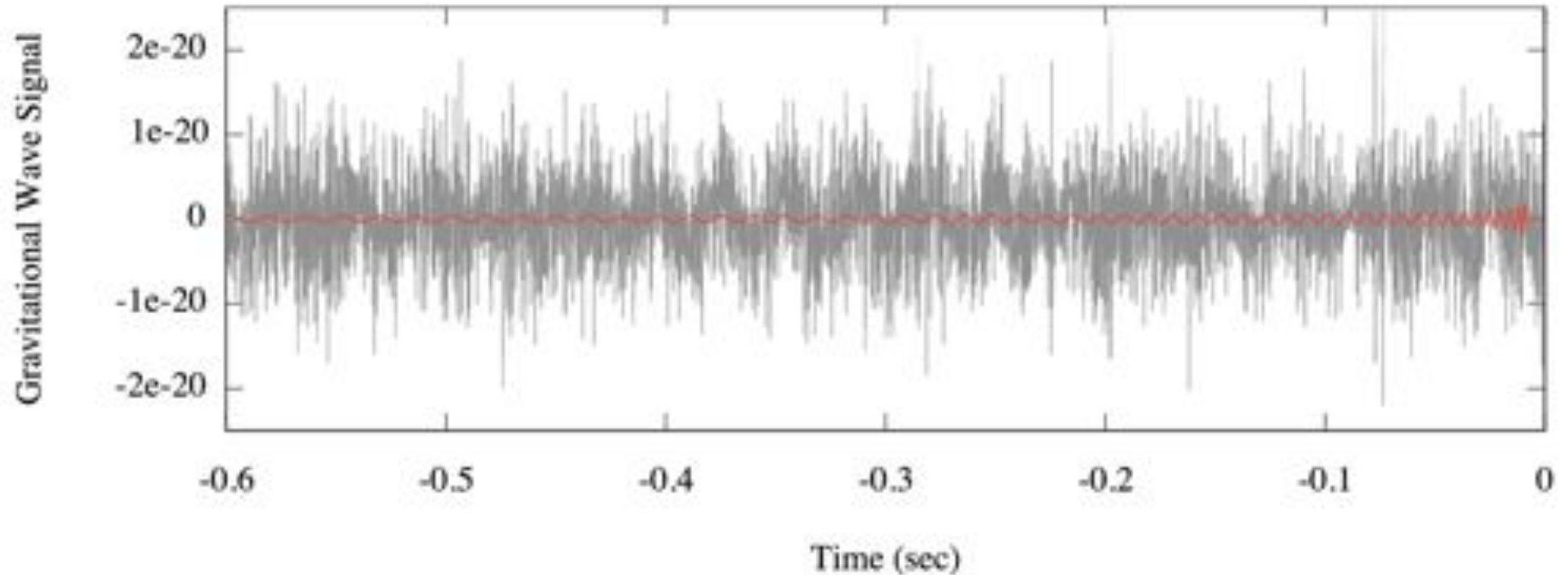


A few facts about... myself



A few facts about... myself

Example Inspiral Gravitational Waves with Noise



A few facts about... myself

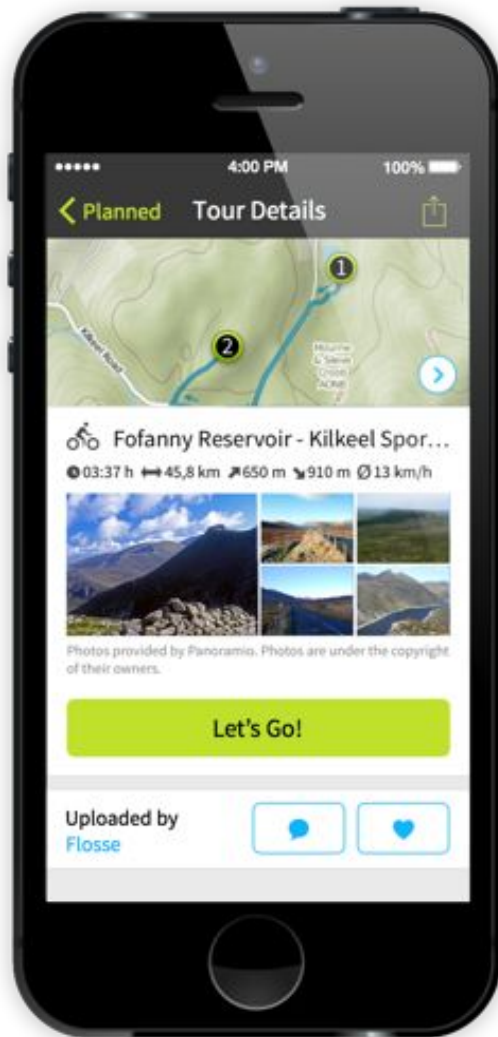


A few facts about...



komoot is your personal outdoor guide

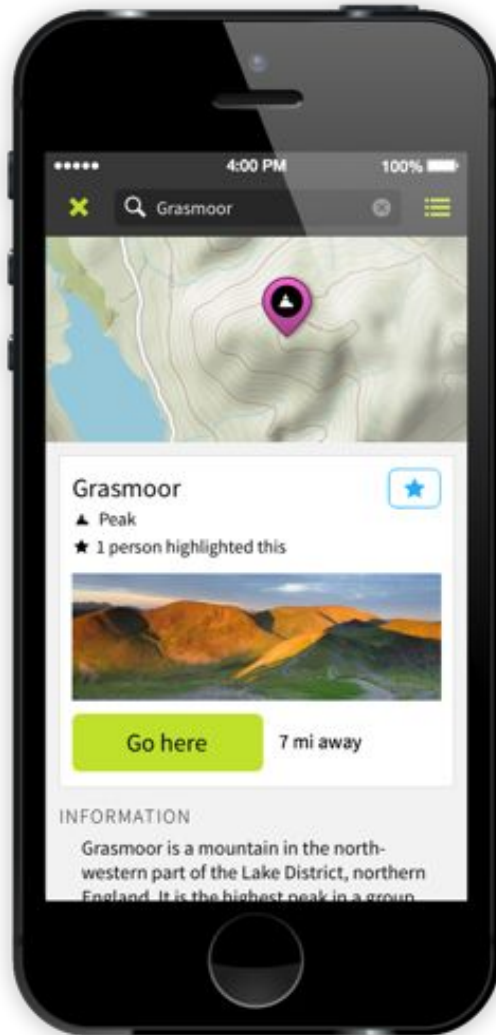
Great Outdoor Experiences,
with Simplicity, for Everyone



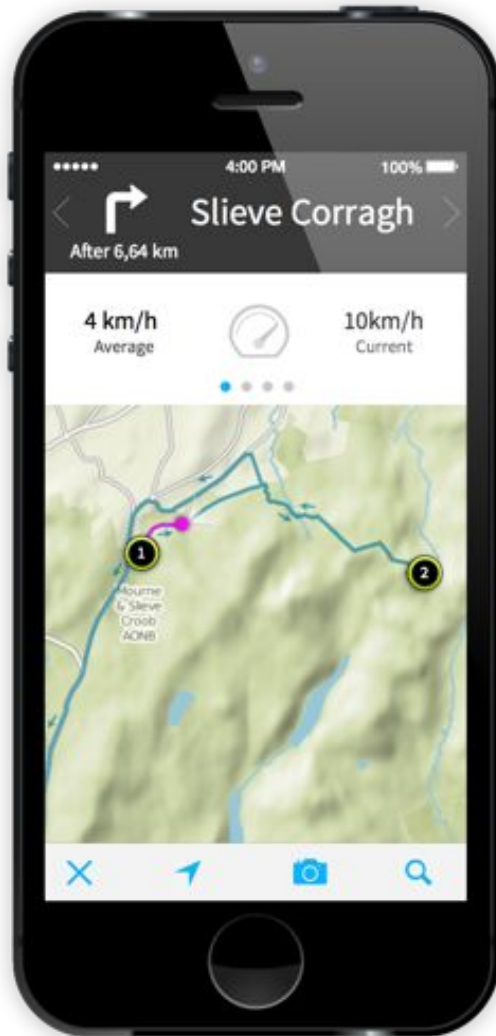
Route Planning.

Route Planning.

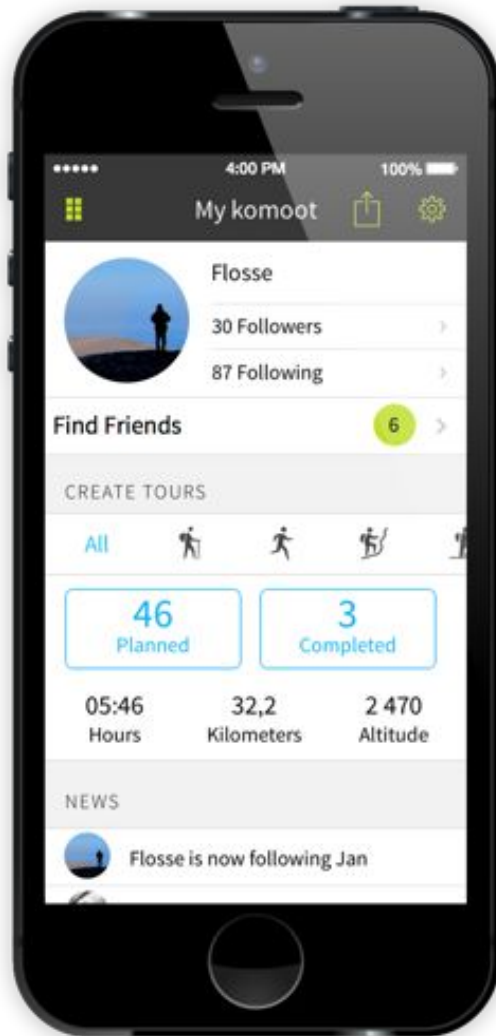




Start Exploring.



Voice Navigation.



Active Outdoors.

Recommending places to explore with komoot






OpenStreetMap **Point Of Interest**



- Feature in a geodata set which occupies a point (opposed to linear features)
- Not necessarily very *interesting*
- **Categorized**
 - Churches, schools
 - Post offices, shops
 - Pubs
 - Car parks
 - Speed cameras
 - Tourist attractions
 - Nature: lakes, peaks, forests, parks, fountains


komoot Users can plan tours to OSM POIs in web

[Tour Suggestions](#)[Plan a Tour](#)[Get the App](#)[My komoot](#)

Märchenbrunnen

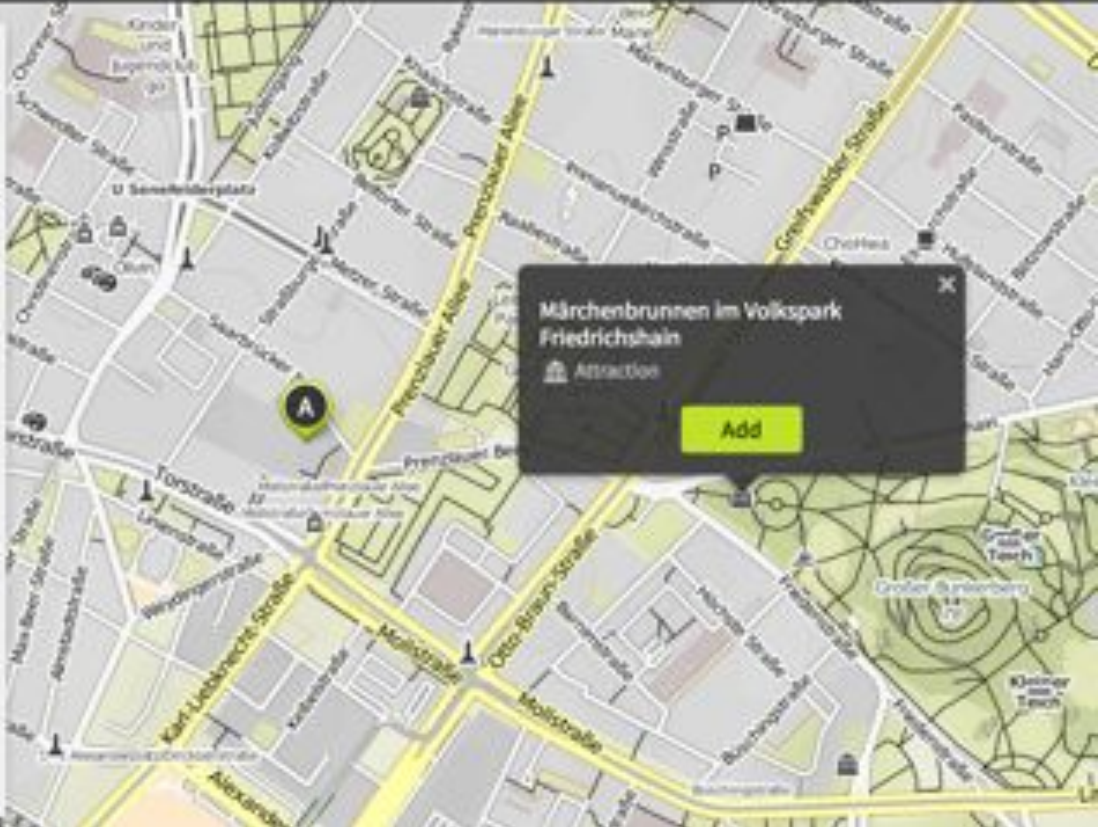
Attraction

★ 11 people highlighted this place.



Der Märchenbrunnen im Volkspark Friedrichshain ist eine Brunnen- und Gartenanlage an der Westspitze des Volksparks Friedrichshain im Berliner Ortsteil Friedrichshain. Die Anlage wurde 1913 eröffnet und hat eine Ausdehnung von 90 Metern mal 172 Meter. Sie steht unter Denkmalschutz. Der Entwurf für die Anlage stammt von dem Architekten und langjährigen Berliner Stadtbauteur Ludwig Hoffmann. Hauptbestandteil des Ensembles ist eine 34 Meter mal 54 Meter große Brunnenanlage im Stil des Neobarock. Ein in vier flachen Kaskaden angelegtes Wasserbecken enthält eine größere und neun kleine Fontänen, dazu sieben wasserspeiende Frösche,

Source: Wikipedia

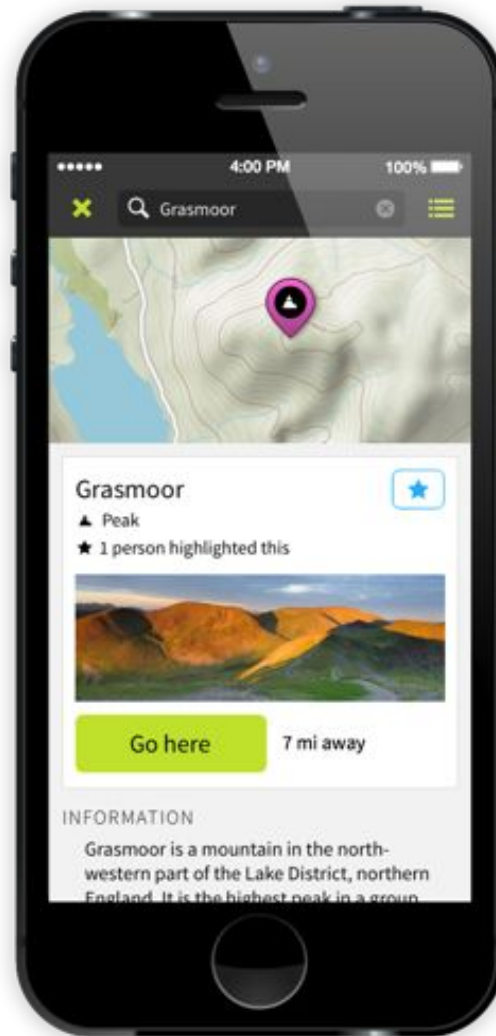


Märchenbrunnen im Volkspark Friedrichshain

Attraction

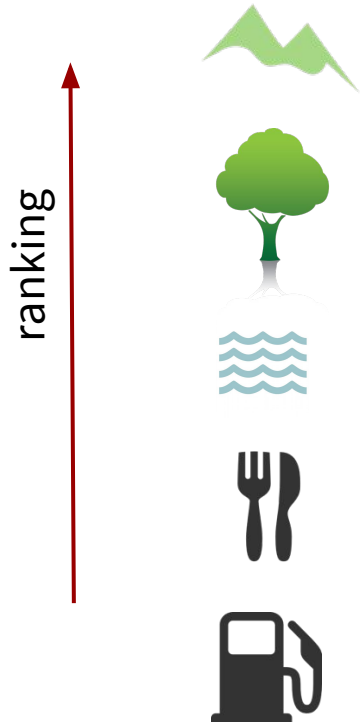
Add

... and mobile clients



Sort POIs in map according to **static ranking of categories**

and present the N first results to the the User



Pure category ranking

...

ORDER BY ranking DESC;



With penalization for repeated category

...

ORDER BY

ranking

- $c_1 * f(\text{row_number}())$

over
(partition by category
order by ranking DESC))

DESC;

- 1st item of each category penalized - $c_1 * f(1)$
- 2nd item penalized - $c_1 * f(2)$
- ...
- REAL ranking = ranking - penalization

[$f(\text{row})$ is a monotonic function]



Users Know Best

Phoenixsee

≈ Lake

★ 15 people highlighted this place.



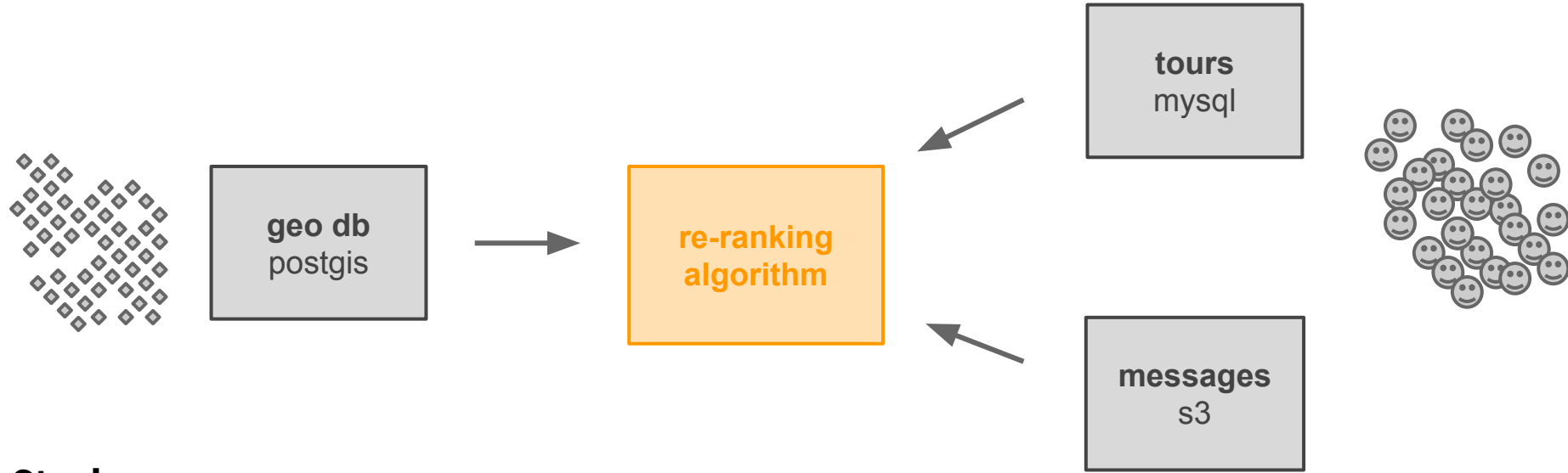


Papenpfuhlbecken

≈ Lake

★ Be the first to highlight this place.

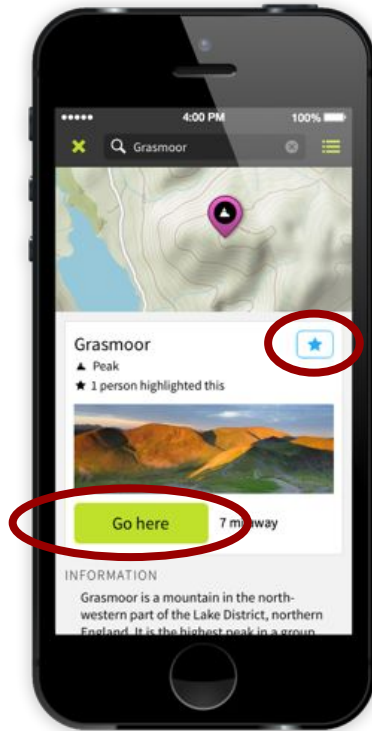
Refine rankings with user feedback → Users Know!



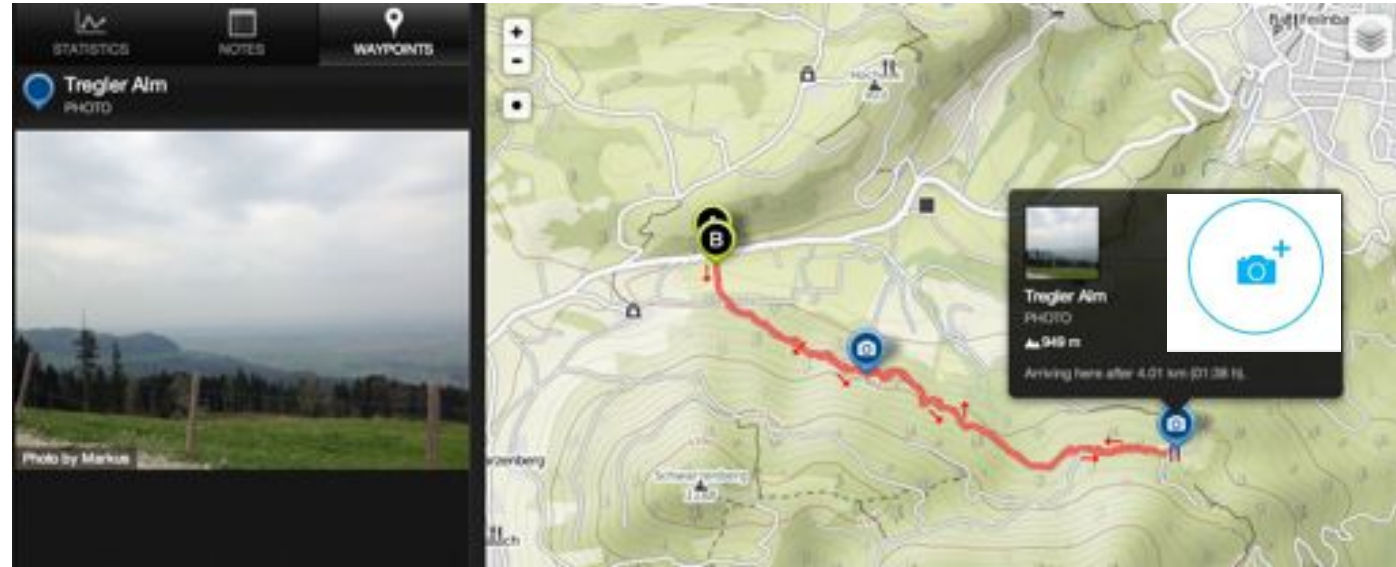
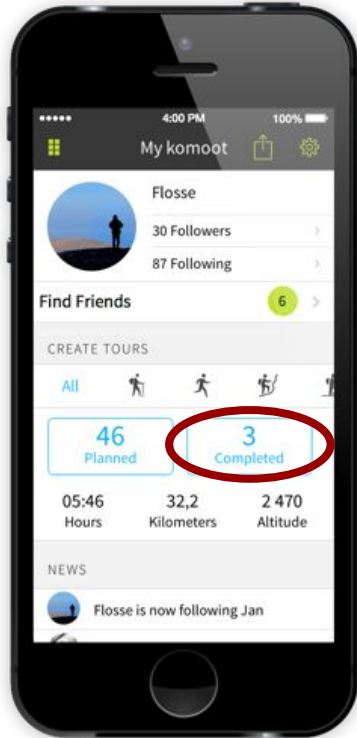
Stack



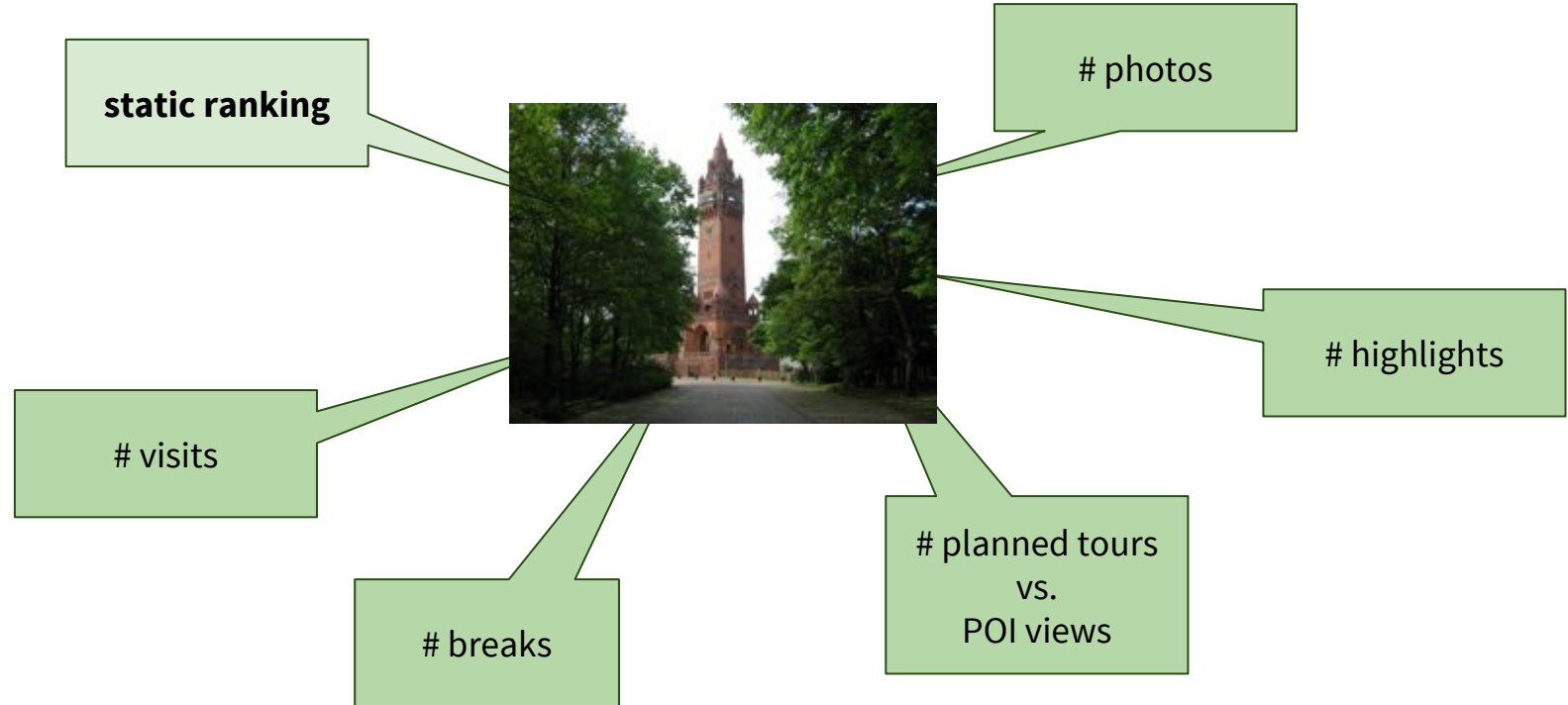
User feedback comes in many sizes and colors



User feedback comes in many sizes and colors

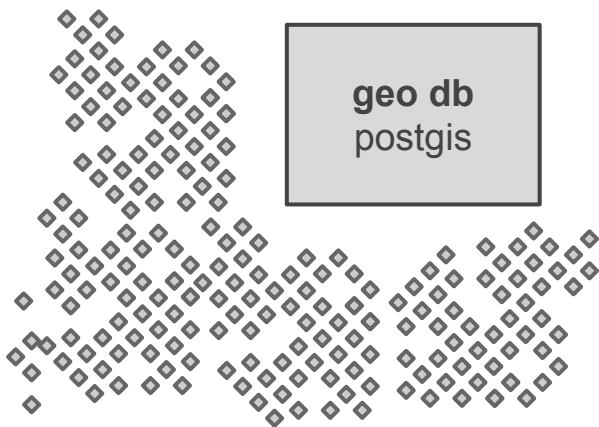


Dynamic, self-learning correction to rankings

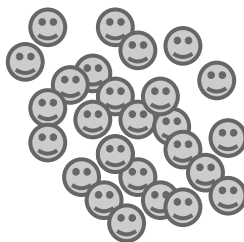


Sounds reasonable...

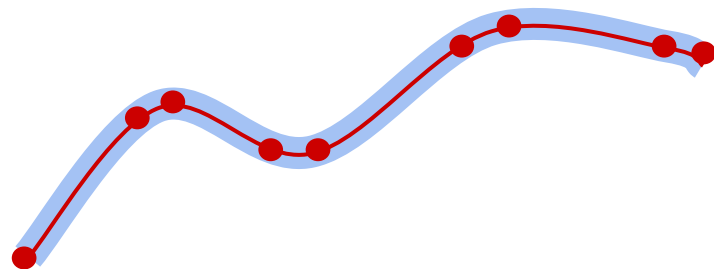
but how do we actually match events/messages to POIs?



$\sim 5 \times 10^6$ POIs



$\sim 10,000$ tours / day

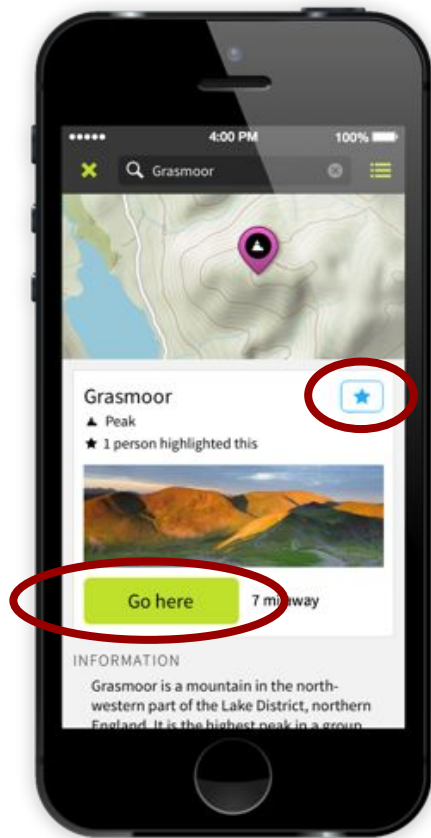


$\sim 1,000$ nodes / tour
(LineString)



$\sim 10^{12}$ (1 million x 1 million)
operations / day

[1 day = 86400 $\sim 10^5$ sec]



HIGHLIGHTED PLACES

poi_id	date	username	category
--------	------	----------	----------



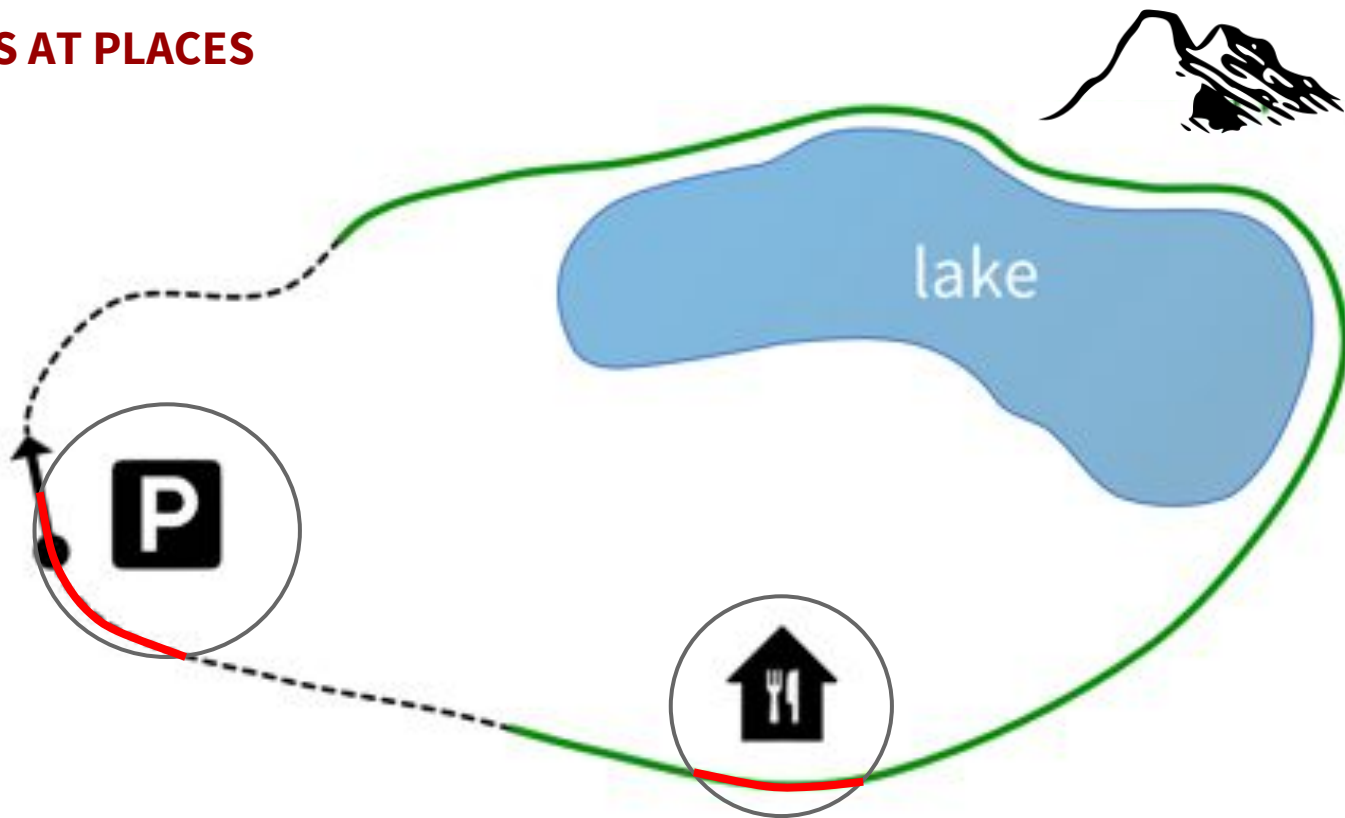
PLANNED TOUR TO POI

poi_id	date	username	sport	category
--------	------	----------	-------	----------

```

SELECT      poi_id, count(DISTINCT username)
FROM        planned_tour
GROUP BY    poi_id
  
```


VISITED PLACES
PHOTOS AT PLACES
BREAKS AT PLACES



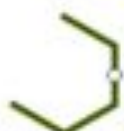
Intersects



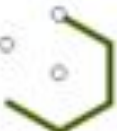
Point & Multipoint



Multipoint & Multipoint



Point & Linestring



Multipoint & Linestring



Linestring & Linestring



Linestring & Polygon



Multipoint & Polygon



Linestring & Multipolygon

```
SELECT name, ST_AsText(geom)
FROM nyc_subway_stations
WHERE name = 'Broad St';
```

```
POINT(583571 4506714)
```

```
SELECT name, boroname
FROM nyc_neighborhoods
WHERE ST_Intersects(geom, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(583571 4506714)',26918));
```

name	boroname
Financial District	Manhattan

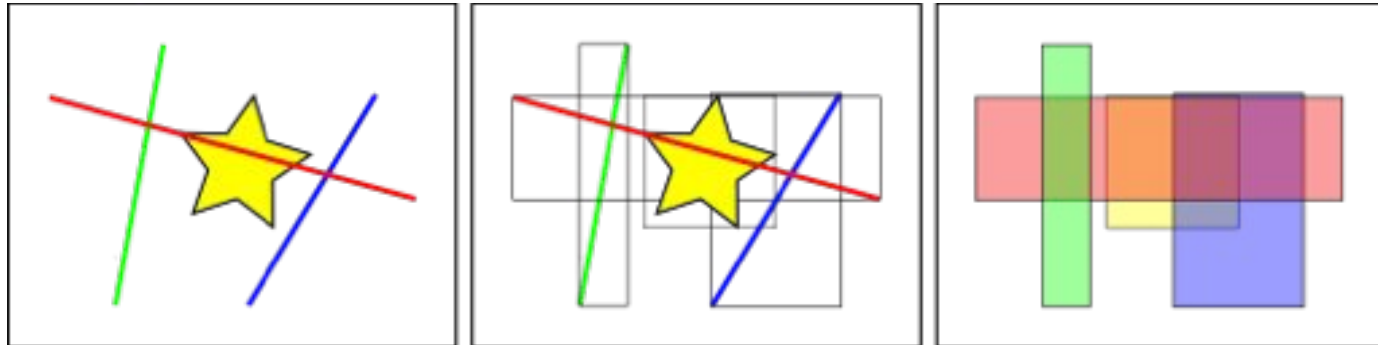
Very nice introduction to PostGIS:

<http://workshops.boundlessgeo.com/postgis-intro/>

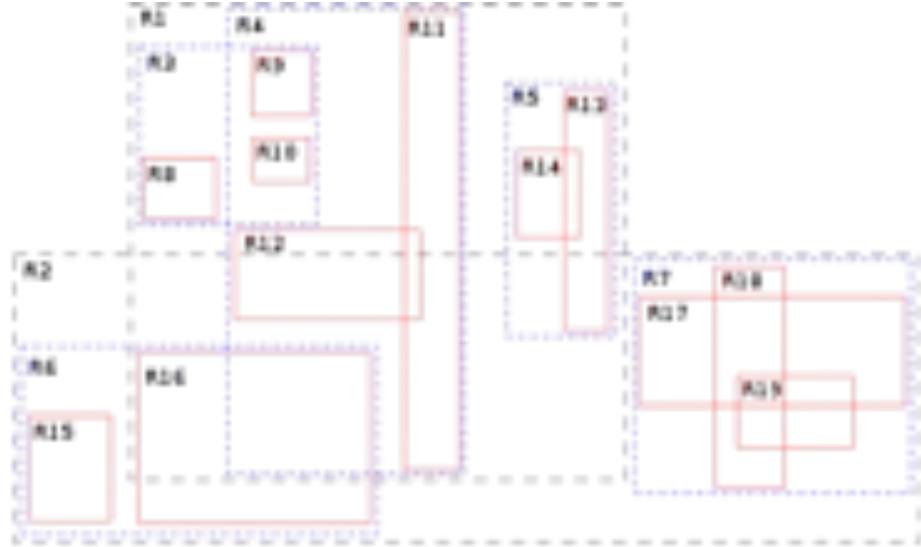


A word on **indices**

- Without indexing, any search for a feature would require a "sequential scan" of every record in the database.
- Standard database indexes create a hierarchical tree based on the values of the column being indexed.
- Spatial indexes are a little different – they are unable to index the geometric features themselves and instead index the bounding boxes of the features.



R-Tree Hierarchy

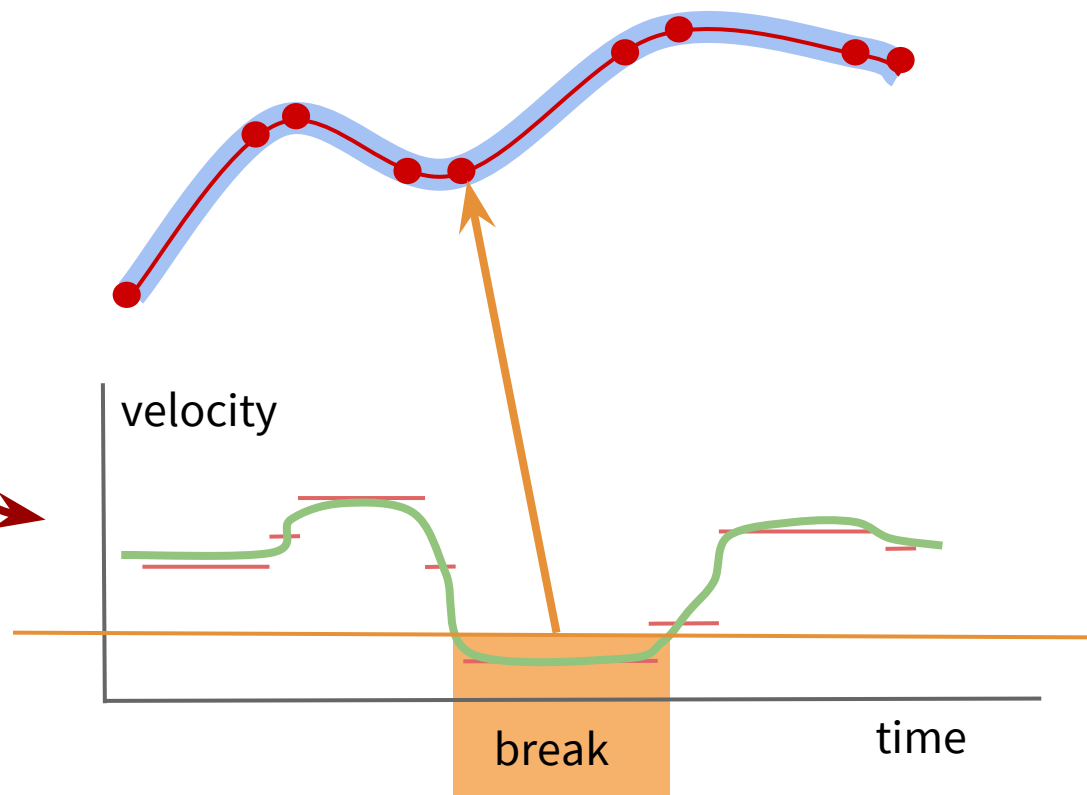
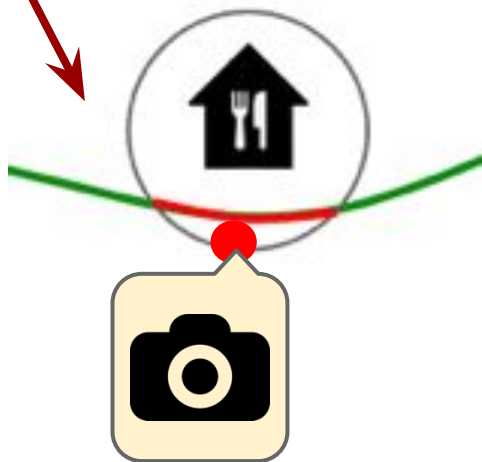


- “R” for Rectangle
- Group nearby objects and represent them with their **minimum bounding rectangle** in the next higher level of the tree
- A query that does not intersect the bounding rectangle also cannot intersect any of the contained objects
- For us: **20 min → 20 ms pro tour**
 [intersection of 5×10^6 POIs with 1000 nodes pro tour]
 Using an in-memory r-tree object in django for POIs

VISITED PLACES

PHOTOS AT PLACES

BREAKS AT PLACES



Sonna Alp



Made by **Markus** on 03/10/13
with the komoot App



HIKING

3.9 km
DISTANCE

01:43 h
DURATION

210 m
↑ UPHILL

190 m
↓ DOWNHILL



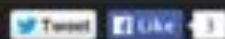
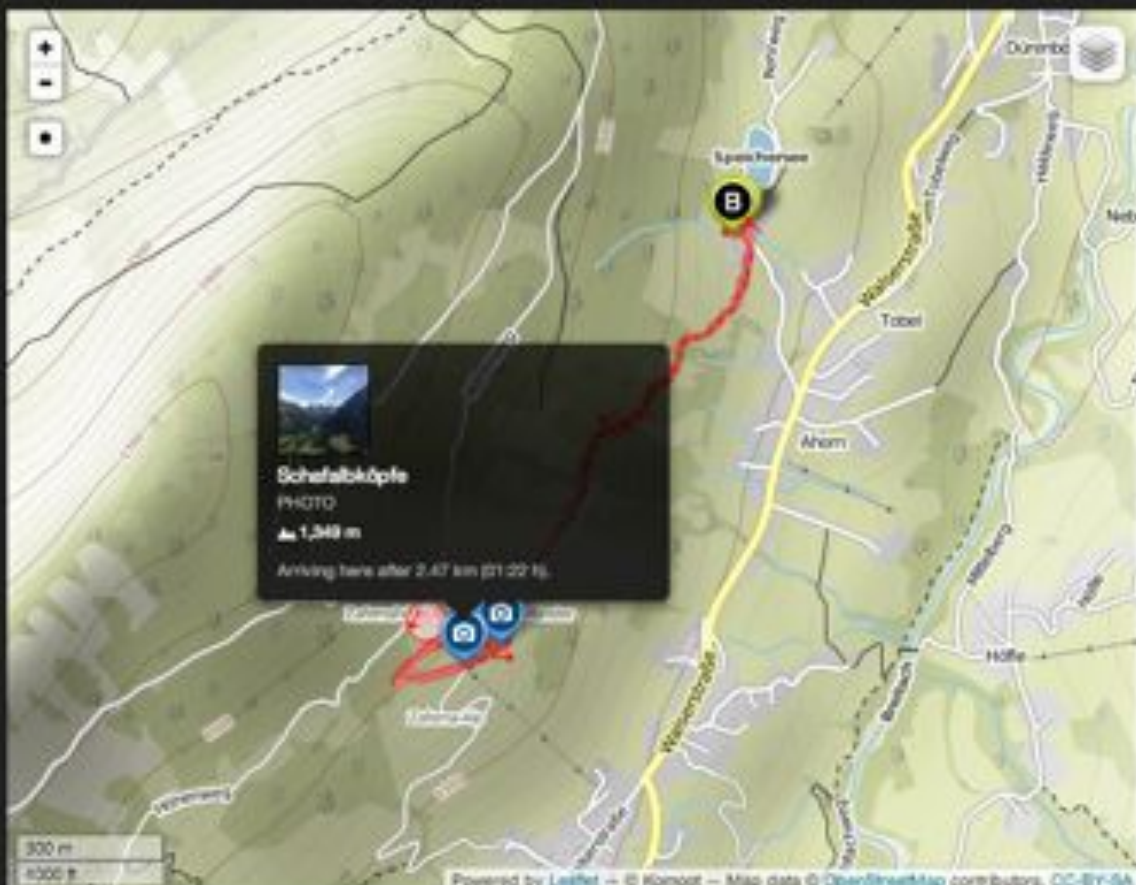
STATISTICS

NOTES

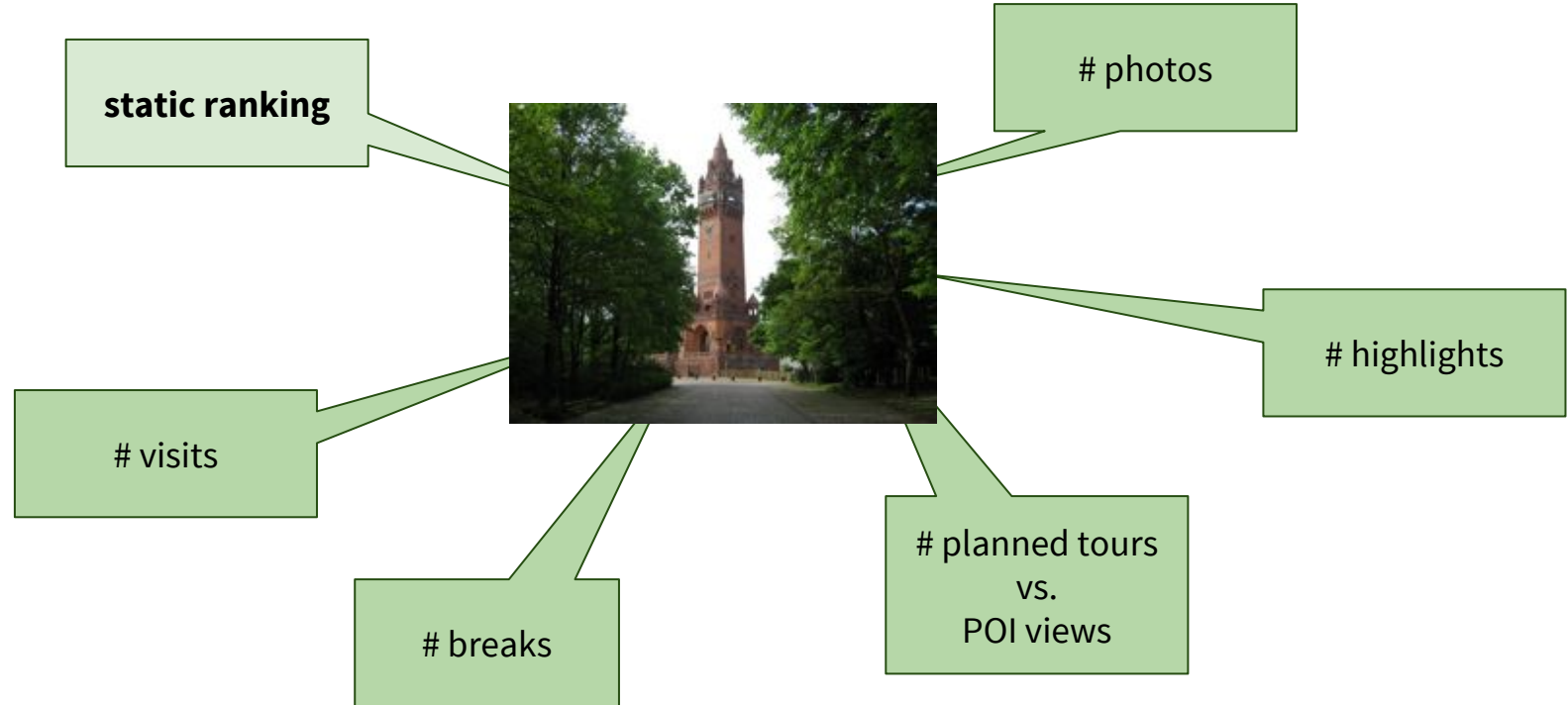
WAYPOINTS



Highest Point 1,420 m
Lowest Point 1,220 m
Speed 2 km/h



Dynamic, self-learning correction to rankings





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