# Visualization and Analysis of Geographic Information Algorithms and Data Structures

João Valença valenca@student.dei.uc.pt

Departmento de Engenharia Informática Universidade de Coimbra

October 24, 2013

#### Motivation

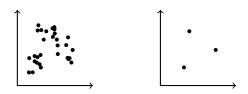
 Reduce visual information when displaying large numbers of geographic points

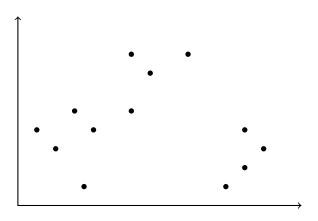
#### Motivation

- Reduce visual information when displaying large numbers of geographic points
- ► Find a representative subset of a collection of geographic points.

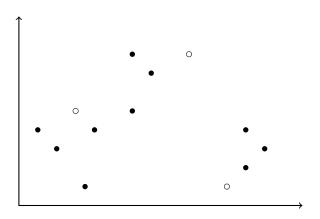
#### Motivation

- Reduce visual information when displaying large numbers of geographic points
- ► Find a representative subset of a collection of geographic points.

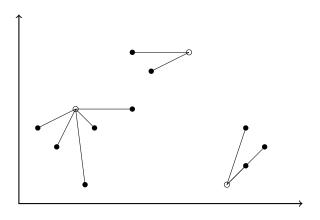




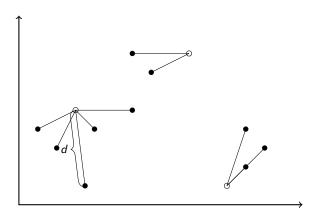
Given a set of points P and an integer  $k \leq |P|$ 



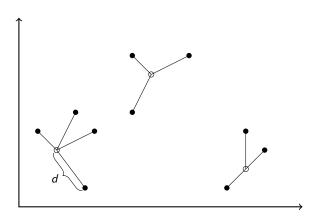
Find a subset of points  $S \subseteq P$ , |P| = k that is "representative" of P



Consider the distance between every point in  $P\ S$  and its closest point in S



k-center problem: Find subset S that minimizes the largest distance



Optimal solution

#### Work Plan

- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> Semester
  - ► Literature Review: Geographic Information Systems, OGC Standards WMS, WFS, Map Projections, algorithms and heuristics for clustering and facility-location problems.
  - Development of a Branch-and-Bound approach.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester
  - Development of heuristic approaches.
  - Experimental analysis of the algorithms.
  - Comparison between different approaches using Open Street Map data.
  - Integration of the algorithms in the visualisation framework through web-mapping standards (WMS/WFS).

Use a branch-and-bound approach.

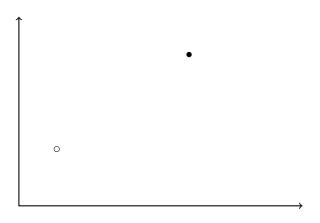
- Use a branch-and-bound approach.
- ► For each point, decide if it is a Centroid or not.

- Use a branch-and-bound approach.
- ▶ For each point, decide if it is a Centroid or not.
- Incrementally update the value of the objective functio.

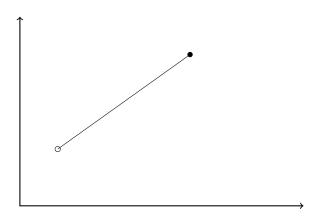
- Use a branch-and-bound approach.
- ▶ For each point, decide if it is a Centroid or not.
- Incrementally update the value of the objective functio.
- Use bounds to discard branches that do not contribute to the optimal solution.



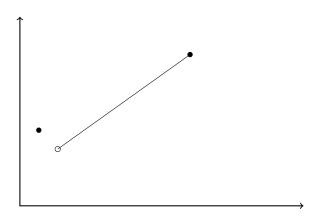
Building a solution.



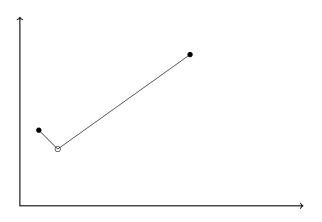
Adding non-centroid points.



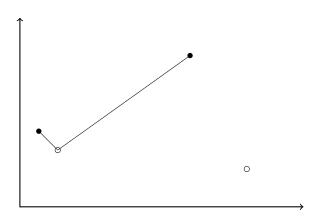
Adding non-centroid points.



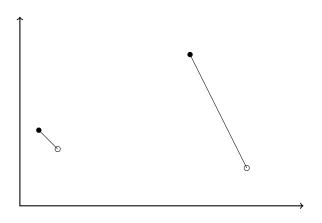
Adding non-centroid points.



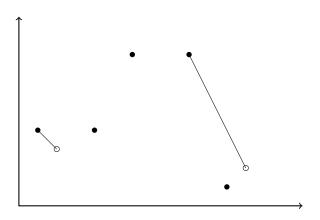
Adding non-centroid points.



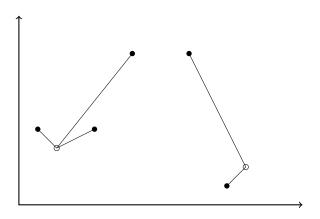
Adding a centroid.



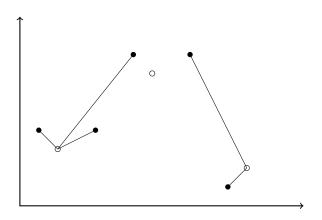
Adding a centroid.



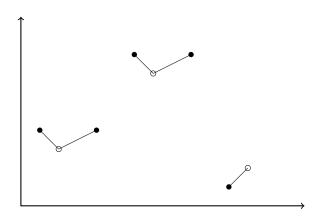
Adding more non-centroid points.



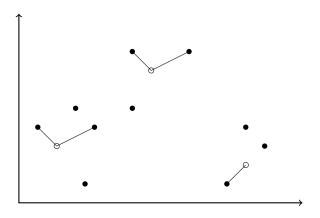
Adding more non-centroid points.



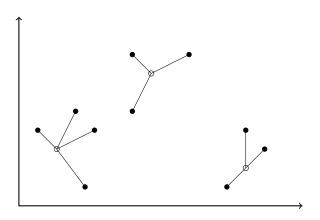
Adding another centroid point.



Adding another centroid point.



Finishing the solution branch.



Finishing the solution branch.

#### **Future Work**

- ▶ Implement a planar location data structure to allow Voronoi diagrams to speed insertions and deletions from the solutions up from  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  to  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$
- Explore bounds to cut the recursive tree.
- Explore heuristic approaches to generate acceptable non-optimal solutions for larger problems.
- ► Apply and benchmark approaches with real-life data.