

交通地理信息系统

Geographic information system for Transportation (GIS-T)

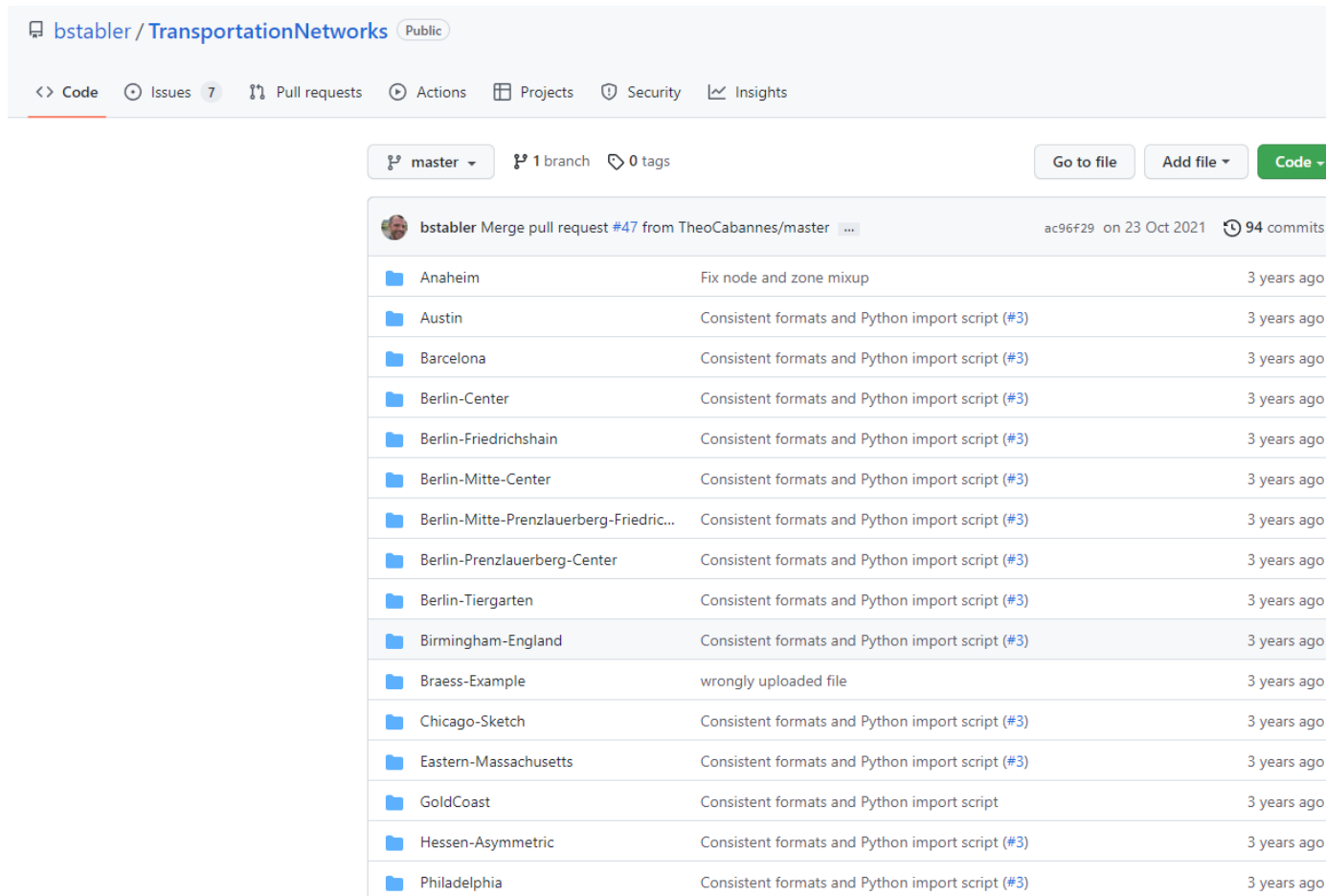
主讲：徐占东 讲师

zhandong.xu@swjtu.edu.cn

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>



bstabler / TransportationNetworks Public

<> Code Issues 7 Pull requests Actions Projects Security Insights

master 1 branch 0 tags Go to file Add file Code

bstabler Merge pull request #47 from TheoCabannes/master ac96f29 on 23 Oct 2021 94 commits

Anaheim	Fix node and zone mixup	3 years ago
Austin	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Barcelona	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Center	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Friedrichshain	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Mitte-Center	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Mitte-Prenzlauerberg-Friedric...	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Prenzlauerberg-Center	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Berlin-Tiergarten	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Birmingham-England	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Braess-Example	wrongly uploaded file	3 years ago
Chicago-Sketch	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Eastern-Massachusetts	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
GoldCoast	Consistent formats and Python import script	3 years ago
Hessen-Asymmetric	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago
Philadelphia	Consistent formats and Python import script (#3)	3 years ago

程序部分：Sioux Falls

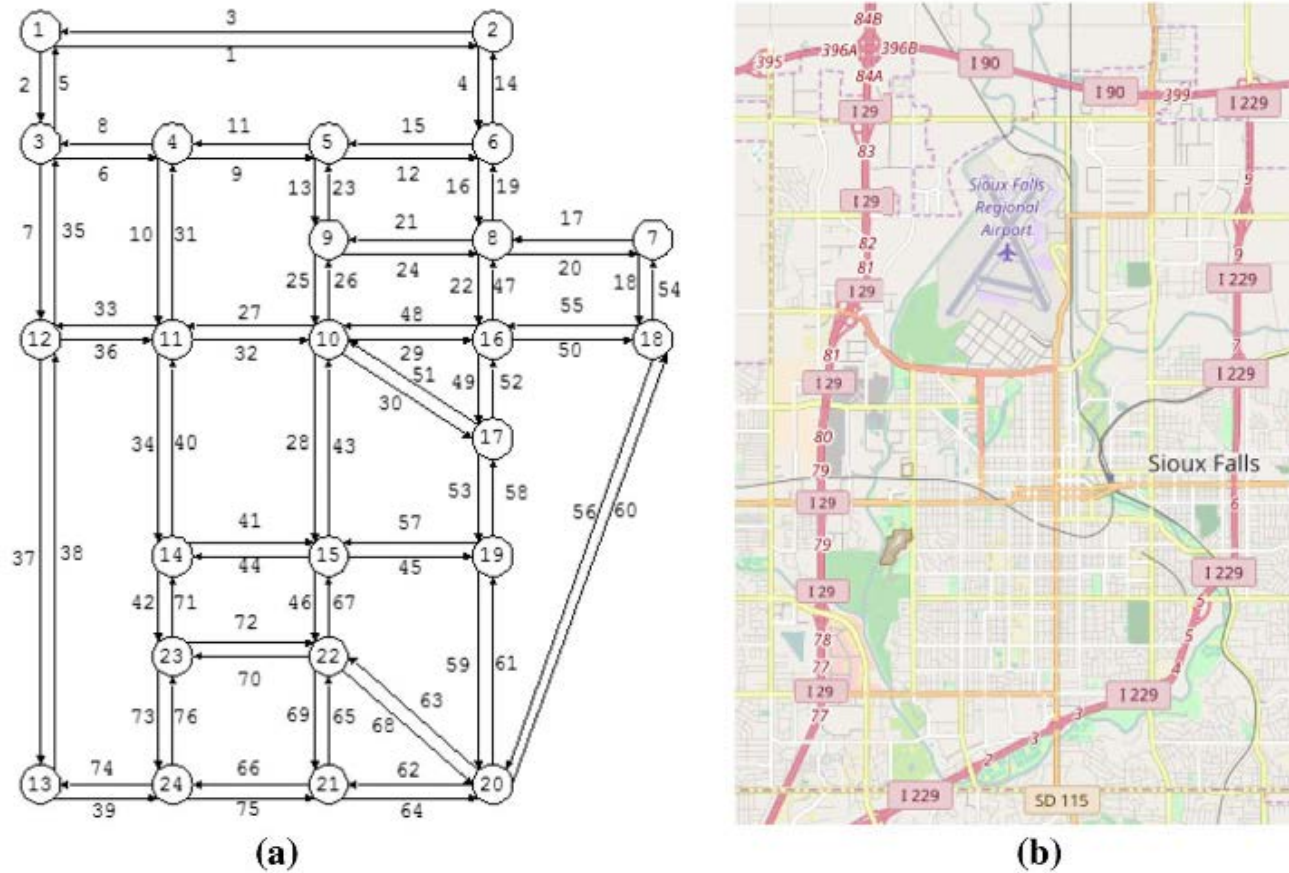


Fig. 2 Sioux-Falls city network. **a** Test network and **b** real network

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

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

sf_net.txt

~	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
```

```
1 NODE = {list: 25} [0, <shortestpath_obj.Node object at 0x000001C6D77BEAF0>, <
2
3 01 00 = {int} 0
4
5 01 = {Node} <shortestpath_obj.Node object at 0x000001C6D77BEAF0>
6
7 1 l_in = {list: 2} [<shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D14C0>, <
8
9 0 = {Link} <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D14C0>
10
11 1 = {Link} <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D1A60>
12
13 01 _len_ = {int} 2
14
15 1 l_out = {list: 2} [<shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D1B20>, <
16
17 0 = {Link} <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D1B20>
18
19 1 = {Link} <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x000001C6D77D1730>
20
21 01 _len_ = {int} 2
```

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
```

```
LINK = {list: 77} [0, <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x0000020FEFF47340>]
01 00 = {int} 0
01 01 = {Link} <shortestpath_obj.Link object at 0x0000020FEFF47340>
01 b = {float} 0.15
01 capacity = {float} 25900.20064
01 free_flow_time = {int} 6
01 head_node = {int} 2
01 length = {int} 6
01 liAnk_id = {int} 1
01 link_type = {int} 1
01 power = {int} 4
01 speed_limit = {int} 0
01 tail_node = {int} 1
01 toll = {int} 0
01 x_flow = {int} 0
```


程序部分：读入net文件

```
71 def read_net_create_LINK_NODE(network):
72     with open('%s_net.txt'%network, 'r') as f1:
73         l1 = f1.readlines()
74         # 去除空行
75         length=len(l1)
76         x=0
77         while x < length:
78             if l1[x] == '\n':
79                 del l1[x]
80                 x -= 1
81                 length -= 1
82             x += 1
83         for i in range(len(l1)):
84             if '~' in l1[i]:
85                 l1_START_LINE = i+1
86                 break
87         # str modify
88         for i in range(5):
89             l1[i] = l1[i].split(' ')
90         NODE_COUNT = eval(l1[1][-1])
91         LINK_COUNT = eval(l1[3][-1])
92         for i in range(l1_START_LINE, len(l1)):
93             l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip('\n')
94             l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip(';')
95             l1[i] = l1[i].rstrip('\t')
96             l1[i] = l1[i].lstrip('\t')
97             l1[i] = l1[i].split('\t')
98         readlist = l1[l1_START_LINE:]
99 #####
100 #建立 Link与Node对象, 并放入LINK与NODE容器
101 #####
102     LINK = [Link(i+1,eval(readlist[i][0]),eval(readlist[i][1]),\
103                 eval(readlist[i][2]),eval(readlist[i][3]),\
104                 eval(readlist[i][4]),eval(readlist[i][5]),\
105                 eval(readlist[i][6]),eval(readlist[i][7]),\
106                 eval(readlist[i][8]),eval(readlist[i][9]),0) for i in range(LINK_COUNT)]
107     LINK.insert(0, 0)#in order to avoid different meanings between index and id
108     # create node object and put them into NODE_LIST
109     NODE = [Node(i+1,[],[]) for i in range(NODE_COUNT)]
110     NODE.insert(0, 0)
111     # rectify l_in and l_out
112     for i in range(1, LINK_COUNT+1):
113         NODE[LINK[i].tail_node].set_l_out(LINK[i])
114         NODE[LINK[i].head_node].set_l_in(LINK[i])
115     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