

EE 538 PROJECT - TROJAN MAP

PRESENTED BY:

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1. Autocomplete

Input : Input a partial name

Output : Return all possible locations with partial name as the prefix.

Time Complexity : $O(n)$

```
*****  
* 1. Autocomplete  
*****  
  
Please input a partial location:Chi  
*****Results*****  
Chinese Street Food  
Chick-fil-A  
Chipotle  
*****  
Time taken by function: 29 ms
```

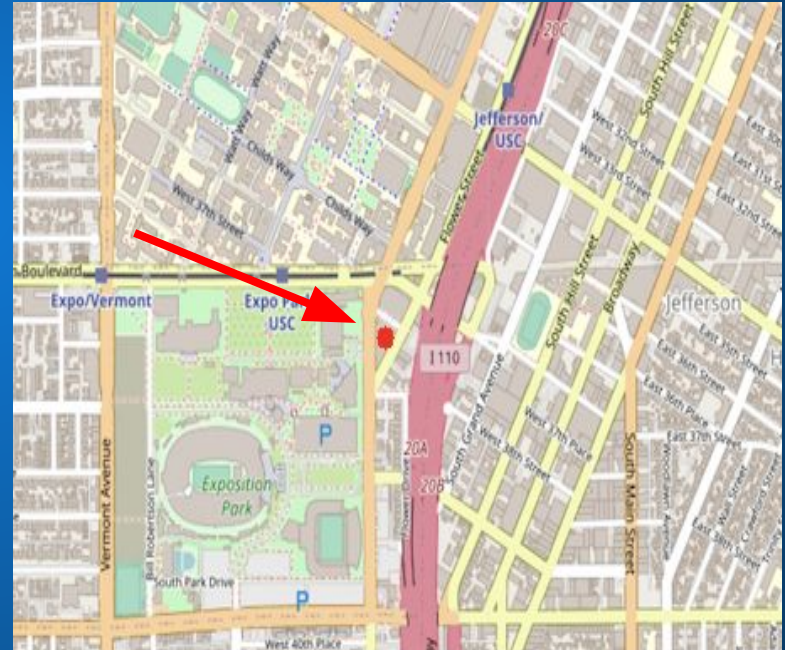
2. Get Position

Input : Location name

Output : Return Latitude and Longitude

Time Complexity : $O(n)$

```
*****  
* 2. Find the location  
*****  
  
Please input a location:Target  
*****Results*****  
Latitude: 34.0257 Longitude: -118.284  
*****  
Time taken by function: 39 ms
```



3. Calculate shortest distance

3.1 Dijkstra Algorithm

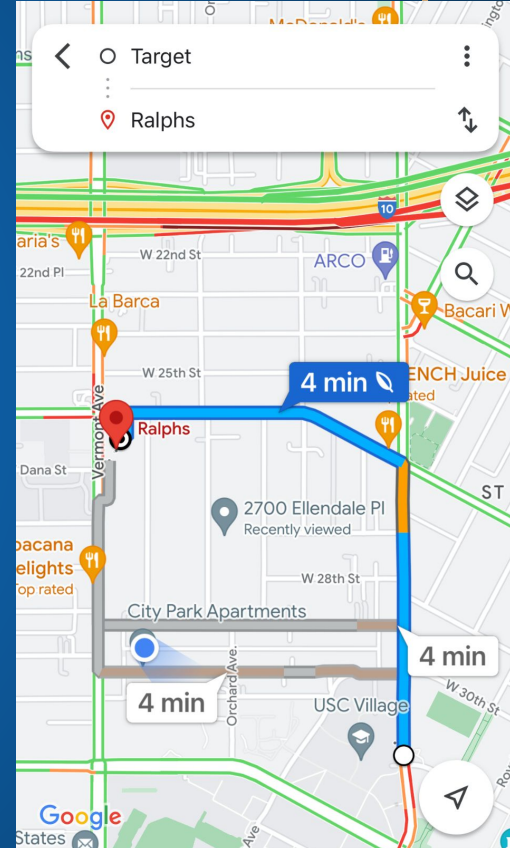
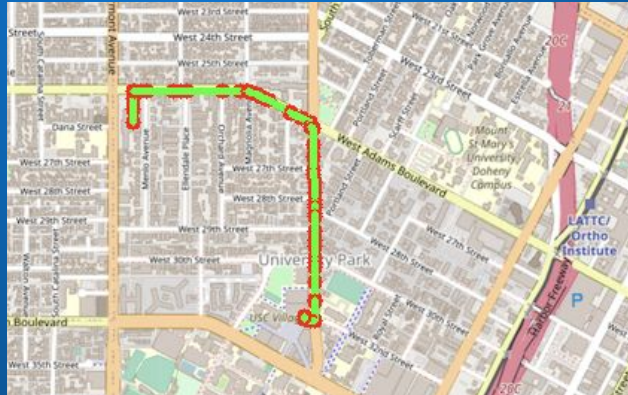
- The Algorithm returns the shortest path between the two locations
- The algorithm is implemented uses priority queue with min heap.
- Time Complexity : $O((V+E) \log(V))$ - Vertices and E - Edges on the map.
- Example - Source : Ralphs
Destination : Target

```

*****
* 3. CalculateShortestPath
*****

Please input the start location:Ralphs
Please input the destination:Target
*****Dijkstra*****
*****Results*****
"2578244375", "4380040154", "4380040158", "4380040167", "6805802087", "841093
8469", "6813416131", "7645318201", "6813416130", "6813416129", "123318563", "4
52688940", "6816193777", "123408705", "6816193774", "452688933", "452688931",
"123230412", "6816193730", "6787470576", "4015422011", "6816193692", "6816193
693", "6816193694", "4015377691", "544693739", "6816193696", "6804883323", "68
07937309", "6807937306", "6816193698", "4015377690", "4015377689", "122814447
", "6813416159", "6813405266", "4015372488", "4015372487", "6813405229", "1227
19216", "6813405232", "4015372486", "7071032399", "4015372485", "6813379479",
"6813379584", "6814769289", "5237417650",
The distance of the path is:0.927969 miles
*****
Time taken by function: 107 ms

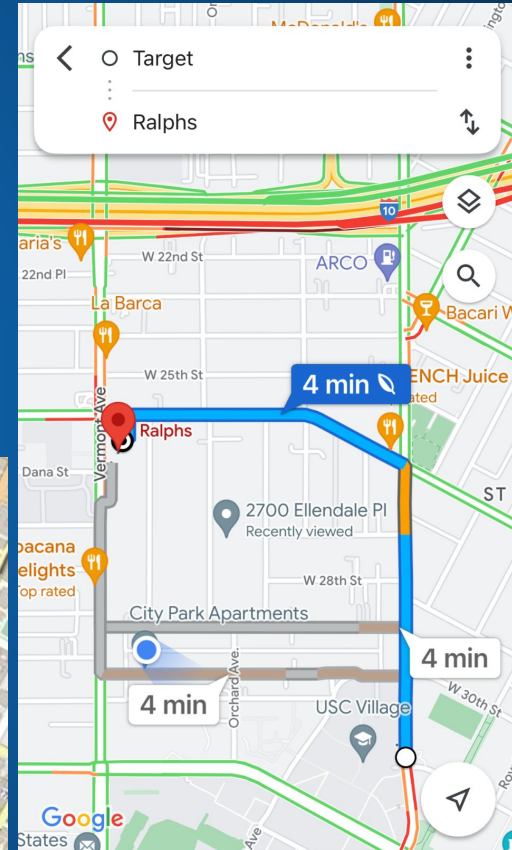
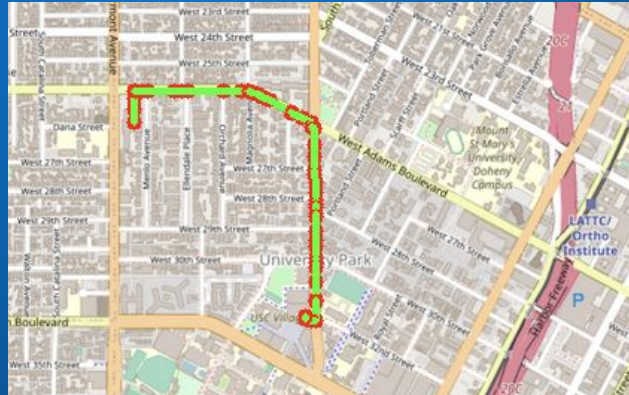
```



3.2 Bellman-Ford Algorithm

- The Algorithm returns the shortest path between the two locations .
- The algorithm uses unordered maps to save the shortest distance .
- Time Complexity : $O(V \cdot E)$ - Vertices and E - Edges on the map.
- Example - Source : Target
Destination : Ralphs

```
*****Bellman_Ford*****
*****Results*****
"2578244375","4380040154","4380040158","4380040167","6805802087","841093
8469","6813416131","7645318201","6813416130","6813416129","123318563","4
52688940","6816193777","123408705","6816193774","452688933","452688931",
"123230412","6816193770","6787470576","4015442011","6816193692","6816193
693","6816193694","4015377691","544693739","6816193696","6804883323","68
07937309","6807937306","6816193698","4015377690","4015377689","122814447
","6813416159","6813405266","4015372488","4015372487","6813405229","1227
19216","6813405232","4015372486","7071032399","4015372485","6813379479",
The distance of the path is:0.927969 miles
*****
Time taken by function: 9262 ms
```



Comparison of the two algorithms

Examples	Time Taken by Dijkstra Algorithm	Time Taken by Bellman Ford Algorithm
Source : Ralphs Destination : Target	104 ms	9194 ms
Source : Chipotle Destination : University Park	98 ms	8613 ms
Source : Dulce Destination : Bank of America	81 ms	8587 ms
Average time taken	94.33 ms	8798 ms

Runtime comparison of the two algorithms

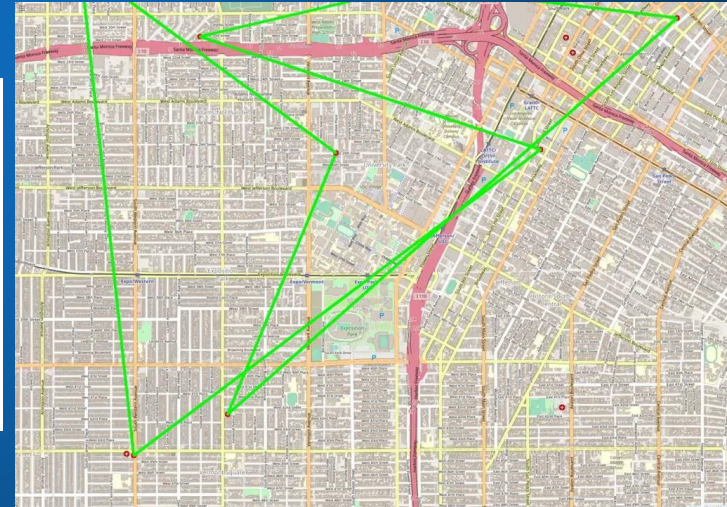


2. Travelling Salesman Problem

2.1 TSP using Brute-Force

- Given a list of locations, the algorithm returns the shortest path which visit all the places and back to the start point.
- The algorithm takes the permutation of all possible paths possible and returns the shortest path.
- **Time Complexity** : $O(n!)$

```
Please input the number of the places:8
"6813405268","7162324675","5309161269","1770628326","123454874","7864621790","6792460853","6808042778",
Calculating ...
*****Results*****
TravellingTrojan_Brute_force
"6813405268","7864621790","5309161269","1770628326","123454874","6808042778","6792460853","7162324675","6813405268",
The distance of the path is:10.8911 miles
*****
You could find your animation at src/lib/output0.avi.
Time taken by function: 16 ms
```



2.2 TSP using Backtracking

- Given a list of locations, the algorithm returns the shortest path which visit all the places and back to the start point.
- The algorithm takes the permutation of all possible paths possible and returns the shortest path.
- **Time Complexity : $O(n!)$**

Calculating ...

*****Results*****

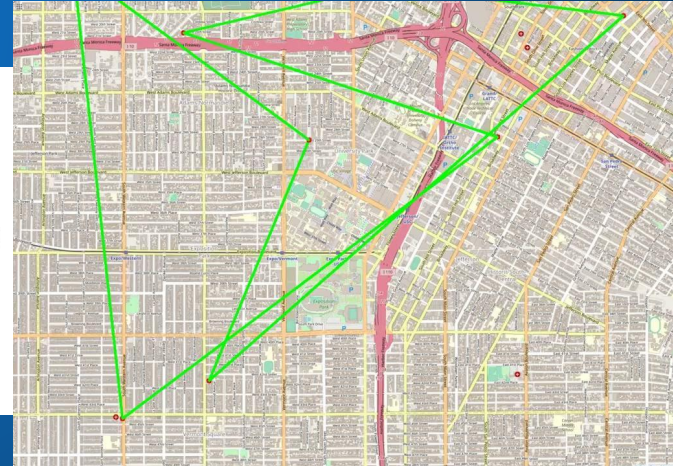
TravellingTrojan_Backtracking

"6813405268","7864621790","5309161269","1770628326","123454874","6808042778","6792460853","7162324675","6813405268",

The distance of the path is:10.8911 miles

You could find your animation at src/lib/output0_backtracking.avi.

Time taken by function: 18 ms



2.3 TSP using 2-Opt Heuristic

- Given a list of locations, the algorithm returns the shortest path which visit all the places and back to the start point.
- The algorithm takes the permutation of all possible paths possible and returns the shortest path.
- **Time Complexity** : $O(n*k)$ where k is the number of improvements possible

```
Calculating ...
```

```
*****Results*****
```

```
TravellingTrojan_2opt
```

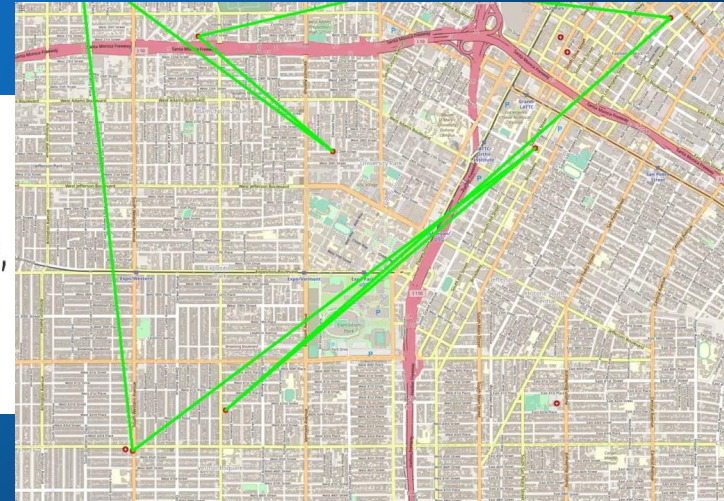
```
"6813405268","7864621790","5309161269","1770628326","123454874","6808042778","6792460853","7162324675","6813405268",
```

```
The distance of the path is:10.8911 miles
```

```
*****
```

```
You could find your animation at src/lib/output0_2opt.avi.
```

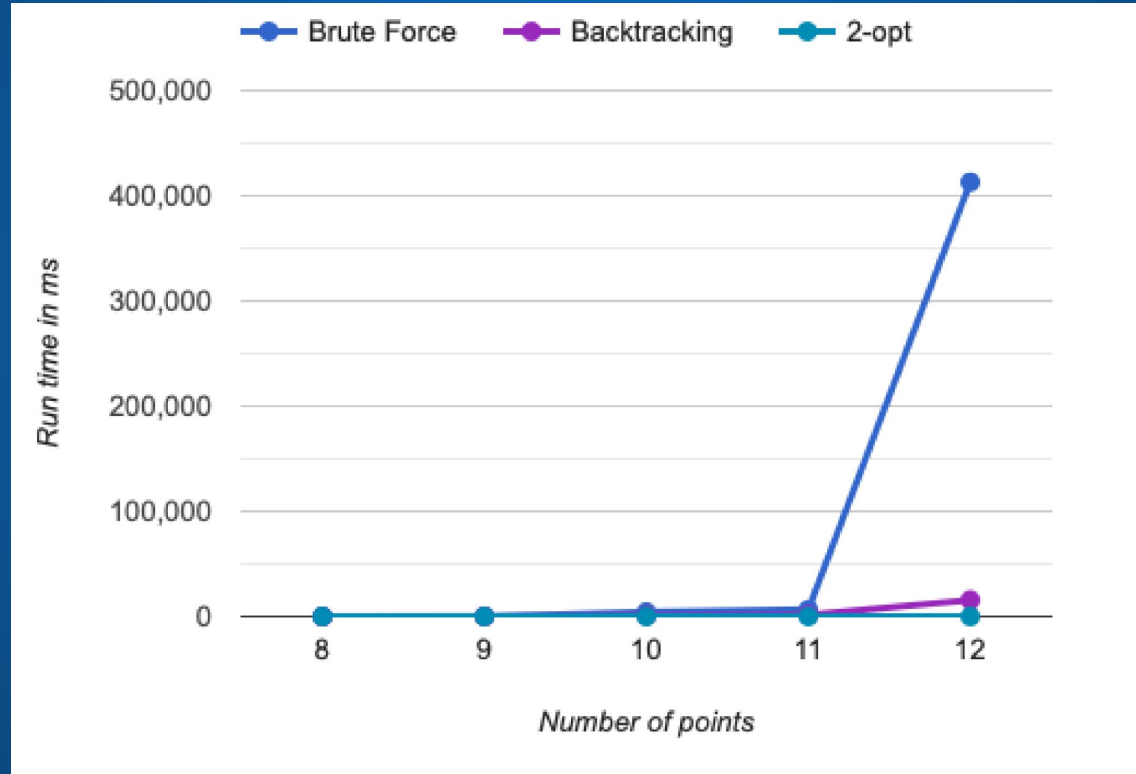
```
Time taken by function: 1 ms
```



Comparison of the three algorithms

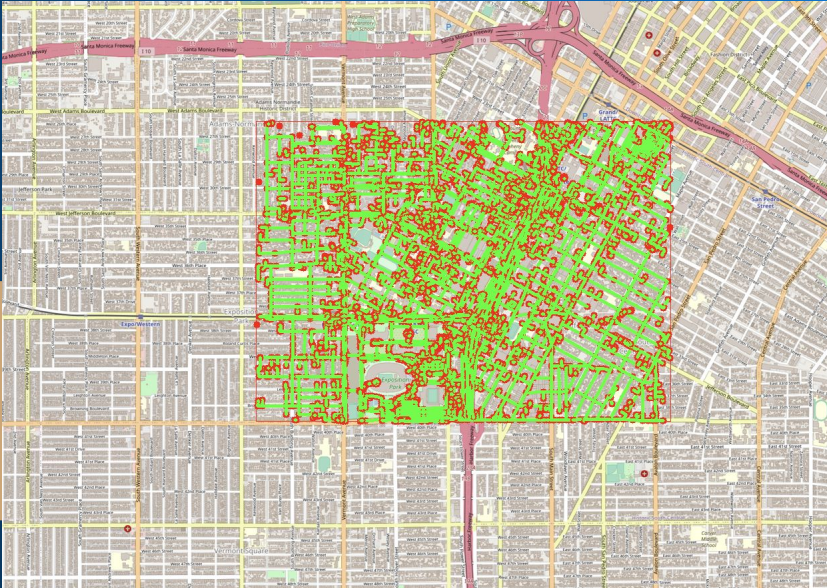
Examples	Time Taken by Brute-Force Algorithm (ms)	Time Taken by Backtracking Algorithm (ms)	Time Taken by 2-opt Heuristic Algorithm (ms)
8	18	22	0
9	168	77	0
10	4297	917	1
11	6592	1568	1
12	412980	15693	3

Runtime comparison of the three TSP algorithms



5. Cycle Detection

- Given four points of the square-shape subgraph the algorithm returns true if cycle is present else False.
- Time complexity : $O(V + E)$ where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of edges
- Example : Input : square = $\{-118.299, -118.264, 34.032, 34.011\}$
Output : true

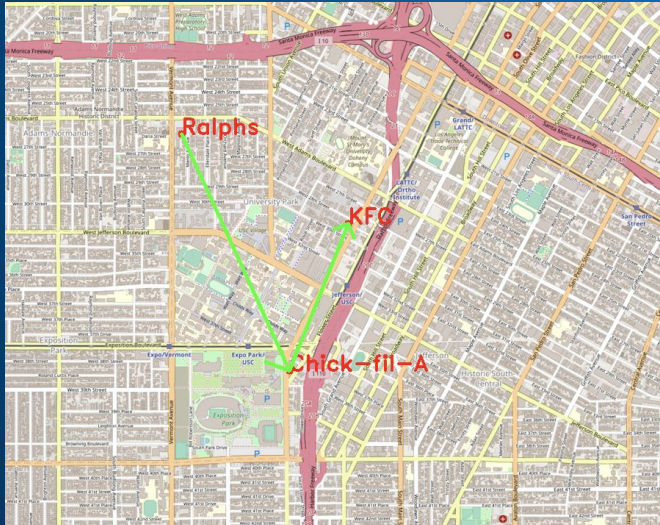


```
*****
* 5. Cycle Detection
*****

Please input the left bound longitude(between -118.320 and -118.250):-118.299
Please input the right bound longitude(between -118.320 and -118.250):-118.264
Please input the upper bound latitude(between 34.000 and 34.040):34.032
Please input the lower bound latitude(between 34.000 and 34.040):34.011
*****Results*****
there exists a cycle in the subgraph
*****
Time taken by function: 2 ms
```


6. Delivering Trojan

- Given a vector of location Names and dependencies the algorithm returns a feasible route satisfying all dependencies
- We use an unordered map to create a Directed Acyclic Graph from which we get the list of adjacent locations.
- Time Complexity : $O(V+E)$ where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of edges



```
*****
* 6. Topological Sort
*****

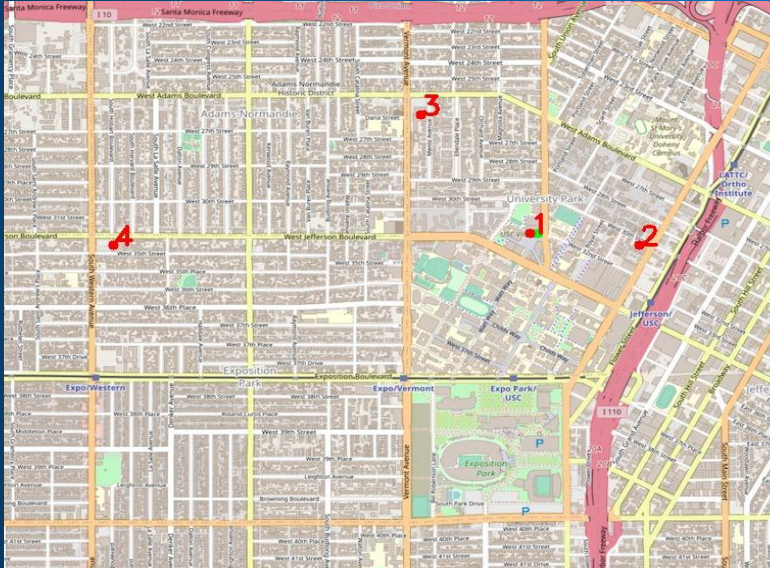
Please input the locations filename:
Please input the dependencies filename:
*****Results*****
Topological Sorting Results:
Ralphs
Chick-fil-A
KFC
*****
Time taken by function: 1 ms
```

7. Find Nearby

Input : Attribute type, Location name, radius , k number of locations

Output : A list of k locations closest to the name of interest within radius r.

Time Complexity: $O(n)$



```
*****
* 7. Find Nearby
*****

Please input the attribute:supermarket
Please input the locations:Target
Please input radius r:10
Please input number k:10
*****Results*****
Find Nearby Results:
1 Trader Joes
2 Cal Mart Beer & Wine Food Store
3 Ralphs
4 Food 4 Less
*****
Time taken by function: 28 ms
```

Future Work

- We can make more improvements such as adding a stop to the trip.
- Provide different routes based on the mode of transportation.
- We can explore on other algorithms to find the shortest path between two locations.
- We will work on improving the GUI

Objectives Learned

- The course structure created increased our knowledge on data structures by implementing a variety of algorithms.
- Learnt the importance of choosing appropriate data structures when solving a problem through this project and assignments.
- The various algorithms learnt in this project were Dijkstra, Bellman-Ford, 2-opt for TSP, Cycle Detection and Topological Sort.

THANK YOU