交通地理信息系统

Geographic information system for Transportation (GIS-T)

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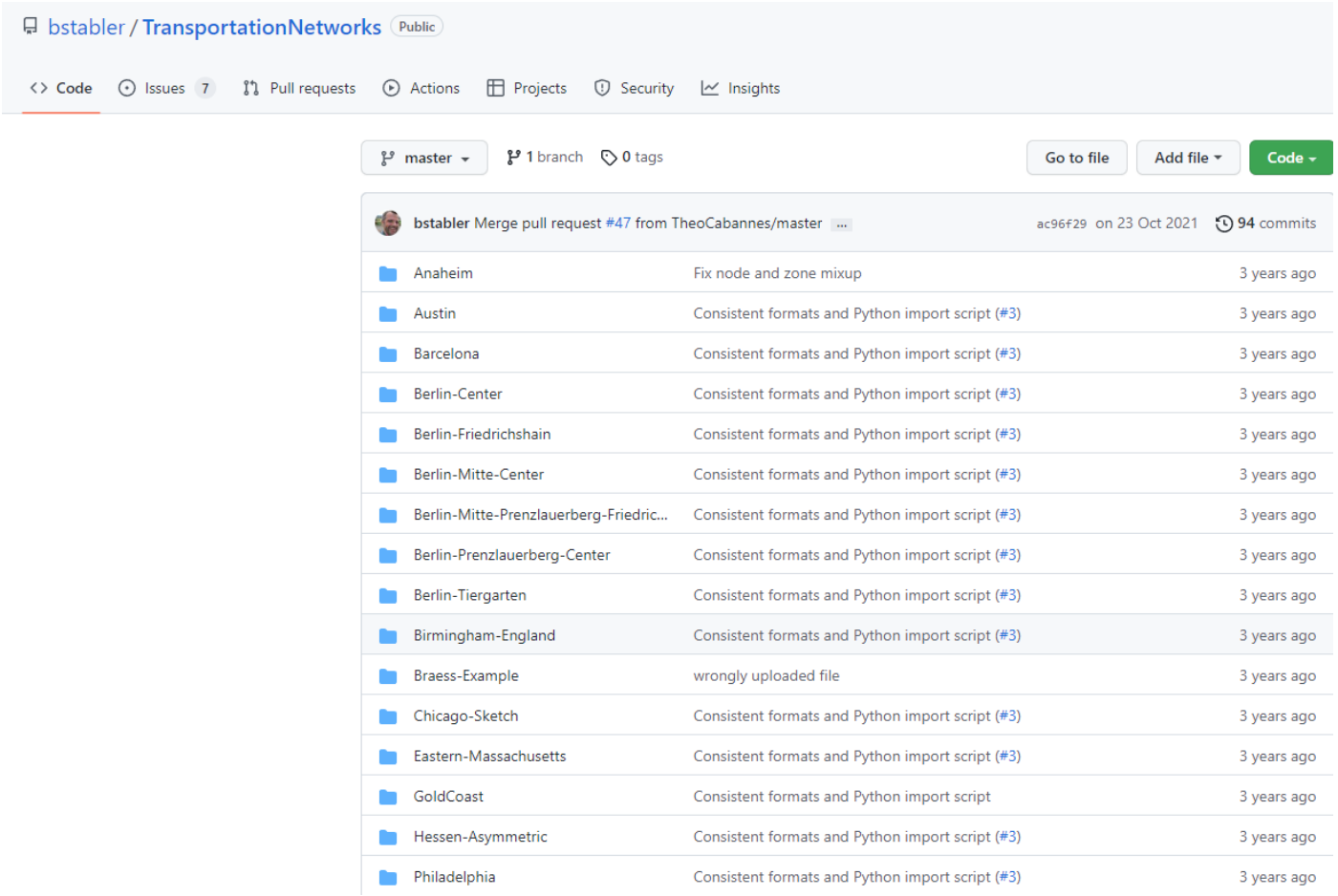
最短路：编程实现

程序部分：数据结构-Link

交通网络文件 https://github.com/bstabler/TransportationNetworks



程序部分：Sioux Falls

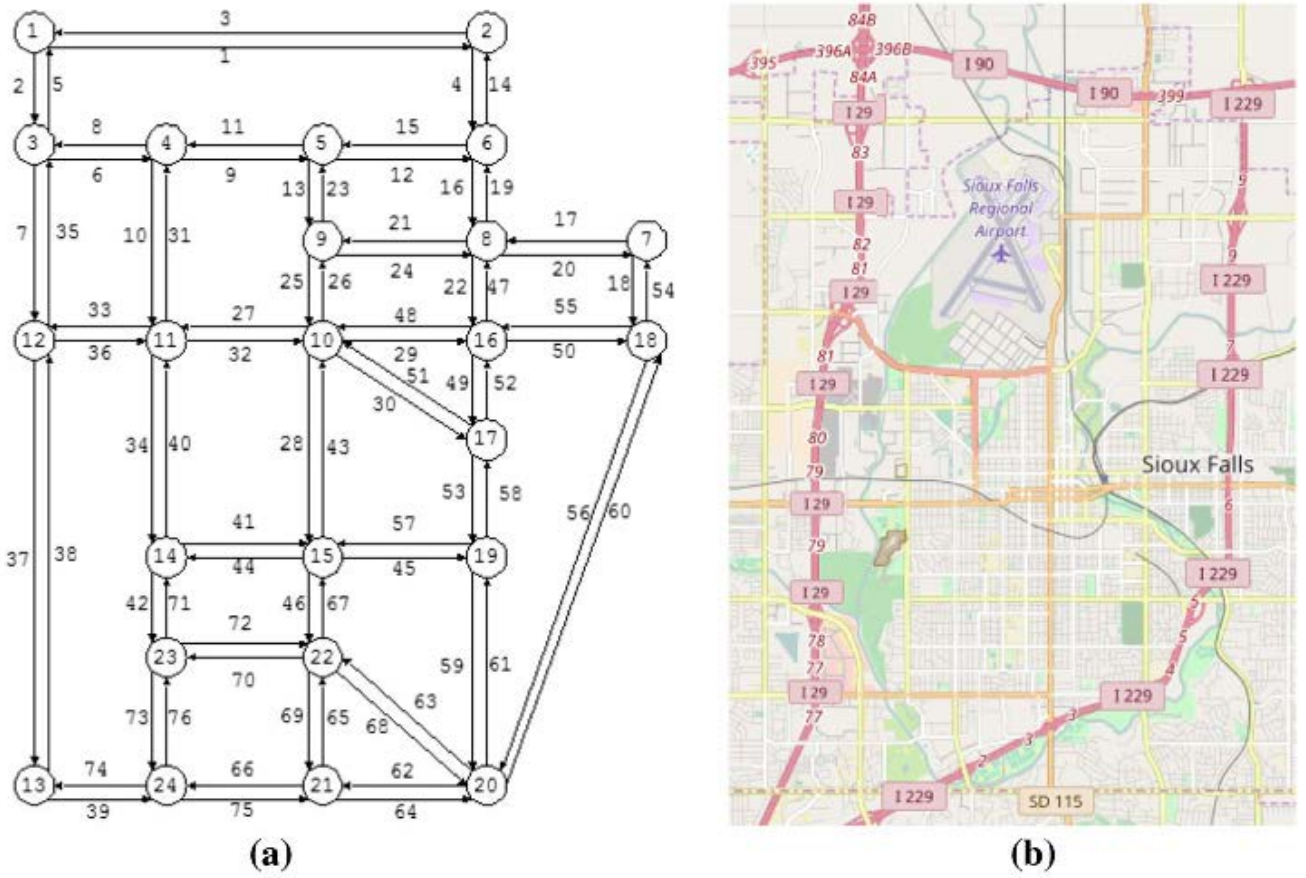


Fig. 2 Sioux-Falls city network. **a** Test network and **b** real network

Zhang X, Waller S T. Implications of link-based equity objectives on transportation network design problem[J]. Transportation, 2019, 46(5): 1559-1589.

程序部分：网络文件格式

sf_net.txt

<NUMBER OF ZONES> 24
<NUMBER OF NODES> 24
<FIRST THRU NODE> 1
<NUMBER OF LINKS> 76
<END OF METADATA>

~	Init node	Term node	Capacity	Length	Free Flow Time	B	Power	Speed limit	Toll	Type	;
	1	2	25900.20064	6	6	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	1	3	23403.47319	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	2	1	25900.20064	6	6	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	2	6	4958.180928	5	5	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	3	1	23403.47319	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	3	4	17110.52372	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	3	12	23403.47319	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	4	3	17110.52372	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	4	5	17782.7941	2	2	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	4	11	4908.82673	6	6	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	5	4	17782.7941	2	2	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	5	6	4947.995469	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	5	9	10000	5	5	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	6	2	4958.180928	5	5	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	6	5	4947.995469	4	4	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	6	8	4898.587646	2	2	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	7	8	7841.81131	3	3	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	7	18	23403.47319	2	2	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	8	6	4898.587646	2	2	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	8	7	7841.81131	3	3	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	8	9	5050.193156	10	10	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	8	16	5045.822583	5	5	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	9	5	10000	5	5	0.15	4	0	0	1	;
	9	8	5050.193156	10	10	0.15	4	0	0	1	;

程序部分：网络文件格式

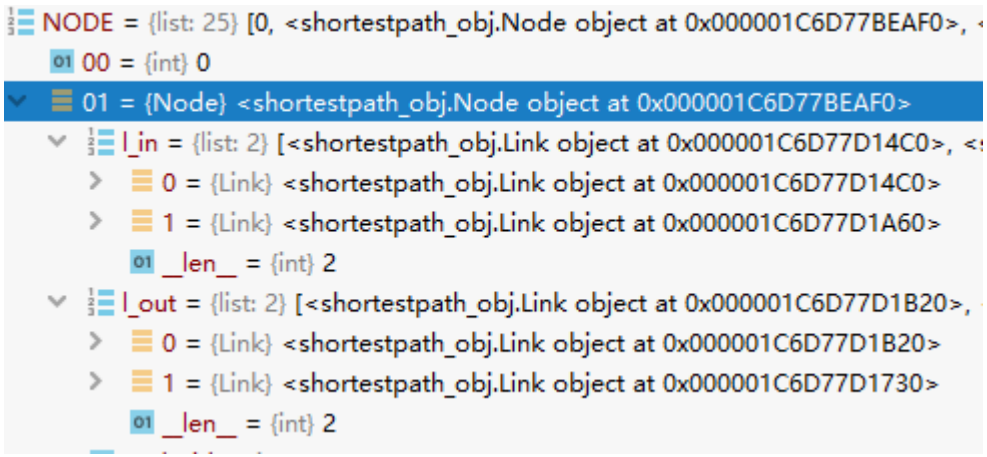
```
Node    X       Y       ;
1       50000   510000  ;
2       320000  510000  ;
3       50000   440000  ;
4       130000  440000  ;
5       220000  440000  ;
6       320000  440000  ;
7       420000  380000  ;
8       320000  380000  ;
9       220000  380000  ;
10      220000  320000  ;
11      130000  320000  ;
12      50000   320000  ;
13      50000   50000   ;
14      130000  190000  ;
15      220000  190000  ;
16      320000  320000  ;
17      320000  260000  ;
18      420000  320000  ;
19      320000  190000  ;
20      320000  50000   ;
21      220000  50000   ;
22      220000  130000  ;
```

sf_nod.txt

程序部分：数据结构-Node

class Node（节点类）：

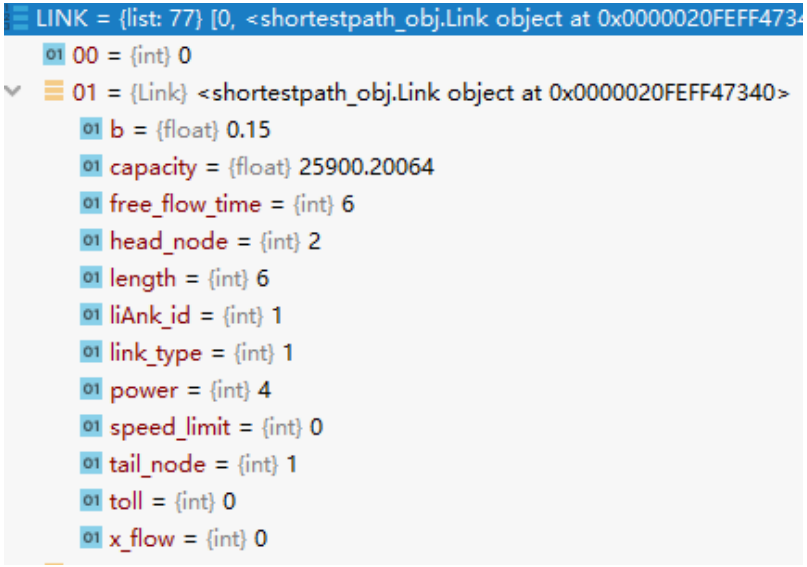
```
27 class Node:
28     def __init__(self, node_id, l_in_empty, l_out_empty):
29         self.node_id = node_id
30         self.l_in = l_in_empty
31         self.l_out = l_out_empty
32     def set_l_in(self, l_in):
33         self.l_in.append(l_in)
34     def set_l_out(self, l_out ):
35         self.l_out.append(l_out)
36     def set_SPP_u(self, u):
37         self.u = u
38     def set_SPP_p(self,p):
39         self.p = p
40     def set_X(self, X):
41         self.X = X
42     def set_Y(self, Y):
43         self.Y = Y
```



程序部分：数据结构-Link

class Link（弧类）：

```
51 class Link:
52     def __init__(self, link_id, tail_node, head_node, capacity, \
53                  length, free_flow_time, b, power, speed_limit, \
54                  toll, link_type, x_flow):
55         self.liAnk_id = link_id
56         self.tail_node = tail_node
57         self.head_node = head_node
58         self.capacity = capacity
59         self.length = length
60         self.free_flow_time = free_flow_time
61         self.b = b
62         self.power = power
63         self.speed_limit = speed_limit
64         self.toll = toll
65         self.link_type = link_type
66         self.x_flow = x_flow
```



程序部分：读入net文件

```python
def read_net_create_LINK_NODE(network):
    with open('%s_net.txt'%network, 'r') as f1:
        l1 = f1.readlines()
    #去除空行
    length=len(l1)
    x=0
    while x < length:
        if l1[x] == '\n':
            del l1[x]
            x -= 1
            length -= 1
        x += 1
    for i in range(len(l1)):
        if '~' in l1[i]:
            l1_START_LINE = i+1
            break
    # str modify
    for i in range(5):
        l1[i] = l1[i].split(' ')
    NODE_COUNT = eval(l1[1][-1])
    LINK_COUNT = eval(l1[3][-1])
    for i in range(l1_START_LINE, len(l1)):
        l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip('\n')
        l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip(';')
        l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip('\t')
        l1[i] = l1[i].lstrip('\t')
        l1[i] = l1[i].split('\t')
    readlist = l1[l1_START_LINE:]
```

```python
##################################
#建立 Link与Node对象，并放入LINK与NODE容器
##################################
    LINK = [Link(i+1,eval(readlist[i][0]),eval(readlist[i][1]),\
                eval(readlist[i][2]),eval(readlist[i][3]),\
                eval(readlist[i][4]),eval(readlist[i][5]),\
                eval(readlist[i][6]),eval(readlist[i][7]),\
                eval(readlist[i][8]),eval(readlist[i][9]),0) for i in range(LINK_COUNT)]
    LINK.insert(0, 0)#in order to avoid different meanings between index and id
    # create node object and put them into NODE_LIST
    NODE = [Node(i+1,[],[]) for i in range(NODE_COUNT)]
    NODE.insert(0, 0)
    # rectify l_in and l_out
    for i in range (1, LINK_COUNT+1):
        NODE[LINK[i].tail_node].set_l_out(LINK[i])
        NODE[LINK[i].head_node].set_l_in(LINK[i])
    return ( LINK, NODE, NODE_COUNT, LINK_COUNT)
```

程序部分：General label correcting算法

```
def SPP_GLC(o_id,node,link):
    #initialize
    node[o_id].set_SPP_u(0) #initial label cost for origin
    for t in node[1:]:
        t.set_SPP_p(-1)
        if t.node_id != o_id:
            t.set_SPP_u(float('inf')) #each label sets infinity except origin
    #mainloop
    for k in node[1:]: # loop by num of nodes
        for ij in link[1:]: # loop by num of links
            j = node[ij.head_node]
            i = node[ij.tail_node]
            if j.u > (i.u+ij.length):#update label and  predecessor if label cost can be reduced
                j.u = (i.u+ij.length)
                j.p = i#id还是对象
    shortestpath_p_list = [0] #store predecessor list of each node
    for t in node[1:]:
        shortestpath_p_list.append(t.p)
    return shortestpath_p_list
```

程序部分：打印GLC最短路

```
#test general lable correcting algorithm
def Test_SPP_GLC(o_id,d_id):
    Lc_node = [] # store node list between o_id and d_id
    shortestpath_link = []  # store link list between o_id and d_id
    shortestpath_p_list = SPP_GLC(o_id,NODE,LINK) # call glc function to calculate the shortest path tree
    if shortestpath_p_list[o_id] == -1: # check correctness
        pass
    else:
        print('shortestpath_p_list is wrong!')

    #identify the shortest path from destination node to origin node
    head_n = NODE[d_id]
    Lc_node.append(d_id)
    tail_n = shortestpath_p_list[d_id] #get the predecessor
    while tail_n != -1:
        for l in head_n.l_in:
            if l.tail_node == tail_n.node_id: #get the exact link by predecessor
                shortestpath_link.insert(0,l)
        head_n = tail_n
        Lc_node.append(tail_n.node_id)
        tail_n = shortestpath_p_list[head_n.node_id]
    Lc_node.reverse()
    return (shortestpath_link,Lc_node)
```

程序部分：Label correcting算法

```
#label correcting algorithm
def SPP_LC(o_id,node):
    #initialize
    node[o_id].set_SPP_u(0) #initial label cost for origin
    for t in node[1:]:
        t.set_SPP_p(-1)
        if t.node_id != o_id:
            t.set_SPP_u(float('inf'))
    #mainloop
    Q = [node[o_id]] #Scan list
    while len(Q) != 0:
        i = Q[0] # get the first node of the queue
        del Q[0]
        for ij in i.l_out:
            j = node[ij.head_node]
            if j.u > (i.u+ij.length): #update label and  predecessor if label cost can be reduced
                j.u = (i.u+ij.length)
                j.p = i#id还是对象
                if j not in Q:
                    Q.append(j)
    shortestpath_p_list = [0] #store predecessor list of each node
    for t in node[1:]:
        shortestpath_p_list.append(t.p)
    return shortestpath_p_list
```

程序部分：打印LC最短路

```
#test the lable correcting algorithm
def Test_SPP_LC(o_id,d_id):
    Lc_node = [] # store node list between o_id and d_id
    shortestpath_link = []  # store link list between o_id and d_id
    shortestpath_p_list = SPP_LC(o_id,NODE)  # call LC function to calculate the shortest path tree
    if shortestpath_p_list[o_id] == -1:
        pass
    else:
        print('shortestpath_p_list is wrong!')

    # identify the shortest path from destination node to origin node
    head_n = NODE[d_id]
    Lc_node.append(d_id)
    tail_n = shortestpath_p_list[d_id] #get the predecessor
    while tail_n != -1:
        for l in head_n.l_in:
            if l.tail_node == tail_n.node_id:#get the exact link by predecessor
                shortestpath_link.insert(0,l)
        head_n = tail_n
        Lc_node.append(tail_n.node_id)
        tail_n = shortestpath_p_list[head_n.node_id] #get the predecessor
    Lc_node.reverse()
    return (shortestpath_link,Lc_node)
```

程序部分：调用定义运行函数

```
#根据link list获取路径长度
def get_length(Astarsp):
    sum_length = 0
    for i in Astarsp:
        sum_length += i.length #sum the link cost
    print('length = ',sum_length)

# 程序入口函数
start = time.time() #程序开始运行时间
Astarsp, Astarspnode = Test_SPP_GLC(1, 24)
# Astarsp, Astarspnode = Test_SPP_LC(1, 24)
end = time.time() #程序结束运行时间
print('LC run time =', end - start)
print (Astarspnode)
get_length(Astarsp)
```

```
LC run time = 0.0010006427764892578
[1, 3, 12, 13, 24]
length =  15
```

第一次大作业：

最短路算法分析报告（word形式）：

1、读取Sioux Falls (sf)、ChicagoSketch (cs)、ChicagoRegional(cr)网络

2、依据GLC的代码，**编写LC 和LS算法函数的编写**；

3、针对sf、cs和cr网络，分别挑选**20个O-D对计算最短路并打印输出**；

4、在cs和cr网络上，**对比GLC/LC/LS三个算法效率**，以图表形式体现，O-D对数不限，并对**算法复杂度进行分析。**

- 报告以word形式提交，代码在python环境下实现提交
- 严禁抄袭，一旦发现计0分