

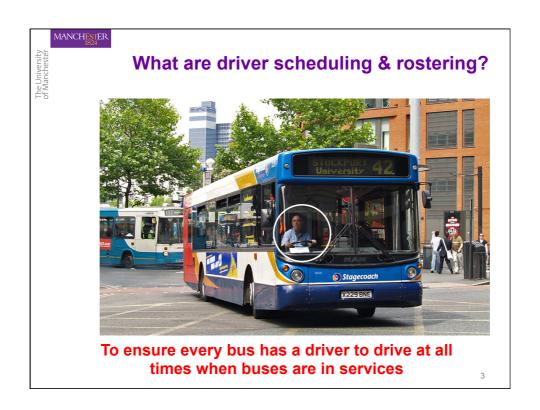
# COMP23420 Software Engineering Semester 2 Driver Scheduling and Rostering

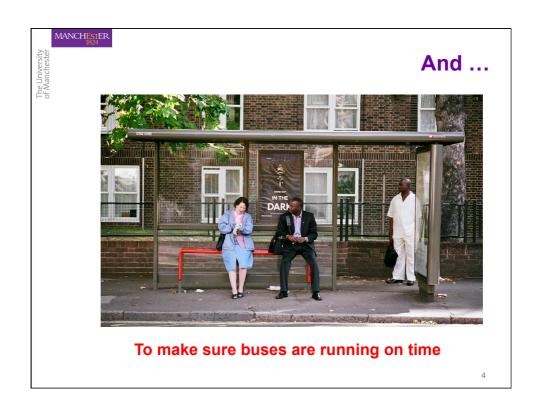
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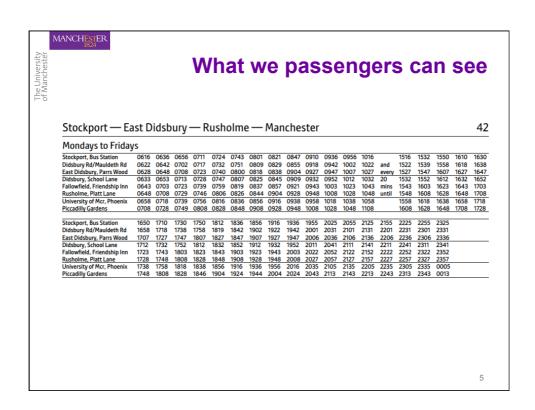
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#### **Lecture Overview**

- Your team project is about developing a Integrated Bus Management System (IBMS) for a bus company
- · You need to know:
  - What are driver scheduling and driver rostering?
  - How do they work?
- So that you can design & implement these requirements into your system
- This lecture introduces to you the processes & concepts of driver scheduling and driver rostering









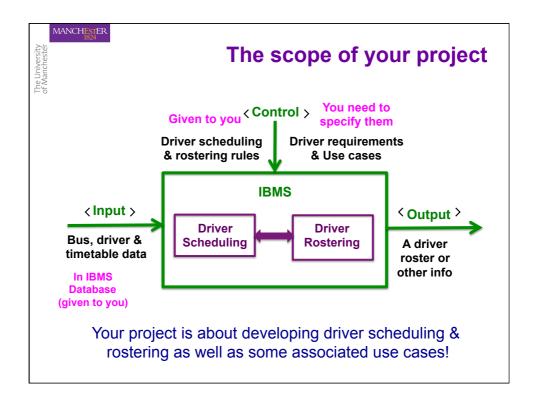
#### But behind the scene

Driver scheduling & rostering is an integral part of public transport planning processes:

- Timetabling: producing bus timetables
- Bus scheduling: allocating buses to bus timetables
- Driver scheduling: assigning driver duties to buses
- **Driver rostering**: assigning real drivers to duties.

Your team project assumes the first two processes have already been done and focuses on the last two processes.

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# More precisely:

IBMS should have the following functionality:

- 1. Implement a set of use cases to find out driver information, bus information or timetable information (database queries) (Iterations 1 & 3)
- 2. Produce a set of driver duties according to the scheduling rules (Iteration 2)
- 3. Produce **a driver roster** by allocating real drivers to these duties according to the rostering rules & driver requirements (Iteration 2)

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# Which Use Cases?

- 1. "Driver Requesting Holidays" (Iteration 1)
- 2. For the remaining use cases: read Team Project Handbook (esp. Iteration 3 for clues)
- 3. Don't tell others ©

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# **Today's tasks**

Work on a simple driver scheduling & rostering problem

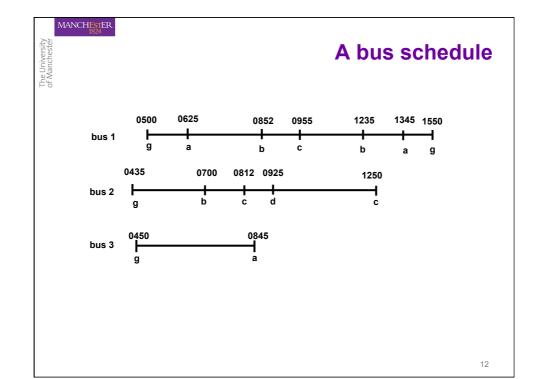
#### We are given:

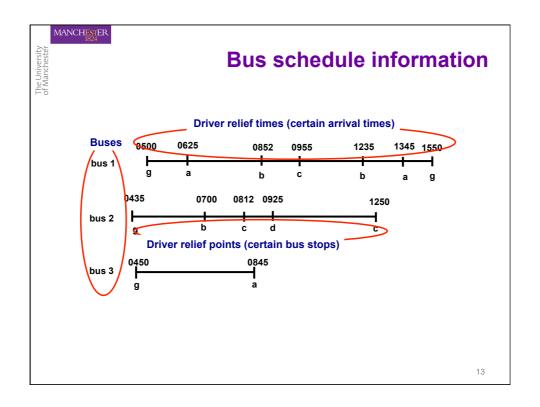
- A bus schedule (timetabled buses)
- · A set of driver scheduling rules
- · A set of driver rostering rules

#### Our tasks are:

- 1. To find a driver schedule (driver scheduling)
- 2. To find a driver roster for one week (driver rostering)

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# **Driver scheduling rules**

- 1. The maximum continuing working time for a **normal duty** without a break is 4.30 hrs whereas the minimum time is 2 hrs
- 2. The maximum meal break time for a **normal duty** is 60 mins whereas the minimum time is 30 mins
- 3. The maximum duration of a **normal duty** is 8.30 hrs
- 4. The maximum continuing working time for a **split duty** without a break is 6 hrs, whereas the minimum time is 3 hrs
- 5. The maximum break time for a **split duty** is 3 hrs
- 6. The maximum duration of a **split duty** is 12.00 hrs



# **Driver rostering rules**

- 1. There can be no more than 50 hours driven by any one driver in any one week.
- 2. A driver may specify up to two resting days for each week in which they will not be available for work.

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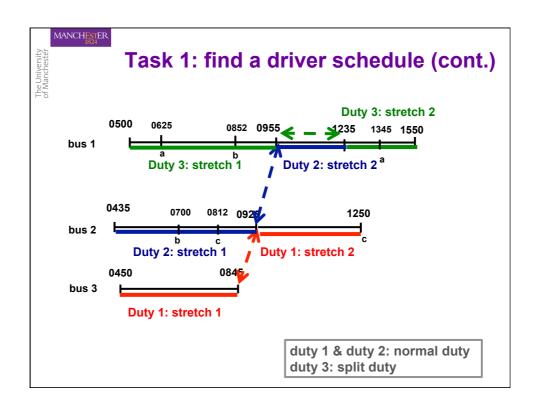
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# Task 1: find a driver schedule

Objective: To minimize the number of driver duties required to cover the bus schedule (hence the total cost of duties).

How do we achieve this objective?

- 1. Use a simple algorithm called "heuristics"
- 2. Find driver duties one by one, respecting the scheduling rules



#### Task 2: find a driver roster

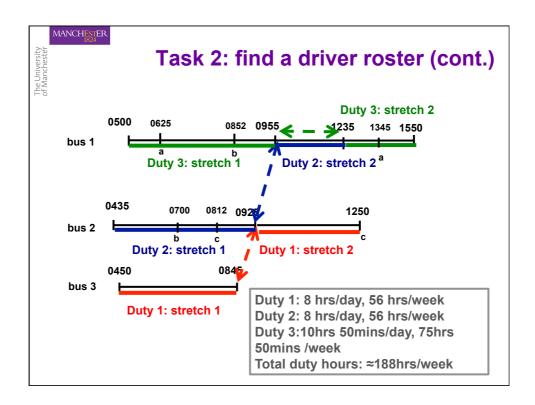
Objective: To minimise the number of drivers required to cover the driver schedule (hence the total cost of drivers).

**COMP26912** will help you in this task where rostering will be one of the examples

A simple method is used today:

- Calculate the total number of duty hours for each duty for a week
- 2. Allocate these hours evenly to available drivers, respecting the rostering rules
- 3. For each day, the number of duties suggests that at least the same number of drivers are required.

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# Task 2: find a driver roster (cont.)

#### Rostering rules:

- 1. There can be no more than 50 hours driven by any one driver in any one week.
- 2. A driver may specify up to two resting days for each week in which they will not be available for work.
- Rule 1 means that a minimum number of 188/50 ≈ 4 drivers are needed for any one week
- Rule 2 means that each driver may work up to 5 days a week
- Since each day we need 3 drivers to cover all duties
- A crude roster will need a maximum of 6 drivers: 3 for week days and 3 for weekend

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# Further help to your project

The remaining slides are for your self study.

You need to understand:

- Which rules are driver scheduling rules for IBMS
- Which are driver rostering rules for IBMS
- · What makes a good roster
- Why driver scheduling is hard

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# **Driver scheduling rules for IBMS**

- 1. The maximum driving time for any driver in any one day is 10 hours.
- 2. A driver can drive for a maximum of 5 hours at any one time and must have a break of at least one hour. Breaks can only be taken at the bus depot.
- 3. A driver duty consists of one period of up to 5 hours driving time, or two such periods with a 1 hour break between them.
- 4. Time spent with the bus whilst not actually moving counts as driving time for the driver (that is, while responsible for the bus).
- 5. If a bus is available, it is available for the whole day.

# **Rostering rules for IBMS**

- 1. There is a sufficiency of fuelled buses available for the roster.
- 2. A roster is generated for each week based upon the timetable for that week.
- 3. There can be no more than 50 hours driven by any one driver in any one week.
- A driver may specify up to two resting days for each week in which they will not be available for work. (We assume not all drivers will choose the same two days.)

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# **Rostering rules for IBMS (cont.)**

- Drivers can normally take 25 days of holidays a year

   this is in addition to the two resting days a week
   they specified.
- 6. If a driver requests holidays, he or she should specify the intended starting date and the finishing date.
- 7. During Sundays and public holidays when fewer buses are in operation, it is possible for more than 10 drivers to request the holidays for the same period.

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#### Some Criteria for a Good Roster

- Rostering should maximise the amount of time a driver actually drives during a duty whilst not violate rules for driver breaks.
- 2. The number of drivers used in a roster is minimised.
- 3. The number of days worked per week per driver is minimised.
- 4. The allocation of hours in a week to drivers is fair.
- 5. The use of buses should be balanced to give each bus a roughly equal workload in any one roster.

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# **Driver scheduling is hard**

- It is a combinatory problem (NP Hard)
  - There are numerous ways to cover the same piece of bus work, which potentially results in a very large number of valid duties.
  - Computationally intractable
- It is a constraint satisfaction problem (CSP)
  - There is a large set of scheduling constraints that must be met.

