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The goal of the project was to build a route planner for sea navigation.

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Manual

Requirements

OS: Windows 10, Linux

RAM: 16gb

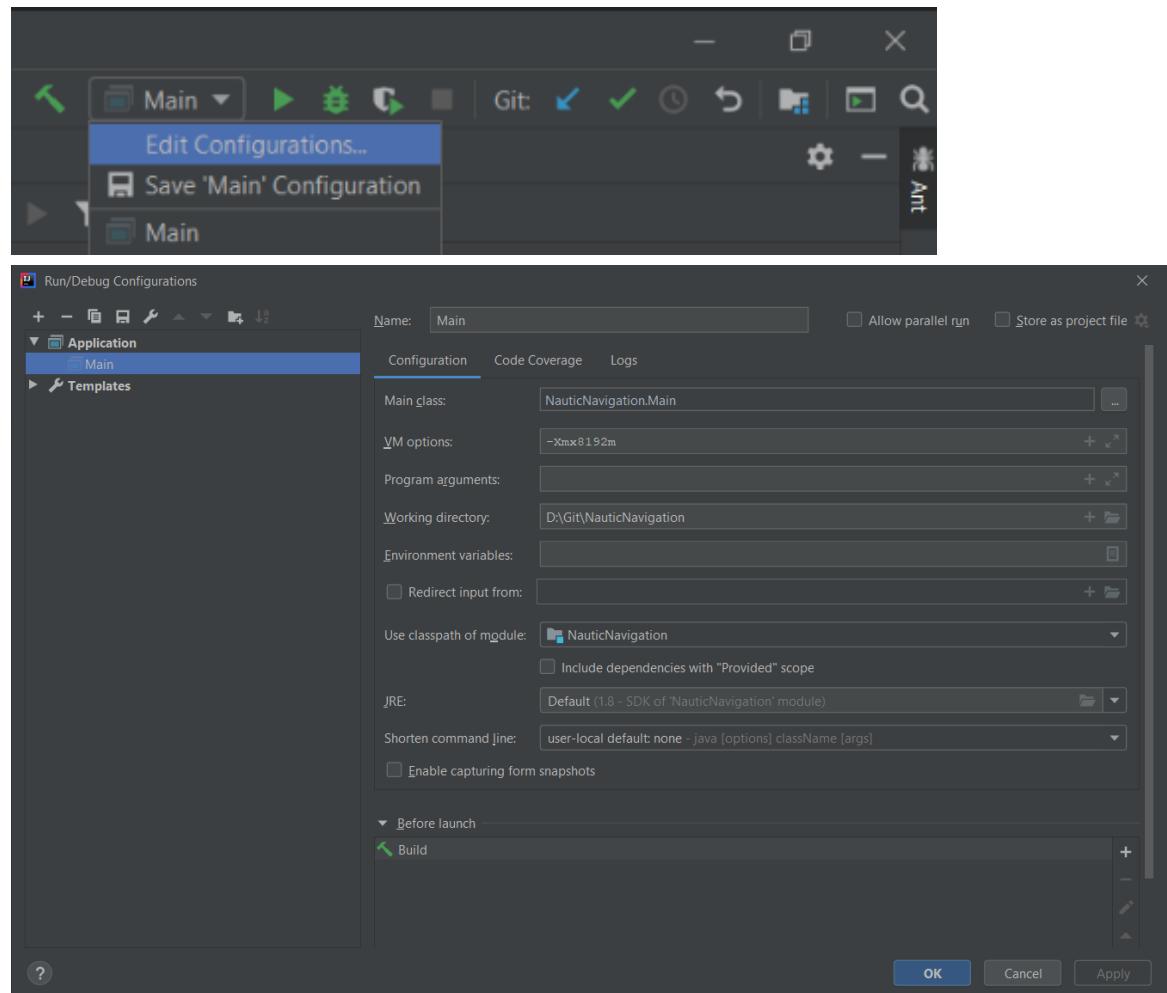
- an installed [JDK](#) with at least Java 8+
- an installed maven for build on console

Remark: The code was tested under Windows and Windows subsystem for linux and should work. MacOS was not tested

How to build

build with IntelliJ

- Import the project into [IntelliJ Community Edition](#)
 - **[optional Steps for grid graph generation]**
 - Go to the VM-options of the main method and add -Xmx8192m as a parameter or higher to allow the project to allocate enough ram during grid graph generation



- Store the PBF-files in the ***./OSMMapData*** folder
 - ***all files need to end on ".pbf"*** to be detected by the filereader in the backend
- Build and run the Main method in the ***Main.java*** file

Build with maven

- run ***mvn clean install***
 - this should build the whole project and create a jar file in the main directory

How to run

- A pre build version as a jar is available right from the start
- Simply start the .bat file on Windows or use the .sh on MacOS or Linux
- There are three modes available:
 - [0] Generate new grid graph and start webserver
 - can be used to generate a new grid graph
 - follow the dialog to generate a new grid graph and start a webserver
 - [1] use pre generated one and start webserver
 - starts the webserver instantly using a pre generated grid graph
 - simply select the cache file to load, the first number of the filename represents the node count
 - 3 Files are available
 - 500k nodes
 - 2m nodes
 - 8m nodes

- [2] start benchmarking mode:
 - the tool that was used to generate the performance measurements
- Wait until the Frontend is booted up (takes a second with pre generated gridgraph)
- Open the [NauticNavigation.html](#) located in **/Fronted** in your Browser

The screenshot shows a user interface for calculating a route. It consists of two main sections: 'Start location:' and 'Destination location:'. Each section contains input fields for Latitude and Longitude, and two buttons: 'Set start' or 'Set target' and 'check start' or 'check target'. Below these sections is a large 'Calculate route' button.

- Start- and endnode can be either set by
 - interactively by clicking on the map
 - nodes are set alternately on the map
 - the node to set can be switched manually by hitting the set button
 - manually by providing a latitude and longitude in the fields and confirming the coordinate by pressing the check button
- if both coordinates are set and confirmed the Calculate route button unlocks
- during route calculation the check buttons as well as the calculate buttons stay inactive

Performance analysis

The protocols of the Benchmarks are located in the **./BenchmarkData** Folder. The size equals the Grid graph node count that was used.

Time measurements in the tables are always provided in seconds!

Analysis conditions

- All Benchmarks got performed by the Benchmark class in the projekt.
- A Laptop with power supply plugged in was used
 - RAM: 16 gb ddr4

- CPU: i5 6200U @2.4 ghz
- OS: Windows 10
- using JRE 8

Analysis explanation

- **Time speedup:** average astar time/avg. dijkstra time
- **Nodes used less:** average astar Nodes / avg. dijkstra nodes
- **t dijkstra avg.:** average time per dijkstra calculation
- **t astar avg.:** average time per astar calculation
- **total dijkstra:** total amount of nodes that have been pulled out of heap for all dijkstra runs
- **total astar:** total amount of nodes that have been pulled out of heap for all astar runs
- **Average all** All runs are considered
- **Average found** Only runs where a route was found are used for analysis (this is mainly used because a star can't perform any better if no route can be found)

The performance analysis is split into three parts using different grid graph resolutions. Every part shows the overall average of the **dijkstra** and **astar** calculations as well as the parameters for the **best**, **worst** and **median** case with a picture of the route that has been calculated.

Benchmark values

Consider the **.csv** files to access the raw data aquired

Run 1

(1000 runs, 500.000 grid graph nodes)

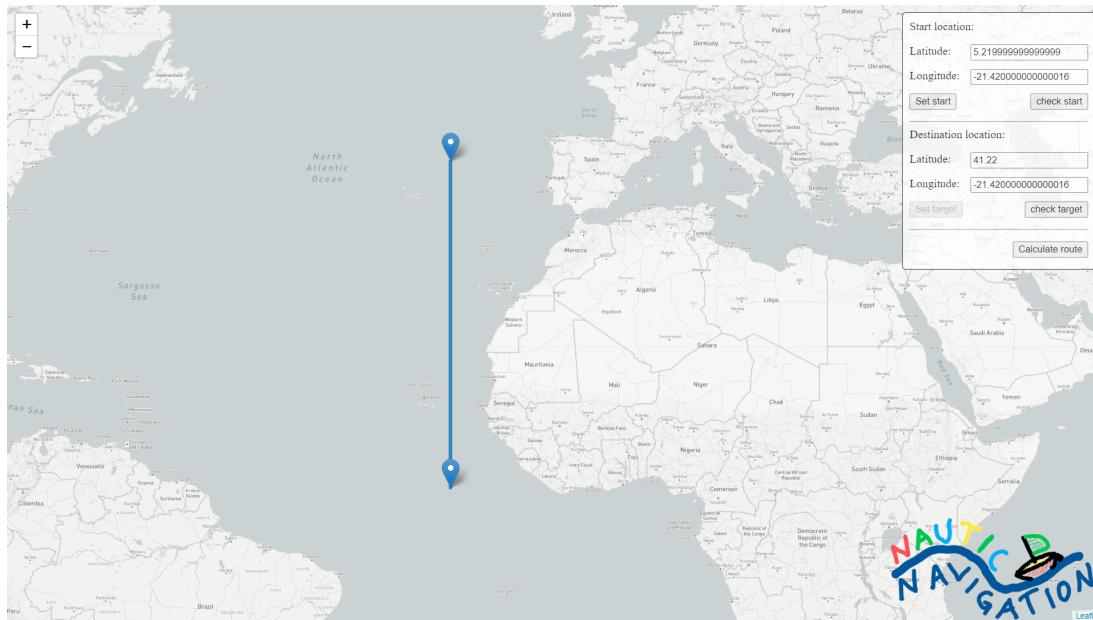
source (1000runs,grid_size=500000,date=18.09;19.01.csv)

Analysis

	Time speedup	Nodes used less	t dijkstra avg.	t astar avg.	total dijkstra	total astar	dijkstra routes	astar routes
Average all	2.73616507	0.17531607	0.53736895	0.19639493	2557982	448455	1000	1000
Average found	2.82310778	0.16944788	0.54061034	0.19149476	2573363	436050	987	987

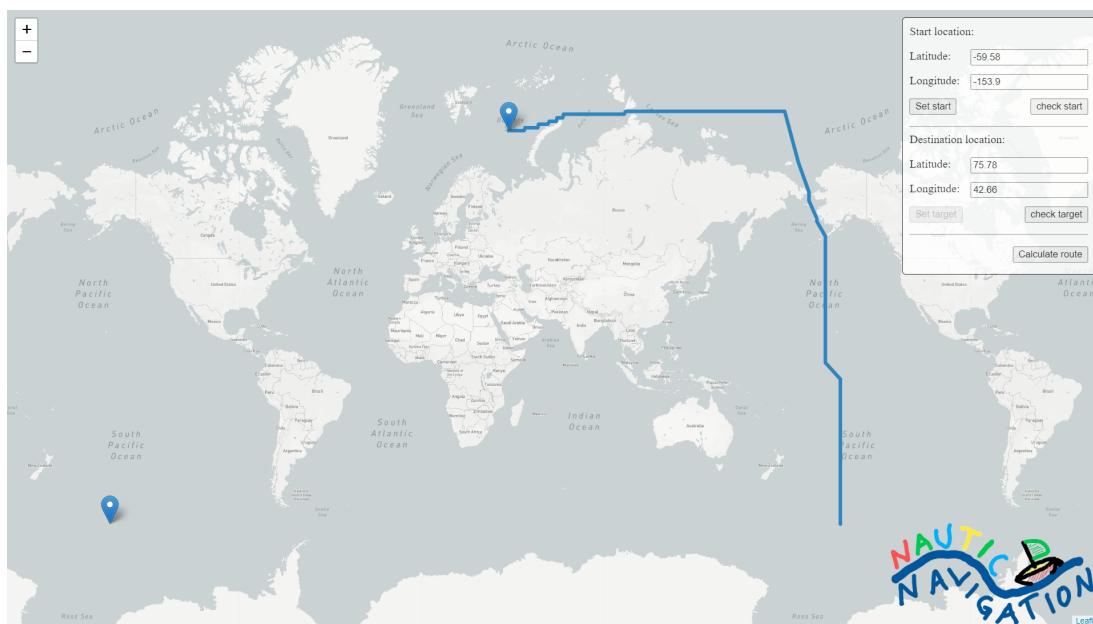
Best Case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
5.22	-21.42	41.22	-21.42	0.5342578	0.0011721	2573363	101	true	true	671



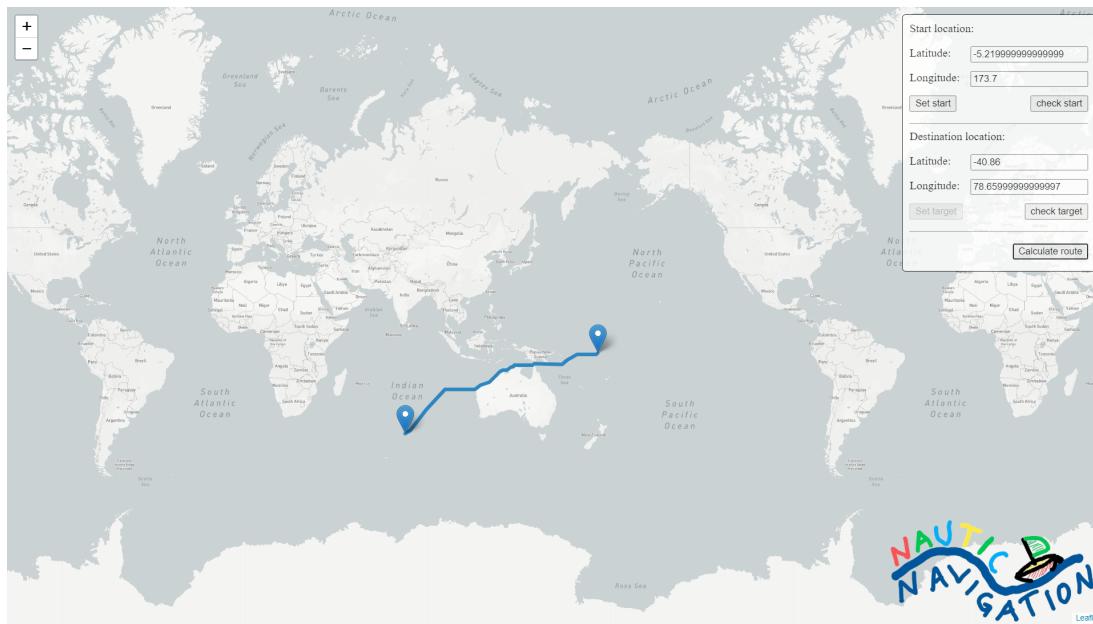
Worst case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-59.58	-153.9	75.78	42.66	0.5364174	1.2640244	2573363	2195931	true	true	780



Median of A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-5.22	173.7	-40.86	78.66	0.5276572	0.1196866	2573363	295116	true	true	722



Run 2

(1000 runs, 2.000.000 grid graph nodes)

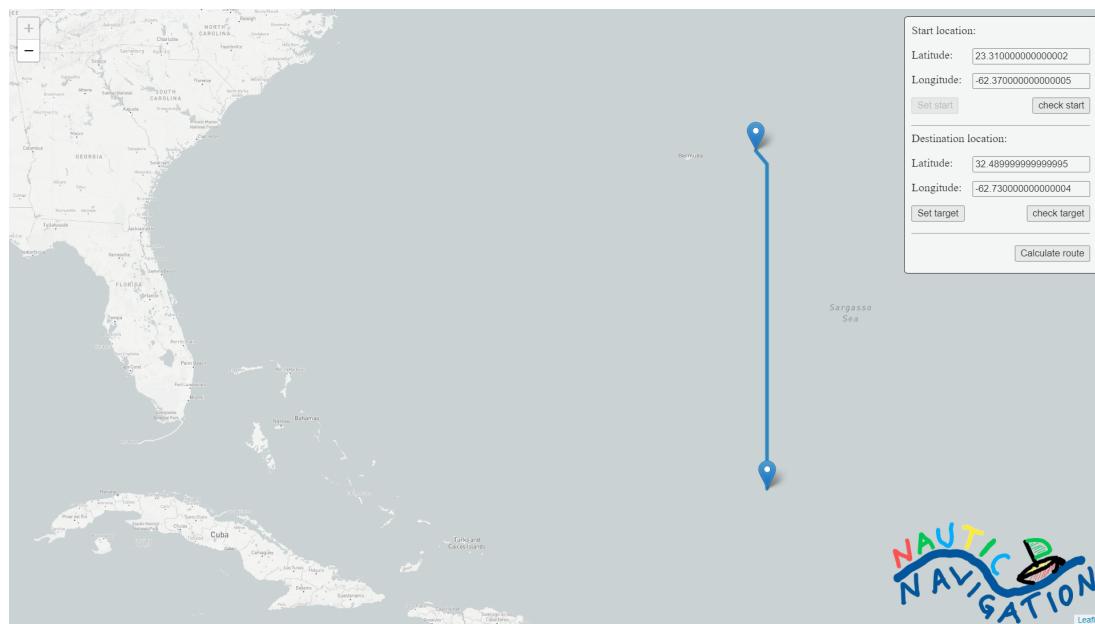
source (1000runs,grid_size=2000000,date=18.09;19.57.csv)

Analysis

	Time speedup	Nodes used less	t dijkstra avg.	t astar avg.	total dijkstra	total astar	dijkstra routes	astar routes
Average all	3.0265237	0.16416927	2.40409423	0.79434178	10400828	1707496	1000	1000
Average found	3.04224758	0.16333008	2.41134051	0.7926181	10432125	1703879	996	996

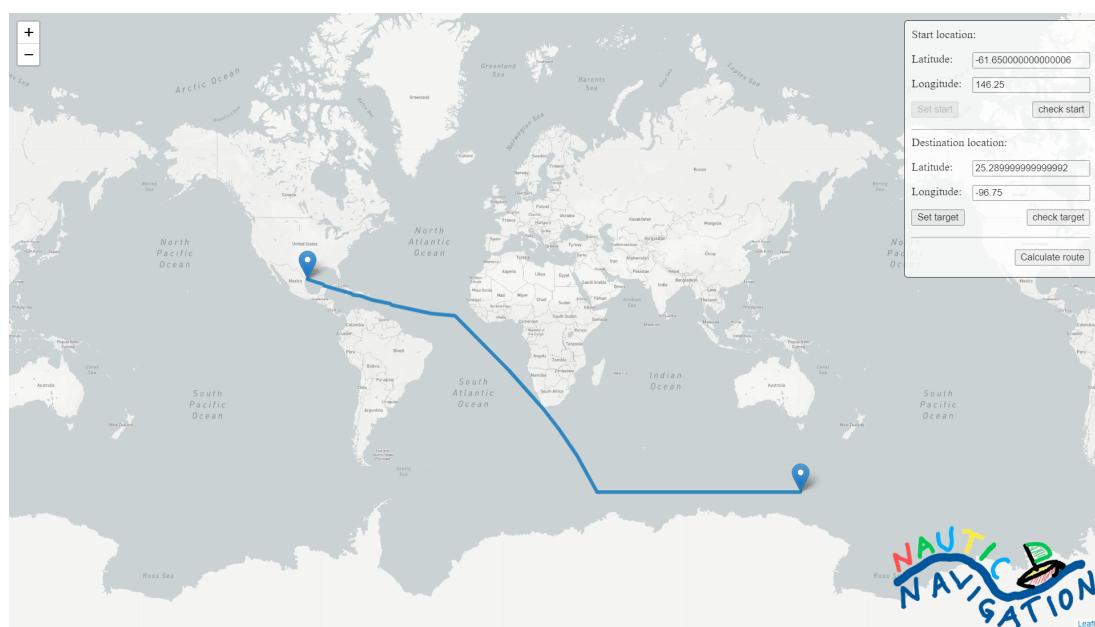
Best Case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
23.31	-62.37	32.49	-62.73	2.4018132	0.0154737	10432125	54	true	true	775



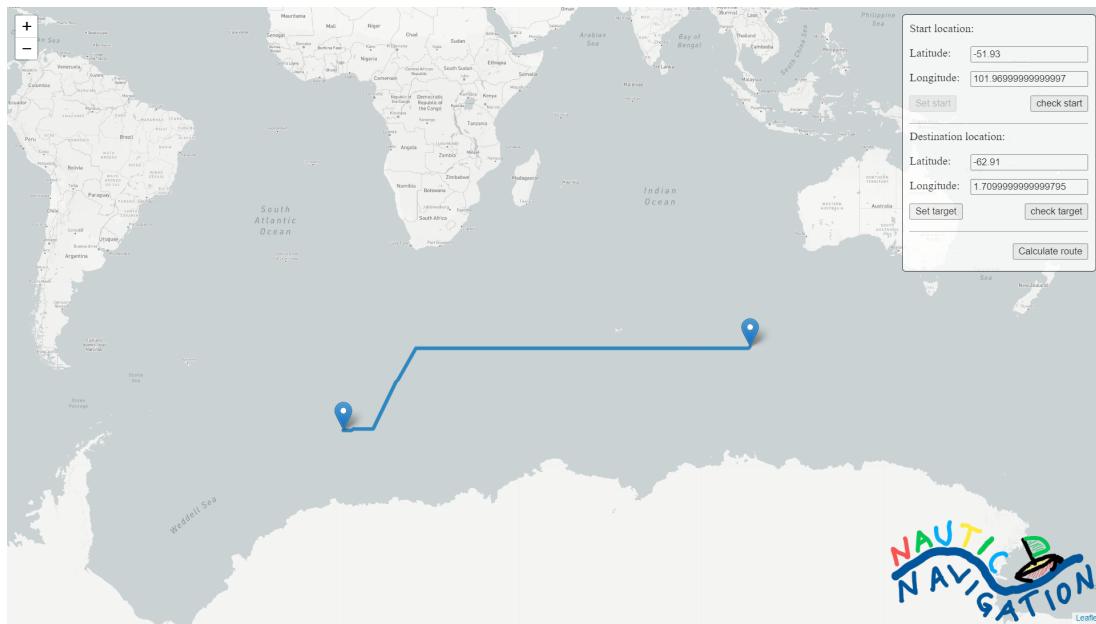
Worst case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-61.65	146.25	25.29	-96.75	2.3890516	3.9453193	10432125	8752452	true	true	935



Median of A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-51.93	101.97	-62.91	1.71	2.4009995	0.4972607	10432125	1199228	true	true	9



Run 3

(1000 runs, 8.000.000 grid graph nodes)

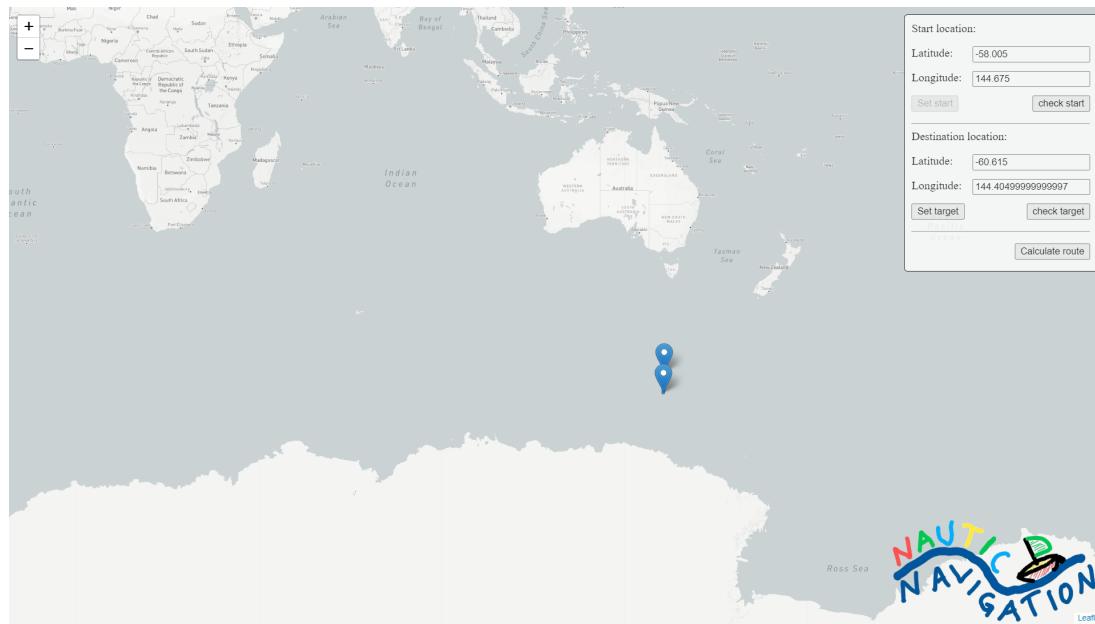
(source 1000runs,grid_size=8000000,date=19.09;03.26.csv)

Analysis

	Time speedup	Nodes used less	t dijkstra avg.	t astar avg.	total dijkstra	total astar	dijkstra routes	astar routes
Average all	2.95581833	0.17024893	11.3515217	3.84039897	41854149	7125624	1000	1000
Average found	2.99941957	0.16775219	11.3511014	3.78443268	41854149	7021125	997	997

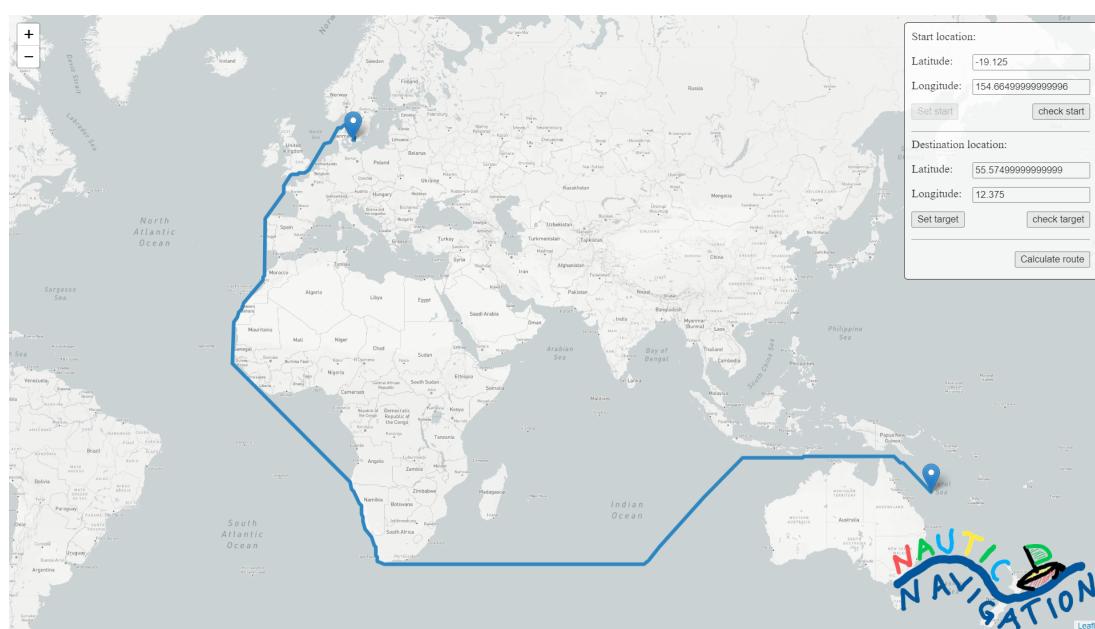
Best Case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-58.005	144.675	-60.615	144.405	11.2043713	0.0152742	41854149	66	true	true	849



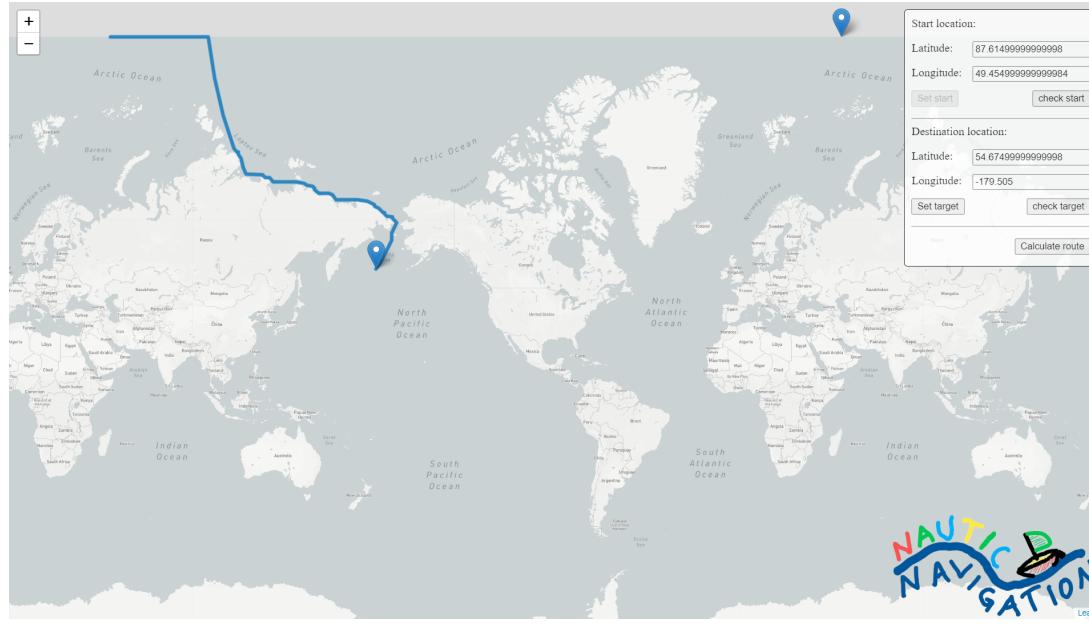
Worst case A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
-19.125	154.665	55.575	12.375	10.9503689	19.1131436	41854149	33517960	true	true	748



Median of A star (in terms of node pulls)

start lat	start long	dest lat	dest long	dijkstra time	astar time	dijkstra node pulls	astar node pulls	dijkstra found	astar found	index
87.615	49.455	54.675	-179.505	11.6028939	1.9738589	41854149	5011196	true	true	593



Discussion

- All three Benchmark runs show an average performance gain of about 200%. Also node pulls out of heap have overall decreased to about 20% of the dijkstra amount.
- The best-case runs show a straight line and have a very small time consumption
 - This is because the A star heuristic performs best on straight lines, as more paths can be excluded right away
- The worst case runs show extrem long curvy paths that lead to long running times.
 - running time of astar can be 50% larger as dijkstra.
 - I assume that a more efficient heuristic calculation could solve that problem really well
 - Even in worst case the a star algorithm uses about 20% nodes less than dijkstra
- The median case is the most interesting one for me
 - They show reasonable complex routes but have a performance increase of about 500% to 600%

Conclusion

I think, that the a star algorithms greatest bottleneck is the complexity of the heuristic function. During dijkstra computation the distance function doing a lot of transformation is not used, as we generate a lookuptable for all possible paths. This cannot be done during astar. I was unable to find a heuristic function that is cheaper and fullfills the criteria to never overestimate cost.

Project requirements

Task 1: Understand OSM Data Structures

- As a first step, we need to get to know how the data is organized inside OSM. We are primarily interested in "nodes" and "ways".
 - Resources
 - the [OSM wiki](#) explains the [core data structures](#) as well as interpretations of individual tags.
 - this [youtube-playlist](#) explains the OSM primitives and tags with lots of examples

Task 2: Extract Coastlines from a PBF File

- Read in a PBF file and extract all coastlines contained in the file. You can start by just outputting them to console. To see your results, save them as GeoJson and use geojson.io. Merge touching coastline ways to enable further processing in the following tasks. It makes sense to store the coastlines in a format that is easy to read for future use.
 - Resources
 - Download of OSM data by region from [geofabrik](#) (Antarctica is a good starting point)
 - [PBF Format](#)
 - Definition of the [coastline tag](#)
 - [Geojson format definition](#)
 - [Geojson.io](#) a GeoJson visualization site
 - [Geojson styling guide](#): adding CSS properties that are supported by geojson.io
 - Detailed [tagging information](#) for coastlines

Task 3: Distinguish between Water and Land

Implement the point in polygon test to determine if a certain position is in the ocean (aka passable for ships). Be aware the latitude and longitude are not coordinates on a plane. Use the spherical model of the earth to do your calculations.

- Resources
 - [Many calculations for lat long points](#)
 - [Calculations with lat long but converted into vectors first](#)
 - [In-polygon test with spherical polygons](#) (Uni network only)
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_in_polygon
 - [Video with 3D animation of spherical vs vector coordinates](#)

Task 4: Grid Graph

- Implement a grid graph representation which allows routing on the oceans corresponding to the input. Use a bit vector to distinguish between accessible nodes (in the ocean) and non-accessible nodes (on land). Node position and edges should not explicitly be stored but be calculated on demand.

Task 5: Dijkstra's Algorithm

Implement Dijkstra's Algorithm for shortest paths on your grid data structure.

Task 6: Interactive Routing Front End

Add a GUI to your project. It should be possible to set start and end nodes as well as visualizing the route. The calculated distance should be displayed in your GUI.

Task 7: Speed Things Up

Implement a speed-up technique/heuristic for your project.

Sources

Dependencies used (located in dependencies folder):

- Osmosis Pbf
 - Is used to parse PBF Files in java
 - Downloaded from <https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.openstreetmap.osmosis/osmosis-pbf/0.46>
 - Complete Osmosis Archive: <https://github.com/openstreetmap/osmosis/releases/tag/0.47.4>
 - Tutorials to use: <https://neis-one.org/2017/10/processing-osm-data-java/>

Tutorial used

- **Task 3**

- [Tutorial for vector matheatics](#)
- [Point in polygon test](#)
- [Sorting Arrays with index List](#)
- <https://howtodoinjava.com/sort/collections-sort/>