

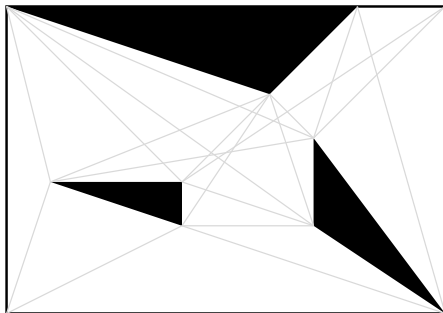
# Outline

## 1 Related works



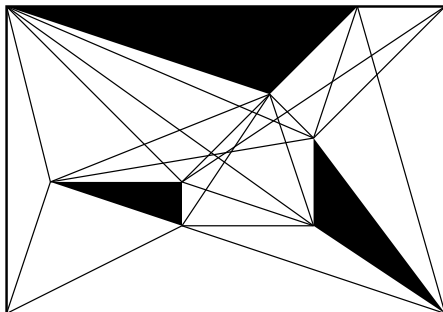
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Existing works rely on *visibility graph* (VG)
  - any pair of visible points has an edge
- Run shortest path algorithm on VG (e.g. *Dijkstra*)
- Building global VG can be expensive -  $O(V^2)$  ( $V$ : the number of vertex)



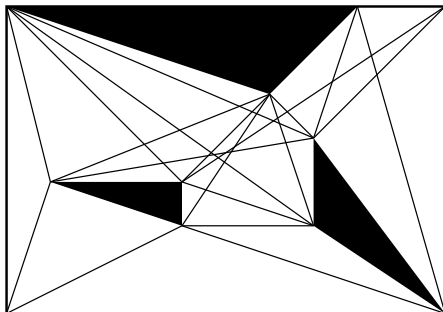
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Existing works rely on *visibility graph* (VG)
  - any pair of visible points has an edge
- Run shortest path algorithm on VG (e.g. *Dijkstra*)
- Building global VG can be expensive -  $O(V^2)$  ( $V$ : the number of vertex)



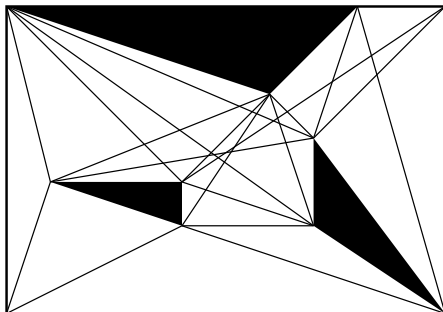
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Existing works rely on *visibility graph* (VG)
  - any pair of visible points has an edge
- Run shortest path algorithm on VG (e.g. *Dijkstra*)
- Building global VG can be expensive -  $O(V^2)$  ( $V$ : the number of vertex)



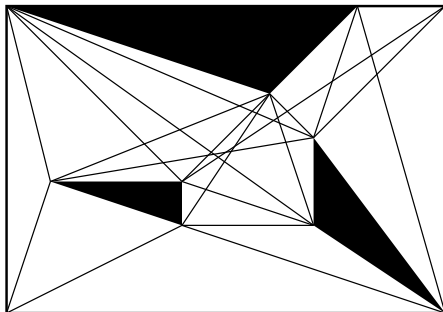
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Existing works rely on *visibility graph* (VG)
  - any pair of visible points has an edge
- Run shortest path algorithm on VG (e.g. *Dijkstra*)
- Building global VG can be expensive -  $O(V^2)$  ( $V$ : the number of vertex)



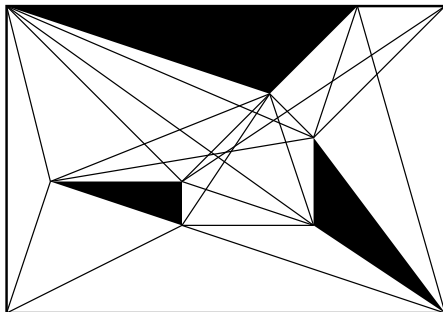
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Global VG: expansive
- Only consider query related area?
- *Zhang, EDBT 2004: Local Visibility Graph (LVG)*



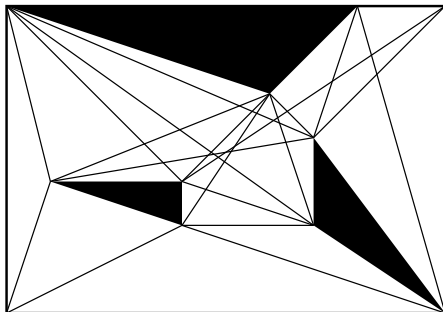
# How to compute Obstacle Distance

- Global VG: expansive
- Only consider query related area?
- *Zhang, EDBT 2004: Local Visibility Graph (LVG)*



# How to compute Obstacle Distance

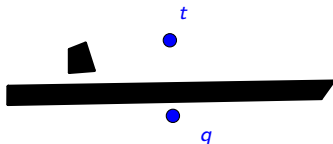
- Global VG: expansive
- Only consider query related area?
- *Zhang, EDBT 2004: Local Visibility Graph (LVG)*





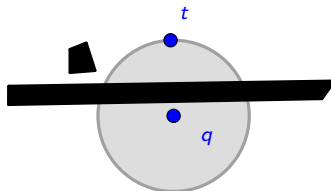
# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_o(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



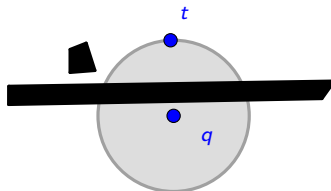
# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



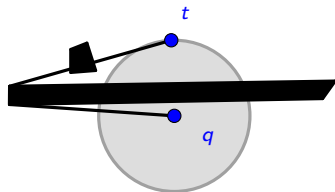
# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



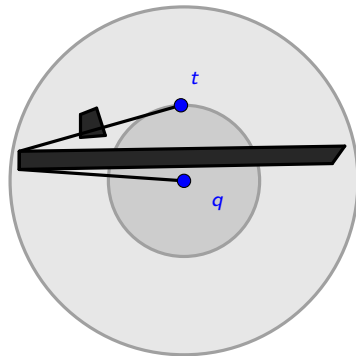
# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



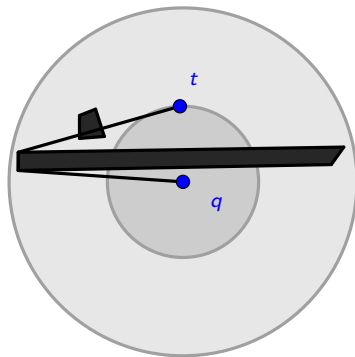
## Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



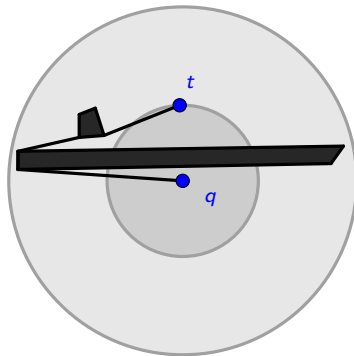
# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$



# Obstacle Distance Computation: *LVG*

- Given:  $q, t$
- Start with a small VG in  $circle(q, r)$ 
  - $r = d_e(q, t)$
- Compute shortest path on current VG
- Enlarge the circle
  - build VG incrementally
  - update shortest path
- Terminate when  $r > d_o(q, t)$

