



# CORE IDEA

- LINKED DUTY SCHEDULING
- UNLINKED DUTY SCHEDULING
- ROUTE PLANNING
- OPTIMIZING RESOURCE UTILIZATION

## PROBLEM REQUIREMENTS



- PEAK-TIME and DOWN-TIME FLEXIBILITY
- TRAFFIC BASED SCHEDULING
- SIMPLE AND PORTABLE IoT SYSTEM FOR DATA ACQUISITION
- SERVER TO OPERATOR COMMUNICATION (MQTT)

## ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM (KEY FEATURES)



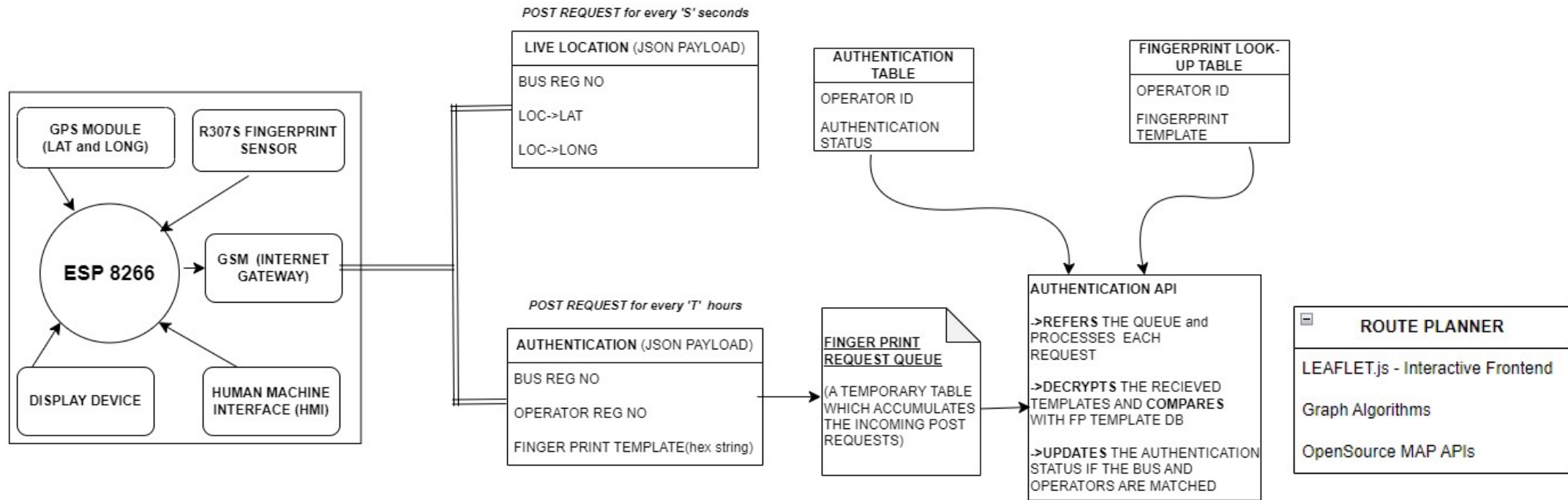
- BIOMETRIC POWERED EFFICIENCY
- REAL-TIME PREDICTIVE TRAFFIC MODELS
- SEAMLESS TRANSITION SYSTEM DESIGN

## UNIQUENESS and INNOVATION





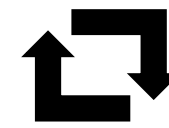
# LOW LEVEL SYSTEM DESIGN (LLD-1)



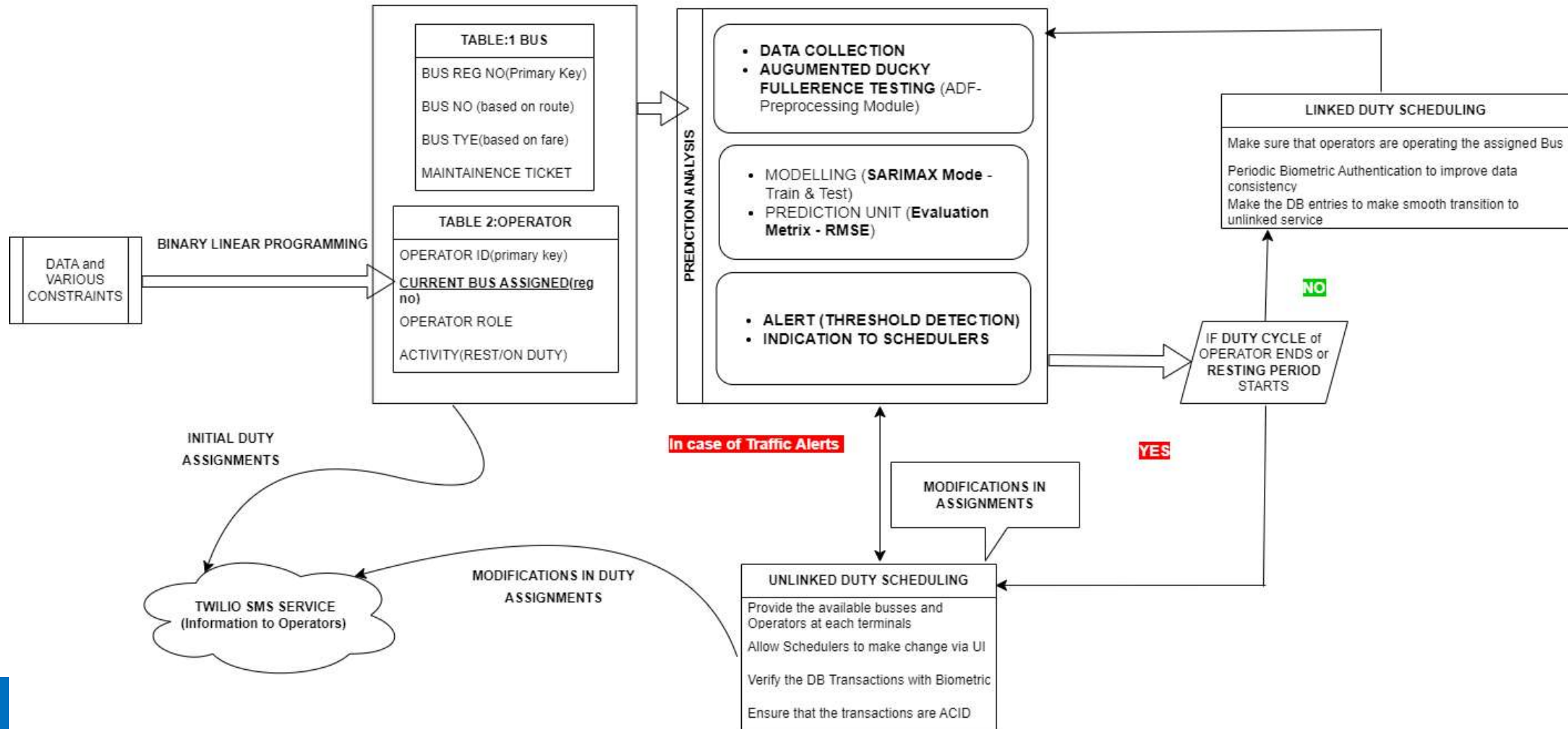
DTCMitra 



## LLD-2 (CORE SERVICE)



REAL-TIME  
OPTIMIZATION  
LOOP





# FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY

Implemented Cryptographic Encryption with, **Magic square, Chaotic sequence** and **Differential Encoding**

Transmission of **Fingerprint templates** over internet causes **Cyber Threats**



NULLIFYING the MINUS with PLUS!

Following the **CAP theorem** in **LLDs** helped the system to handle node failures by giving preference to either **Availability** or **Consistency**

System failure could occur in case of high request and more **database transaction workloads**

By choosing right **network protocol** and enabling **Emergency Mechanisms** could withstand the **network collapse**

**Dependency on Internet connectivity** for entire operation causes system collapse in case of **Network partition.**



# IMPACT AND BENEFITS

## TAILORED FOR HIGH POPULATION DENSITY

- **Delhi** (The region with **highest population density** in the country.)
- Rigorous Prediction Model takes the data feed in real-time and generates **the fitting curves** according to the needs which **aids smart decision making**.

## EMISSION CONTROL & ADAPTIBLE for **SMART BUSSES**

- Helps in **reduction in service** as required. This controls the **unnecessary emission**.
- The **IoT system** would get even better as the Delhi is **making transitions to Smart Busses** with **more sensors** and **data logging services**, which **enhances our software**.

## REDUCES HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

- **Cellular Network** enables **flexible monitoring** from any part of the city hence reduces the offices across the city
- This **discards the practice of manual entry** for operators and **attendance overhead**, **reducing the manpower requirements**.



# RESEARCH AND REFERENCES

## OVERVIEW OF DTC:

- Function:** Operates public bus services in Delhi, managing a large fleet with complex route structures.
- Current Approach:** Manual scheduling and route planning with legacy systems.

## CURRENT TECH

- Large User Base:** High data volume and varied needs.
- Legacy Systems:** Integration with existing infrastructure.

## DEMANDED TECH

- Data Accuracy:** Ensuring real-time data integration.
- System Reliability:** Robustness and scalability requirements.
- Public Communication:** Ensuring smooth user transition.

## DIFFERENCES FROM OTHER STATES

- High Demand:** Higher population density and diverse user needs.
- Integration:** Coordination with other transport bodies like DMRC.
- Modernization:** Faster adoption of new technologies (e.g., electric buses).

- [1] Kadiyali, V., & Srinivasan, K. (2019). "Integrated Approach to Crew and Vehicle Scheduling." *Transportation Science*, 53(4), 1120-1133.
- [2] Lee, C., & Park, J. (2017). "Managing Unlinked Duty Schedules in Public Transit Systems." *Public Transport*, 9(2), 181-200.
- [3] Sadeghi, M., & Mahdavi, A. (2018). "Advanced Bus Scheduling Techniques Using Genetic Algorithms." *European Journal of Operational Research*, 267(3), 811-824.
- [4] Xu, X., & Zhang, W. (2021). "GIS-Based Route Optimization for Urban Bus Networks." *Journal of Transport Geography*, 92, 103002.
- [5] Zhao, L., & Liu, H. (2018). "Leveraging Real-Time Data for Bus Operations and Management." *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, 92, 55-72.