



# SHORTEST PATH FINDING ALGORITHM TO PREVENT STREET HARASSMENT

# Presentation of the team



**Santiago  
Neusa**  
Author



**Manuela  
Castaño**  
Author



**Andrea Serna**  
Literature review



**Mauricio Toro**  
Data preparation



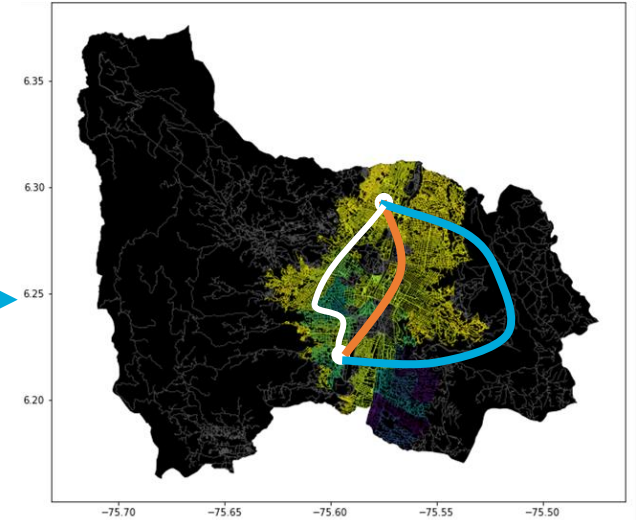
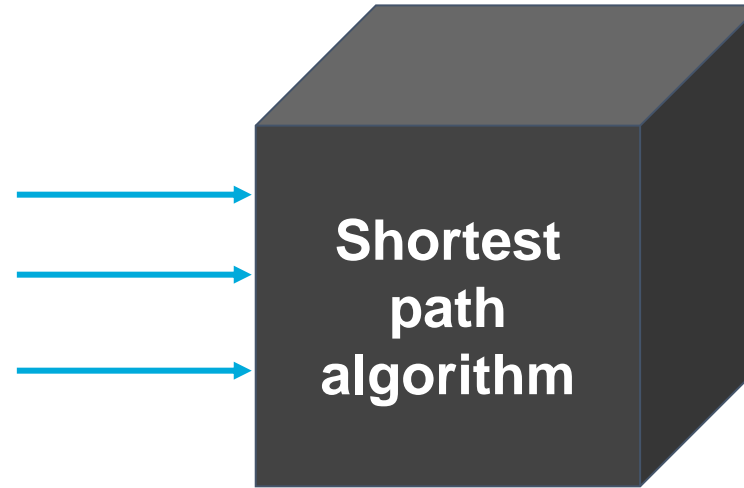
<https://github.com/sneusar/ST0245-002>



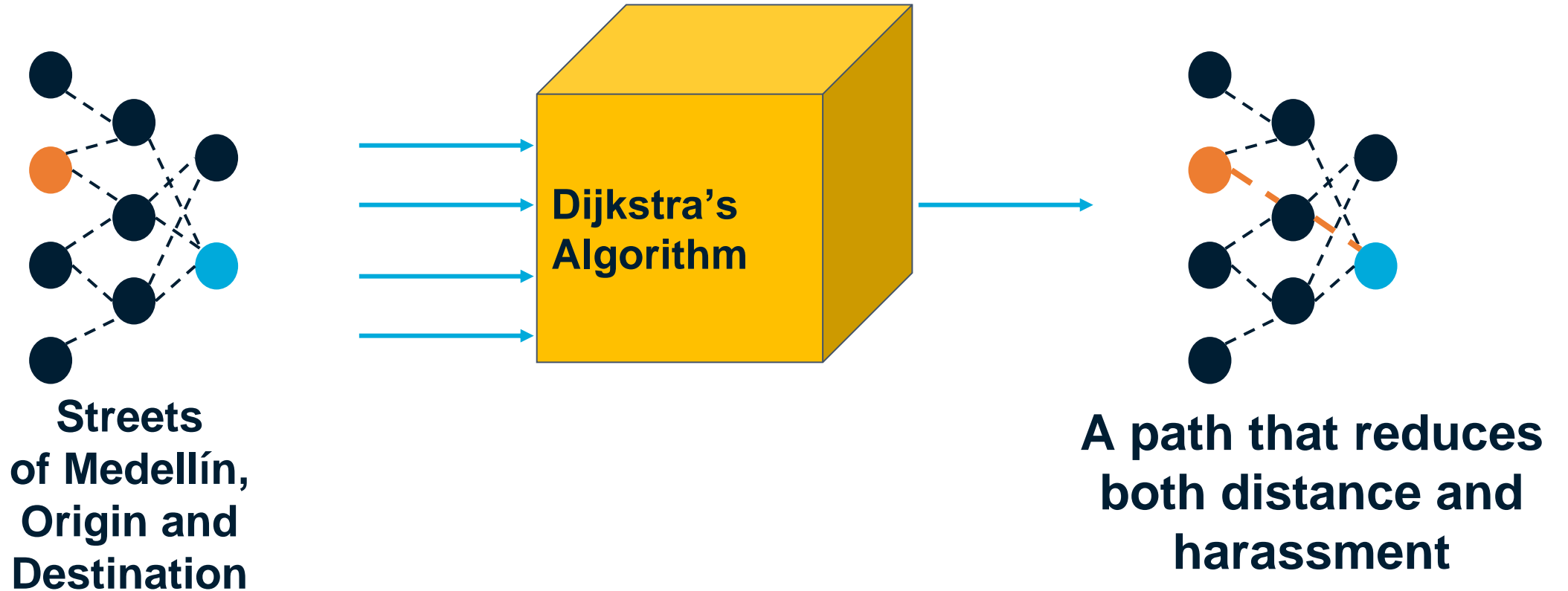
# Problem Statement



**Streets  
of Medellín,  
Origin and  
Destination**



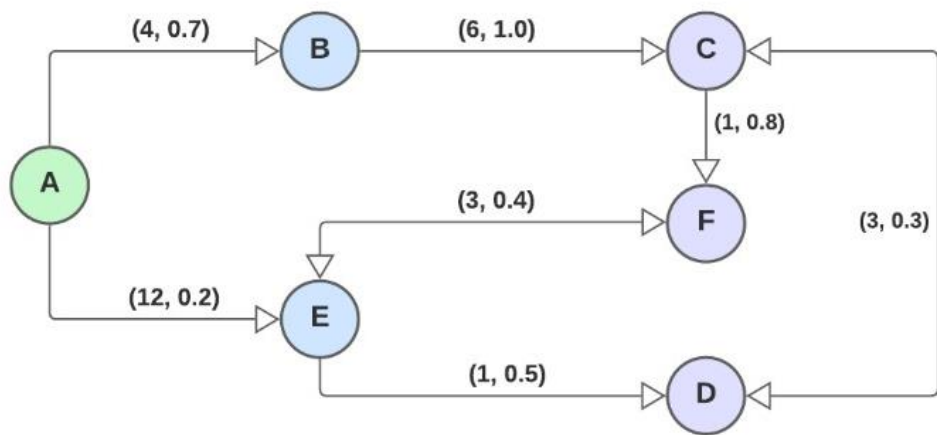
**Three paths that reduce  
both the risk of harassment  
and distance**



# Explanation of the algorithm



Example execution: Origin: A, Destination: D



This dijkstra algorithm works with the average of length and harrasment risk.

As the algorithm stores the predecessor of the vertex, in other function we recollect all the predecessors to build the path, giving as result that the final path is: A -> E -> D.

The priority queue stores some values to choose the best possibility to traverse the graph. Those that remain are useless because we already found all possible routes in the graph, but as we push them after end that information will stay there.

Dictionaries

Vertex	Path	Cost
A	None	0
B	A	2.35
C	C	5.85
D	E	6.85
E	A	6.1
F	C	6.75

Priority queue

Information	1°	2°
From:	C	E
To:	D	F
Cost:	6.85	7.8



Dijkstra’s Algorithm to reduce both harassment risk and distance