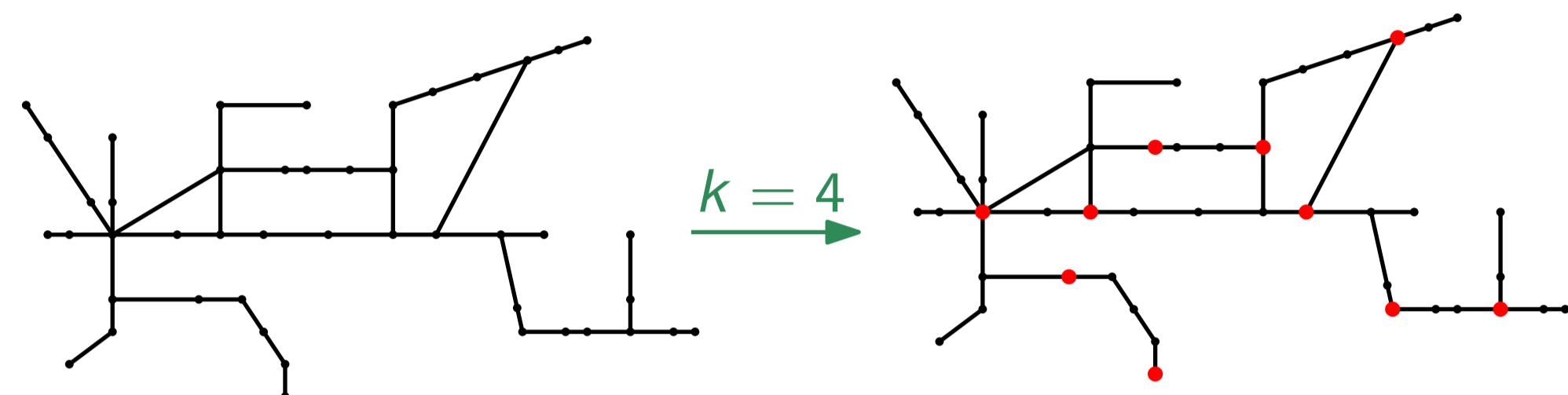


# On k-Path Covers and their Applications

## PROBLEM DEFINITION

**Minimum k-(All-)Path Cover (k-APC)** Given a (di)graph  $G(V, E)$  and  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , select a minimum subset of vertices  $C \subseteq V$  such that for every simple path  $\pi = v_1, \dots, v_k$  in  $G$  we have  $C \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$ .

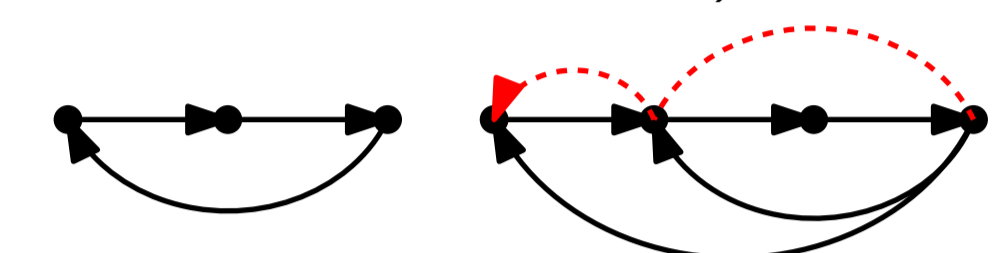


### SPECIAL CASE

**Minimum k-Shortest-Path Cover (k-SPC)** Given a weighted (di)graph  $G(V, E, c)$  with  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ , and  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , select a minimum subset of vertices  $C \subseteq V$  such that for every shortest (according to  $c$ ) path  $\pi = v_1, \dots, v_k$  in  $G$  we have  $C \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$ .

## THEORETICAL RESULTS

- k-APC and k-SPC are APX-hard (subsuming NP-hardness)  
⇒ if the Unique Game Conjecture holds, k-APC and k-SPC cannot be approximated better than  $2 - \epsilon$
- k-approximation possible via pricing method (based on ILP formulation)
- $\log(OPT)$ -approximation for k-SPC via VC-dimension analysis  
⇒ New result: VC-dimension  $d$  of a system of unique directed shortest paths is 3 (before only  $d = 2$  for undirected paths was known)

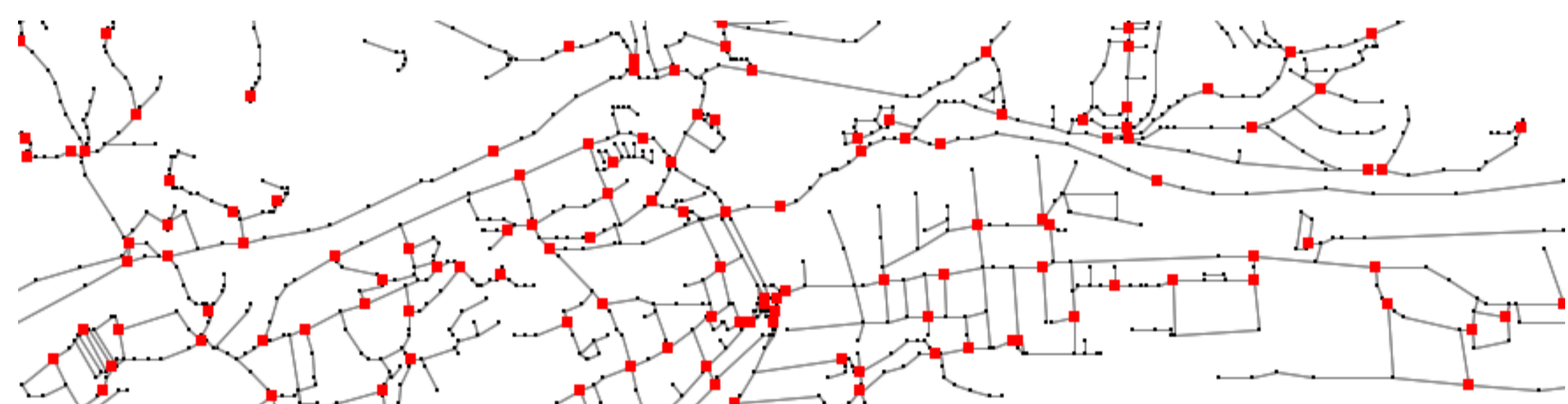


## APPLICATIONS

Handle large Spatial Network Databases (SNDBs) with billions of geographic entities.

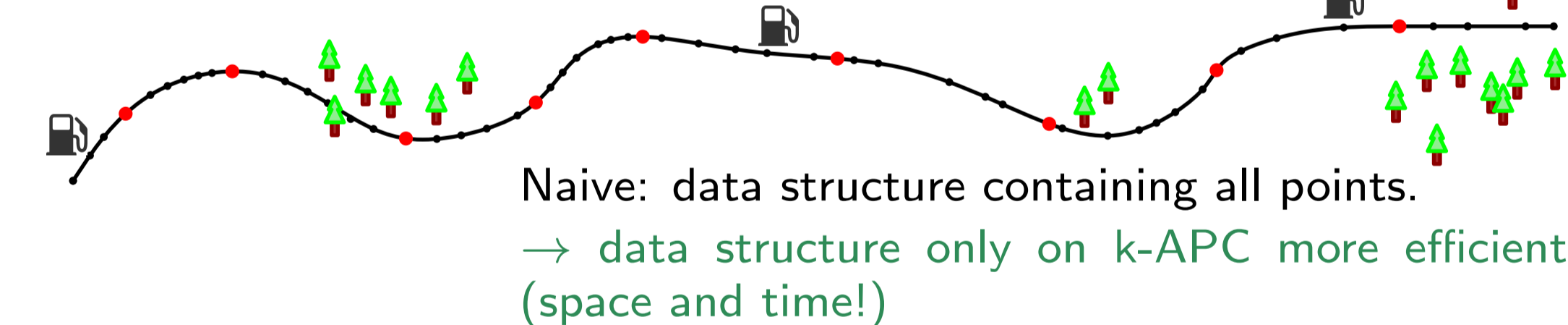
### FACILITY LOCATION PROBLEMS

Place gas stations, signs, etc. such that every simple  $k$ -path is covered.  
→ minimum k-APC



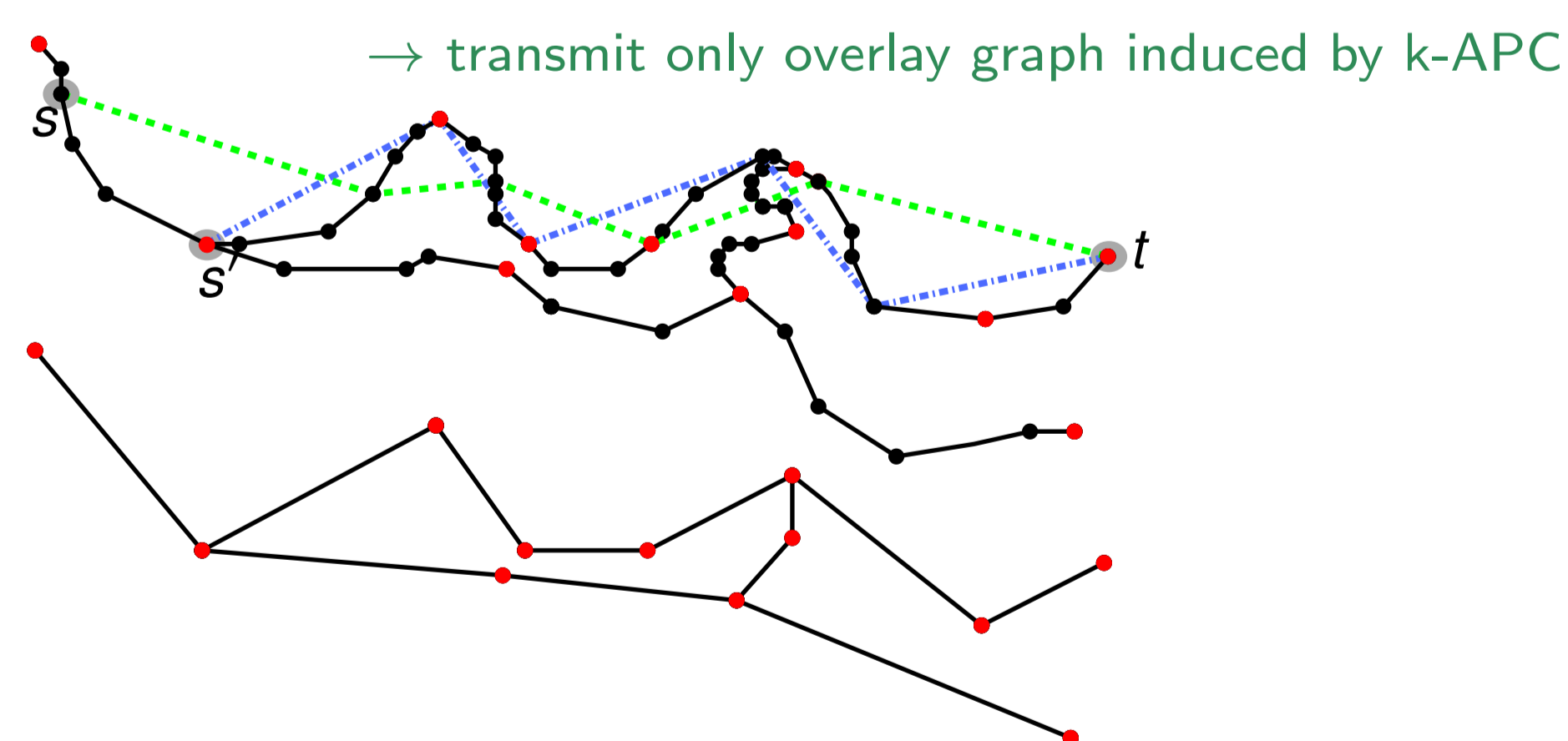
### DATA AGGREGATION & POI RETRIEVAL

Where are gas stations along my route?  
What is the percentage of forest coverage along my route?



### MAP SIMPLIFICATION

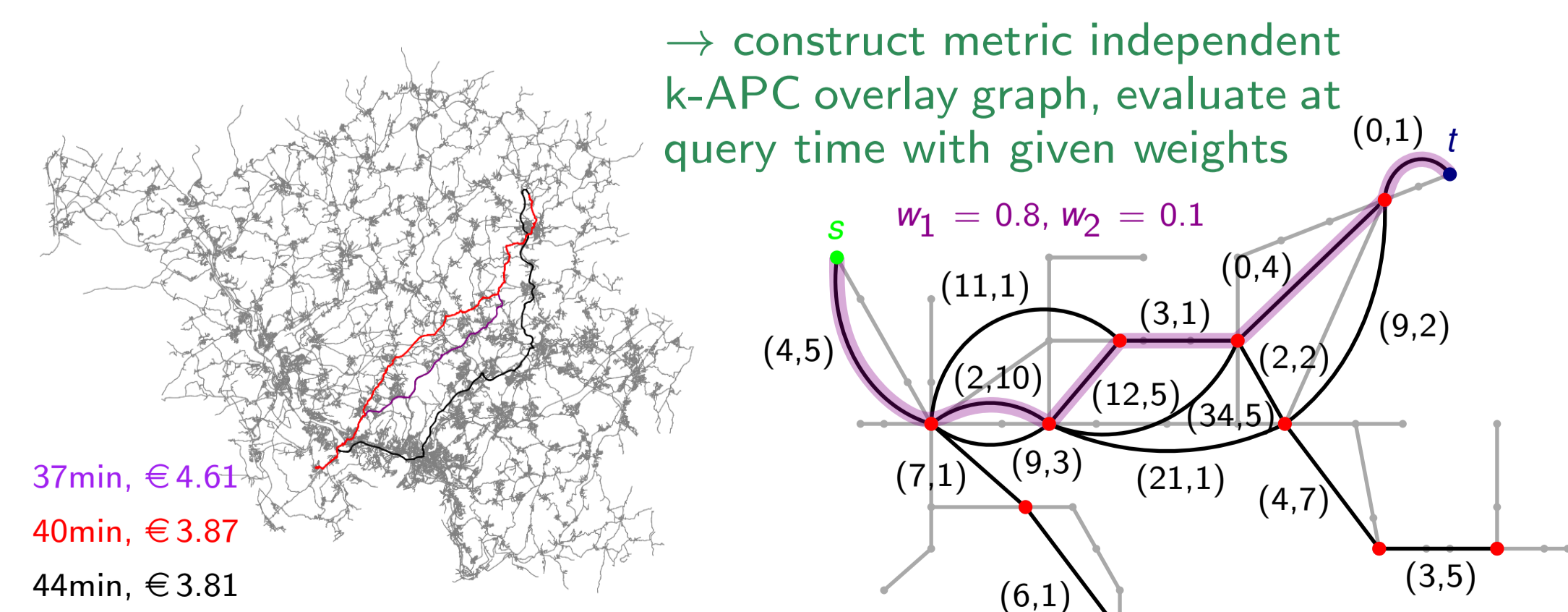
Transmit graphs and routes to a client for visualization.  
Subsample to reduce bandwidth, but aim for consistent subsampling.



### PERSONALIZED ROUTE PLANNING

Metrics like travel time, gas price, scenic attractiveness, jam likeliness, etc. can be regarded to determine the optimal route between A and B.

Every user might have an individual set of weights (one for each metric) defining the importance of this metric for him. ⇒ revealed at query time



## PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION

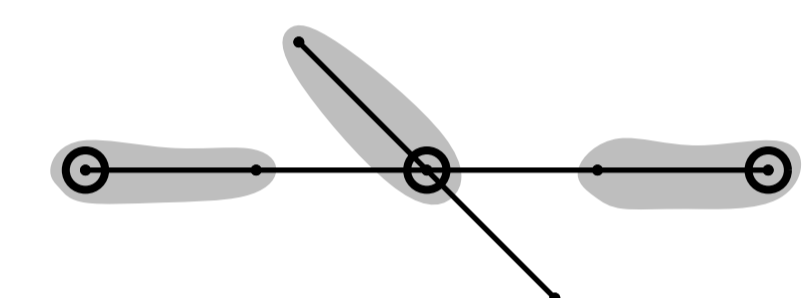
### Pruning Algorithm

- start with  $C = V$
- consider nodes one by one in some predefined order
- decide for each node whether it has to stay in  $C$  to maintain that  $C$  is a feasible  $k$ -Path Cover

→ produces a minimal cover in the set theoretic sense!  
→ specialized decision oracle for k-SPC

### Instance-based Lower Bounds

→ number of pairwise disjoint  $k$ -paths



## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Soft/Hardware C++, gcc 4.6.3 3.2GHz intel i5-3470, 16GB RAM

### Test Graphs

Germany (GER): 18M nodes, 36M edges  
USA: 24M nodes, 58M edges

### k-APC

G	k	lower bound	C	perc	time(s)	apx
GER	2	8,560,543	8,863,443	50.00%	17	1.04
	4	3,969,092	4,513,217	25.50%	21	1.14
	8	1,739,476	2,308,934	13.00%	29	1.33
	16	735,746	1,209,215	6.82%	47	1.64
	32	306,009	666,829	3.76%	119	2.18
USA	2	10,906,996	11,910,322	49.70%	15	1.09
	4	4,631,511	6,676,239	27.90%	22	1.44
	8	1,854,605	3,776,360	15.80%	38	2.04
	16	759,961	2,351,124	9.82%	110	3.09
	32	321,853	1,603,267	6.69%	15,100	4.98

+ results for varying node orders  
→ very efficient computation up to  $k = 16$   
→ close-to-optimal results (provable via lower bounds)

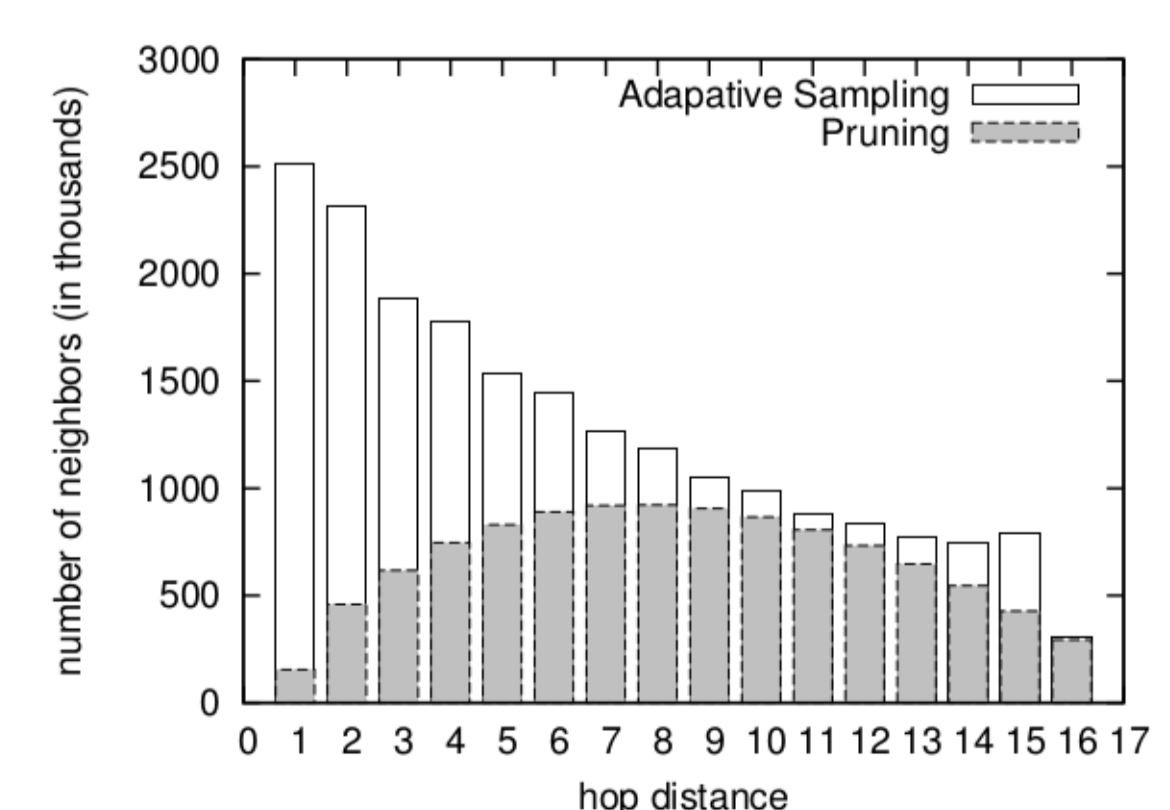
### k-SPC

Baseline: Adaptive Sampling (AS)  
[Tao et al., SIGMOD 2011]

cover sizes for  $k = 16$  on USA

AS 14.0% of the nodes  
Pruning 5.8% of the nodes

→ better compression of whole graph and single routes



### MAIN APPLICATION: PERSONALIZED ROUTE PLANNING

k	Dijkstra (ms)	k-APC search (ms)	speed-up
8	3,282	481	6.82
12	3,282	356	9.21
16	3,282	295	11.1
20	3,282	265	12.4
24	3,282	249	13.1
28	3,282	248	13.2

Metrics
travel time
eucl. dist
height difference
energy
edge-type
speed
rand
unit

→ experiments with up to 64 metrics  
→ to-date fastest personalized route planning scheme