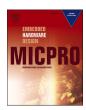
ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Microprocessors and Microsystems

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/micpro





Optimal logistics transportation and route planning based on fpga processor real-time system and machine learning

Xuezhen Dai a,b,*, Meigi Chen , Yanan Zhou a

- ^a College of Transportation Engineering, Chang'an University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710064, China
- b Key Laboratory of Transport Industry of Management, Control and Cycle Repair Technology for Traffic Network Facilities in Ecological Security Barrier Area, Chang'an University, Xi' an, Shaanxi, 710064, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Logistics
Route planning
Transportation
Machine learning
Field programmable gate array

ABSTRACT

The shared bus's development requirements, relief of traffic congestion in urban areas, and improved utilization of the road resources providing the transport mode of the excellent user experience neotype are very urgent. To predict precise travel needs, the key for planning a dynamic routing lie a lie of the shared bus implementation. However, the shared bus data's sparse and high volatility will require a lot of resistance to predict travel accurately. Based on the user experience, very different from the traditional public transportation that is far more challenging to the relatively high number of optimization goals is because passengers of the shared bus route planning and shared bus route planning. This article, based on the shared bus data from different audiences sources, travel demand prediction and dynamic route planning in "the last mile", and a two-step process that consists of the shared bus dynamic routing (sub-bus), proposed and your scene. First of all, such traffic, time, week, location, and five of the prediction function such as a bus, to analyze residents' travel behavior to prepare the travel demand based on them precisely the machine learning model used to predict. Secondly, dynamically and predict the results of multiple operations bus optimal routing, designed to generate a fixed based on the shared bus destinations' operating characteristics, a dynamic programming algorithm wants below. Several experiments, based on the shared subway shuttle bus of evidence that people of the data and the reality has been purchased, the sub-bus is better than the method of dynamic route planning, etc. for the scene of such a "last mile".

1. Introduction

Driven by the fast improvement of data innovation, the sharing economy has become a thriving economy model. From the perspective of redistribution of assets, sharing economy by rearranging the administration's sharing and utilization, which improves the usage pace of assets, and Smart City green utilization for understanding the utilization of exact participation and advance practical turn of events. The answer to the deficiency of assets made way, a significant defining moment., How to extend the sharing economy in a smart city, to ease the lack of assets, bringing about the reasonable use of metro life and monetary turn of events, bringing tremendous benefits, which has become a look issue by researchers in numerous fields. Ridesharing is a similar number of coordinated traveler over some time, such time, for example, 0.5 h is typically short. Ridesharing, in the vehicle area, can be viewed as a mutual financial application, as its particular execution incorporates

standard transport and shared bike, vehicle sharing. Online vehicle uphold administrations, vehicle rental administrations have been considered as having a place with the field of utilization of the shared vehicle. The fast improvement of a mutual vehicle mode spoke to by Didi the travel industry are late of the bike, voyaging method of metropolitan inhabitants there are noteworthy changes applied. Simultaneously Uber and Diddy's travel is spoken to in the one-stop administration stage in individual travel, and operational effectiveness and the cheers of the online vehicle administration are expanding. They are, move assets toward canny travel. It has moved past the coordination. As a significant aspect of the metropolitan vehicle, public vehicle, it is most of city inhabitants' development.

Hence, the advancement of public vehicles straightforwardly influences the traffic circumstance of the whole city. What's more, the utilization of high, for example, public vehicle street, has the natural assurance that the private area's vehicle doesn't have its preferences.

E-mail address: daixuezhen0101@163.com (X. Dai).

^{*} Corresponding author.

Nonetheless, from the perspective of ride-sharing, the available vehicle's improvement up until this point has been postponed singular travel. In many urban communities, sharing of data continuously inquiry of the transport vehicle's situation, still in the stage. Because it cannot meet traveller's' direct travel objective that depends on a current creation line, public transportation framework, online ticket booking, doesn't uphold the administration, for example, ticket buy. As indicated by the ongoing status, public vehicle framework, since it is still further the significant expense that it is hard to improve the usage of assets, it is preposterous to expect to grow the assets' traffic. Helpless travel insight of public vehicle traveller's watches out for personal transportation. Harvard Business Review, as portrayed over, the opposition of the Internet Age business, market cost than the nature of administration will be more delicate.

Significantly more critically, Furthermore China's leader of Jianping is, in nations, has been changed over into contention between expanding unbalance the turn of events and the lopsided improvement of a better life is the major negate in Chinese Academy of Social, and the individuals of the interest it stressed the. Individuals will request high-life, high caliber. Magnificent and client experience was, the helpful and quick open vehicle mode is the first concern. In the social requests of this crisis, mutual transport is a noteworthy second. Standard transport, cheers of the current online vehicle administration, fill the hole between the taxi and customary public transportation, give a helpful and modest way to-entryway travel insight, and transport methods. The transport administration, standard transport has coordinated the dynamic portion of similar dissipating travel and transportation assets in more than one program. The scene, the activity, driving of the scene, such air terminals and railroad stations, the scene's objective in the travel industry market, and as an issue of "last mile", covers the location of the metropolitan vehicle center. By coordinating the dissipating venture, standard transport adequately, lessen the working expenses of a public vehicle to improve the usage of assets, it is conceivable to advance the drawn-out improvement of a public vehicle in a smart city. Contrasted with the conventional method of transport, standard transport, it has the accompanying highlights. A broad scope of famously shared transport will have the option to lessen ozone harming substance emanations in the city.

As shown in Fig. 1, Cycle acknowledges the mutual transport investigations the human running mode, predicts the travel industry interest, powerfully relegated transport to produce the last adaptable

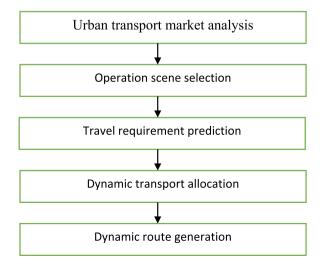


Fig. 1. Implementation process of Shared transport.

Urban transport market analysis Operation scene selection Travel requirement prediction Dynamic transport allocation Dynamic route generation Urban transport market analysis Operation scene selection Travel requirement prediction Dynamic transport allocation Dynamic route generation.

course, and finds and chooses the significant potential working situations to break down the primary city traffic activity market. Consequently, it sectioned agenda joining not dynamic, and dependent on what traveller's prerequisites, the transport driving line is fixed. To foresee the necessity of authentic travel gives this article's inspiration, execution lie of the essential shared transport in arranging dynamic steering.

2. Related work

The expectation of traffic stream, have a brilliant city, keen vehicle administrations, car informal organization, and the high application estimation of in numerous territories, for example, course arranging. Direct forecast model, a proactive nonlinear model [1], fake neural organization expectation model [2], and blends of half and half model in the model [3,4]: traffic stream expectation model, be extensively partitioned into four classes. Direct forecast model, to foresee the intermittent business stream dependent on the adjustment in technique for metropolitan vehicle [5,6], use past information. The straight expectation model contains a direct relapse model, such as the model [7], the Kalman channel model, and the time-arrangement measurable model. Zhang et al. [8] construct past and model straight two-venture continuous forecast for foreseeing future traveller's' progression based on the current example. Since the metropolitan vehicle has a more noteworthy unpredictability and irregularity, further examination of this component, the wavelet hypothesis requires a nonlinear hypothesis, including nonparametric relapse technique dependent on the investigation and different strategies [9]. In persistent difficulties of metropolitan transportation organization, the customary straight forecast hypothesis won't have the option to meet the individuals' necessities for the exactness of the traffic stream projections. As the counterfeit neural organizations are progressively being utilized for forecast of traffic stream, fake neural organization can be recreated more different factors sources of complex non-direct planning relationship. Zhang. [10] A prescient model dependent on the profound neural organization. Yang et al., in request to upgrade the structure of the traffic stream forecast model, a profound learning technique in the neural organization strategy is utilized. Notwithstanding traffic stream expectation model of fake neural organizations, a few researchers, in light of neural organizations [11], will zero in on mixture prescient model. Profound conviction organizations and perform the various tasks relapse strategy are consolidated to frame a traffic forecast technique [12] to foresee the bed stream's yield and the single-errand of performing various tasks. On account of traffic information, and taxi information, for example, customary tram exchange card information, the current expectation model has a predominant presentation in exactness and steadiness. Notwithstanding the information of the mutual transport that is remembered for this article, the variety of information is denoted, the information is adequate in exactness technique. It won't have the option to give an expectation of good outcomes [13]. Consequently, we, in view of the examination of human travel conduct, multi-work, and recommends the traveler stream forecast strategy dependent on the mutual transport. Common transport course plan is isolated into the overall given metropolitan examining station course arranging. Pick the most ideal approach to have a quality less movement time influences. The common direct inhabitants, city the travel industry, short separation, and additional traveller's [14]. [15] Buses ideal the most significant and most significant transportation methods in [16] urban areas, and their courage se arranging issues have consistently been of steady enthusiasm to numerous researchers. Numerous metropolitan transport lines structure complex transport networks that have driven researchers from diagram based calculations [17] to enhanced transport lines. Chen et al. proposed a two-stage way to deal with the advancement of bidirectional prospects dependent on bidirectional night mentor course arranging and broadened calculations. Bastian suggest that you look for the best single and adaptable steering calculation in the figure above. Rulers. This schedule mark is

the innovation utilized for schedule graphs on productive pointers' transport you're arranging. Liu et al. [18] Identify and spotlight on streamlining directed transports in flawed zones dependent on individuals' actual public vehicle needs. Taxi course arranging, place the accentuation on [19] the force and adaptability, contrasted with a fixed transport course. Initially. Notorious realistic have proposed identifying with the time. It is determined utilizing a two-venture steering calculation based open quickest course to the street network execution and appearance plan of the intelligent and dynamic cabbie [20], mining the skimming vehicle's direction using an adaptable layered street network, has proposed another experience strategy to count the fast way of disclosure and the best course. Study on the course arranging of public vehicle and taxicabs has been generally experienced. In any case, the course arranging technique, specifically for shared transport, has not yet shown up. Elements of driving headings, unique properties to be advanced, and the traveller's and offer the quantity of transport course limitations, to design a unique course is done in an extremely fundamental, this is, is the focal point of this article.

3. Materials and method

In this section, introduce the sub-bus architecture of the first proposed method. Prediction and dynamic route planning of travel requirements: Next, the shared bus dynamic route planning method is presented from two aspects.; 2) driving the demand forecast; 3) dynamic route planning 1) pre-processing the data: This is composed of three main parts.

Fig. 2 shows the Flowchart for the process of Optimal Logistics Transportation.

3.1. Data pre-processing

A typical business data pre-processing operations, data cleaning, data organization, including data mapping, and data aggregation. If the crowd source shared bus sequence data and (Global Positioning System) GPS data, first extract the useful information from the original data, then the phase error and outliers in the cleaning zero-loss data and an operation to clear the value performs filtering data. Finally, the data has been gathered in the time dimension. According to the shared bus's operating method, it reduced to 10-minute intervals divided into the study period.

3.2. Travel requirement prediction

Traffic behavior analysis, feature extraction, and demand forecast: tourism demand forecasting component contains three operations. Before the anticipated travel interest, it is essential to comprehend traffic conduct. Accordingly, in light of the pre-prepared information, break down the principal shared transport traveller's' running conduct, high time-subordinate, the positional relationship gets different attributes are inadequate and running conduct. In light of the above qualities, altogether influence the different capacities transportation, time, day, area, and expectation of driving prerequisites, for example, a transport, is characterized, extricate them from the information. In light of the separated highlights, a successful A.I. model, XGBoost, which is an upgraded dispersed inclination boosting library, is used to foresee the movement prerequisites of shared transports.

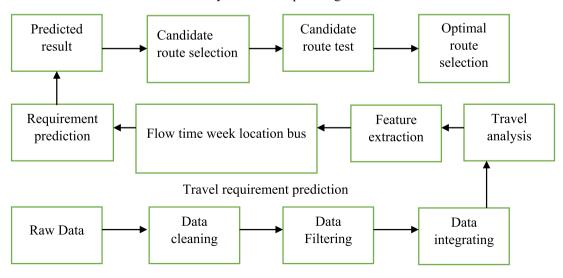
3.3. Dynamic route planning

Fig. 3 shows the Dynamic route planning. A problem with route planning is. You know that it is, in fact, a multi-objective optimization problem. The dynamic course arranging segment incorporates the age and determination of the ideal course of potential courses. Most importantly, you have to decide the wellspring of the applicant dependent on the traveller's' requirements of the train station and travel. At that point, the course up-and-comer set is created from the birthplace set of applicant blend of logical examination climate, for example, a street network data and crude materials. Finally, planned unique programming to improve a majority of transports, accomplish a powerful way of arranging targets and the number of traveller's, utilizing the forecast consequence of the working separation, as an imperative, it will be performed simultaneously.

3.4. Data description

Data set that was used in our experiments. Share subway shuttle data, the typical data from the source of the mobile crowd. It is a data set of 2017, data of the shared bus passengers and the GPS, September 6, from April 1, comprising a sequence to share the bus's data, cover in 2017 in Shanghai, shared bus Panda Bus Company. Order data, order I. D., city code, area code, the passenger, order type, date and time of order creation and passenger boarding, passengers turned on and off, the

Dynamic route planning



Data pre-processing

Fig. 2. Flowchart for the process of Optimal Logistics Transportation.

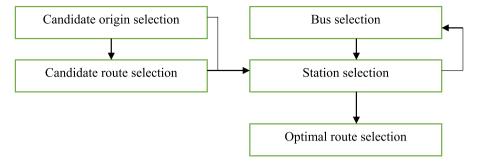


Fig. 3. Dynamic route planning.

number of passengers, order status station ID, cash passengers the various fields such as billboards, etc. flag included removing, shown. The GPS data contains latitude, longitude, and time. The data contain 44 817 passenger records of 8 vehicles in 10 stations in Shanghai Yongkang City.

3.5. Data pre-processing

Data pre-processing, including filtering data, data cleaning, data aggregation. On the afternoon of that day, residential areas record is filtered from the subway station, it will focus on the route plan from the residential areas near the subway station. On the off chance that the traveller's is to utilize the online installment, the activity method of the mutual transport, time and number of traveller's area influenced by the loading up, you can get in for the earliest opportunity. On the off chance that the traveller's pays in real money, after the driver has been affirmed in the portable application Panda transport, yet their data is produced. Hence, the postpone activity of the driver will have the option to produce some unacceptable data. To maintain a strategic distance from the impact of traveller's stream of money traveller's, Screened a record of the traveller's' money, the request kind of information is 3. At that point, the abrogation of such request, and not just records from the metro orders toward the beginning of the day, the blunders and exemptions as zero missing qualities, tidy up. Finally, the length of the information gathered when the measurement is separated into 10-minute stretches as per the examination time of the mutual transport activity strategy.

3.6. Data analysis

To achieve better test results, the behavior data analysis and time to understand the characteristics of the data. Expanded six examination regions in the transport until the business share June 1. A progression of travellers of a portion of the station to the number after the rundown June 8, 1. There is various transport appeared. Xiangzhangyuan station and the number of traveller's in the Danguiyuan station and Baomingyuan station in Yongsongyuan station while the number of traveller's has decreased considerably simultaneously. It shows that you have incredibly expanded after June 1. Consequently, traveller's stream projections cannot be disregarded components that change the number of shared transports on June 1. Depend on producing a trademark as an information model to advance expectation evaluation and impact traveller's stream station elements, practical transport. Set up our model to estimate the traveller's stream at each station. Yongsongyuan's most extreme number of traveller's at the station is, in every one of the 16 days, the most significant number of the other station is the degree. For instance, contrasted with different business information, such as taxicabs and metro dataset, the generally limited quantity of this informational index has brought the issue of traveller's stream projections. Moderately limited quantities of other unfortunate impacts of information are enormous varieties in the traveller's stream. You can change the entirety of the stations to get enormous. At the point when it downpours, for instance, the number of traveller's will change fundamentally. Since the traveller's stream at the station has a terrible earnestness, it will be more troublesome to discover an adjustment in the traveller's stream. Hence, in the station's traveller's stream expectation, improve the function of the forecasts from all sides, if it's not too much trouble attempt to endeavor to accomplish a higher exactness. Furthermore, the difficulties brought about by the data will prove the validity of our proposed model.

3.7. Feature processing and construction

Features are not always the continuous value, and just classified value to have a week, you can be a discrete value. Indeed, even on account of the change to computerized portrayal, information isn't appropriate for our model's direct use. It is that the default information is ceaseless and methodical use. This issue, conceivable arrangement, utilizes hot encoding known as a proficient coding of 1-digit. This strategy utilizes a status register of pieces to encode express. Each state has a different register bit legitimate, just those at any time. If you have the potential estimations of M for each capacity, it will become mnumber of paired highlights of the post-hot encoding. All the more critically, these capacities are fundamentally unrelated and just one in action for every movement. Accordingly, the information gets meager. There are two principle preferences of hot coding: first, it takes care of the above issues, our model isn't reasonable for handling discrete information, and second, and it has some usefulness. It assumes a part in extending. As referenced before, hot code can help broaden usefulness. The motivation behind the development of polynomial capacities is the specific properties of the augmentation. Utilize the fundamental usefulness to construct a linear estimation of the usefulness in higherdimensional space. Accordingly, the model has the adaptability to adjust to a more extensive scope of information. Fundamental information changes depend on polynomials because of exponential and logarithmic capacities. This activity will be included in various highlights, yet besides, will assemble a component of being overlooked in the element extraction handling. Polynomial capacity increment the unpredictability of the model. It considers the non-direct attributes of the information to catch the side of the proper communication of the high request. Here it is named the construction of a polynomial function, a polynomial-based data conversion, had been using. We use a thirdorder polynomial transformation formula.

Fig. 4 shows FPGA based transportation. Traffic is an application that is to furnish the best video quality with at least postponement and cost that will develop can. Included interconnected source and customer of nearby video transmission studio, arena, after creation offices, communicated cross country offices, train stations, films, that the place of advanced substance for the handling of the video head-end and different offices It will be. An average situation of the video customer, such after creation offices and studios, for example, the arena of transmission live feed, TV studio or grounds/customary metro organization, for example, a corporate organization, will contain more transmission.

Fig. 5 shows the relative error between the measured variable and its range. Measurement position is shown. Pass additional data collection

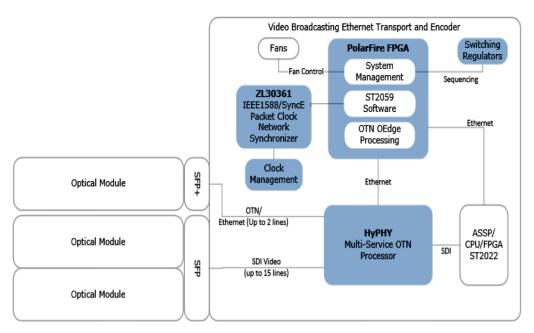


Fig. 4. FPGA based transportation.

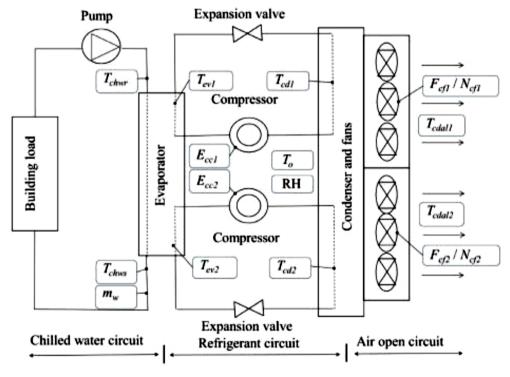


Fig. 5. Optimal Logistics.

system at 5-minute intervals to monitor the operation history of the cooler in direct stable and transient. Derived variables from the measured variables. They are essential in order to evaluate the energy saving performance of the cooler. Composition and total error of the output that is maximized is calculated due to measurement error of a single variable.

4. Result and discussion

However, from the passengers' flowchart, predicting the impact and found that it seems to be pretty good. Prediction data of the day, because

it was evident to the accident, how do you have the predicted effect of our way on earth? Further correlation coefficient the overall predicted effect of the different ways to the significant, the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), and Mean Absolute Error (MAE): To solve this problem, some evaluation using the index.

4.1. Predictive effects of multiple methods

Fig. 6 shows the Predictive effects of multiple methods in according to another study, there are many definitions, which are most commonly used, is Pearson can reflect the degree of correlation between variables.

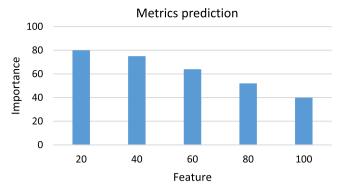


Fig. 6. Predictive effects of multiple methods.

Pie and Yi Jianlian are, each represents a predicted value and is false: As follows, is to define an expression. The covariance of P.I. and justice, the $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ reactive power variance of x and Traffic flow projections are distributed in the range of Y, is often predicted he has been used to analyze the linear correlation between the data and the actual data is an essential criterion for accuracy.

RMSE: It is used to check the deviation of the actual value indicating the accuracy of the three-dimensional model of the deviation from the predicted value and the prediction.

MAE: This is the absolute value of the deviation between all individual predicted values and the actual values' mean. MAE allows the actual prediction error situation and the indicator data have selected for all models in the five stations to be reflected on the display. For, our approach is better than other models on most sites. On the 5th of the station, the Ministry of the Environment's land resource prediction effect was better than our method, and it showed that the effect at other stations was inferior. At individual stations, the exactness of the proposed technique can arrive at an extra 0.8. RMSE and MAE, better execution, more modest model qualities.

Nonetheless, from the perspective of RMSE and MAE, the downsides of flimsiness are more prominent. Our methodology is essentially to downplay it on different destinations. With astounding expectation exactness, our technique can keep up the dependability of the forecast.

Significance of Features: After getting the anticipated consequence of the movement interest, will break down the capacity's significance. Allude to properties of individual stations prescient model appeared which speaks to the significance of the vertical pivot esteems just capacity was chosen. The higher the worth, the more significant highlights are that the complete worth doesn't have viable importance. The significant contrasts between the practical, yet more significant than various models for all models, on one more day is the most significant, work, have a substantial capacity to expand the precision of the capacity shows that you are. The number of vehicles will be utilized to foresee the necessities of significant travel on mutual transport. In the span name, a significant capacity shows a substantial time reliance on the travel industry interest.

4.2. Dynamic route planning

Fig. 7 shows the Dynamic route planning. In the dynamic route planning stage, no selection of the first candidate route and station of the candidate route is shown. At that point, by utilizing the precise expectation consequence of movement interest, design the dynamic steering of the tram transport to share the transport. Since the prerequisites' schedule is distinctive in various periods, because of the dispatch of the transport, you can see the difference in the course after some time. Since the traveller's stream is focused generally on station number 1, there is an increasing number of vehicles from station number 1. The aftereffect of course arranging. The vehicle is the point at which you show up at each stop of the course. You can get a portion of the vehicle and the hour

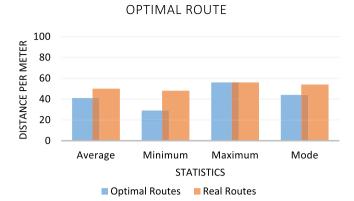


Fig. 7. Dynamic route planning.

of the running course. Besides, for a similar shared transport, its activity way implies dynamic steering is might be distinctive on various occasions. Our calculation selects the best course for sharing the transport, depending on the traveller's stream's adjustment at each station. In correlation with the course arranging of customary public transportation, an unpleasant thought, the biggest of the circle by interfacing the more significant part of the traveller's, because these courses there is a station with a generally enormous number of traveller's, number of Kano short course, it doesn't have to invest additional energy and there in our arranging results from a far off station. What's more, from the perspective of the working separation and the number of traveller's, and afterward break down our course arranging aftereffects. As far as traveller's numbers, it has been the prevalence of the proposed technique is appeared. Secured for the current week, and on decided to control the number of traveller's from the real driving headings with our best course. For the vast majority of the week, the number of traveller's on our best courses shows that the bigger than the genuine root. Compute the working separation of the open course with the entirety of the arranged course in a day, the average worth, least worth, to show the most extreme worth and the mode. The average separation of the arranged course, the separation of the base separation and the mode, tend to be more essential than the entire course, more limited seen. Along these lines, in light of the aftereffects of our arrangement to lessen costs by decreasing the separation to work to share the transport, you can improve the working proficiency. Notwithstanding the real course, our strategy additionally better than other powerful course arranging techniques. Here, you select the course arranging technique. There is no hindrance based on it. It is the expectation dependent on the forecast. In the work environment, it is distinguished to have the option to discover the way unhindered initially and swarmed stations. Nonetheless, such a successful technique isn't reasonable for managing the way of arranging the standard transport issue. Contrasting the way, shows the aftereffects of the incomplete course arranging. From each spot of the beginning, there is just one course, and the entirety of the courses, including the Bureau of just four out of every eight stations. The situation, the course has been fixed. This strategy gives a high limit, short working separations, and a dynamic way to arrange techniques and consider the standard transport course arranging properties. In short, proposed method (sub-bus), especially in terms of working distance and number of passengers, can provide a compelling proposal for the shared bus dynamic route planning.

5. Conclusion

This article will propose a sub-bus based on the mobile data that contains the passenger flow forecasting and dynamic route planning of the station, the dynamic path planning method of the crowd shared subway shuttle bus to purchase. Given the genuine shared metro transport information, our strategy shows that it is conceivable to potent

activity for streamlining mutual transport's working states and made a considerable scope try all together. Investigate occupants' movement conduct, separating a majority of significant highlights, utilizing technique to anticipate the progression of traveller's. Even though the information is hugely unpredictable, the forecast exactness can be in a portion of the station that arrives at 80%. The arrangement of created applicant set home and up-and-comer course, will give the best course for the typical transport by plan dynamic programming calculation. The exploratory outcomes, plan courses have a short working separation, shows that it's anything but a genuine foundation of many individuals. To optimize the route of the "last mile" problem with the proposed method (sub-bus) operating state, you can generate and share the sub-way shuttle bus.

Declaration of Competing Interest

We declare that we have no financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that can inappropriately influence our work, there is no professional or other personal interest of any nature or kind in any product, service and/or company that could be construed as influencing the position presented in, or the review of, the manuscript.

References

- J. Hamari, M. Sjöklint, A. Ukkonen, The sharing economy: why people participate in collaborative consumption, J. Assoc. Inf. Sci. Technol. 67 (9) (2016) 2047–2059.
- [2] H. Schaffers, N. Komninos, M. Pallot, B. Trousse, M. Nilsson, A. Oliveira, Smart cities and the future Internet: towards cooperation frameworks for open innovation. The Future Internet, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2011, pp. 431–446.
- [3] X. Kong, et al., Mobility dataset generation for vehicular social networks based on floating car data, IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol. 67 (5) (May 2018) 3874–3886.
- [4] B. Cohen, J. Kietzmann, Ride on! Mobility business models for the sharing economy, Org. Environ. 27 (3) (2014) 279–296.
- [5] J. Wirtz, C. Tang, Competing as a market leader in the U.S. versus being a distant second in China. Services Marketing: People, Technology, Strategy, 8th ed., World Scientific, Hackensack, NJ, USA, 2016, pp. 626–632.
- [6] L. Hong, Y. Yan, M. Ouyang, H. Tian, X. He, Vulnerability effects of passengers' intermodal transfer distance preference and subway expansion on complementary urban public transportation systems, Rel. Eng. Syst. Saf. 158 (Feb. 2017) 58–72.
- [7] X. Kong, X. Song, F. Xia, H. Guo, J. Wang, A. Tolba, LoTAD: long-term traffic anomaly detection based on crowdsourced bus trajectory data, World Wide Web 21 (3) (2018) 825–847.
- [8] D. Wang, W. Cao, J. Li, and J. Ye, "DeepSD: supply-demand prediction for online car-hailing services using deep neural networks," in Proc. IEEE 33rd Int. Conf. Data Eng. (ICDE), San Diego, CA, USA, Apr. 2017, pp. 243–254.
- [9] H. Tan, Y. Wu, B. Shen, P.J. Jin, B. Ran, Short-term traffic prediction based on dynamic tensor completion, IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst. 17 (8) (Aug. 2016) 2123–2133.
- [10] Y. Lv, Y. Duan, W. Kang, Z. Li, F.-.Y. Wang, Traffic flow prediction with big data: a deep learning approach, IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst. 16 (2) (Apr. 2015) 865-873
- [11] D. Chen, Research on traffic flow prediction in the big data environment based on the improved RBF neural network, IEEE Trans. Ind. Informat. 13 (4) (Aug. 2017) 2000–2008.
- [12] J. Zhao, S. Sun, High-order Gaussian process dynamical models for traffic flow prediction, IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst. 17 (7) (Jul. 2016) 2014–2019.
- [13] J. Chen, K.H. Low, Y. Yao, P. Jaillet, Gaussian process decentralized data fusion and active sensing for spatiotemporal traffic modeling and prediction in mobilityon-demand systems, IEEE Trans. Autom. Sci. Eng. 12 (3) (Jul. 2015) 901–921.
- [14] X. Kong, F. Xia, J. Wang, A. Rahim, S.K. Das, Time-location relationship combined service recommendation based on taxi trajectory data, IEEE Trans. Ind. Informat. 13 (3) (Jun. 2017) 1202–1212.

- [15] L. Moreira-Matias, J. Gama, M. Ferreira, J. Mendes-Moreira, L. Damas, Predicting taxi-passenger demand using streaming data, IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst. 14 (3) (Sep. 2013) 1393–1402.
- [16] J. Zhang, et al., A real-time passenger flow estimation and prediction method for urban bus transit systems, IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst. 18 (11) (Nov. 2017) 3168–3178
- [17] A. Cheng, X. Jiang, Y. Li, C. Zhang, H. Zhu, Multiple sources and multiple measures based traffic flow prediction using the chaos theory and support vector regression method, Phys. A, Statist. Mech. Appl. 466 (Jan. 2017) 422–434.
- [18] J. Zhang, Y. Zheng, D. Qi, R. Li, X. Yi, DNN-based prediction model for Spatio-temporal data, in: Proc. 24th ACM SIGSPATIAL Int. Conf. Adv. Geograph. Inf. Syst., Burlingame, CA, USA, Oct. 2016. Art. No. 92.
- [19] V. Nivedhitha, A. Gopi Saminathan, P. Thirumurugan, DMEERP: a dynamic multi-hop energy-efficient routing protocol for WSN, Microprocess Microsyst. 79 (2020), 103291. ISSN 0141-9331.
- [20] Ankit Kumar, Vijayakumar Varadarajan, Abhishek Kumar, Pankaj Dadheech, Surendra Singh Choudhary, V.D. Ambeth Kumar, B.K. Panigrahi, Kalyana C. Veluvolu, Blackhole attack detection in the vehicular ad-hoc network using secure AODV routing algorithm, Microprocess Microsyst. (2020), 103352. ISSN 0141-9331



Xuezhen Dai is an associate professor in the School of Transportation Engineering at Chang'an University, China. Hisresearch interests include transportation planning, traffic environmental protection, intelligent transportation system and transportation economy. In addition, more than twenty papers and three books have been published.



Meiqi Chen is a master student in the School of Transportation Engineering at Chang'an University, China. Her research interest is the transportation planning and management.



Yanan Zhou is a master student in the School of Transportation Engineering at Chang'an University, China. His-research interest is the field of transportation engineering.