

The Tourist Problem:

(Problem Solving the CS Way)

Video 5.1

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Experience the fun of problem solving

In this segment sequence...

You experience how to solve problems the computer science way. You will see how we

- ❖ Analyze a problem,
- ❖ formulate, model, and solve a problem, and
- ❖ analyze our solution.

We do these *before* we develop programs/sw

Often iterate this process for better solutions.

We constantly “Ask Questions”!

The *Setting...*

You are interning
in **Q-Tour.com**

Your task:
To solve the
Tourist Bus Scheduling Problem
or Tourist Problem, in short.

The Tourist Problem...

GIVEN: A list of tourists; each tourist has a list of places to visit.

TO DO: Schedule bus trips for them so that each tourist visits all the places in his list.

An Instance of Tourist Problem

<u>Tourist</u>	<u>Places of Interest</u>
Aaron	SZG, BG, JB
Betty	CG, JG, BG
Cathy	VC, SI, OR
David	JG, CG, OR
Evans	CG, JG, SZG
Frances	BG, SZG, JB
Gary	CG, OR
Harry	JG, CG

8 tourists,
8 places

Note:

□ Tourist Bus Scheduling Problem

- ❖ Tourist Problem, TP

□ An example problem of TP

- ❖ Called an *instance* of the TP

□ Solution of TP

- ❖ Must solve *all possible instances* of TP
- ❖ Not just some special cases;

Tourist Problem (Entities)

□ Good to know the entities we are dealing with...

The Tourists:

$$T = \{ A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H \}$$

The Attractions (Places):

$$P = \{ BG, CG, JB, JG, OR, SI, VC, SZG \}$$

... Places of Attraction ...

<u>Place</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
BG	Botanical Gardens	CG	Chinese Gardens
JB	Jurong Birdpark	JG	Japanese Gardens
OR	Orchard Road	SI	Sentosa Island
SZG	Spore Zoological Gardens	VC	VivoCity

Tourist Problem (Analysis... 1)

**Q: Can we derive
any useful insights?**

Consider

❖ **Aaron** { SZG, BG, JB }

~~Frances~~ { ~~SZG, BG, JB~~ }

An Instance of Tourist Problem

<u>Tourist</u>	<u>Places of Interest</u>
Aaron	SZG, BG, JB
Betty	CG, JG, BG
Cathy	VC, SI, OR
David	JG, CG, OR
Evans	CG, JG, SZG
Frances	BG, SZG, JB
Gary	CG, OR
Harry	JG, CG

Useful Insight:

For our purpose of scheduling bus trips to the 8 places, we can “*safely remove*” Frances.

Why? (in a nutshell)

Frances can just follow Aaron and take all the trips that Aaron takes;

Tourist Problem (Analysis... 2)

Some Simplifications: Consider

❖ Aaron { SZG, BG, JB }

~~Frances { SZG, BG, JB }~~

Also consider

❖ David { JG, CG, OR }

~~Gary { CG, OR }~~

An Instance of Tourist Problem

<u>Tourist</u>	<u>Places of Interest</u>
Aaron	SZG, BG, JB
Betty	CG, JG, BG
Cathy	VC, SI, OR
David	JG, CG, OR
Evans	CG, JG, SZG
Frances	BG, SZG, JB
Gary	CG, OR
Harry	JG, CG

**Cannot safely remove David.
Why?**

Can safely remove Gary.
Gary “follow” David, but only for
the places in Gary’s list.

Tourist Problem (Analysis... 3)

Some Simplifications: Consider

❖ Aaron { SZG, BG, JB }

~~Frances { SZG, BG, JB }~~

Also consider

❖ David { JG, CG, OR }

~~Gary { CG, OR }~~

An Instance of Tourist Problem

<u>Tourist</u>	<u>Places of Interest</u>
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Aaron	SZG, BG, JB
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Betty	CG, JG, BG
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Cathy	VC, SI, OR
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David	JG, CG, OR
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Evans	CG, JG, SZG
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Frances	BG, SZG, JB
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Gary	CG, OR
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Harry	JG, CG
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Simplification Rule:

If $P(T_1) \subseteq P(T_2)$, then tourist T_1 can just “follows” tourist T_2 .

Thus, we can omit T_1 from consideration.

Oh, can also omit Harry

❖ Betty { CG, JG, BG }

~~Harry { CG, JG }~~

The (Reduced) Tourist Problem...

GIVEN: A list of tourists; each tourist has a list of places to visit.

TO DO: Schedule bus trips for them so that
each tourist visits all the places in his list.

An Instance of Tourist Problem

<u>Tourist</u>	<u>Places of Interest</u>
Aaron	SZG, BG, JB
Betty	CG, JG, BG
Cathy	VC, SI, OR
David	JG, CG, OR
Evans	CG, JG, SZG

Every solution
to this
reduced instance...

... is a solution
to the original
instance!

$$T = \{ A, B, C, D, E \}$$

$$P = \{ BG, CG, JB, JG, OR, SI, VC, SZG \}$$

Quick Summary:

- ❑ So far, we defined the Tourist Problem,
- ❑ Seen an *instance* of TP and defined a *solution* for TP,
- ❑ We *analyzed* the instance, and
- ❑ Used *Simplification Rule* to reduce it to a smaller equivalent problem
- ❑ Along the way, we asked lots of question.

(End of video 5.1)

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