

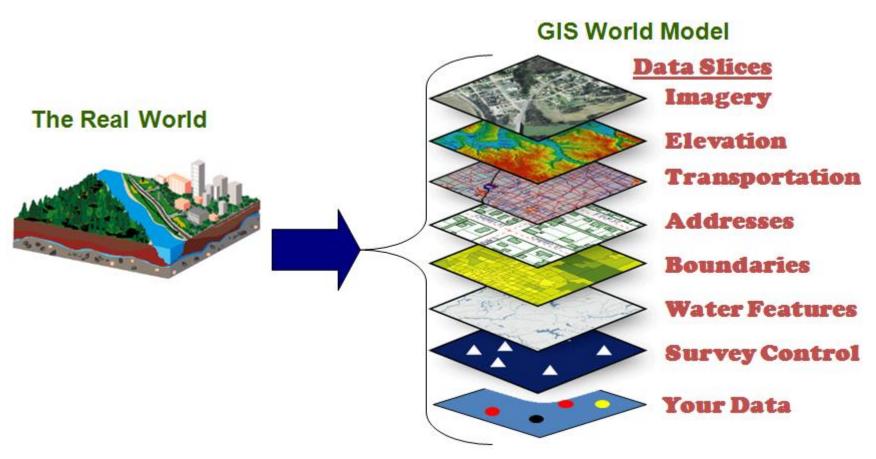


Open-source GIS Tools



PATHFINDING AND GRAPH SEARCH ALGORITHMS
WITH OSMNX

GIS(Geographic Information System)

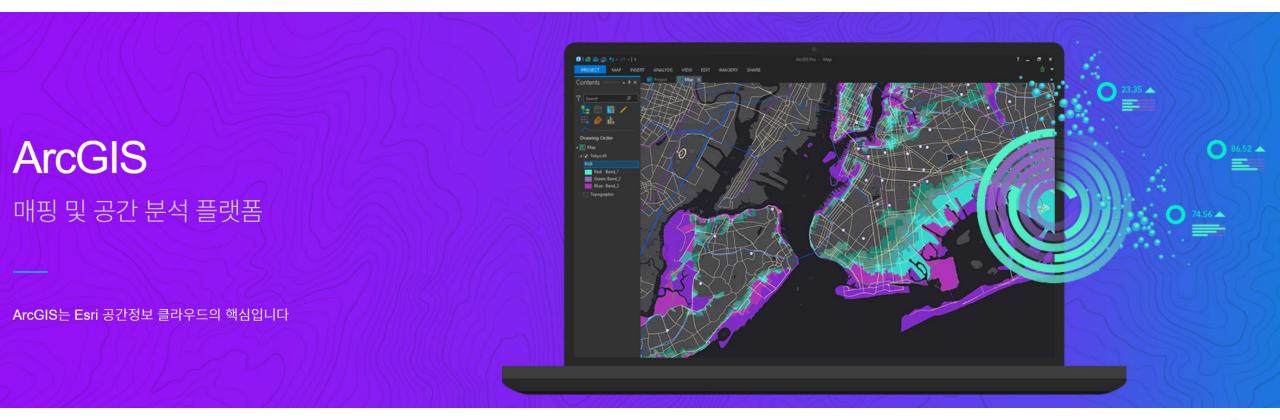


QGIS



https://www.admitnetwork.org/work-packages/gis-gps/

다수의 GIS 도구는 Closed 소스이며 Tabular 기반 데이터모델





컴퓨터AI공학부 동아대학교

OSMNX: OpenStreetMap + NetworkX

주어진 지도를 그래프 모델로 모델링

● Nodes: 교차점

• Edges: 도로

■ OSMNX는 도로네트워크 레이어만 제공하는 한계점을 가짐



Singapore's Raffles Place MRT

컴퓨터Al공학부

OSMNX: OpenStreetMap + NetworkX

- 왜 좋은가?
 - 도시 계획/문제점 분석 시 매우 유용함
 - 노드/엣지 중심으로 분석
 - 데이터 수집/매핑/계산/분석을 노드(OR 노드 그룹) 위에서 수행
 - 예) 해운대구 물류망 분석
 - 노드: 해운대구 내 소속되는 노드들
 - 엣지: 해당 노드들에 관련된 엣지
 - 가중치에 대한 고려
 - 노드의 중요 값, 엣지에 대한 비용 Central London



Code: Setup

```
1 !pip install osmnx
2 !python -m pip uninstall matplotlib
3 !pip install matplotlib==3.1.3
```

matplotlib==3.1.3 버전에 맞춰야함

```
1 import networkx as nx
2 import osmnx as ox
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```



Code: Setup

1.ox.graph_from_place: 지역명 2.ox.graph_from_address: 주소정보 3.ox.graph_from_point: 위경도정보 4.ox.graph_from_bbox: 동서남북좌표

network_type: 'walk', 'bike', 'drive', 'drive_se rvice', 'all', or 'all_private' 중 하나

```
# download/model a street network for some city then visualize it
place = "Saha-gu, Busan, Korea"

G = ox.graph_from_place(place, network_type="drive")

fig, ax = ox.plot graph(G)
```

매우 중요한 건 G는 그래프 모델이라는 점







Codes: 도로타입 표시하기



Codes: 도로타입 표시하기

```
# 엣지를 탐색

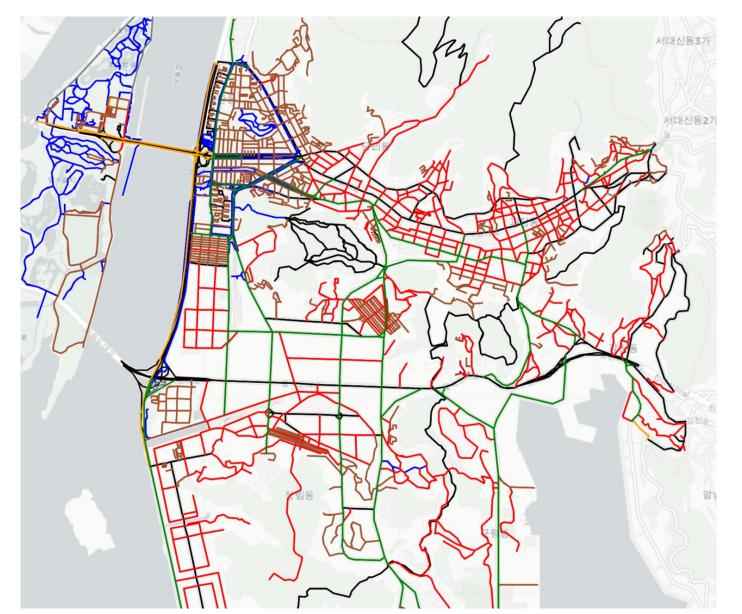
def find_edges(G, hwys):
    edges = []
    for u, v, k, data in G.edges(keys=True, data='highway'):
        check1 = isinstance(data, str) and data not in hwys
        check2 = isinstance(data, list) and all([d not in hwys for d in data])
        if check1 or check2:
            edges.append((u, v, k))
    return set(edges)
```



Codes: 도로타입 표시하기

```
# hwy 이 정해지지 않은 경우는 black
G tmp = G.copy()
G tmp.remove edges from (G.edges - find edges (G, hwy colors.keys()))
m = ox.plot graph folium(G tmp, popup attribute='highway', weight=5, color='black')
# 지도 위에서 Hwy colors에서 정해진 타입에 따라 추가적인 edge를 그림
for hwy, color in hwy colors.items():
   G tmp = G.copy()
   G tmp.remove_edges_from(find_edges(G_tmp, [hwy]))
   if G tmp.edges:
       m = ox.plot graph folium(G tmp,
                                graph map=m,
                                popup attribute='highway',
                                weight=5,
                                color=color)
```







Codes: 최단거리

```
# impute missing edge speeds and calculate
edge travel times with the speed module
G = ox.speed.add_edge_speeds(G)
G = ox.speed.add_edge_travel_times(G)
```



Codes: 최단거리

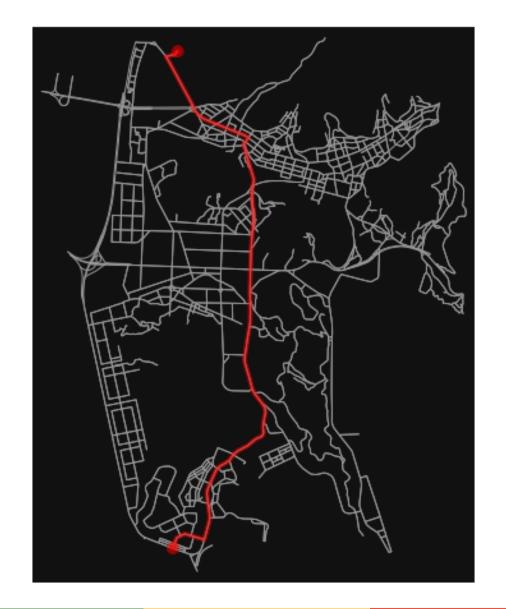
```
# get the nearest network nodes to two lat/lng points with the distance module
orig = ox.distance.nearest_nodes(G, X=128.96755631796773, Y=35.11601594137444)
dest = ox.distance.nearest_nodes(G, X=128.96517223758627, Y=35.046698756214056)
```



Codes: 최단거리

```
# find the shortest path between nodes, minimizing travel time, then plot i
t
route = ox.shortest_path(G, orig, dest, weight="travel_time")
fig, ax = ox.plot_graph_route(G, route, node_size=0)
```





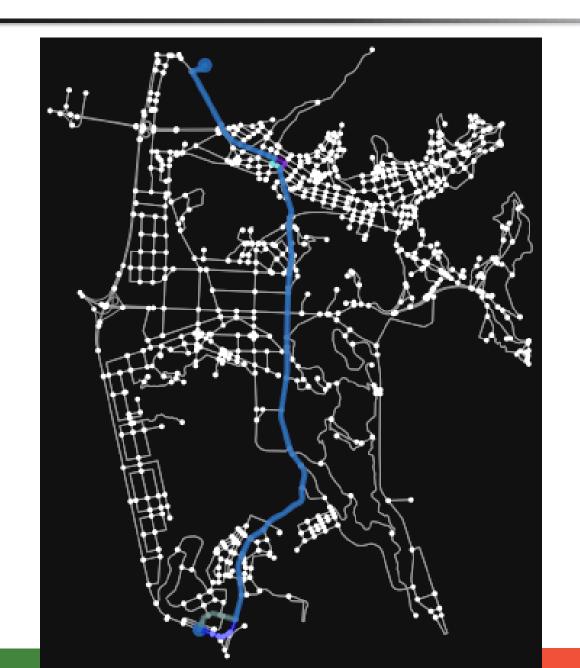


Codes: K-Shortest

```
routes = ox.k_shortest_paths(G, orig, dest, 3, weight="travel_time")
paths = [r for r in routes]

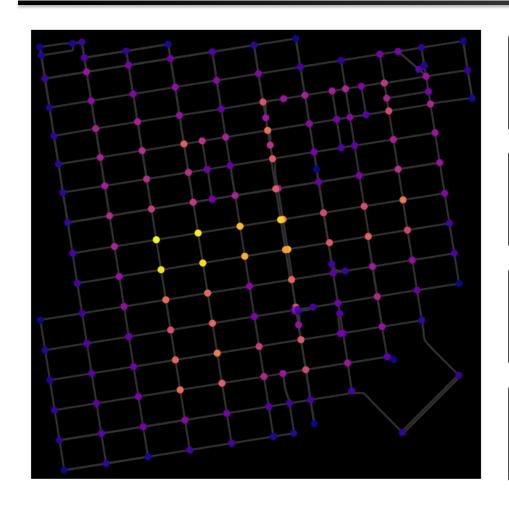
# find the k-
shortest paths between nodes, minimizing travel time, then plot it
fig, ax = ox.plot_graph_routes(G, paths, route_colors=['r','b','c']
, route_linewidth=3)
```







그래프를 통한 도시계획 분석: 잠재 상권 분석



entertainments(V): 주위 편의시설

travel_time(E): 이동시간

traffic(V): 주위 교통혼잡

cost(V): 주위 부동산 가격

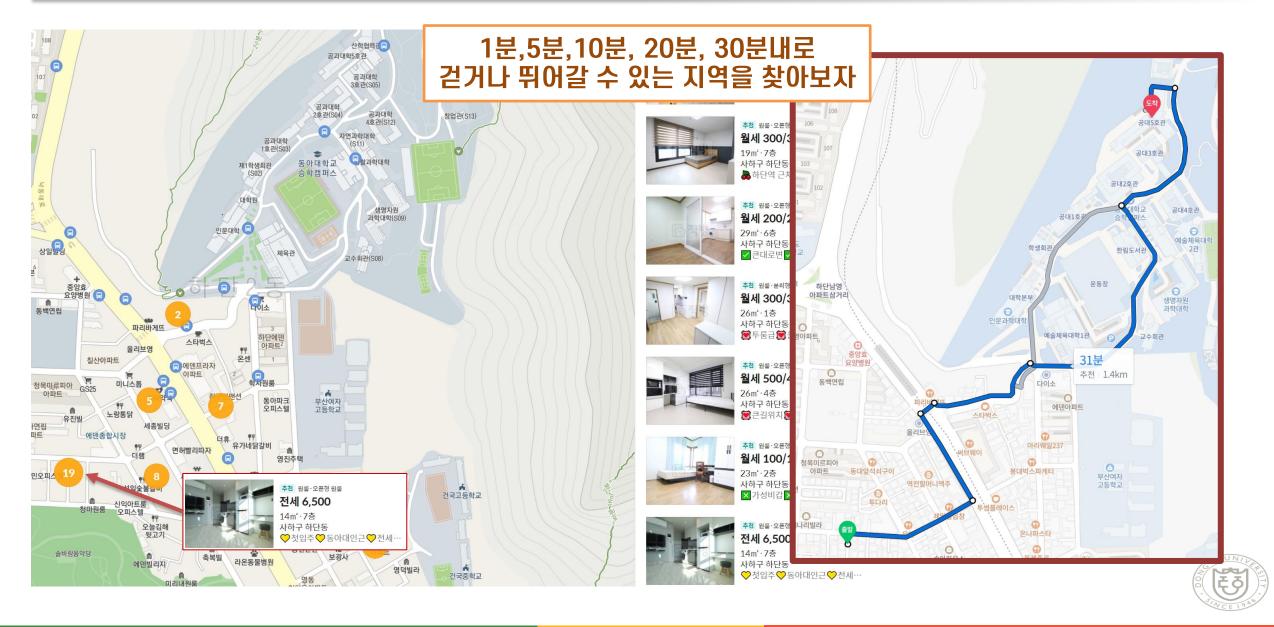
PotentialCommercialArea(G)

= w1*entertainments(V) + w2*travel_time(E) + w3*traffic(V) + w4*cost(V)

그래프를 통한 도시계획 분석: 동아대 인근



그래프를 통한 도시계획 분석: 동아대 인근



시간범위와 이동속도

 \blacksquare trip_times = [1, 5, 10, 20, 30]

- \blacksquare travel speed = 4.5 # (km/hour)
- travel_Speed = 13 # (km/hour) 만약 뛸 때
- travel_Speed = 40 # (km/hour) 계주선수라면
- travel_Speed = 60 # (km/hour) 자동차 보유 중
- travel Speed = 100 # (km/hour) 레이서 라면



시간당 km -> 분당 meter 로 변환

```
meters_per_minute = travel_speed * 1000 / 60
# km per hour to m per minute
# 4.5 km/h -> 75 m/m
```



6분

500m



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Code: Setup

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```

```
1 import networkx as nx
2 import osmnx as ox
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```



Code: Setup

```
1 import geopandas as gpd
2 from descartes import PolygonPatch
3 from shapely.geometry import LineString
4 from shapely.geometry import Point
5 from shapely.geometry import Polygon
```

```
# configure the place, network type, trip times, and travel speed address = "Hadan-dong, Saha-gu, Busan, Korea" network_type = "walk" trip_times = [1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30] # 분 단위의 여행시간, 5분거리내 travel_speed = 4.5 # 걷는 속도 (km/hour
```



```
# 원하는 지점과 해당 지도에 대해서 그래프
gdf_nodes = ox.graph_to_gdfs(G, edges=False)
# x, y = gdf_nodes["geometry"].unary_union.centroid.
xy # 지도 중심점 좌표
# 동아대학교의 위경도 좌표: lat -> 위도 x , 경도->lon y
x = 128.96817249950897
y = 35.11755694483541
center_node = ox.distance.nearest_nodes(G, x, y)
G = ox.project graph(G)
```

G = ox.graph from address(address, network_type=network_type)

위치에 따른 지도 가져오기



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그래프에 가중치 넣기

```
# 계산을 위한 edges에 속성값을 넣습니다.
meters_per_minute = travel_speed * 1000 / 60 # km per hour to m per minute
for _, _, _, data in G.edges(data=True, keys=True):
    data["time"] = data["length"] / meters_per_minute
```

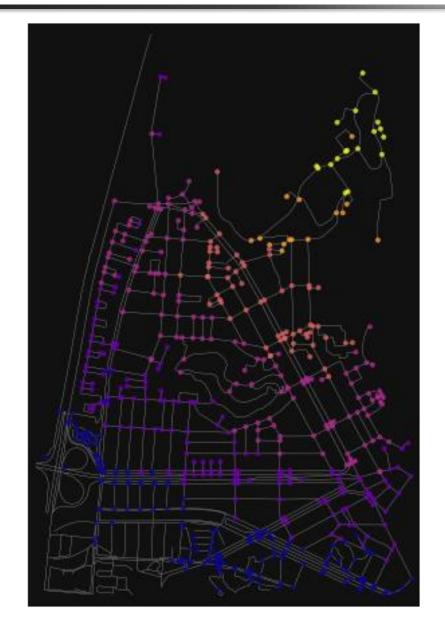
```
{'osmid': 59528585, 'bridge': 'yes', 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동남로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 98.955, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString c
''osmid': [59528596. 157995253]. 'bridge': 'yes'. 'oneway': False. 'highway': 'primary link'. 'length': 182.0950000000003. 'lanes': '1'. 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.
'osmid': 59528585, 'bridge': 'yes', 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동남로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 98.955, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString (
 'osmid': [59528585, 564201227, 942931998], 'bridge': 'yes', 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동남로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 419.789, 'lanes': '4', 'geometry': <s
 osmid': [157995241, 157995221], 'bridge': 'ves', 'oneway': False, 'highway': 'primary_link', 'length': 268.8409999999995, 'lanes': '1', 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring
'osmid': [59528596. 157995253], 'bridge': 'yes', 'oneway': False, 'highway': 'primary_link', 'length': 182.0950000000003, 'lanes': '1', 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring
'osmid': 157995276, 'oneway': False, 'name': '강변대로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 360.356999999997, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c'
'osmid': 164881861, 'oneway': False, 'name': '낙동대로450번길', 'highway': 'residential', 'length': 78.86, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1fa
['osmid': 620726366, 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동대로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 57.06500000000005, 'lanes': '6', 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.Li
{'osmid': 164881854, 'oneway': False, 'name': '승학로2번길', 'highway': 'residential', 'length': 40.408, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1e7c49
{'osmid': 164881861, 'oneway': False, 'name': '낙동대로450번길', 'highway': 'residential', 'length': 78.86, 'geometry: <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1e7
{'osmid': 164881861, 'oneway': False, 'name': '낙동대로450번길', 'highway': 'residential', 'length': 72.544, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1@
{'osmid': 620726366, 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동대로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 7.058, 'lanes': '6', 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString obje
ʻosmid': 665487678, 'oneway': False, 'highway': 'service', 'length': 71.195, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1f4c0d10>, 'time': 0.949266666666
'osmid': 620726366, 'oneway': False, 'ref': '2', 'name': '낙동대로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 57.065, 'lanes': '6', 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.l<mark> n</mark>estring.LineString obj
 'osmid': 37398620. 'oneway': False. 'highway': 'tertiary'. 'length': 93.363. 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1fa1a0d0> time': 1.24484}
'osmid': 551375433, 'oneway': False, 'name': '낙동대로', 'highway': 'primary', 'length': 53.247, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object
                                                                                                                                                          at 0x7f7c1fa1ae10>.
'osmid': 37398620, 'oneway': False, 'highway': 'tertiary', 'length': 35.271, 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.LineString object at 0x7f7c1fa1a7d0>│'time': 0.47028000d000
 'osmid': 37398620. 'oneway': False. 'highway': 'tertiary'. 'length': 93.363. 'geometry': <shapely.geometry.linestring.lineString object at 0x7f7c1fa1af90>│ 'time': 1.24484}
```



등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현

```
# 등시성의 polygon 구현
isochrone polys = []
for trip time in sorted(trip times, reverse=True):
    subgraph = nx.ego graph(G, center node, radius=trip time, distance="time")
    node points = [Point((data["x"], data["y"])) for node, data in subgraph.node
s(data=True)]
    bounding poly = gpd.GeoSeries(node points).unary union.convex hull
    isochrone polys.append(bounding poly)
# 등시성에 따른 네트워크를 표기
fig, ax = ox.plot graph(
    G, show=False, close=False, edge color="#999999", edge alpha=0.2, node size
= 0
for polygon, fc in zip (isochrone polys, iso colors):
    patch = PolygonPatch(polygon, fc=fc, ec="none", alpha=0.6, zorder=-1)
    ax.add patch(patch)
plt.show()
```

등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현





Polyline 기반 등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현

```
# isochrone map을 위한 컬러값을 가져옴
 iso colors = ox.plot.get colors(n=len(trip times), cmap="plasma", start=0, return h
 ex=True)
# 등시성에 따라 노드에 색칠
node colors = {}
for trip time, color in zip(sorted(trip times, reverse=True), iso colors):
    subgraph = nx.ego graph(G, center node, radius=trip time, distance="time")
    for node in subgraph.nodes():
       node colors[node] = color
nc = [node colors[node] if node in node colors else "none" for node in G.nodes()]
ns = [15 if node in node colors else 0 for node in G.nodes()]
fig, ax = ox.plot graph(
   G,
   node color=nc,
   node size=ns,
   node alpha=0.8,
   edge linewidth=0.2,
   edge color="#999999",
```

Polyline 기반 등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현





Isolated Polyline 기반 등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현

```
def make iso polys(G, edge buff=25, node buff=50, infill=False):
    isochrone polys = []
    for trip time in sorted(trip times, reverse=True):
        subgraph = nx.ego graph(G, center node, radius=trip time, distance="time")
        node points = [Point((data["x"], data["y"])) for node, data in subgraph.nodes(data=True)]
        nodes gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame({"id": list(subgraph.nodes)}, geometry=node points)
        nodes gdf = nodes gdf.set index("id")
        edge lines = []
        for n fr, n to in subgraph.edges():
           f = nodes gdf.loc[n fr].geometry
            t = nodes gdf.loc[n to].geometry
            edge lookup = G.get edge data(n fr, n to)[0].get("geometry", LineString([f, t]))
            edge lines.append(edge lookup)
       n = nodes gdf.buffer(node buff).geometry
        e = gpd.GeoSeries(edge lines).buffer(edge buff).geometry
        all gs = list(n) + list(e)
        new iso = gpd.GeoSeries(all gs).unary union
       if infill:
            new iso = Polygon(new iso.exterior)
        isochrone polys.append(new iso)
    return isochrone polys
```



Isolated Polyline 기반 등시성(isochrone) 맵 구현

```
isochrone_polys = make_iso_polys(G, edge_buff=25, node_buff=0, infill=True)
fig, ax = ox.plot_graph(
    G, show=False, close=False, edge_color="#999999", edge_alpha=0.2, node_size=0)
for polygon, fc in zip(isochrone_polys, iso_colors):
    patch = PolygonPatch(polygon, fc=fc, ec="none", alpha=0.7, zorder=-1)
    ax.add_patch(patch)
plt.show()
```



GIS에 관심있는 학생은

https://geo-python-site.readthedocs.io



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