

Presentation of the team





Data Analysis

Julián Agudelo Data Analysis



Andrea Serna Literature review



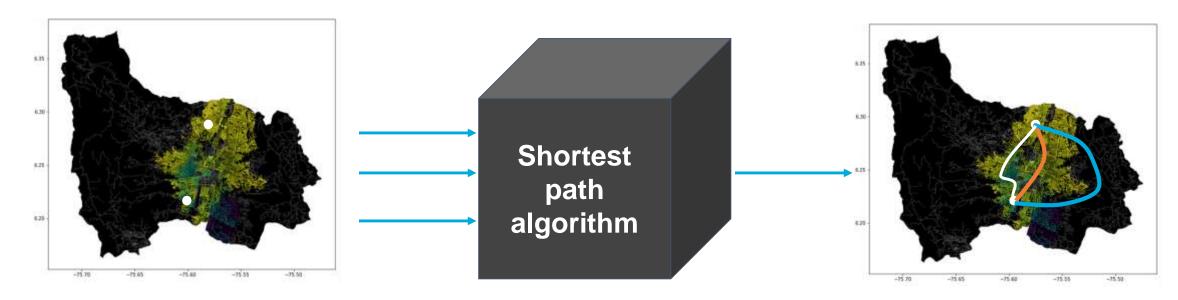
Mauricio ToroData preparation





Problem Statement





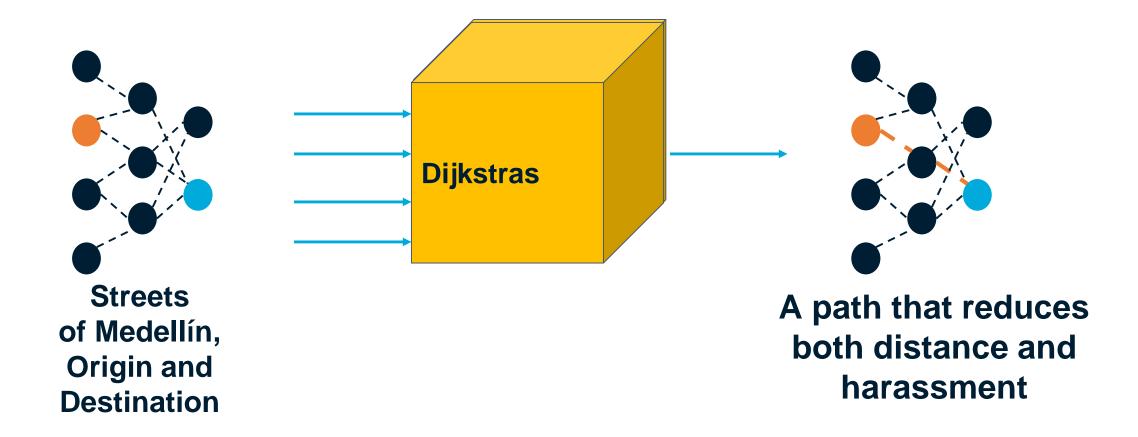
Streets of Medellín, Origin and Destination

Three paths that reduce both the risk of harassment and distance



Solution Algorithm

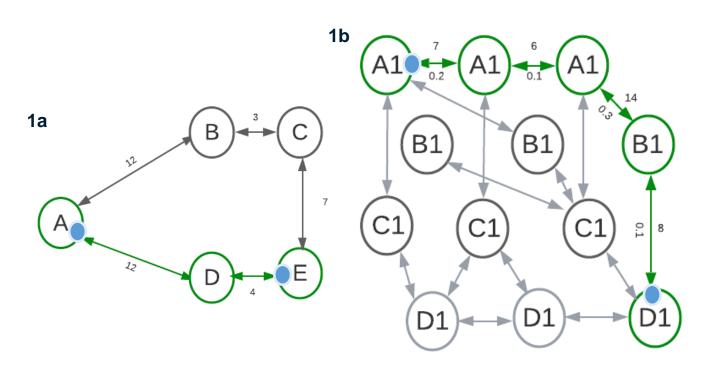






Explanation of the algorithm







Dijkstras

The images show in a simple way through the use of graphs the shortest and safest route in green to take the user from point A to point B.



Complexity of the algorithm

U	U	

	Time complexity	Complexity of memory
Dijkstra	O((V+E)logV)	O(V ²)

The Dijkstra algorithm is a graph algorithm for finding the shortest path from a certain node to all other nodes in the graph, in the complexity the e is the number of edge in the graph and the V is the number of the vertice in the graph





First path minimizing d = risk*100 + distance



Origin	Destination	Distance (meters)	Risk of harassment (between 0 and 1)
EAFIT University	National University	9506.034	0.27035201568749867

Distance and risk of harassment for the path that minimizes d. Execution time of 50 seconds.



Second path minimizing d = Risk



Origin	Destination	Distance (meters)	Risk of harassment (between 0 and 1)
EAFIT University	National University	18716.287	0.07675550660399022

Distance and risk of harassment for the path that minimizes d. Execution time of 55 seconds.



Third path minimizing d = Length



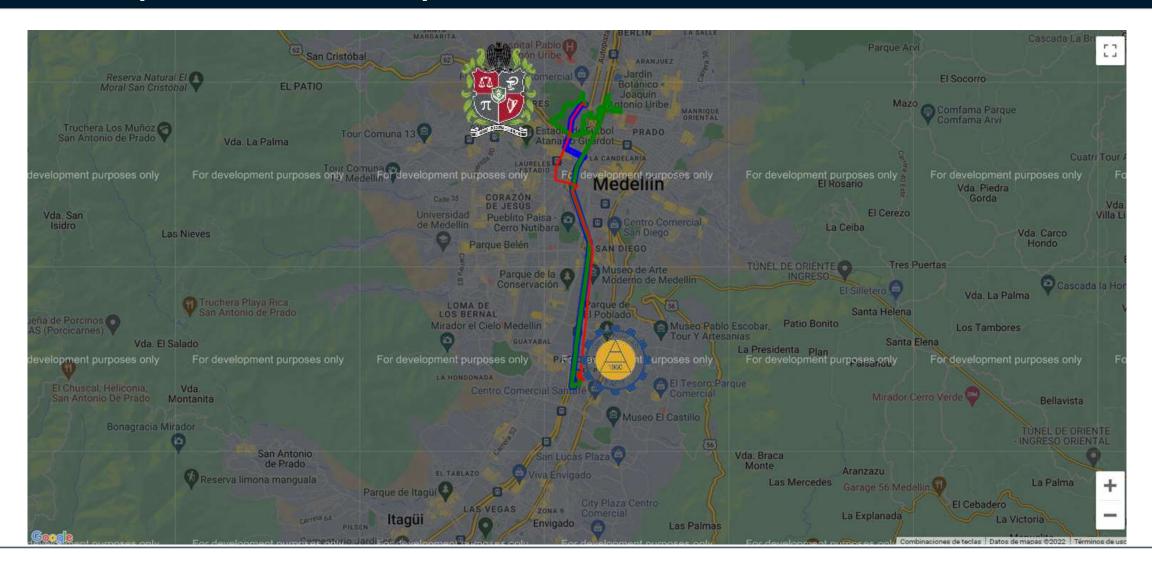
Origin	Destination	Distance (meters)	Risk of harassment (between 0 and 1)
EAFIT University	National University	9322.85	0.42386030025503574

Distance and risk of harassment for the path that minimizes d Execution time of 47 seconds.



Visual comparison of the three paths







Future work directions



Databases

• • Data• • manageme nt

Project 1

• Web applicati on

Software Engineering

Investigati on

Project 2

* Use of * algorithms to search paths



