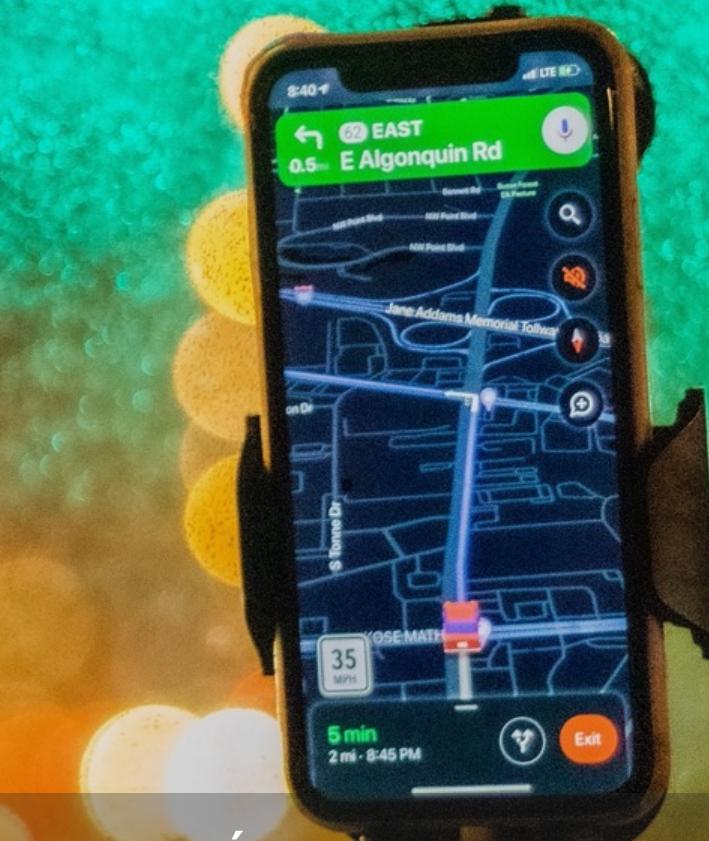


# Algebra & Discrete Mathematics

Incremental Laboratory Practice:  
Navigation System

2021/2022



José Ángel Martín Baos  
[JoseAngel.Martin@uclm.es](mailto:JoseAngel.Martin@uclm.es)

# Grading

55 %

**Final test**

Compulsory

Can be retaken

Friday 20 May

Retaken on: Tuesday 28 June

20 %

**Lab  
practice**

Optional

Can be retaken

Sunday  
22 May

Sunday  
26 June

15 %

**Lab  
exams**

Compulsory

Can be  
retaken

During the  
practical  
sessions

Tuesday  
28 June

10 %

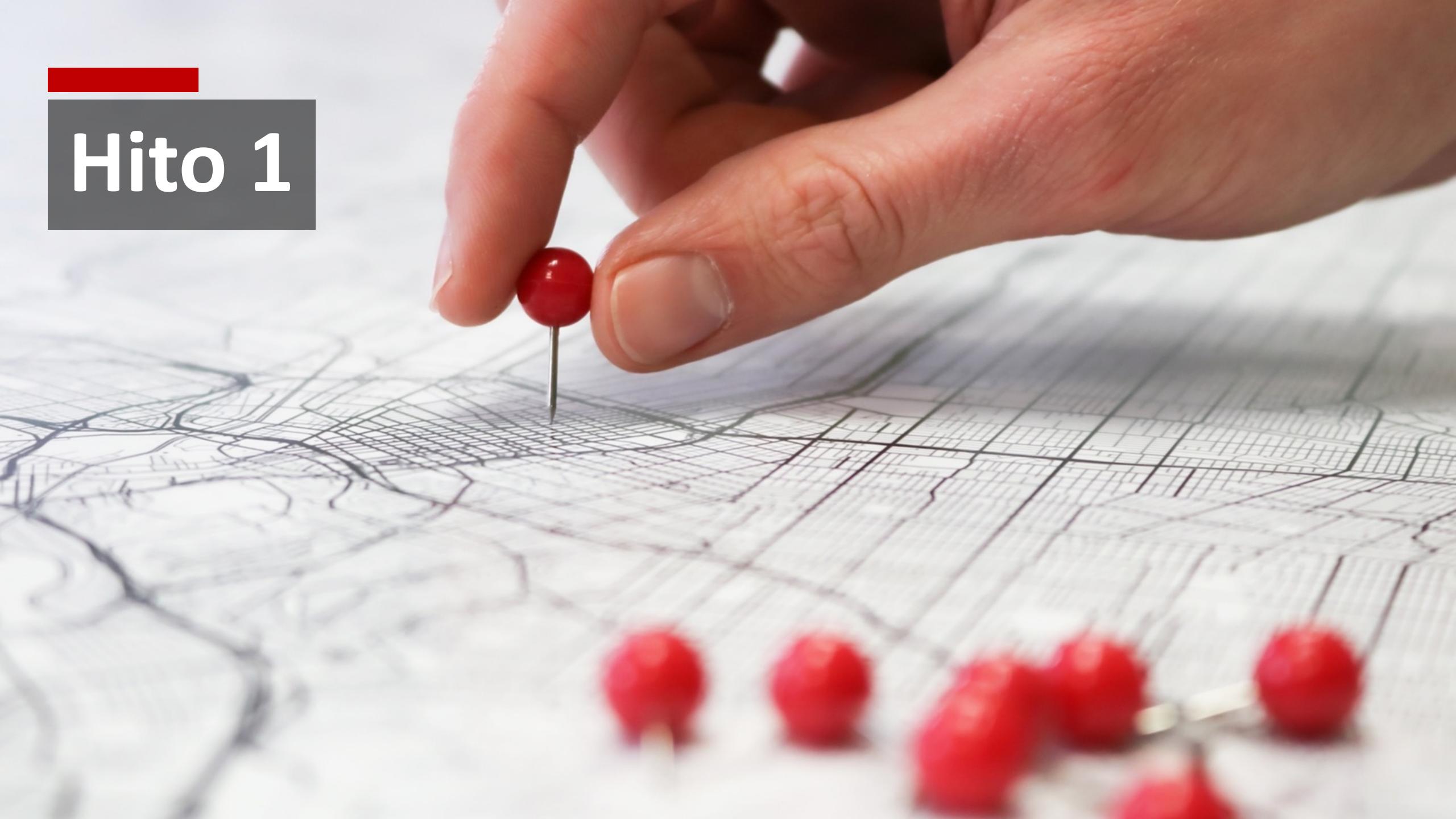
**Class  
work**

Optional

Can be  
retaken

Sunday  
22 May

Sunday  
26 June



# Hito 1

Ciudad Real

1



**Relación: Ciudad Real  
(348267)**

Versión #10

*fixed wikidata tag*

Editado hace más de 1 año por howtech ·  
Conjunto de cambios #90499584

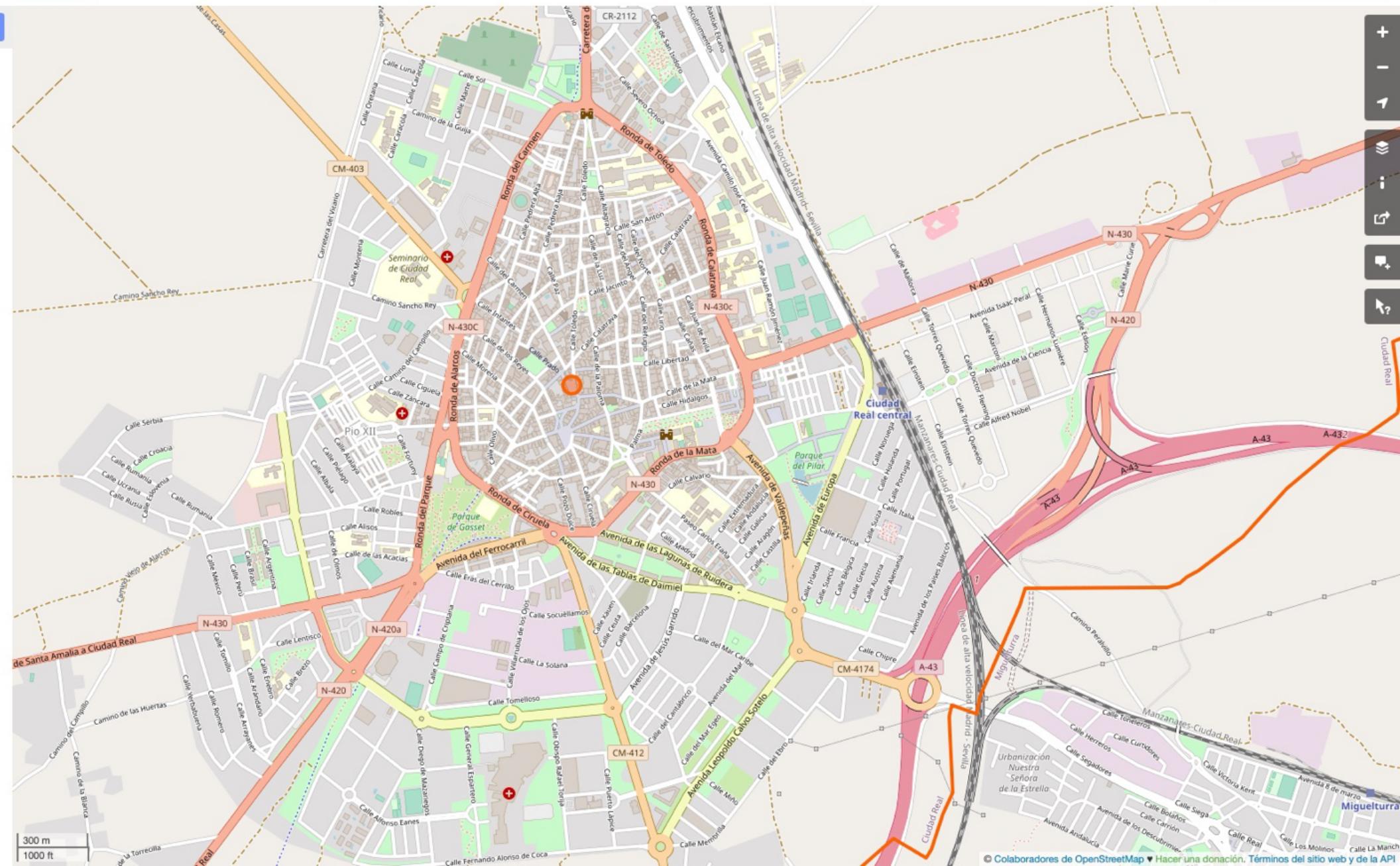
## Etiquetas

admin_level	8
alt_name:ar	سيوداد ريال
boundary	administrative
idee:name	Ciudad Real
ine:municipio	13034
name	Ciudad Real
name:ar	سيوداد ريال
name:el	Θιουδάδ Ρεάλ
name:ru	Сьюдад-Реаль
population	74345
population:date	2009
source	BDLL25, EGRN, Instituto Geográfico Nacional
type	boundary
wikidata	Q56241563
wikipedia	es:La Solana (Ciudad Real)

Parte de

▼ 1 relación

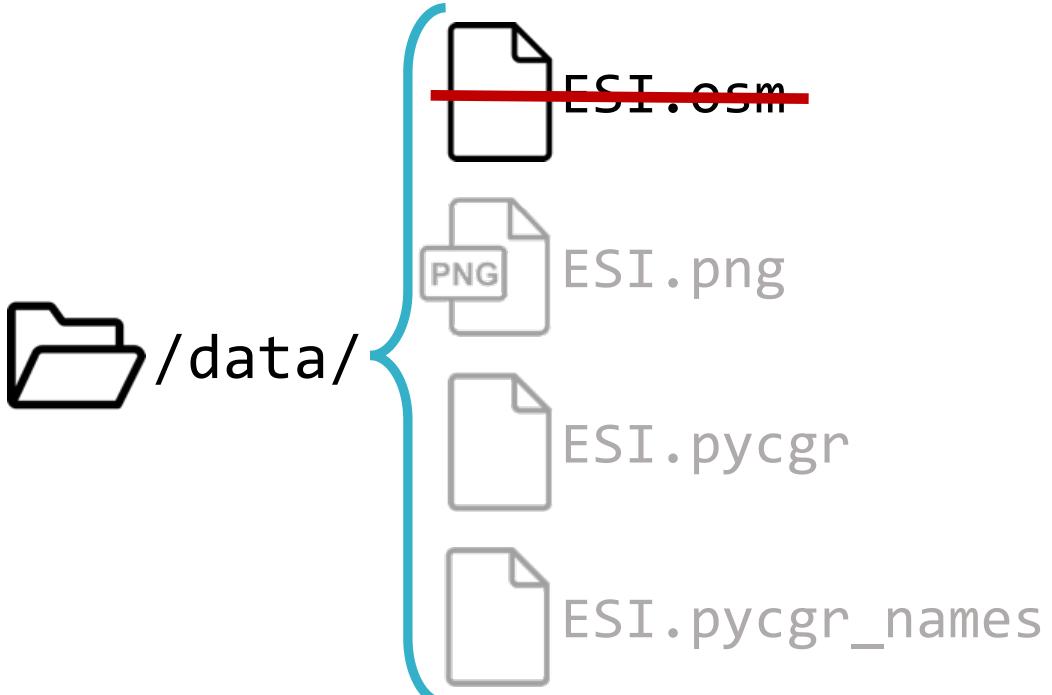
## [Relación Campo de Calatrava \(6370267\) \(como subarea\)](#)



# Building a city Street network

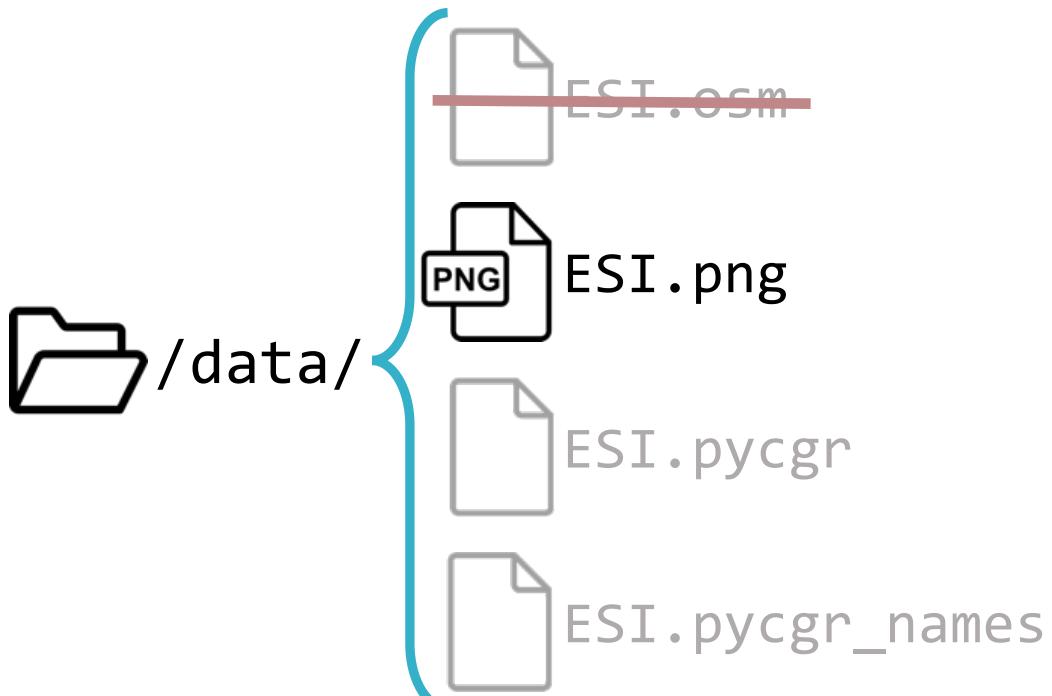


# Building a city Street network

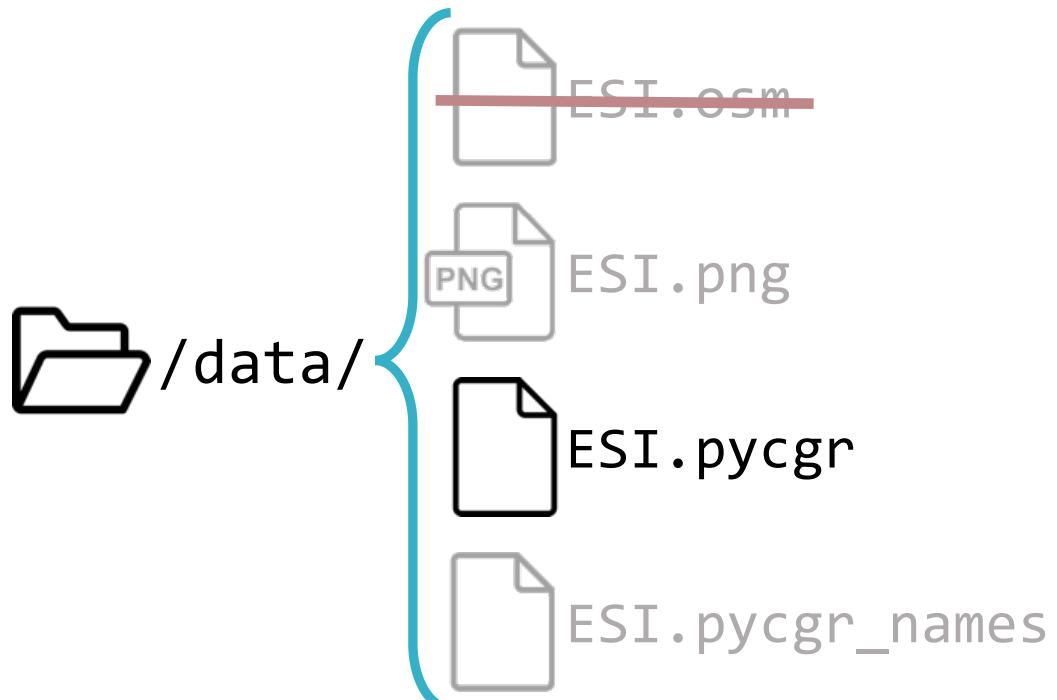


```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<osm version="0.6" generator="CGImap 0.8.6 (3065361 spike-06.openstreetmap.org)"
copyright="OpenStreetMap and contributors"
attribution="http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright"
license="http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1-0/"
<bounds minlat="38.9871000" minlon="-3.9272000" maxlat="38.9940000" maxlon="-3.9140000"/>
<node id="162036412" visible="true" version="5" changeset="11819556" timestamp="2012-06-06T21:01:24Z" user="ilvidel" uid="670354" lat="38.9865852" lon="-3.9203760"/>
<node id="162036416" visible="true" version="4" changeset="11819556" timestamp="2012-06-06T21:01:24Z" user="ilvidel" uid="670354" lat="38.9881633" lon="-3.9213007"/>
<node id="162036421" visible="true" version="4" changeset="11819556" timestamp="2012-06-06T21:01:24Z" user="ilvidel" uid="670354" lat="38.9907814" lon="-3.9217245"/>
<node id="162036427" visible="true" version="4" changeset="11819556" timestamp="2012-06-06T21:01:24Z" user="ilvidel" uid="670354" lat="38.9919613" lon="-3.9222026"/>
<node id="247377468" visible="true" version="3" changeset="15771354" timestamp="2013-04-18T09:36:53Z" user="Ropino" uid="42123" lat="39.0005164" lon="-3.9216758">
<tag k="converted_by" v="Track2osm"/>
</node>
<node id="247377501" visible="true" version="3" changeset="15772961" timestamp="2013-04-18T12:37:33Z" user="Ropino" uid="42123" lat="39.0359973" lon="-3.9203378">
<tag k="converted_by" v="Track2osm"/>
</node>
```

# Building a city Street network

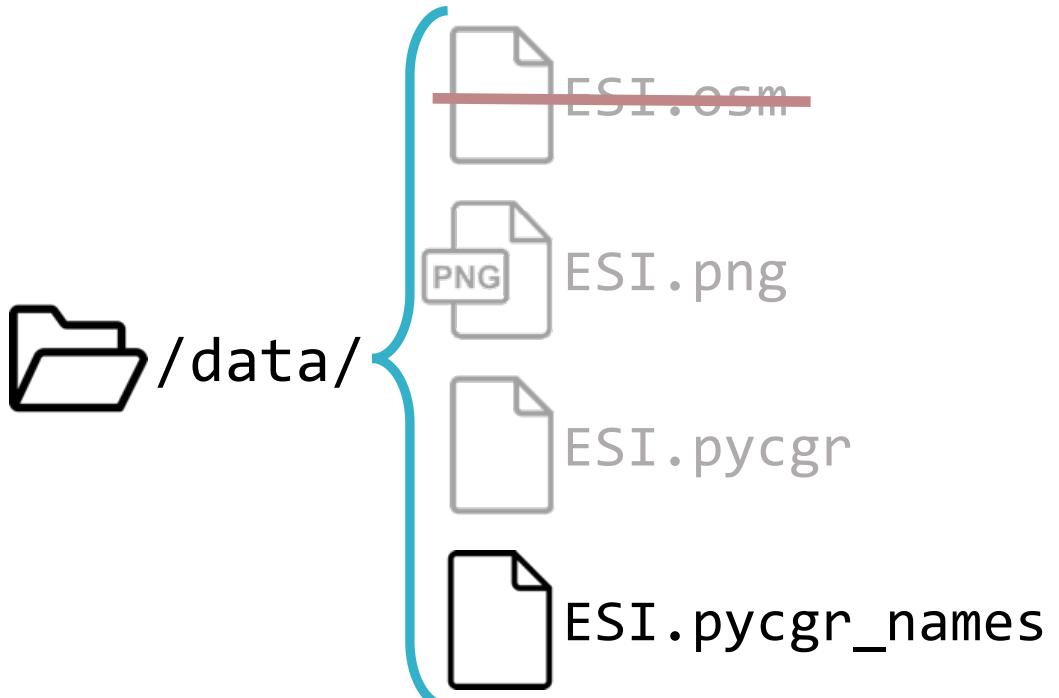


# Building a city Street network



```
# Road Graph File v.0.4
# number of nodes
# number of edges
# node_properties
# ...
# edge_properties
# ...
409
472
0 38.9865852 -3.920376
1 38.9881633 -3.9213007
2 38.9907814 -3.9217245
3 38.9919613 -3.9222026
4 38.9936147 -3.9210588
5 38.9925133 -3.9225193
...
13 55 82.24 residential 20 0
55 54 107.99 residential 20 0
54 202 51.85 residential 20 0
202 57 70.26 residential 20 0
57 22 62.98 residential 20 0
22 226 64.77 residential 20 0
226 379 41.78 residential 20 0
```

# Building a city Street network



Calle Altagracia  
Calle Don Quijote  
Calle Carlos López Bustos  
Avenida de los Descubrimientos

# Template for Hito1.m

```
%% Variable definition
data_dir = 'data/'; % Relative path to the data
map_filename = 'ESI'; % Values: ESI, RondaCiudadReal, CiudadReal

% Set the bounds for the map (do not change)
switch map_filename
    case 'ESI'
        bounds = [-3.9272, -3.9140; 38.9871, 38.9940];
    case 'RondaCiudadReal'
        bounds = [-3.9388, -3.9136; 38.9795, 38.9965];
    case 'CiudadReal'
        bounds = [-3.9568, -3.8964; 38.9670, 39.0038];
    otherwise
        error("Wrong value for variable `map_filename`");
end

%% Load graph data

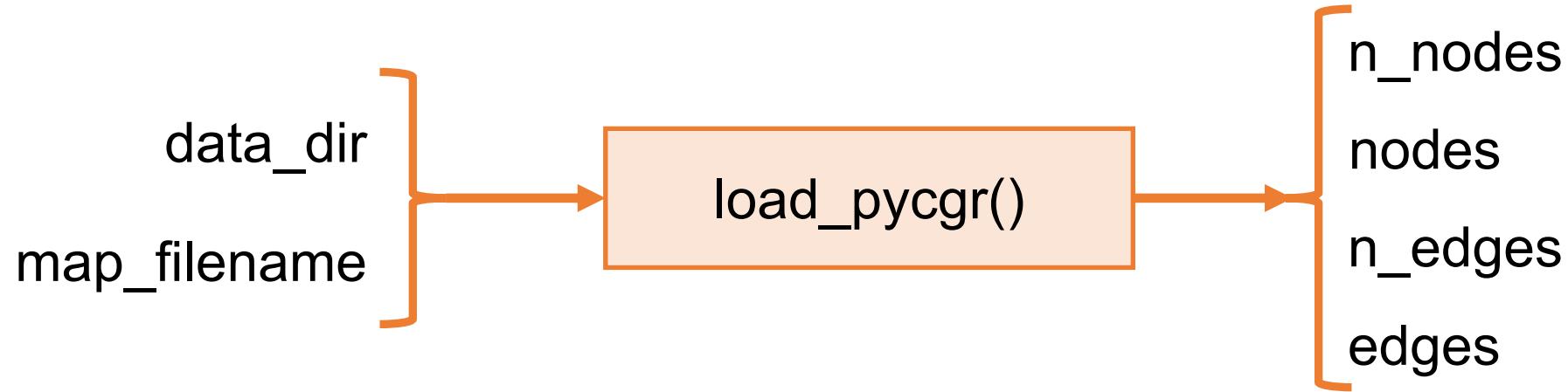
%% Construct the graph
% Undirected graph for visualization

% Actual digraph
% Add reverse direction to bidirectional roads (from target to source)
```

---

```
%% Plot the graph
```

# Load the pycgr file



```
edges =  
nodes =  
    struct with fields:  
        id: [409x1 int32]  
        lat: [409x1 double]  
        lon: [409x1 double]  
edges =  
    struct with fields:  
        source: [550x1 int32]  
        target: [550x1 int32]  
        length: [550x1 double]  
        type: {550x1 cell}  
        maxspeed: [550x1 single]  
        bidirectional: [550x1 int32]  
        name: [550x1 string]
```

# Construct the graph

1

Construct an **undirected graph** for visualization

2

Construct the actual **digraph** for the navigation system

But first:

1. Add reverse direction to bidirectional roads  
(edges.bidirectional == 1)
2. Append those edges at the end of the *edges* structure

# Plot the graph

1

Create a figure  
`fig = figure();`

2

Create a axes object  
`ax = axes('Parent', fig);`

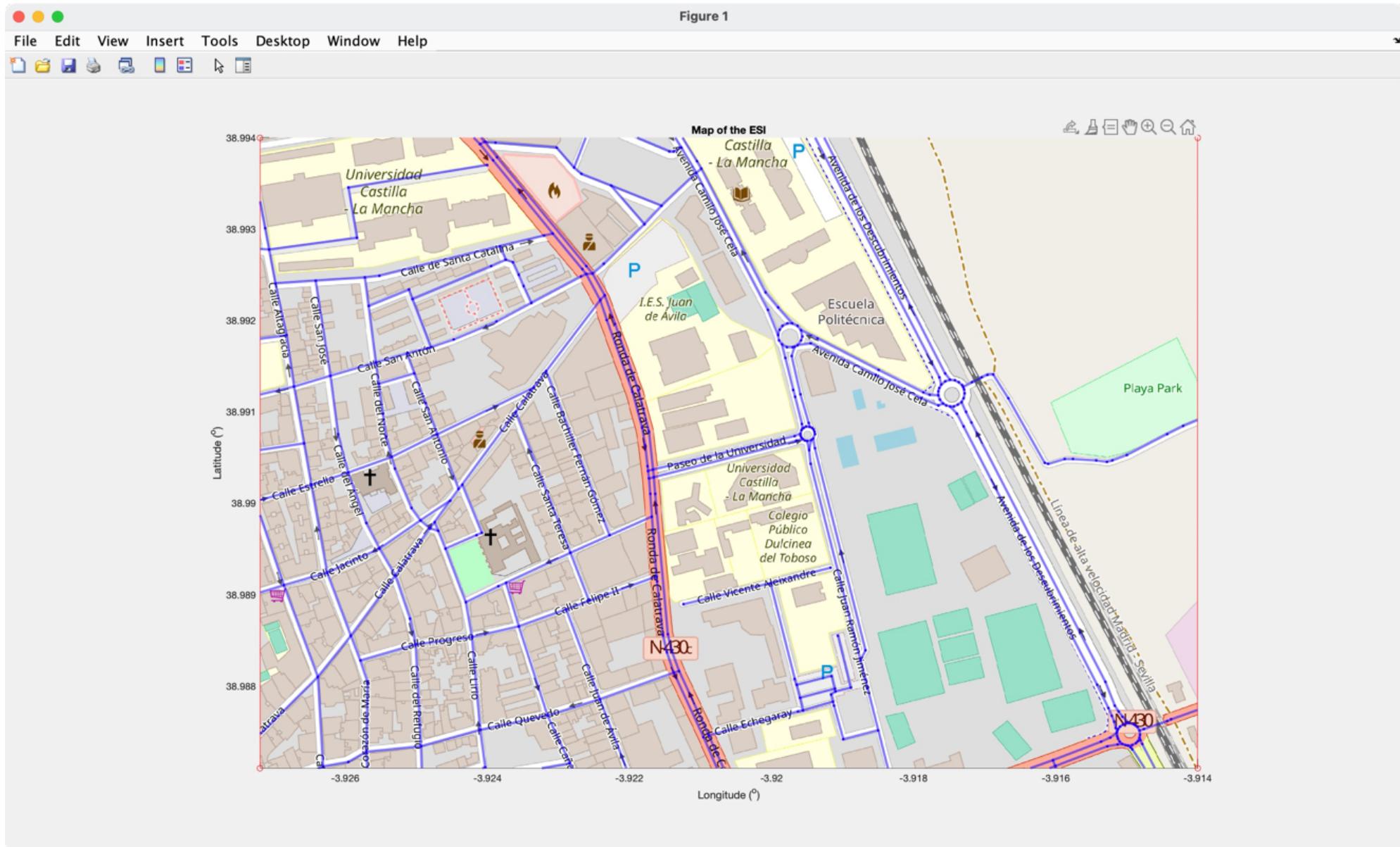
3

Draw the background image  
`show_map(ax, bounds, 'A title for the map',  
 data_dir, map_filename)`

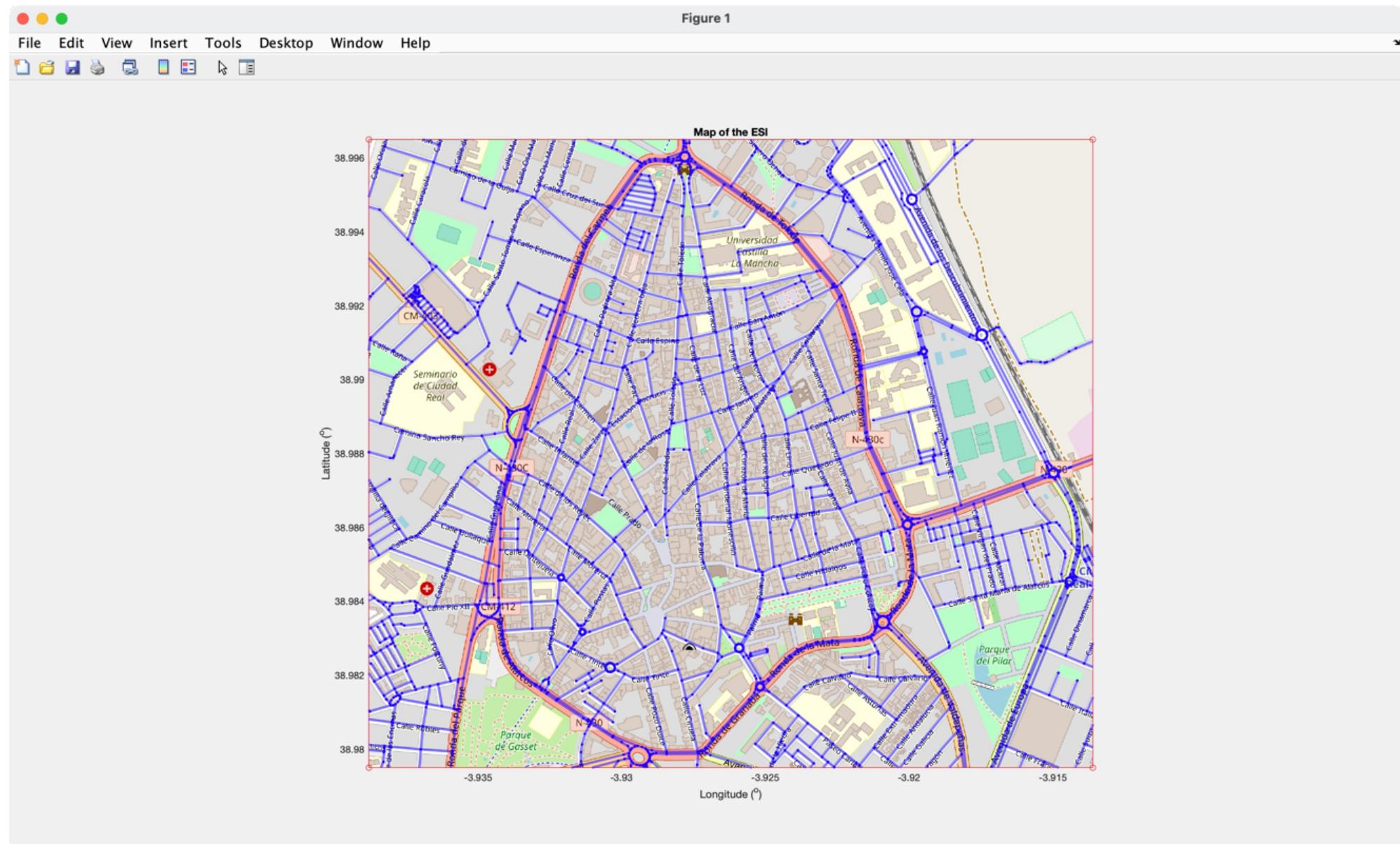
4

Plot the graph on top  
! Remember to set the X and Y coordinates for the nodes

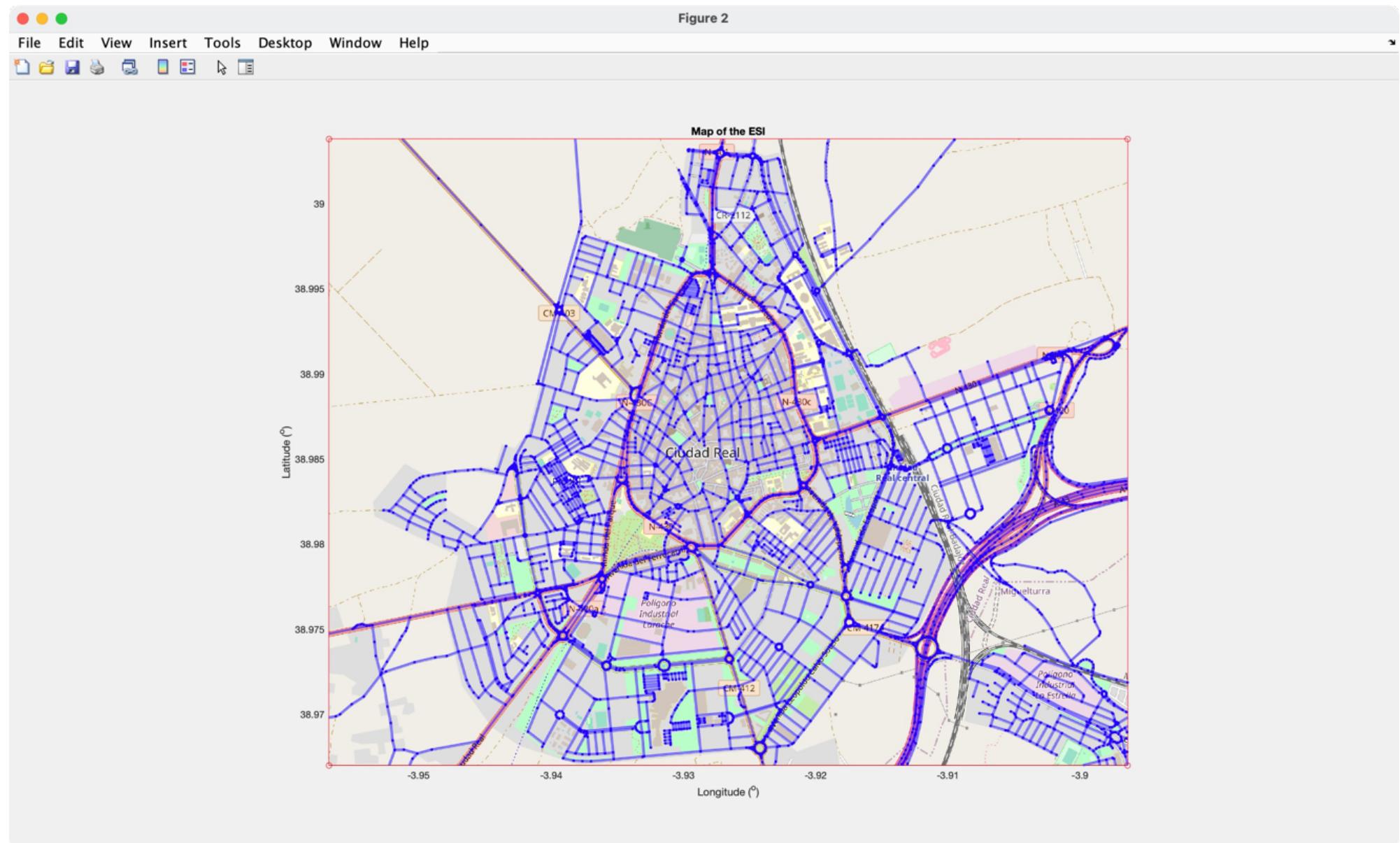
# Graph of ‘ESI’



# Graph of 'RondaCiudadReal'



# Graph of 'CiudadReal'





Hito 2

# Designing a simple GPS – Weighted digraph

```
edges =
```

1

struct with fields:

```
source: [550×1 int32]
target: [550×1 int32]
length: [550×1 double] (m)
type: {550×1 cell}
maxspeed: [550×1 single] (Km/h)
bidirectional: [550×1 int32]
name: [550×1 string]
travel_time:  $\frac{\text{length}}{0.9 \text{ maxspeed}} \cdot \frac{60}{1000}$  (min)
```

2

Construct a new digraph  
(using travel\_time as the weights)

```
>> G.Edges
```

```
ans =
```

550×5 table

	EndNodes	Weight
1	368	0.015987
2	133	0.034467
2	241	0.0228
3	184	0.069453
4	29	0.049533
5	76	0.194
5	135	0.6279
5	313	0.026733
6	136	0.060367
6	363	0.015667
7	14	0.21427
8	371	0.18501

# Designing a simple GPS – Weighted digraph

3

&gt;&gt; G.Edges

ans =

550x5 [table](#)

EndNodes	Weight	length	maxspeed	name
1 368	0.015987	11.99	50	"Ronda de Calatrava"
2 133	0.034467	25.85	50	"Ronda de Calatrava"
2 241	0.0228	6.84	20	"Calle Quevedo"
3 184	0.069453	52.09	50	"Ronda de Calatrava"
4 29	0.049533	37.15	50	"Ronda de Calatrava"
5 76	0.194	58.2	20	"Calle Carlos López Bustos"
5 135	0.6279	188.37	20	"Avenida Camilo José Cela"
5 313	0.026733	8.02	20	"Calle Carlos López Bustos"
6 136	0.060367	18.11	20	"Calle Carlos López Bustos"
6 363	0.015667	11.75	50	"Ronda de Toledo"
7 14	0.21427	64.28	20	"Calle Calatrava"
8 371	0.18501	138.76	50	"Avenida de los Descubrimientos"

# Designing a simple GPS – Weighted digraph

```
>> [edges.source, edges.target]  
ans =  
550x2 int32 matrix  
  
14    56  
56    55  
55    203  
203   58  
58    23  
23    227  
227   380  
380   15  
15    375
```

≠

```
>> G.Edges  
ans =  
550x5 table  
  


|   | <b>EndNodes</b> | <b>Weight</b> |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 368             | 0.015987      |
| 2 | 133             | 0.034467      |
| 2 | 241             | 0.0228        |
| 3 | 184             | 0.069453      |
| 4 | 29              | 0.049533      |
| 5 | 76              | 0.194         |
| 5 | 135             | 0.6279        |
| 5 | 313             | 0.026733      |
| 6 | 136             | 0.060367      |
| 6 | 363             | 0.015667      |
| 7 | 14              | 0.21427       |
| 8 | 371             | 0.18501       |


```

**Be careful.** The order of the edges structure and the Graph.Edges table is different, because MATLAB change the order of edges when creating the digraph.

**Solution:** Use `findedge(G, source, target)`

# Obtaining the minimum path

4

Get the shortest path (in time) using Dijkstra  
on the digraph

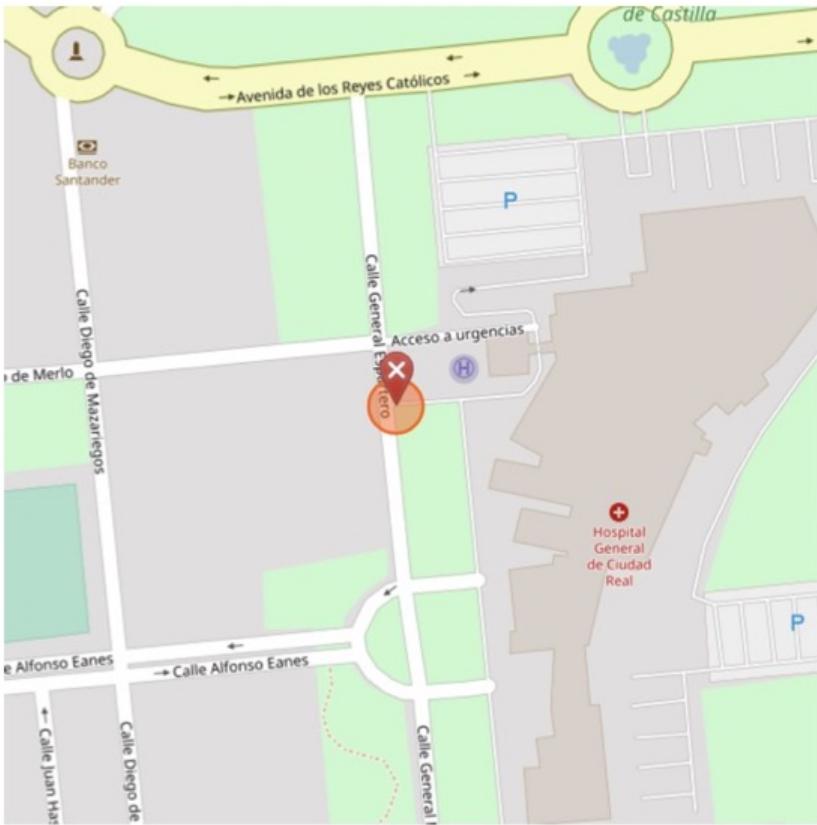
Remember the MATLAB notebook 3

5

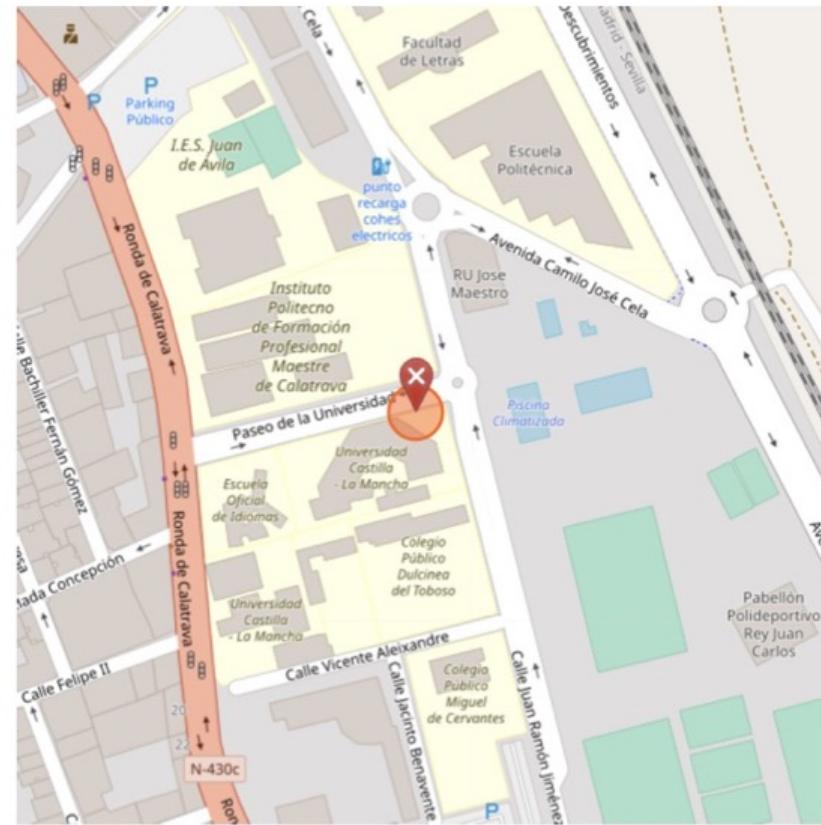
Represent the shortest path using the  
undirected graph

Remember the highlight function from the MATLAB notebook 3

# Hito 2: Optimal route 1

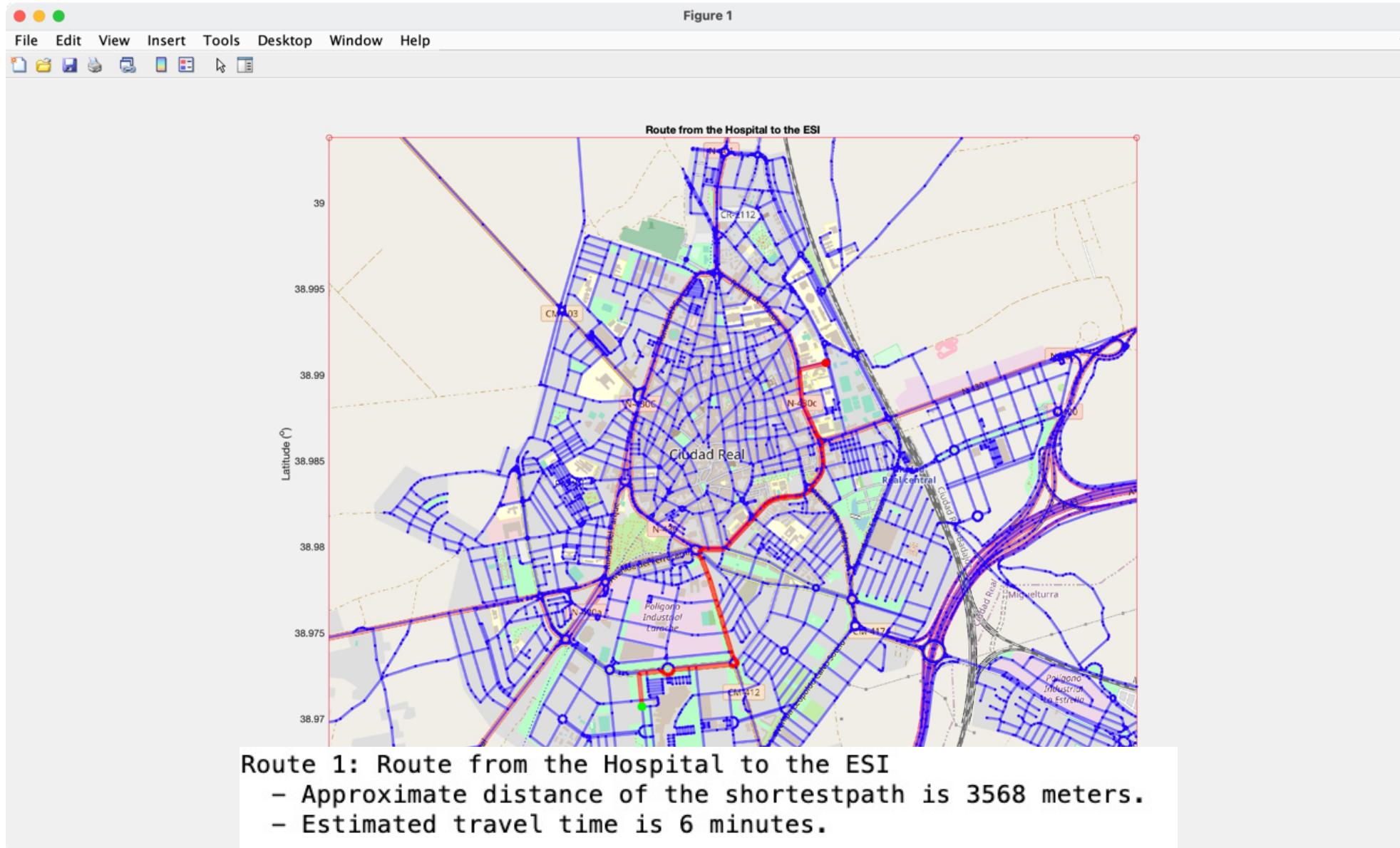


(a) Emergency door of the Hospital

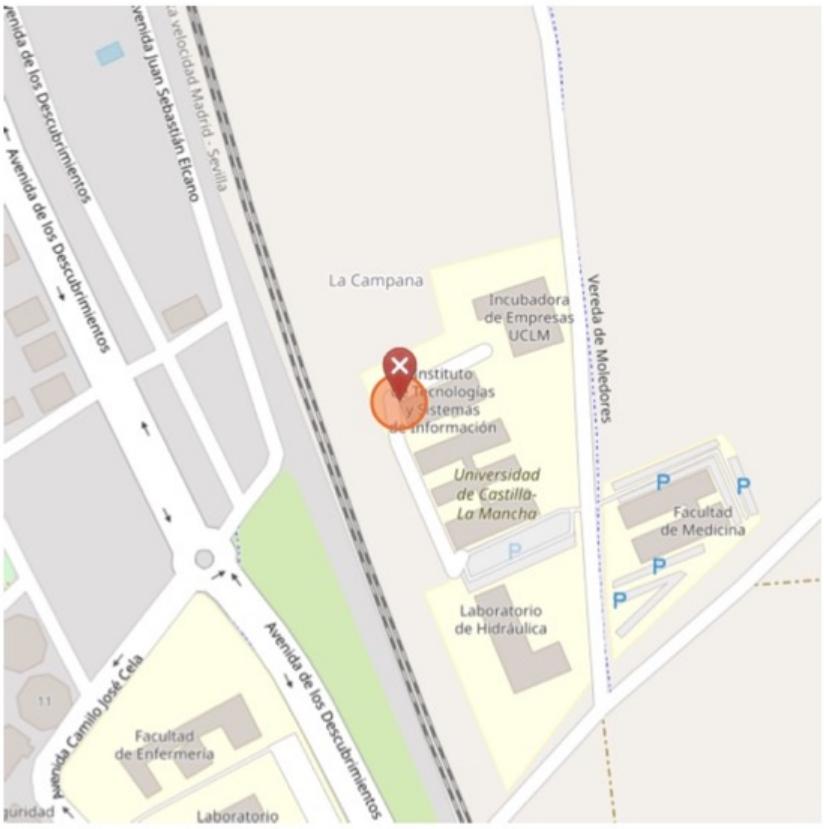


(b) ESI

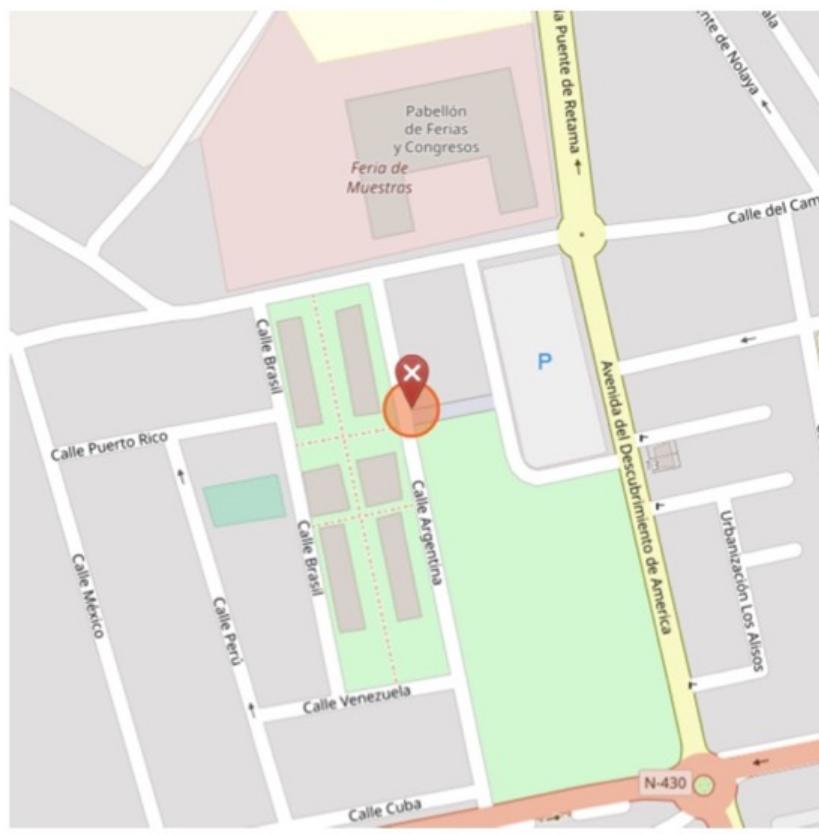
# Hito 2: Optimal route 1 (Solution)



# Hito 2: Optimal route 2

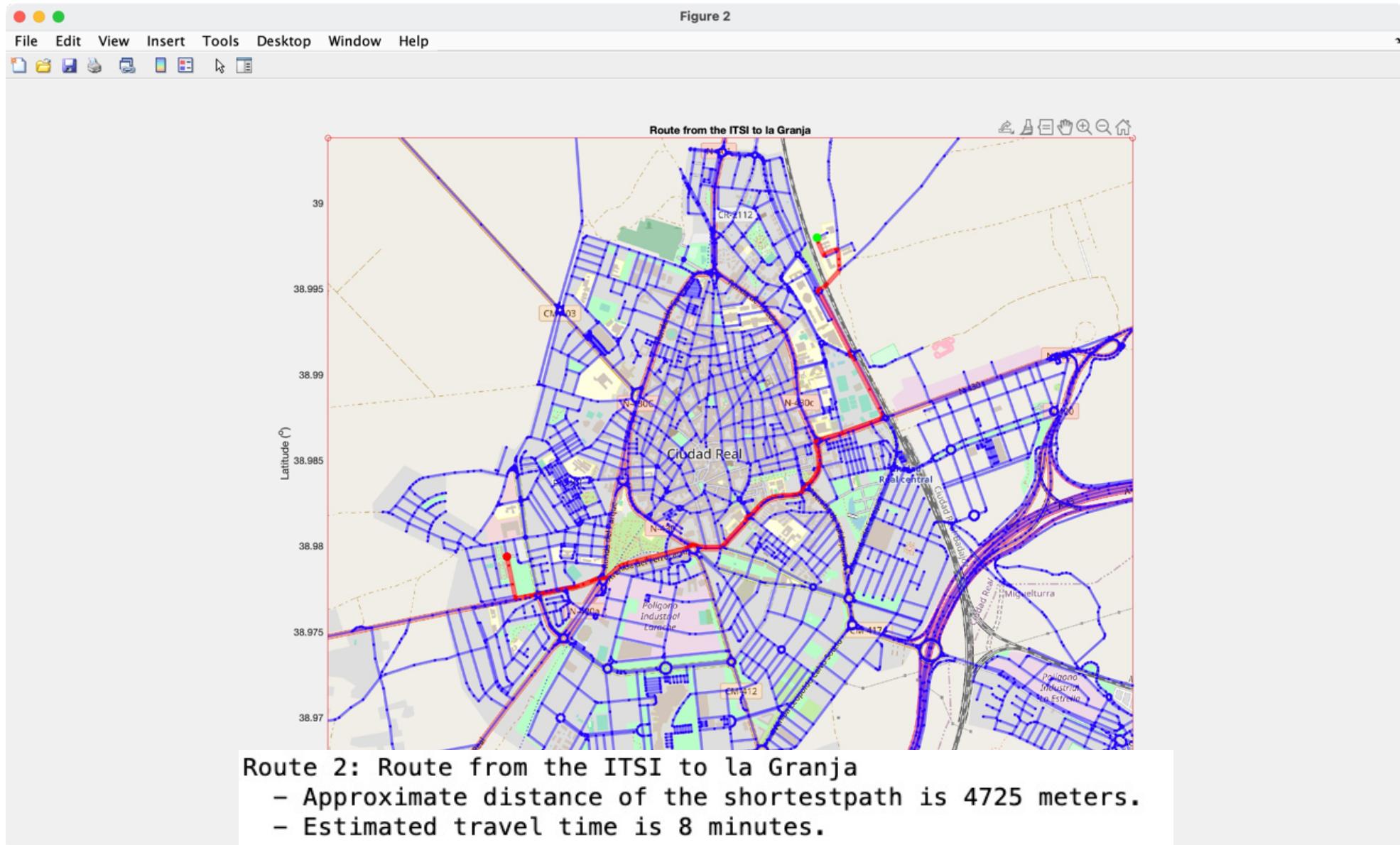


(a) ITSI

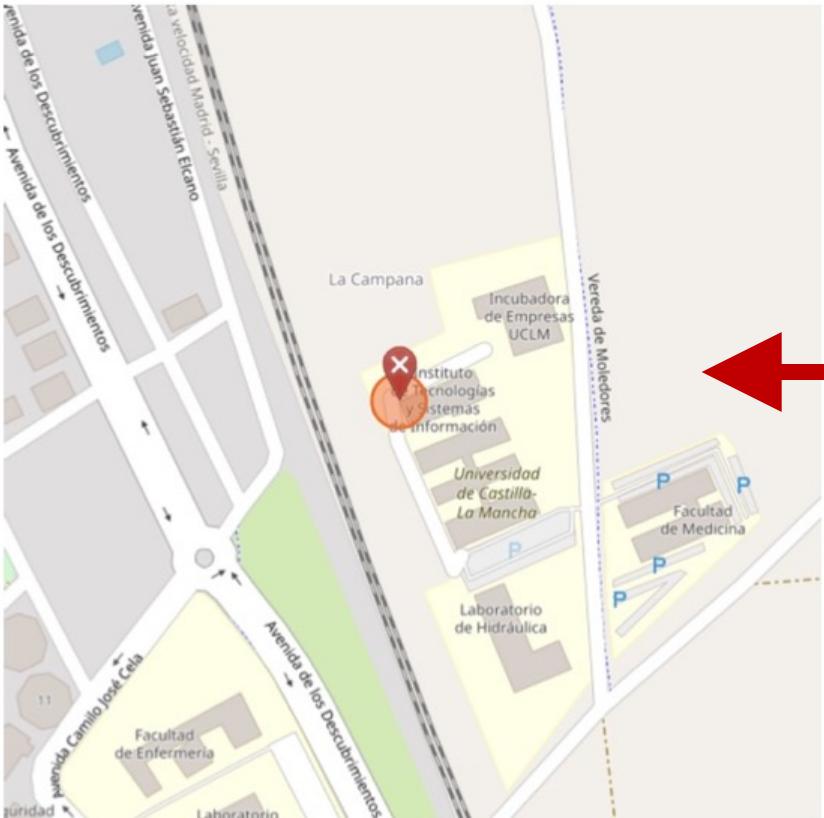


(b) Auditorio de la Granja

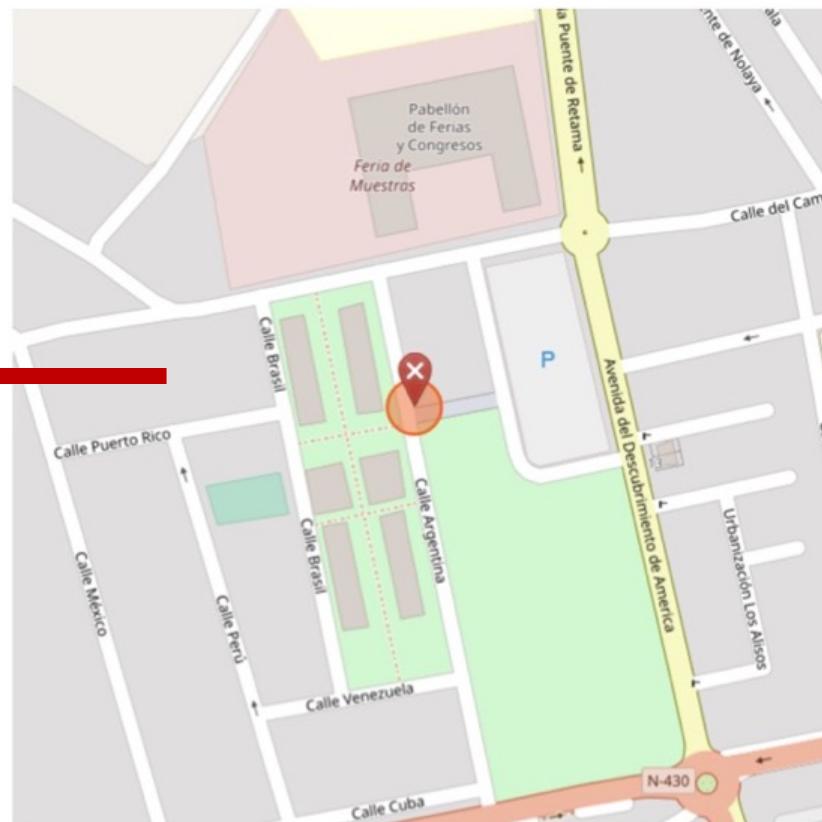
# Hito 2: Optimal route 2 (Solution)



# Hito 2: Optimal route 3

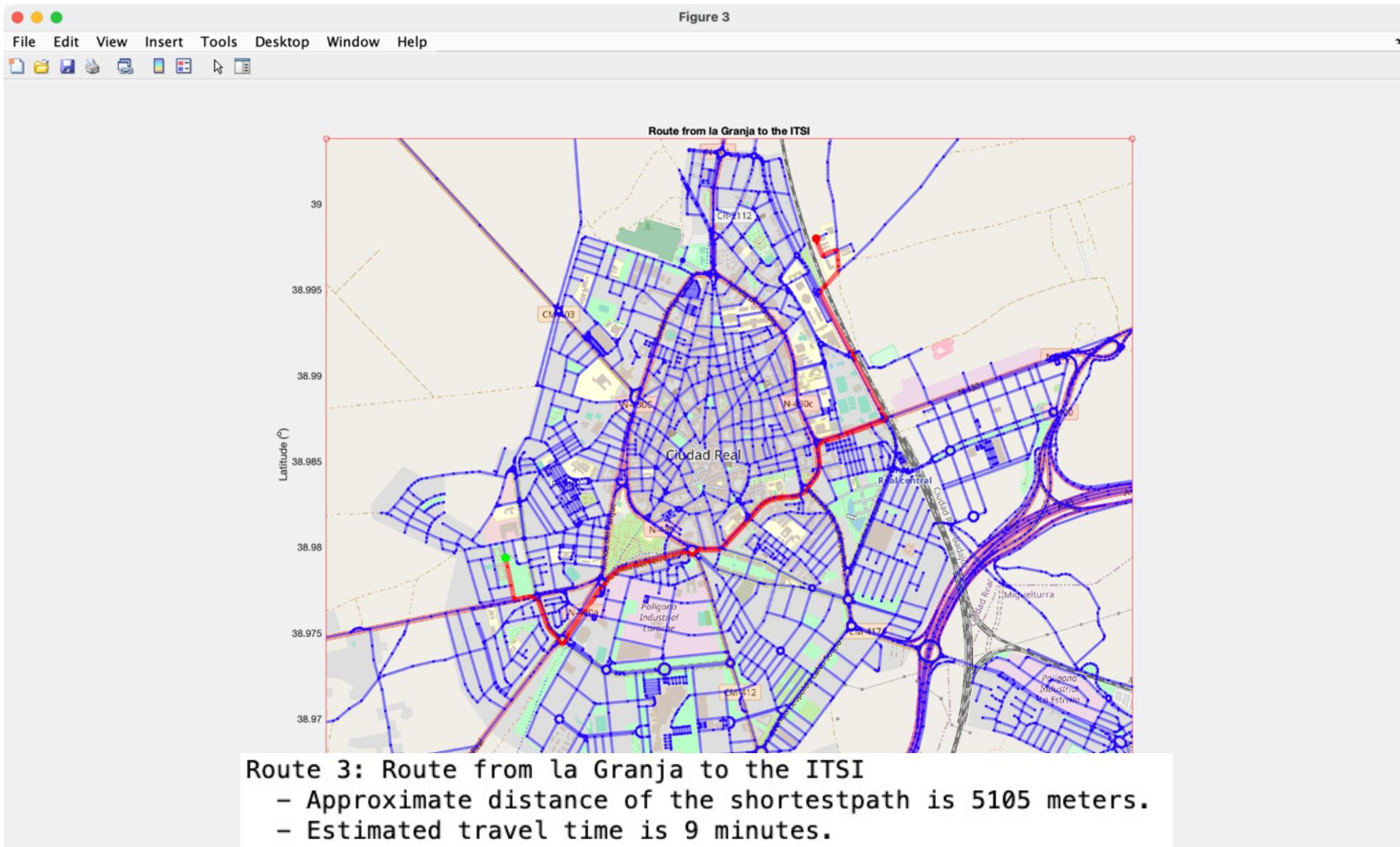


(a) ITSI



(b) Auditorio de la Granja

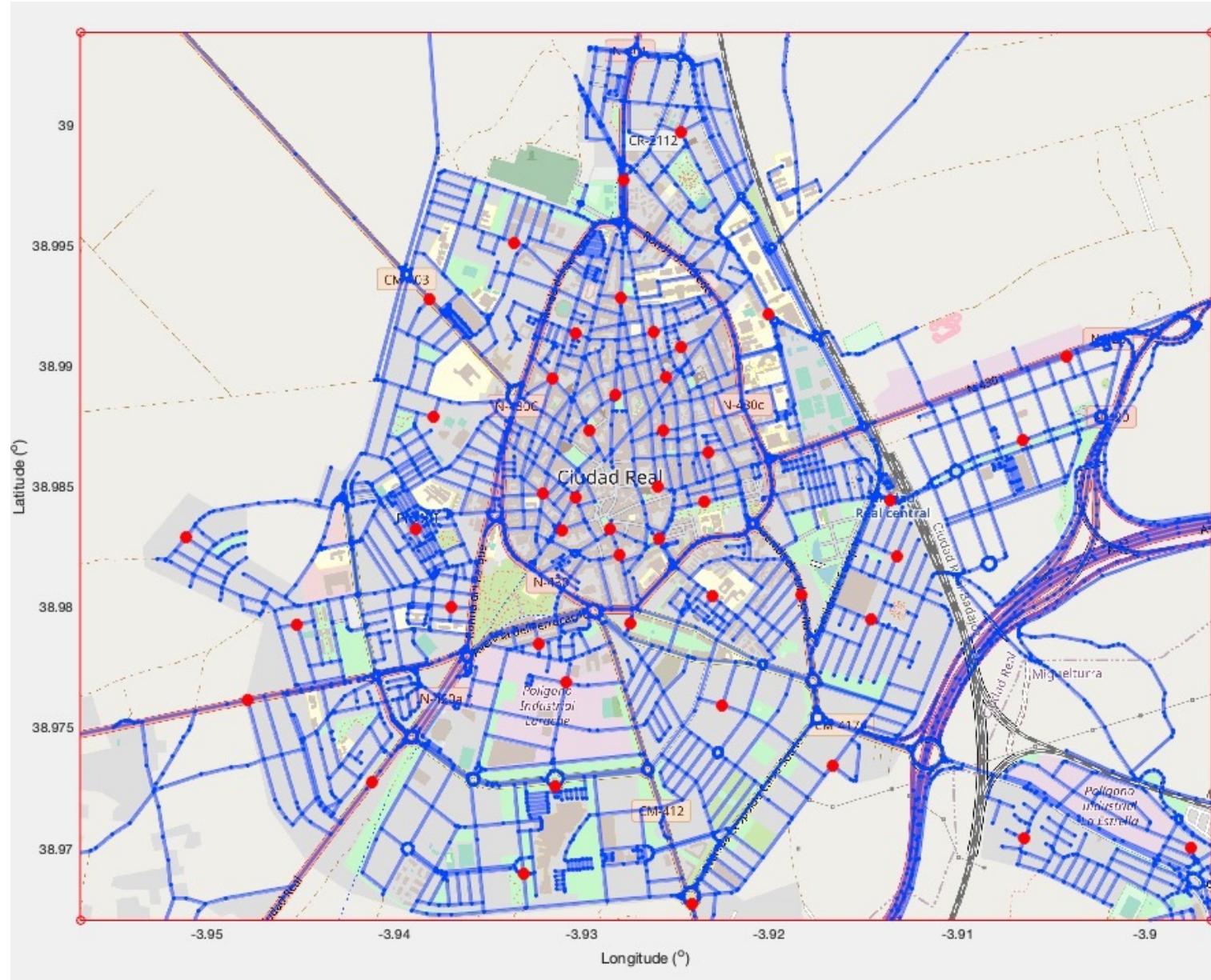
# Hito 2: Optimal route 3 (Solution)



Hito 3



# Simulating city traffic



# Simulating city traffic

```
xlsread('data/ODmatrix.xlsx')
```

```
>> ODmatrixdata
```

ID	centroid	Trips attracted (A)	Trips generated (G)
1736		1000	250
1757		150	50
1561		200	0
2024		30	250
341		150	50
1865		50	150
1557		50	200
1204		150	150
843		100	250
1164		300	50
880		50	240

# Simulating city traffic

1

For each pair  $(i, j)$  of the O-D matrix, compute:  $d_{ij} = \frac{G_i A_j}{D}$  con  $i \neq j$

$d_{ij}$  is the demand from zone  $i$  to zone  $j$

$G_i$  is the number of trips generated in zone  $i$

$A_j$  is the number of trips attracted by zone  $j$

$D$  is the total demand, i.e.  $D = \sum_i G_i$

**Be careful.** The trips from  $i$  to  $i$  must not be computed.

2

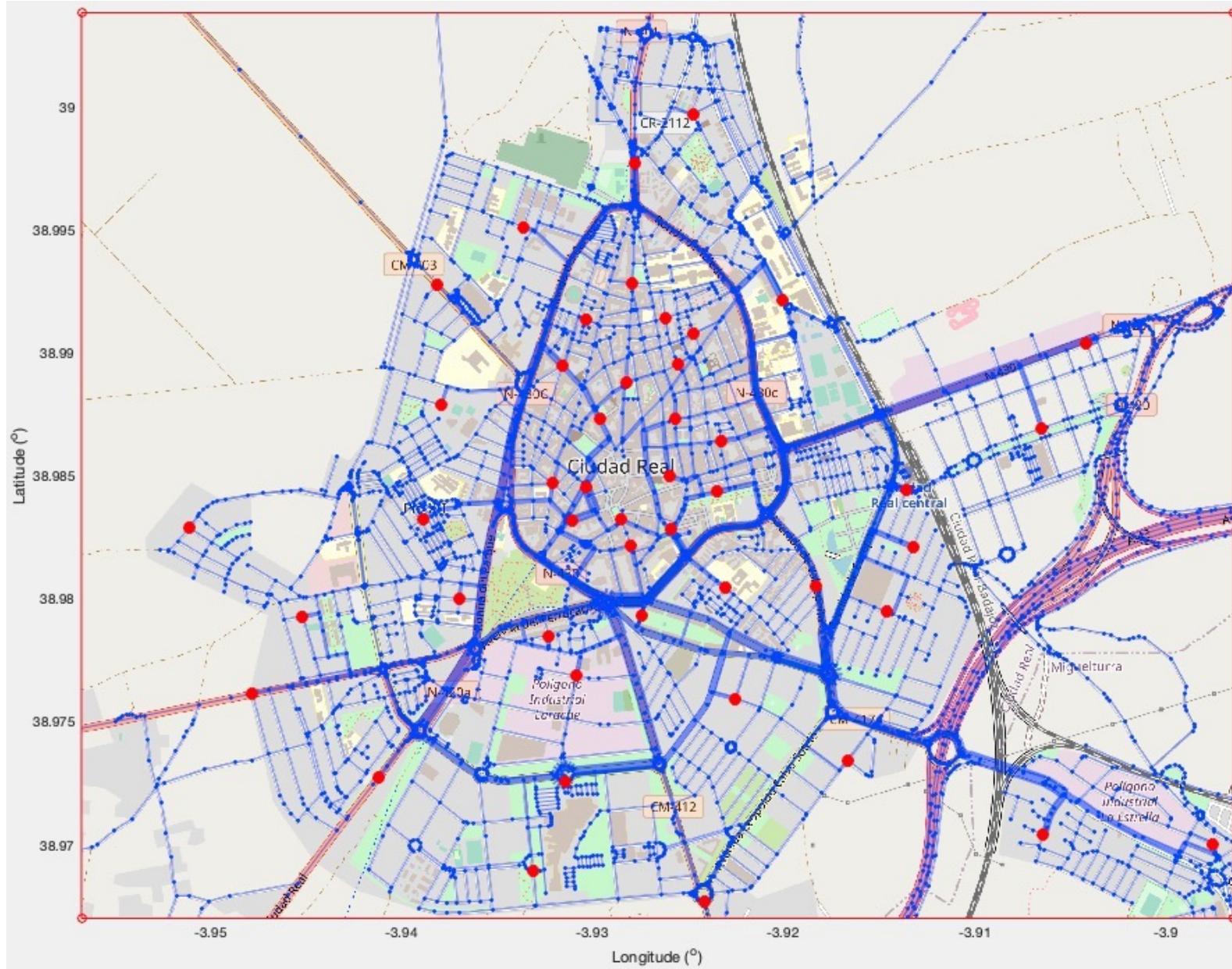
Obtain the minimum path for each pair  $(i, j)$  of the O-D matrix.

3

Compute the traffic flow on edge  $a$ :  $f_a = \sum_{(i,j)} \delta_{a,p_{ij}} d_{ij}$  for all edge  $a$

$$\delta_{a,p_{ij}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the edge } a \text{ is in the path } p_{ij} \\ 0 & \text{the opposite case} \end{cases}$$

# Simulating city traffic

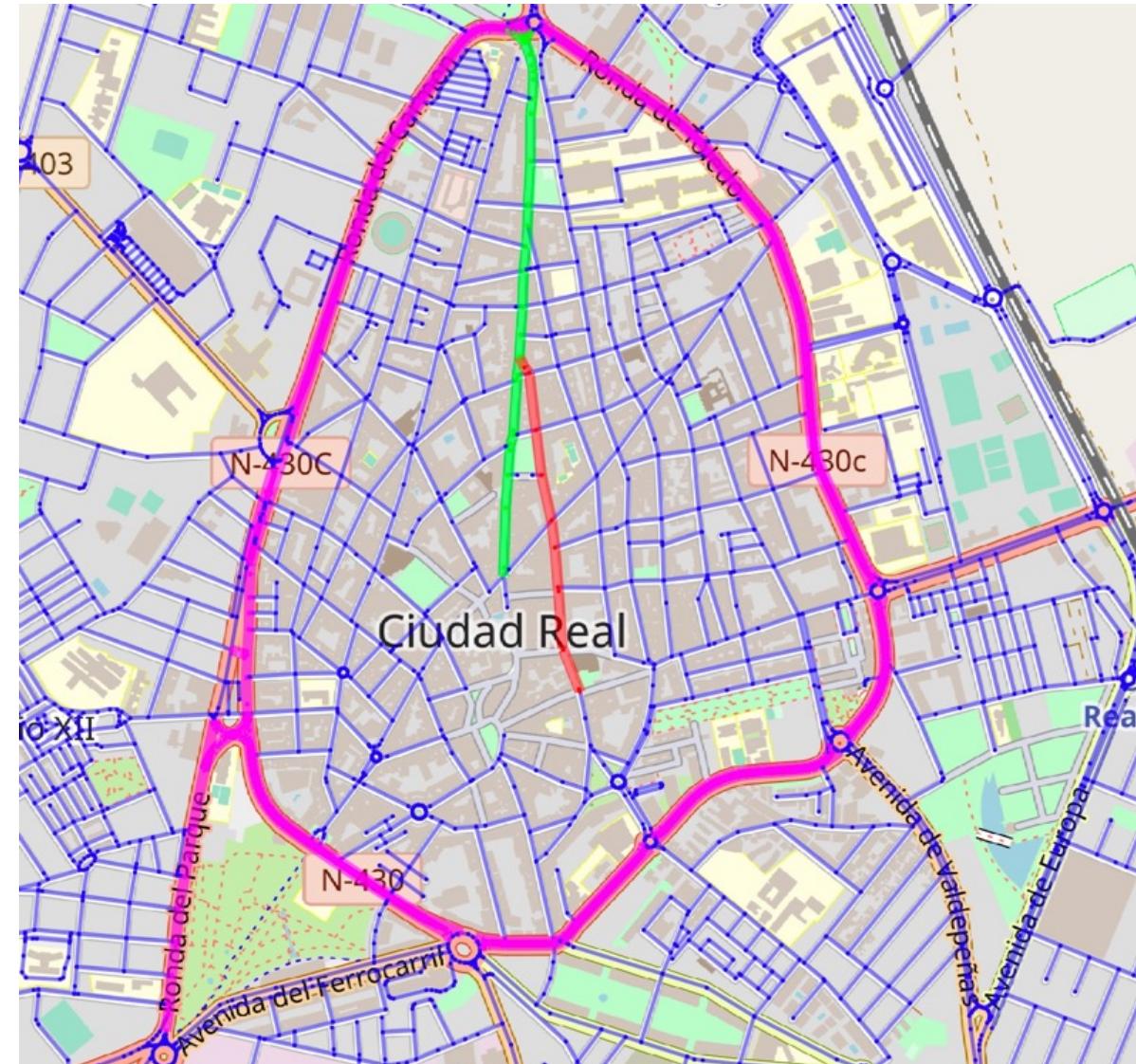


# Hito 4



# Network intervention analysis

- Pedestrianise the streets “Calle Elisa Cendreros” and “Calle de la Paloma”.
- Reduce the maximum speed of the entire “Ronda” to 30 Km/h.
- Change the traffic direction on the street “Calle Toledo”.



# Network intervention analysis – Total travel time

$$T = \sum_a f_a t_a$$

$t_a$  is the time to cross the edge  $a$  (travelling at 90% of maximum speed)

$f_a$  is the traffic flow on the edge  $a$

Scenario	T
"Initial situation"	"?"
"Scenario 1"	"?"
"Scenario 2"	"?"
"Scenario 3"	"?"

# Hito 5



# Designing an improved GPS

1

Modify the travel time obtained in Milestone 2  
to consider congested edges

$$t_a(f_a) = t_a^0 * \left( 1 + 0.2 * \left( \frac{f_a}{k_a} \right)^4 \right)$$

$f_a$  is the flow of the edge  $a$

$t_a^0$  is the travel time when edge has no congestion

$k_a$  is the capacity of the edge  $k_a = 500$  vehicles/hour.

2

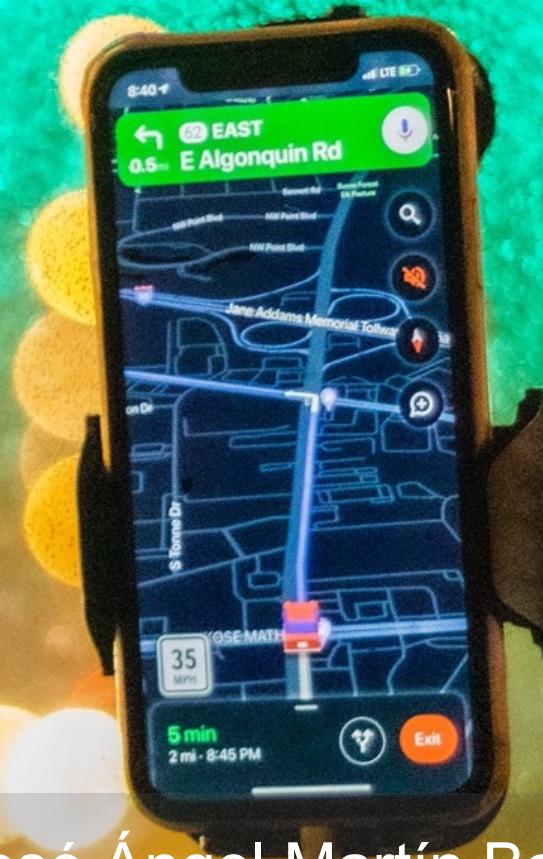
Replicate Milestone 2 but considering these new  
travel times



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