

Public Transportation Modelling: Planning Bus Lines Routes

PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL

AUTOMATED PLANNING

PROFESSOR: FELIPE MENEGUZZI

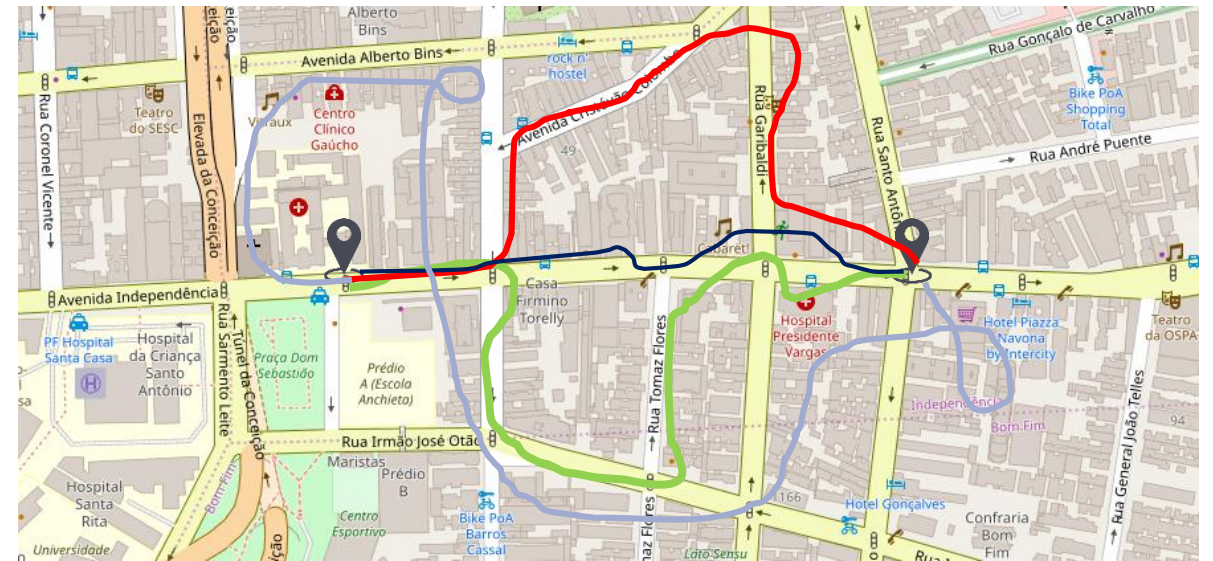
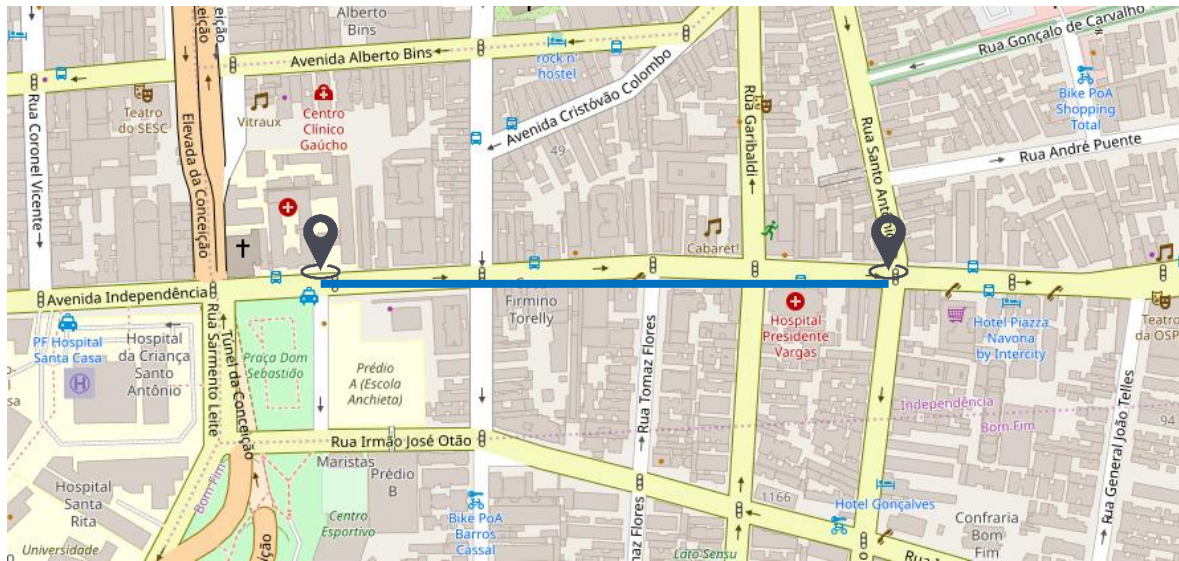
STUDENT: GABRIEL ROSSI FIGLARZ

PORTO ALEGRE, NOVEMBER 2019

A solid blue horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide.

Diverse Planning – Top k

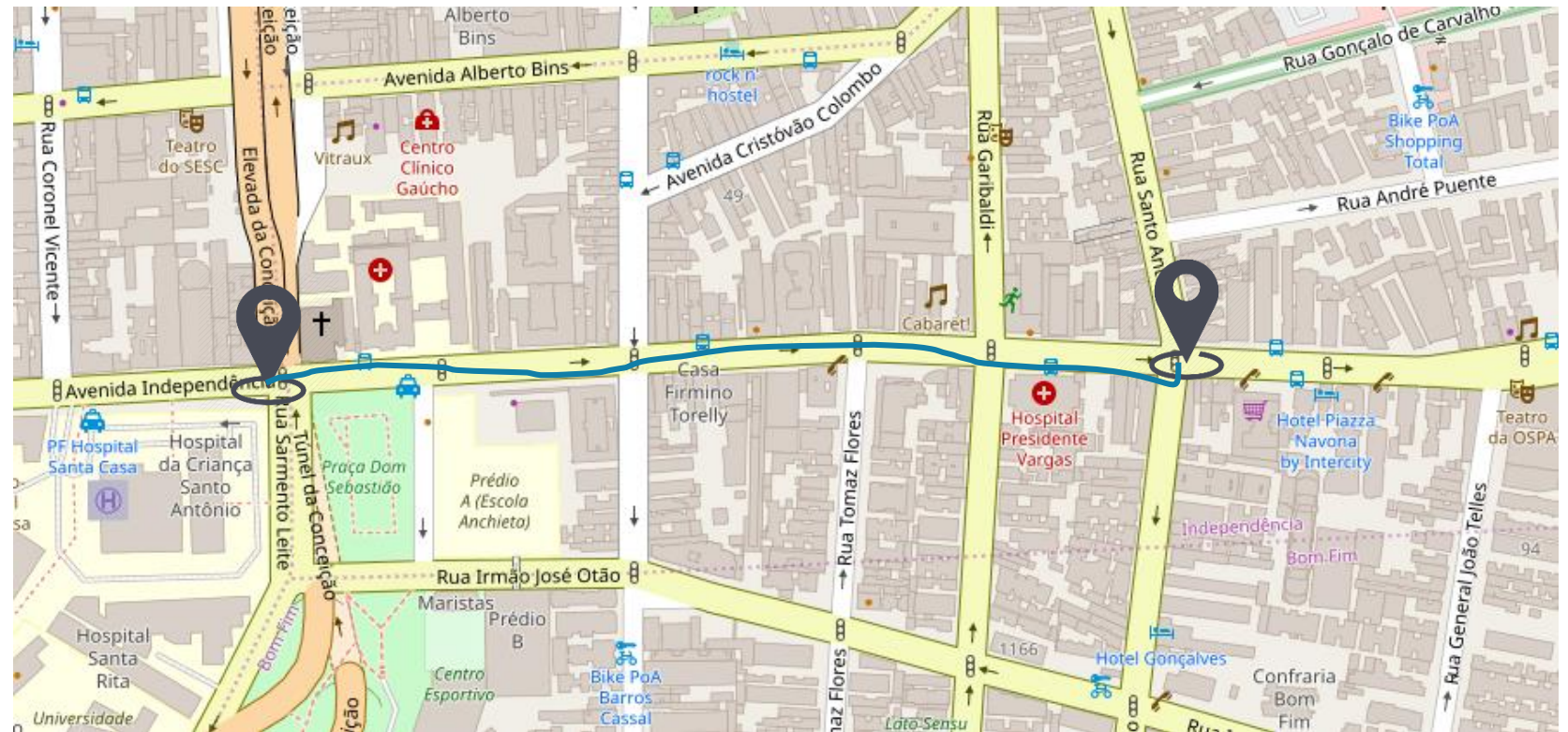
While cost-optimal planning aims at finding one best quality plan, top-k planning deals with finding a set of solutions. (Katz, Sohrabi and Udrea, 2018)



ForbidIterative Planner

Generated Plans

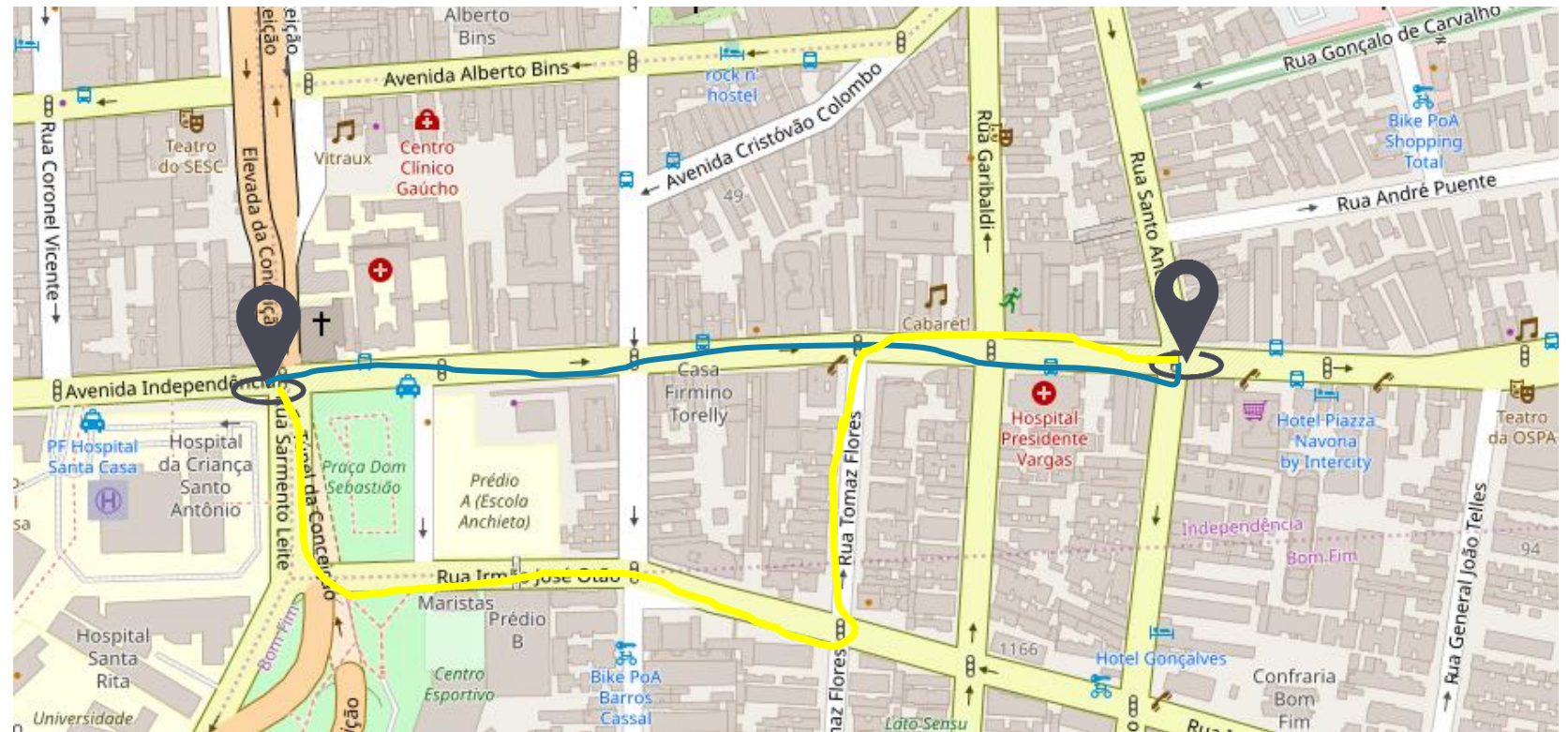
```
{  
[Plan 1:  
Independência;Indepen  
dência;Independência]  
}
```



ForbidIterative Planner

Generated Plans

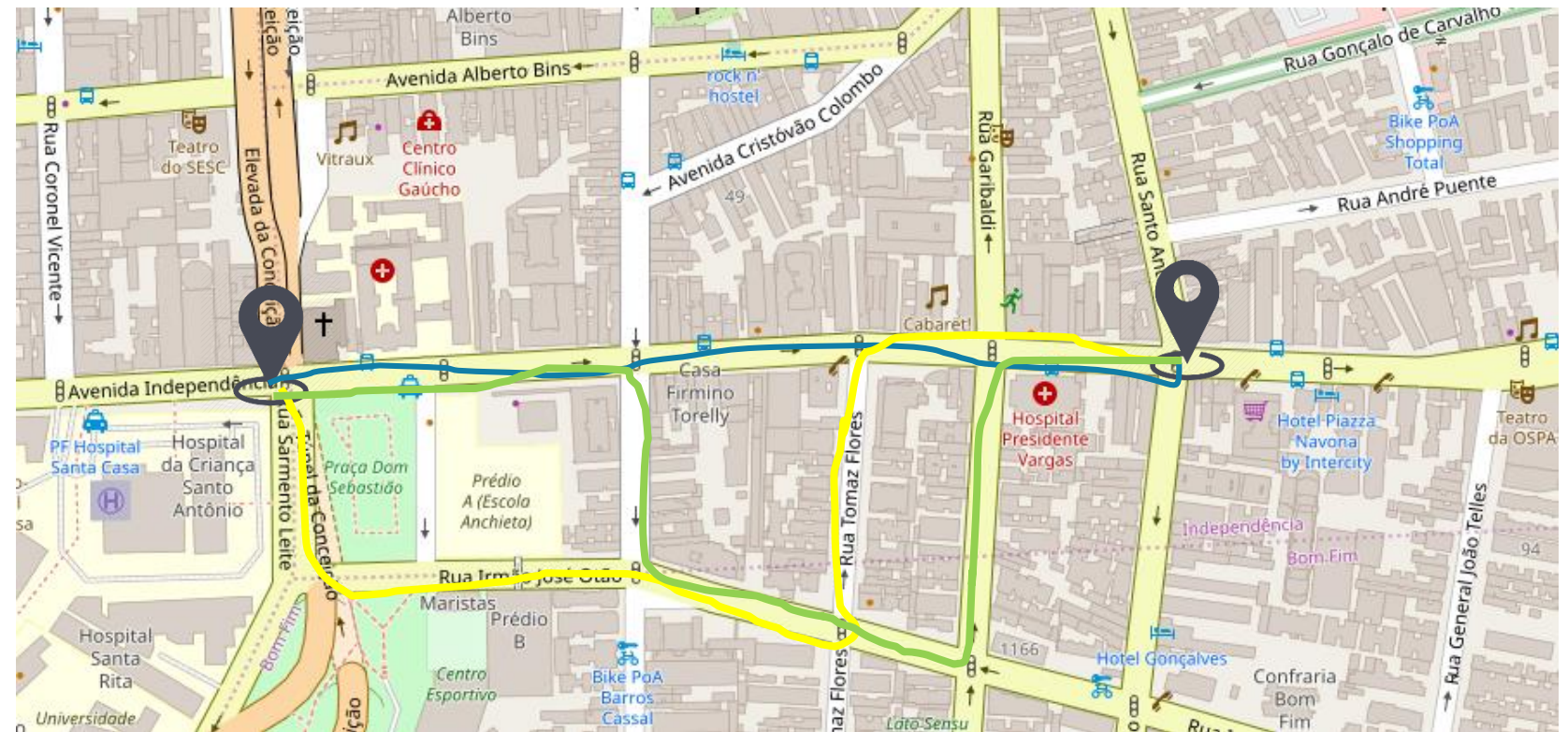
```
{  
[Plan 1:  
Independência;Independência;Independência],  
[Plan 2:  
Conceição;IrmãoJosé;TomazFlores,Independência]  
}
```



ForbidIterative Planner

Generated Plans

```
{  
[Plan 1:  
Independência;Independência;Independência],  
[Plan 2:  
Conceição;IrmãoJosé;TomazFlores;Independência],  
[Plan3:  
Conceição;Paralela;FelipeCamarão;Independência]  
}
```



The Top- k Planning Problem $\langle \Pi, k \rangle$

$$\Pi = (V, O, s_0, s^*, \text{cost}) \quad k = \text{number of plans}$$

Planning Task

State
variables

Actions

Initial
State

Goal
State

The objective is to find the k plans of lowest cost for a planning task

The Top- k Planning Problem $\langle \Pi, k \rangle$

- 1 – Find an optimal plan π for a planning task Π
- 2 - Reformulate Π to a planning task Π' with the same set of plans but excluding π
- 3 - Repeat (1) with $\Pi=\Pi'$ and $\pi = \pi'$ unless either k solutions have been found or the Π' is provably unsolvable

Algorithm 1: IterativeTopK($\langle \Pi, k \rangle$)

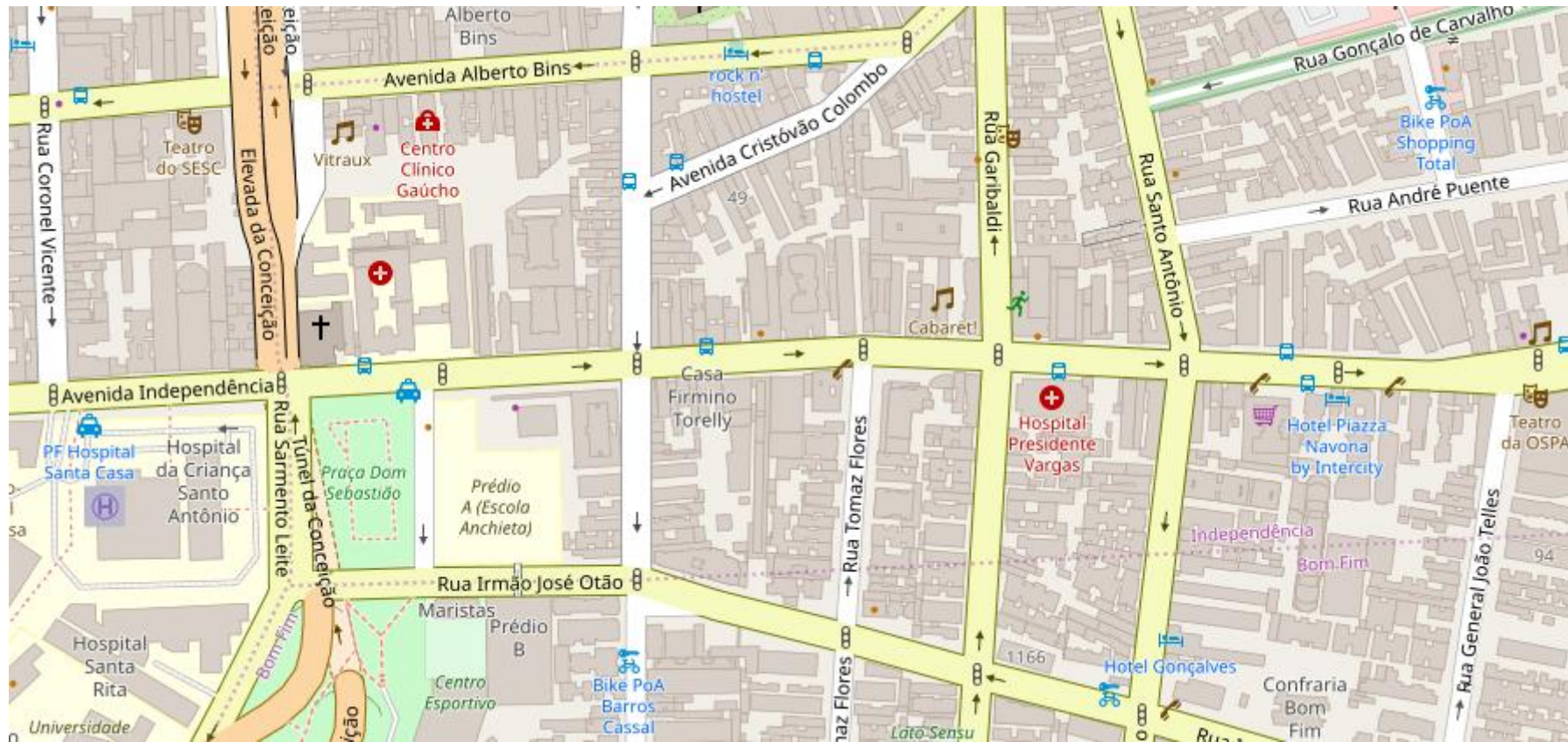
```
 $P \leftarrow \emptyset, \pi \leftarrow \emptyset, r \leftarrow id$   
while  $|P| < k$  and no failure occurs do  
   $\Pi, r' \leftarrow \text{PLANFORBIDREFORMULATION}(\Pi, \pi)$   
   $r \leftarrow r \circ r'$   
   $\pi \leftarrow \text{GETOPTIMALPLAN}(\Pi)$   
  if  $\text{GETOPTIMALPLAN}(\Pi)$  reports UNSOLVABLE  
    then  
      return  $P$   
    end  
   $P \leftarrow P \cup \{r(\pi)\}$   
end  
return  $P$ 
```

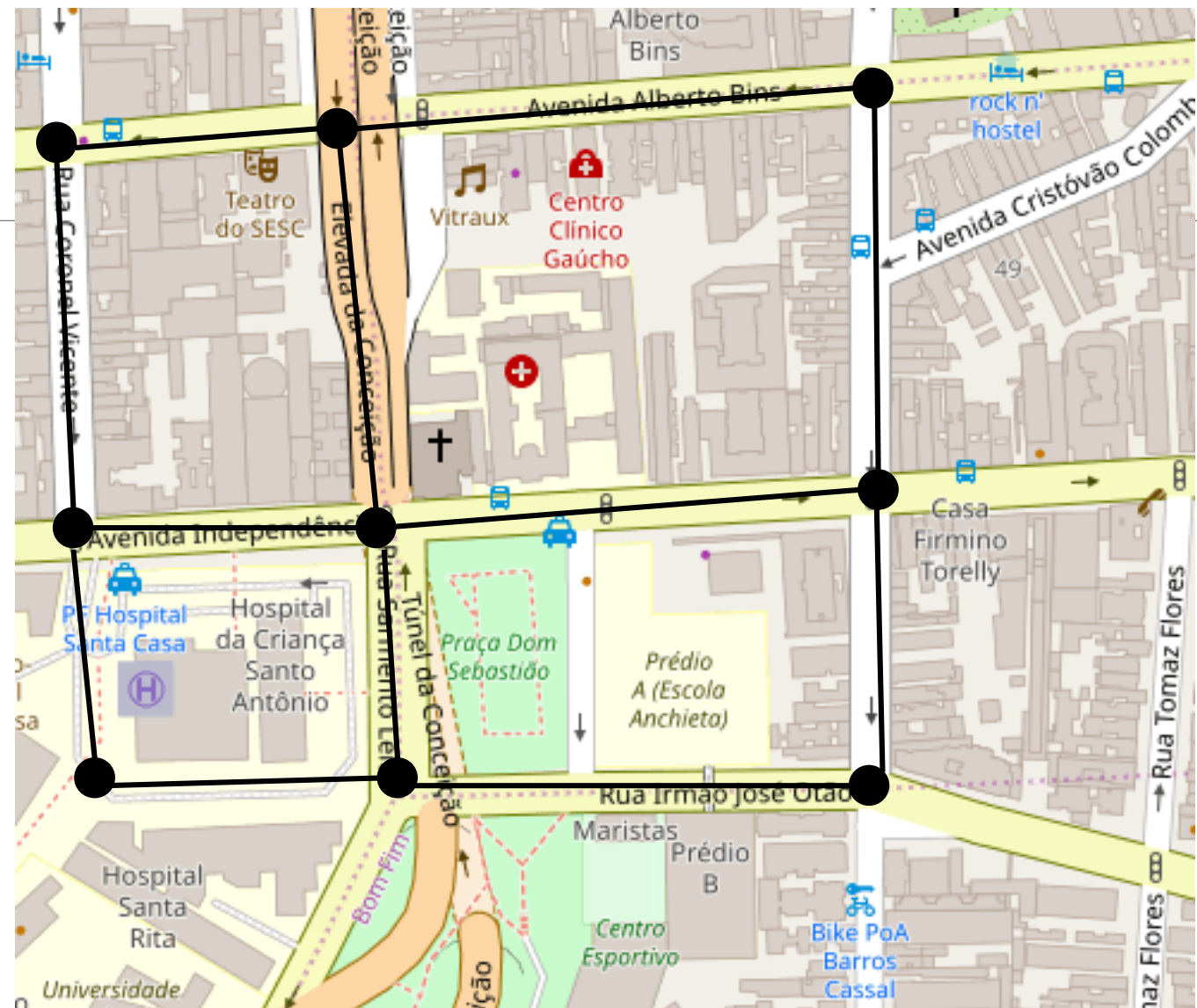


LM – Cut Heuristics

A* search

Study Case

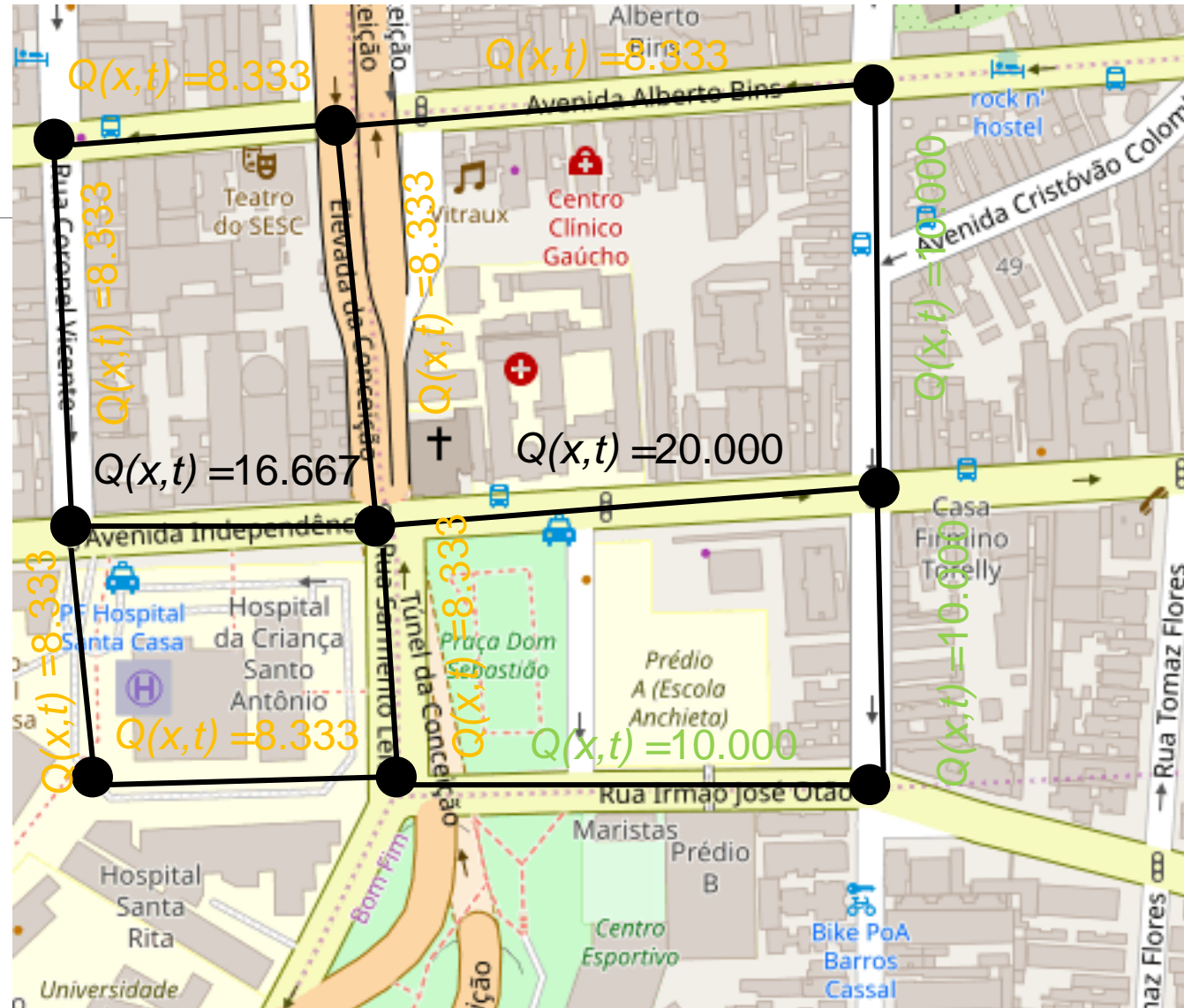




EPTC Data:

$Q(x,t) = 16.667$
vehicles/hour

$Q(x,t) = 20.000$
vehicles/hour

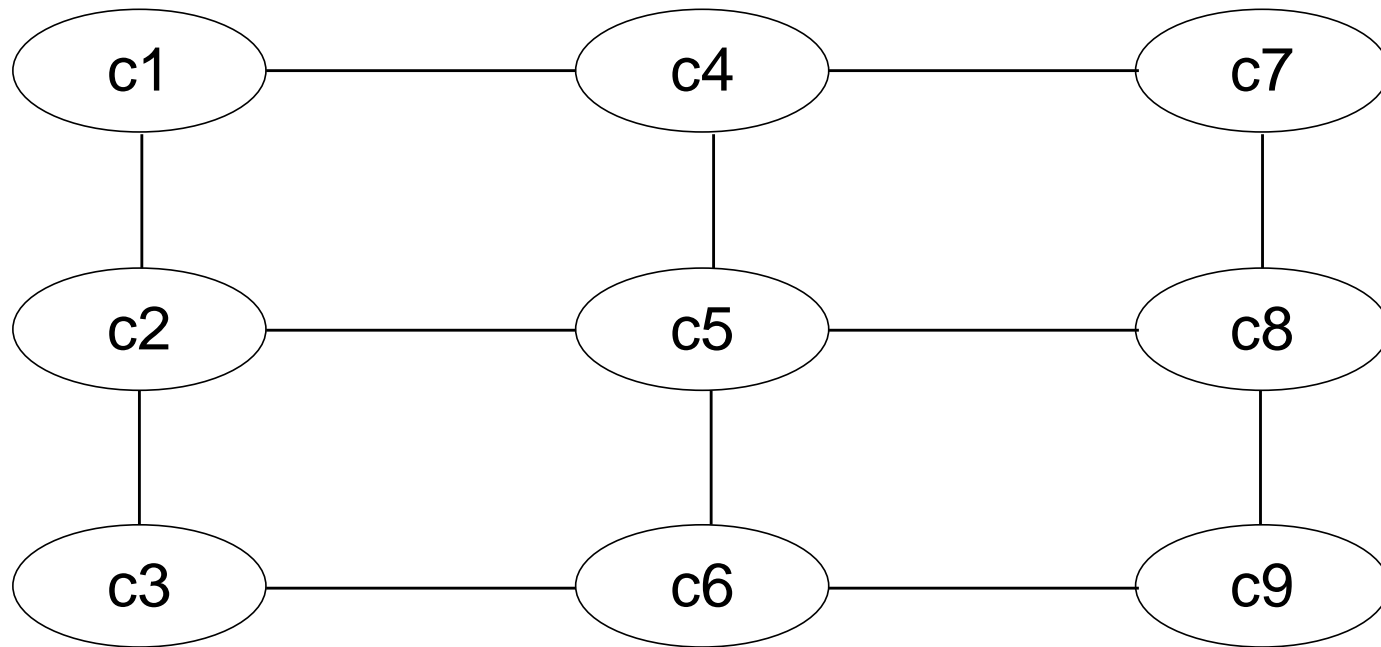


Estimated Data:

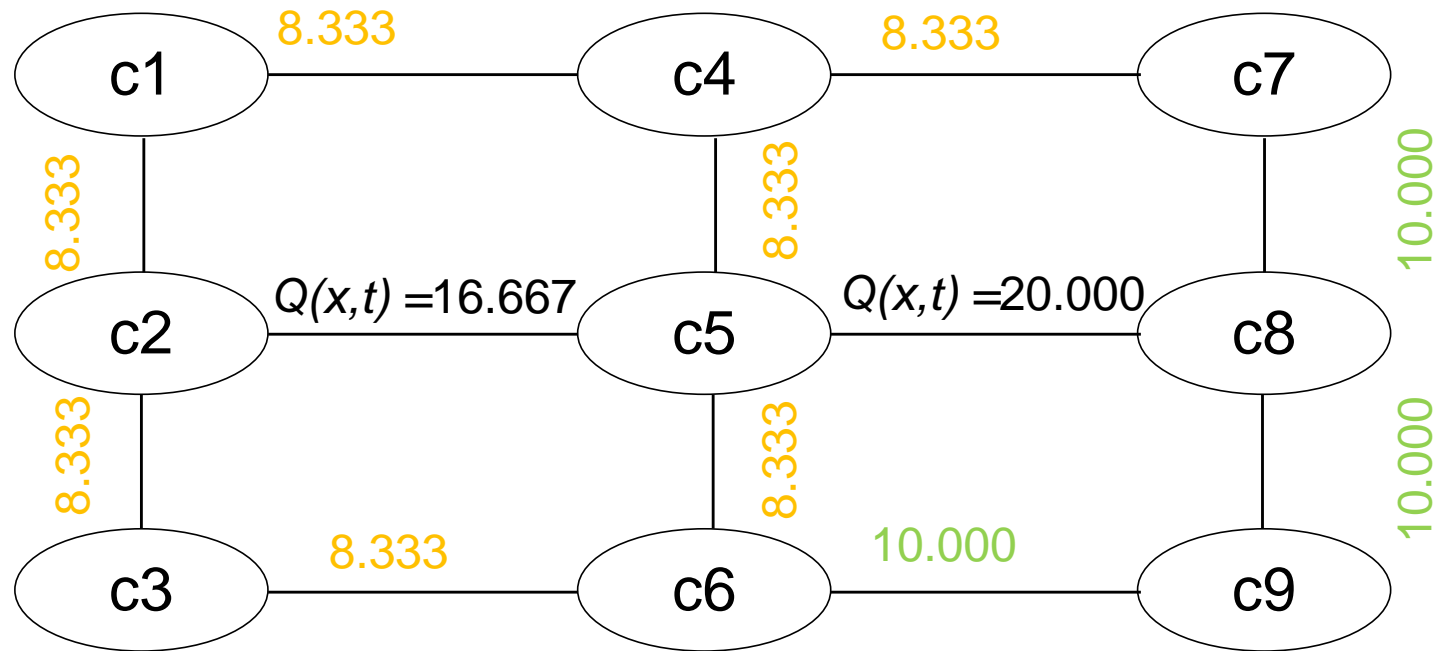
$Q(x,t) = 8.333$
vehicles/hour

$Q(x,t) = 10.000$
vehicles/hour

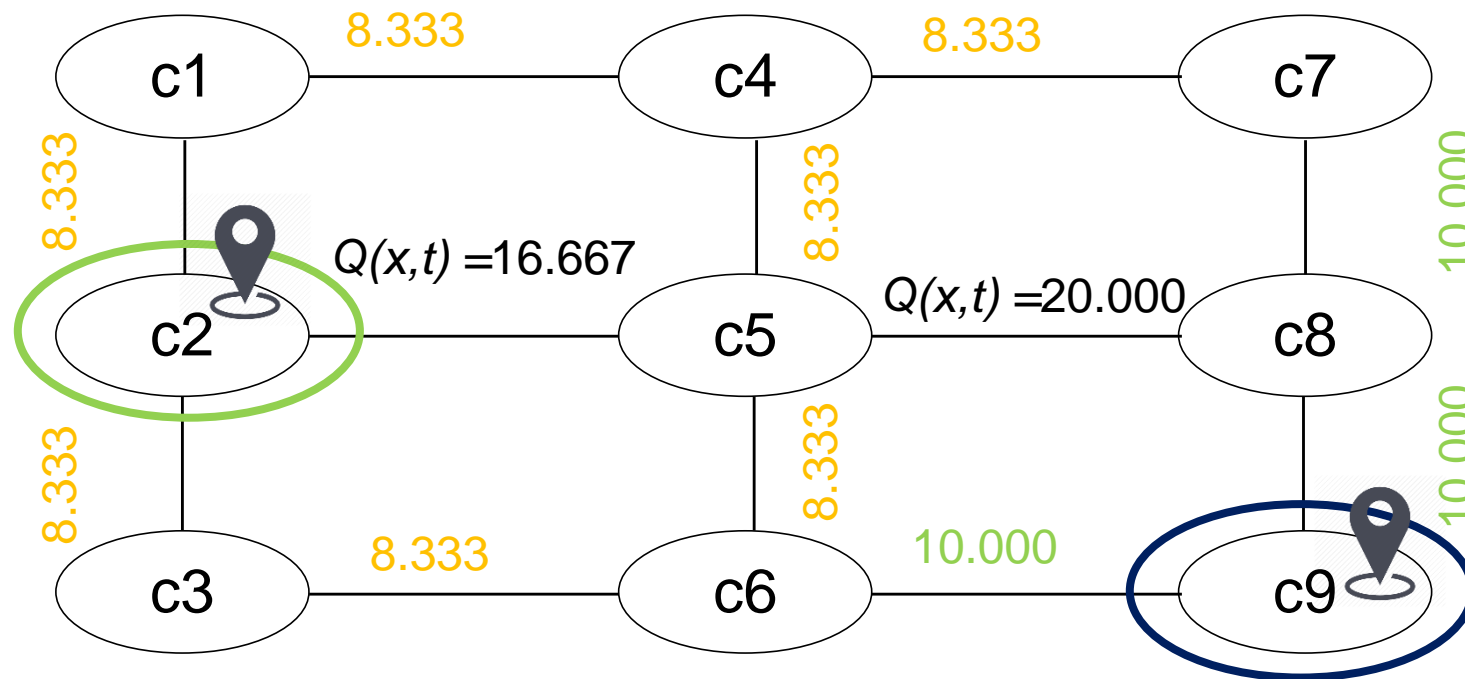
Simplified Problem



Simplified Problem

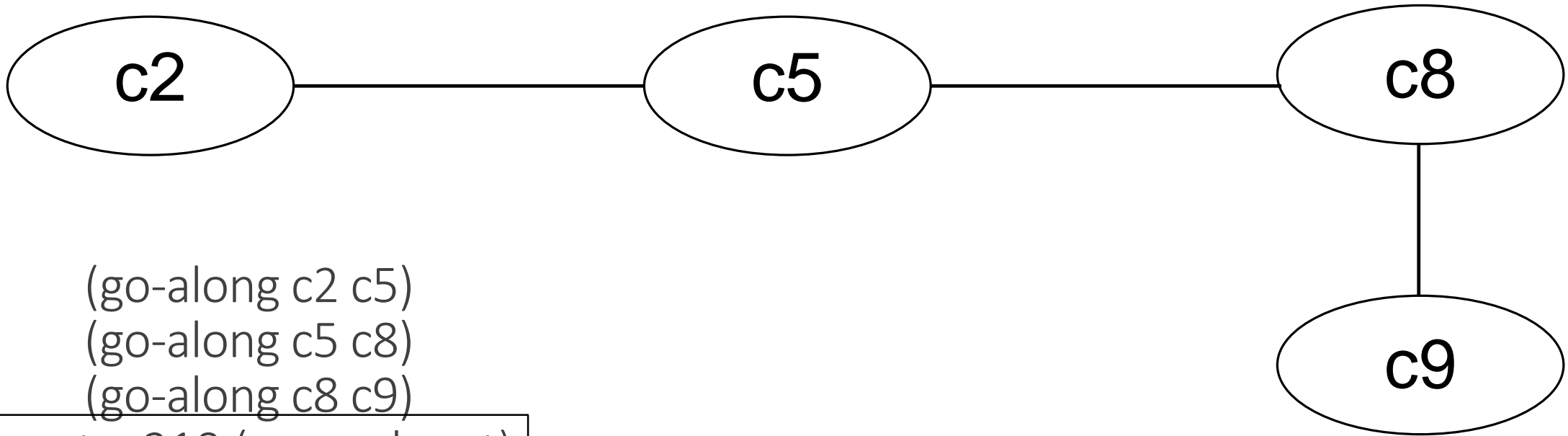


Simplified Problem



Generated Plans

Plan 1

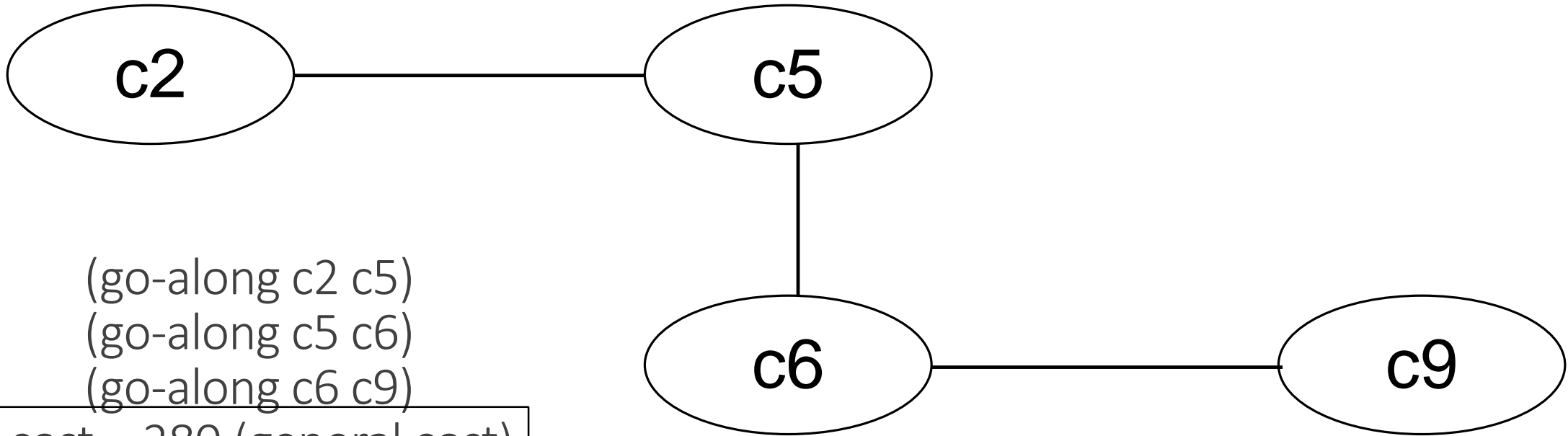


(go-along c2 c5)
(go-along c5 c8)
(go-along c8 c9)

; cost = 210 (general cost)

Generated Plans

Plan 2



(go-along c2 c5)

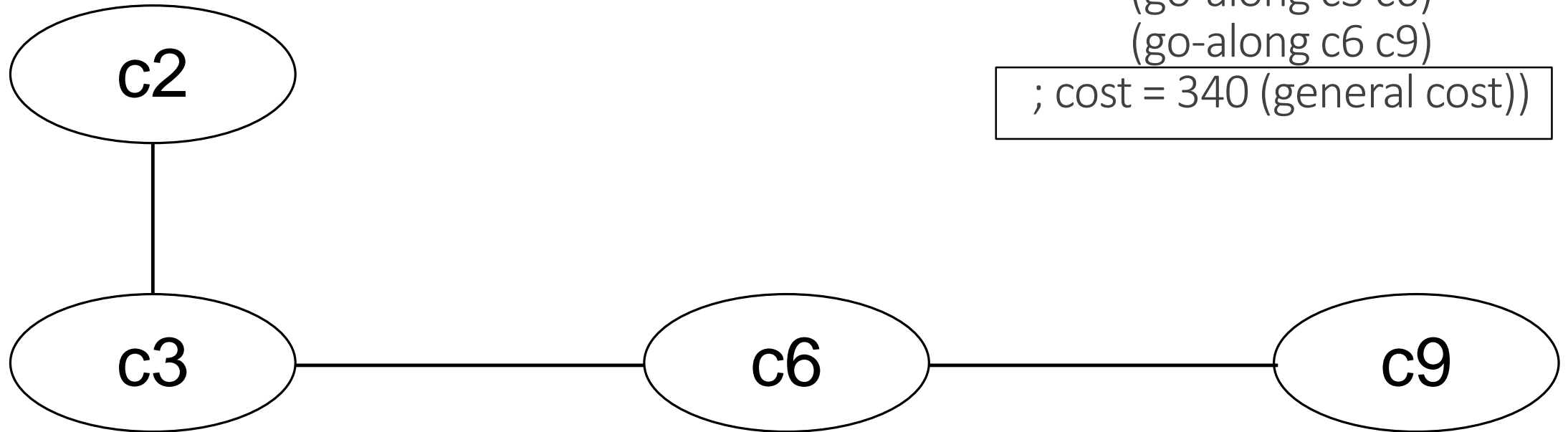
(go-along c5 c6)

(go-along c6 c9)




; cost = 280 (general cost)

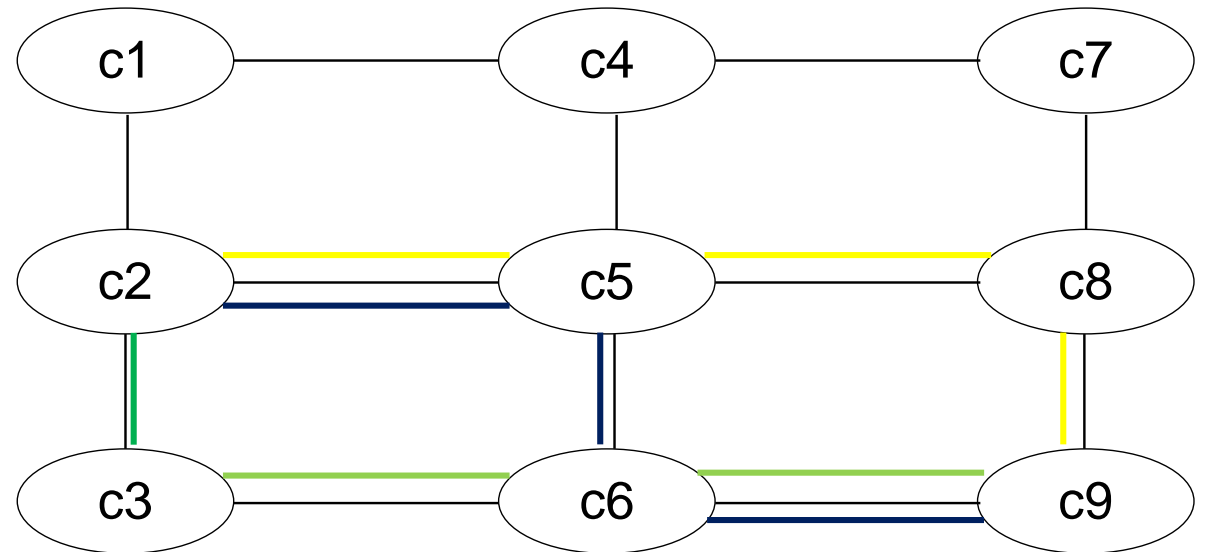
Generated Plans

Plan 3



Results

	Plans	Costs
	Plan 1	210
	Plan 2	280
	Plan 3	340



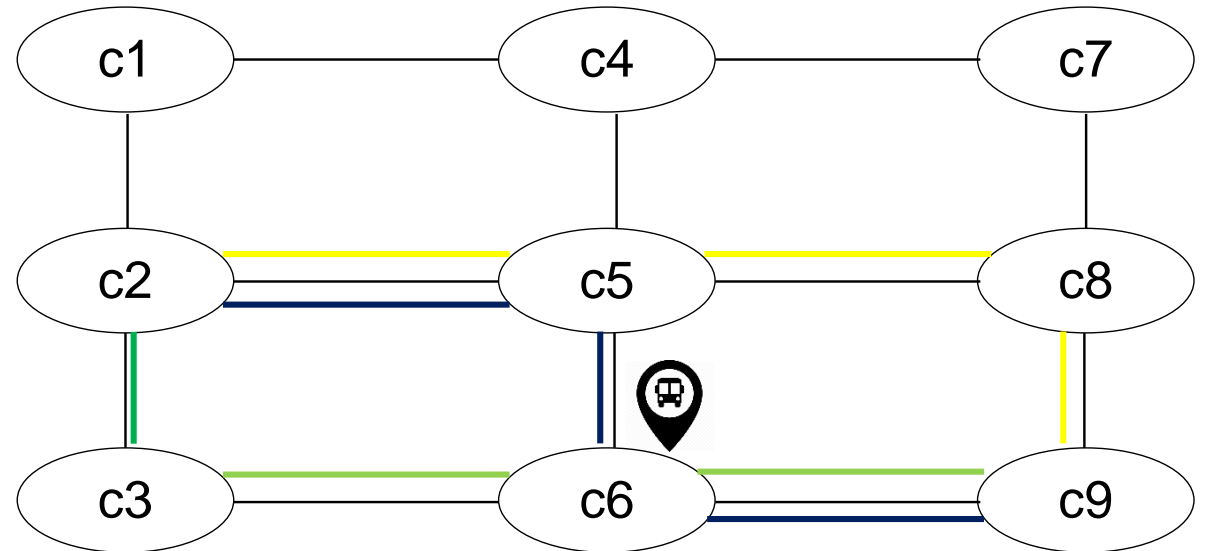
Bus Stop

Plans Costs

 Plan 1 210

 Plan 2 280

 Plan 3 340



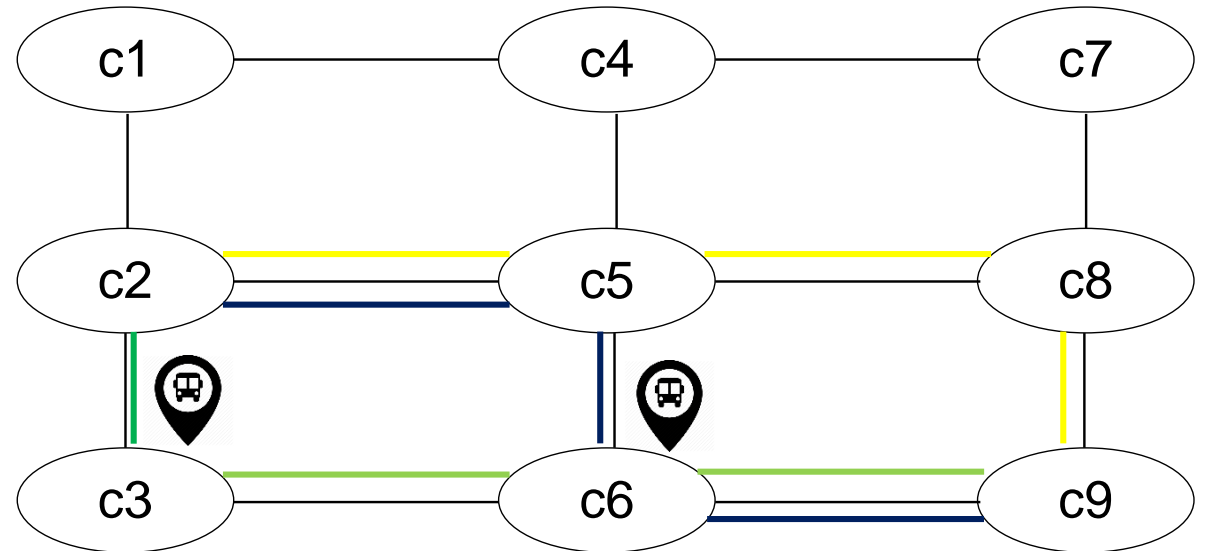
Bus Stop

Plans Costs

 Plan 1 210

 Plan 2 280

 Plan 3 340



Road Maps

```
(define (domain planning)
  (:requirements :strips :action-costs) Typing requirements allows more than one bus and bus stops
  (:predicates (in ?x) (visited ?x) (not-visited ?x)
    (starting ?x) (complete) (not-complete) (distance ?x ?y)
    (connected ?x ?y))
  (:functions
    (distance ?x ?y) Add a “visited” and “complete route” predicates to monitor if the route
    (total-cost) contemplates all the required bus stops.
  )
  (:action go-along
    :parameters (?x ?y)
    :precondition (and (in ?x) (not-visited ?y) (not-complete)
      (connected ?x ?y))
    :effect (and (not (in ?x)) (increase (total-cost) (distance ?x ?y)) (in ?y) (visited
      ?y) (not (not-visited ?y))) Add effect (bus stop visited)
  )
)
```

Road Maps

```
(define (problem poa)
  (:domain planning)
  (:objects c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 c8 c9)
  (:init (connected c1 c2) (connected c1 c4) (connected c2 c5) (connected c2 c3) (connected c3 c6)
  (connected c4 c5) (connected c5 c6) (connected c5 c8)
    (connected c6 c9) (connected c7 c8) (connected c8 c9)
    (= (distance c1 c2) 120) (= (distance c2 c1) 120) (= (distance c1 c4) 120) (= (distance c4
c1) 120) (= (distance c2 c5) 60) (= (distance c5 c2) 60)
    (= (distance c2 c3) 120) (= (distance c3 c2) 120) (= (distance c3 c6) 120) (= (distance c6
c3) 120) (= (distance c4 c5) 120) (= (distance c5 c4) 120)
    (= (distance c5 c6) 120) (= (distance c6 c5) 120) (= (distance c5 c8) 50) (= (distance c8 c5)
50) (= (distance c6 c9) 100) (= (distance c9 c6) 100)
    (= (distance c7 c8) 100) (= (distance c8 c7) 100) (= (distance c7 c8) 100) (= (distance c8
c7) 100) (= (distance c8 c9) 100) (= (distance c9 c8) 100)
    (visited c1) (not-visited c2) (not-visited c3)
    (not-visited c4) (not-visited c5) (not-visited c6)
    (not-visited c7) (not-visited c8) (not-visited c9)
    (= (total-cost) 0)
    (in c2) (starting c2) (not-complete))
  (:goal (visited c9))
  (:metric minimize (total-cost))
)
```

**Import nodes connections
from Open Street Maps**

Thank You!

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