Fly Space-A

Implementation Details



github.com/flyspacea

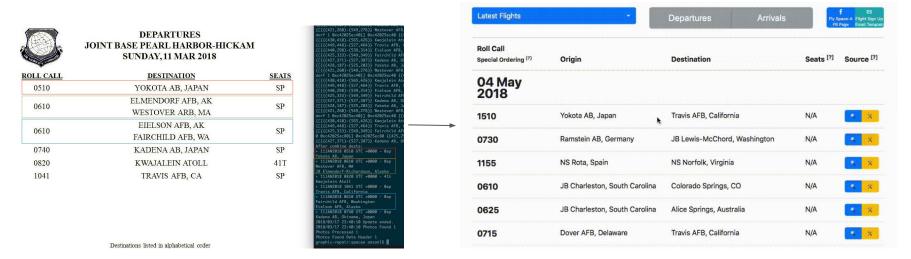
06JAN18 Anson Liu ansonliu.com

What is Fly Space-A

Fly Space-A is computer program that converts visual Space-A flight schedule slides to text data so the military travelers can easily find the flights they need versus visiting every Facebook Space-A terminal page.

Space Available flight is a privilege for members of the US DoD to be transported on DoD aircraft when capacity allows.

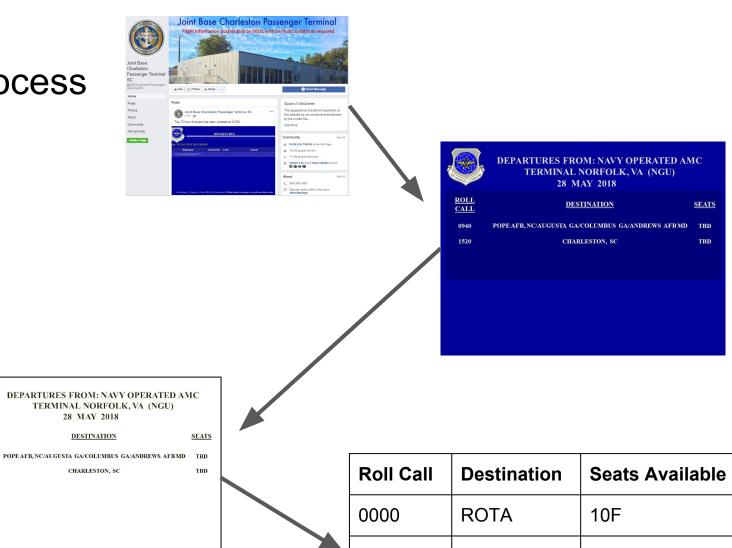
Fly Space-A consists of a backend server that processes the photo slides and frontend client web/iOS/Android app for normal users.



The Process

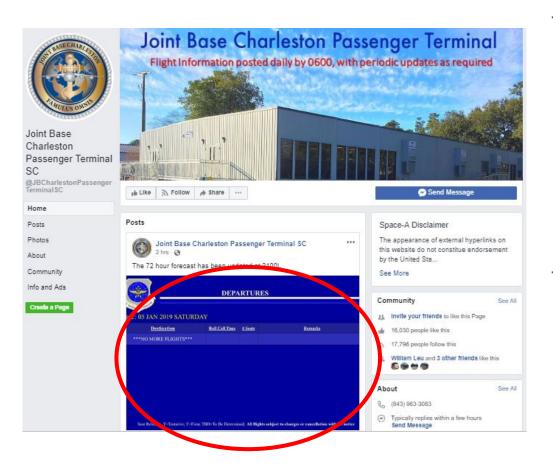
ROLL CALL

0940 1520



Roll Call	Destination	Seats Available
0000	ROTA	10F
0900	NAPLES	20T
1200	RICHMOND	SP

Step 0a: Download Flight Schedule Photos



- Use the Facebook Graph API to download recent photos updated within 72 hrs.
 - Updated vs Posted because some terminals will continue to update a older posts with the new images. So the newly updated photo may look old by the post date.
- There are some certain heuristics needed to download all the right photos from all Space-A terminal pages. These are explained in the code comments.

Step 0b: Process Flight Schedule Photos for

SEATS

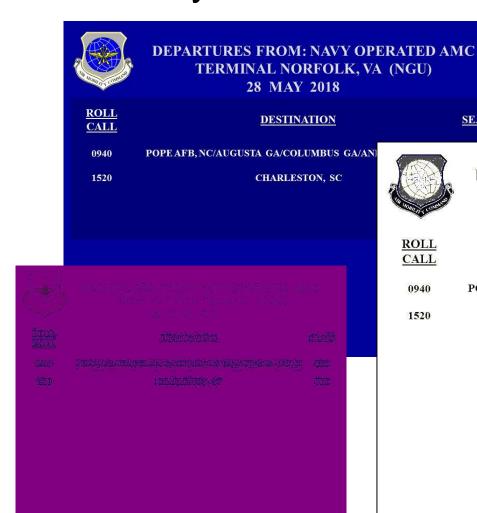
ROLL

CALL

0940

1520

Readability



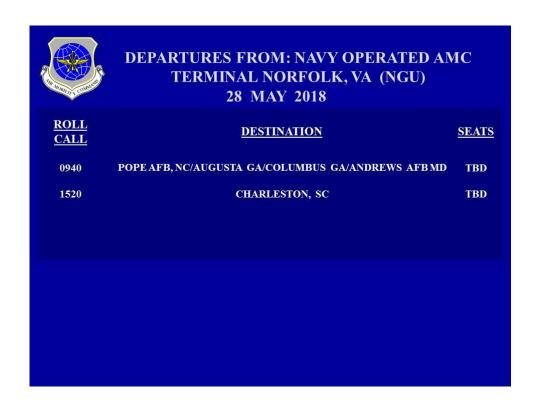
Each photo slide is run through two ImageMagick routines to:

- Invert colors
 - Change white text to more readable black text and vice versa.
- Increase contrast for Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

DEPARTURES FROM: NAVY OPERATED AMC TERMINAL NORFOLK, VA (NGU) 28 MAY 2018

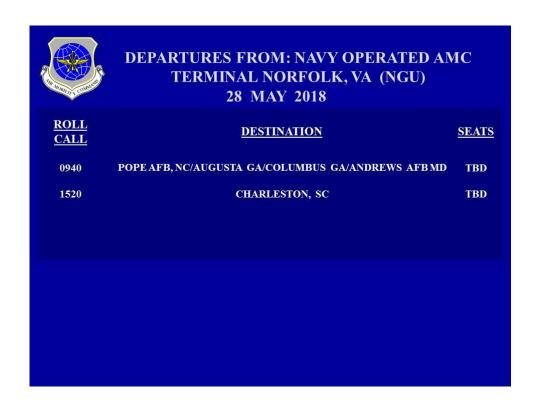
DESTINATION SEATS POPE AFB, NC/AUGUSTA GA/COLUMBUS GA/ANDREWS AFB MD TBD CHARLESTON, SC TBD

Step 1: Extract Text from Flight Schedule Photos



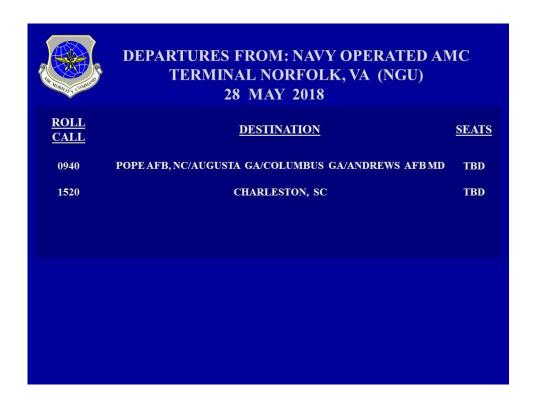
- Fly Space-A was programmed to use Tesseract 3.05.02.
 - It is untested with the just released Tesseract 4, but the author expects better accuracy.
- The Tesseract config files
 used by the program are
 located under the
 tesseract_configfile directory
 in the project folder.
- HTML Optical Character
 Recognition (HOCR) is used to determine the position of text.

Step 2: Determine Slide Date



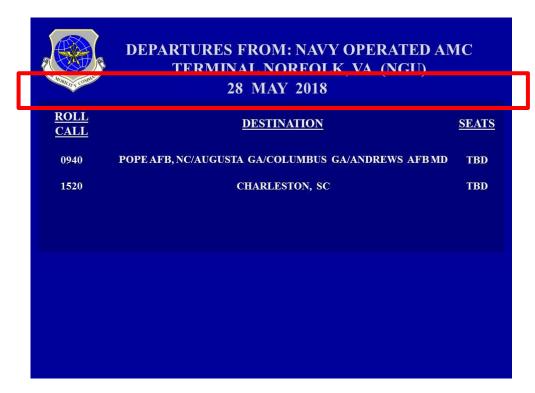
- Find Month
- Find Day of Month and Year

Step 2a: Determine Slide Month



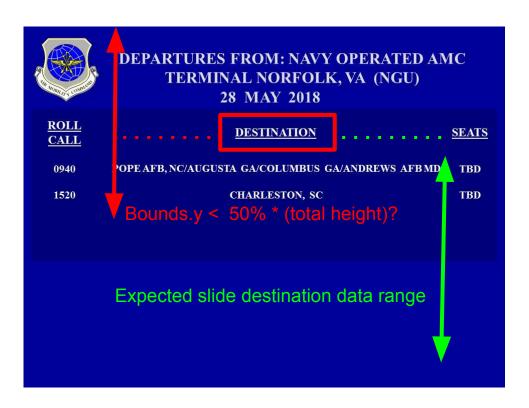
- Generate full and abbreviated month strings (January, Jan, February, ...)
- Split entire slide OCR output text by a determined list of characters space \n \r , : = () .*-/
- Compare all strings after split
 - Compute levenshtein distance from the generated full and abbr month strings.
 - Pick the closest levenshtein distance match as the most likely Month.

Step 2b: Determine Slide Day of Month and Year



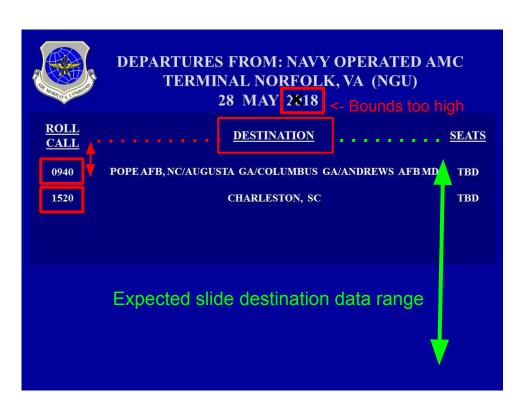
- Run regex to find Day of Month and Year on OCR from entire slide.
 - Observed formats
 - DDMMMYY
 - DMMMYYYY
- Get bounds of the found Month text using HOCR output from entire slide.
- Vertically crop the slide using the bounds to isolate the date line.
 Highlighted
- Re-run regex to find Day of Month and Year on the cropped slide.
- Pick the best date & sanity check if date is way off.
 - Whichever date is closest to current time.

Step 3: Find area of destination listings



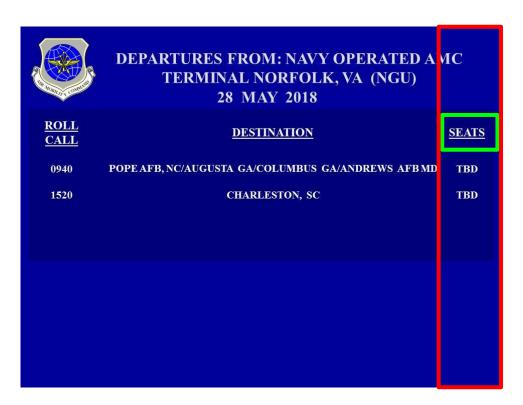
- Look for closest match of the keyword **DESTINATION** in OCR output from entire slide.
- Get bounds of the matched text using HOCR output from entire slide.
- **DESTINATION** is usually found near the top the slide.
- Check if **DESTINATION** bounds are within the top 50% the slide.
 - If bound are too low, we use the top
 of the slide as the bounds of
 DESTINATION -- basically not using
 this result to help isolate slide info.

Step 4: Find flight Roll Call times



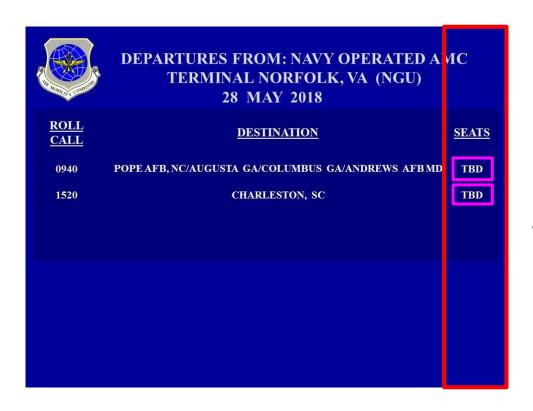
- Run regex on OCR output from entire slide looking for 24hr time listings (0000, 0900, 2359, ..)
- Get bounds of all found 24hr text.
- Check if the 24hr text is located below **DESTINATION** in the slide using our previously found **DESTINATION** bounds.
 - This conveniently filters out the date year if it is in YYYY format.

Step 5: Find and isolate area of seats listings



- Look for closest match of the keyword SEATS in OCR output from entire slide.
- Get bounds of the **SEATS** text using HOCR output from entire slide.
- Crop slide horizontally to isolate seats listings.

Step 6: Look for Seats listings



- Run OCR on cropped slide showing seat listings.
 - Use a special determined character set 1234567890TBDFSP- instead of A-Z, 0-9, etc.
 - Special character set includes only characters that are common in seat listings to reduce mismatches.
- Run regex on OCR of cropped slide showing seat listings to find seat info.
 - Common abbreviations: F T SP TBD
 SP
 - 023T = 23 tentative seats.
 - TBD = Seats to be determined.

Step 7: Find Flight Destinations



- Load known destination list.
 - Premade list also includes multiple "match" words for destinations with multiple names.
 - Baltimore-Washington International Airport -> BWI, etc
 - Premade list also includes common words to NOT match due to mismatches: FORT, PLEASE
- Find close matches for destination names using OCR from entire slide.
 - Use levenshtein distance to determine closeness.

Step 8: Find Flight Destinations



- Load known destination list.
 - Premade list also includes multiple "match" words for destinations with multiple names.
 - Baltimore-Washington International Airport -> BWI, etc
 - Premade list also includes common words to NOT match due to mismatches: FORT, PLEASE
- Find close matches for destination names using OCR from entire slide
 - Use levenshtein distance to determine closeness.

Step 9: Match it all up

- Using two examples to explain matching due to the format.

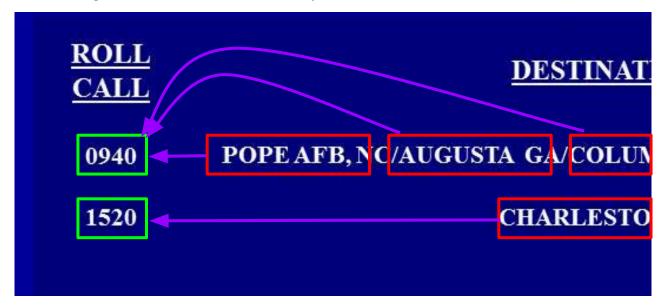


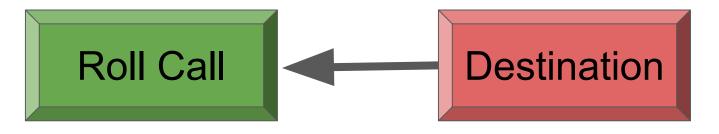


Step 9a: Match Roll Calls to Destinations

- Link Roll Call with Destination on same horizontal axis

linkRollCallsToNearestDestinations(rcs []RollCall,
destsArray []Destination)

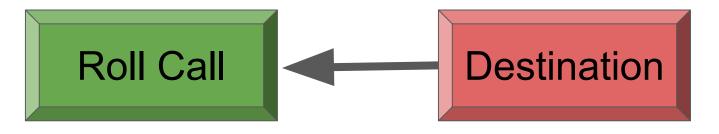




Why link from Destination to Roll Call for now?

- Store a reference to the to Roll Call in the Destination object.
- Multiple destinations for one roll call.
- A many-to-one relationship between each flight destination found and a roll call time.



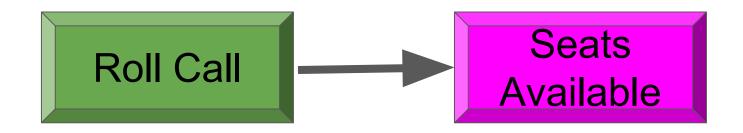


Step 9b: Link Roll Calls to Seats Available

Link Roll Call with the Seats Available on the same horizontal axis

linkRollCallsToNearestSeatsAvailable(rcs []RollCall,
saArray []SeatsAvailable)

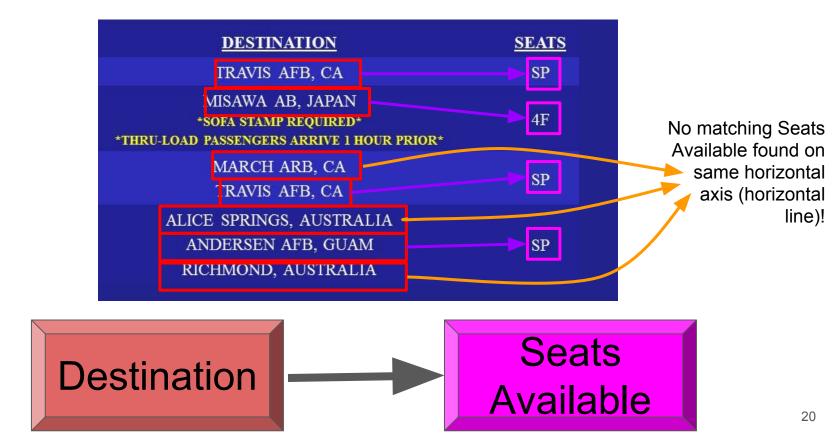




Step 9c: Link Destinations to Seats Available

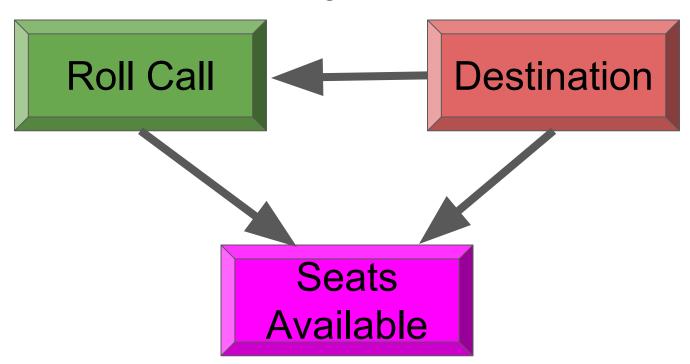
- Link Destinations with the Seats Available on the same horizontal axis

linkDestinationsToNearestSeatsAvailable(dests
[]Destination, saArray []SeatsAvailable)



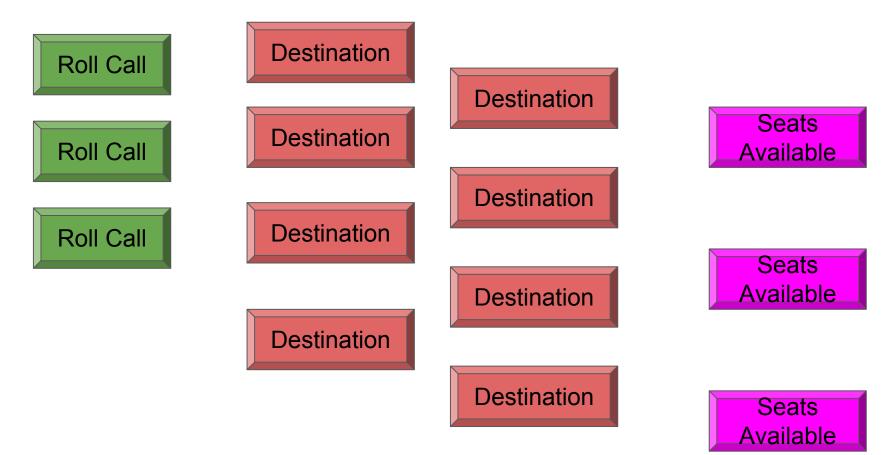
Why link from Roll Call / Destination to Seats Available?

- Usually a one-to-to relationship between a roll call and seats available.
 - Sometimes the Space-A terminal will try to put multiple flights for a roll call which we will not handle.
- Sometimes a many-to-one relationship between each flight destination found and a seats available listing.



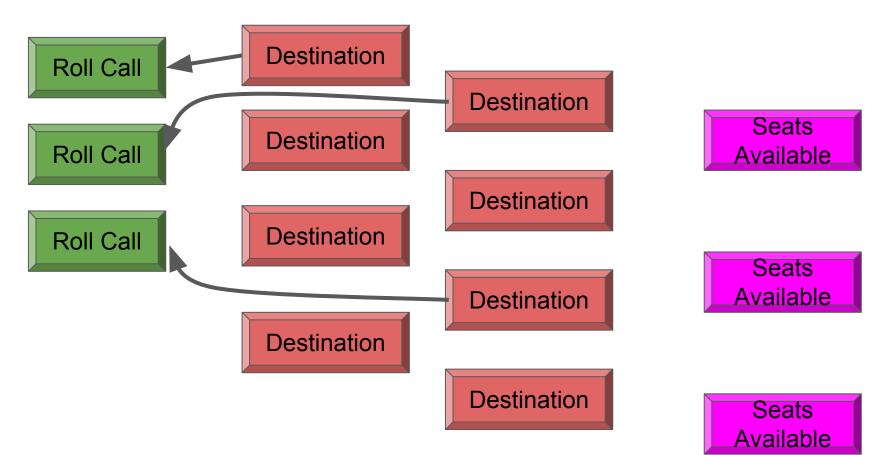
Rough Overview of Object References at this point

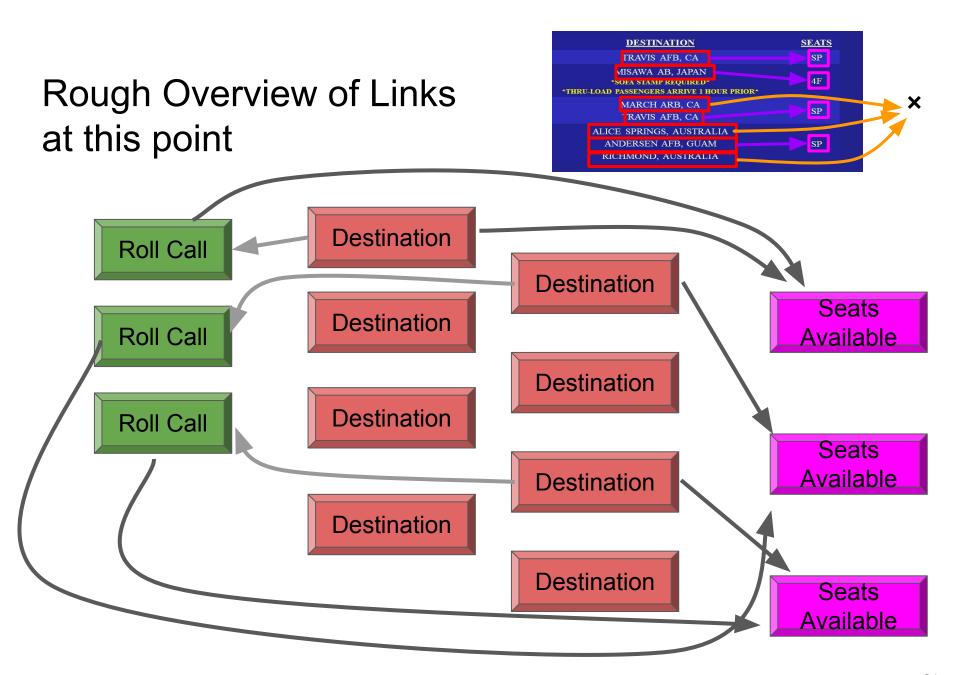




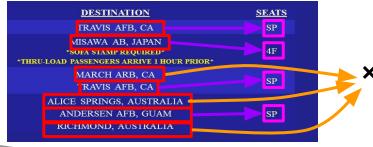
Rough Overview of Links (Object References)

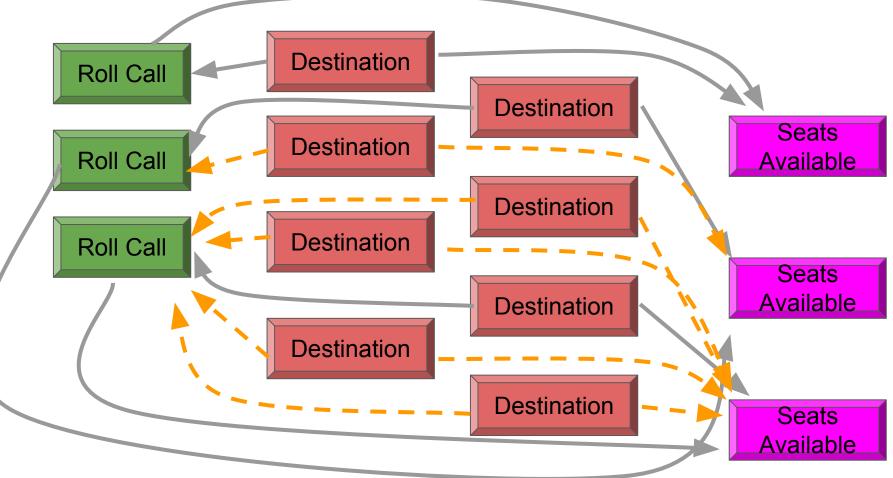






Links we need to figure out



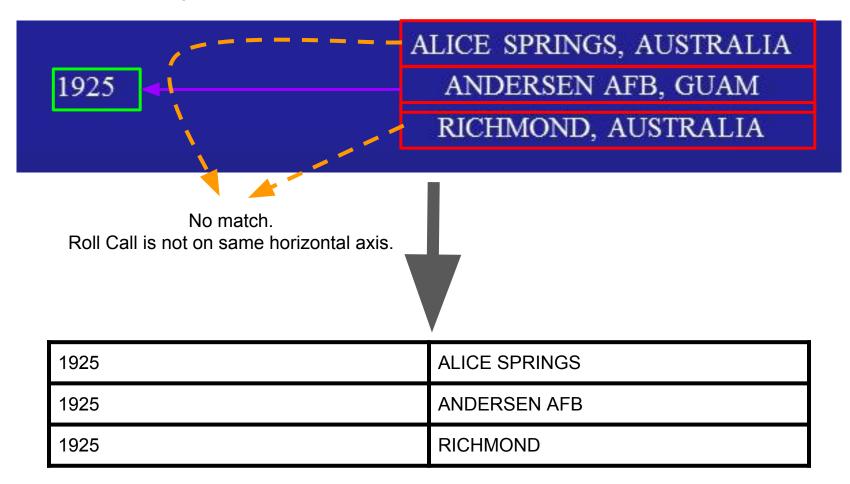


Single Flight Representation

```
type Flight struct {
 Origin
                      string
 Destination
                      string
 RollCall
                      time.Time
 UnknownRollCallDate bool
                       int
 SeatCount
                      string
 SeatType
 Cancelled
                      bool
                      string
  PhotoSource
                      time.Time
 SourceDate
```

1 Origin - 1 Destination - 1 Roll Call

How to reconcile our many-to-one relationships into one-to-one relationships? What if we don't know they are related yet?



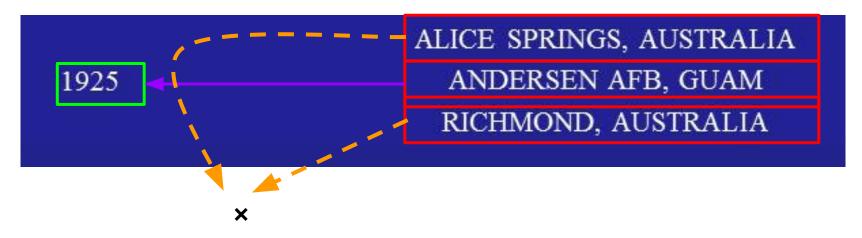
"Group" representation

- A group holds multiple Destinations and a single related RollCall
- Seats Available is not linked from group because the RollCall will have a reference to it.
- A linked *RollCall* indicates that this **group** is all matched up with a valid *RollCall*. We will call the initial *Destination* that is already matched up with a *RollCall* an **anchor** *Destination*.

```
//"Grouping" of multiples Destinations for single RollCall/SeatsAvailable
type Grouping struct {
   Destinations []Destination

   //non nil value indicates Grouping contains 'anchor' Destination
   LinkedRollCall *RollCall
   SharedInfo
}
```

Example **Groups**



Group #	Destinations	LinkedRollCall	
1	ALICE SPRINGS		Anchor Group! Because it is already
2	ANDERSEN AFB	1925	matched with a RollCall at this point based on its
3	RICHMOND		physical position in the slide.

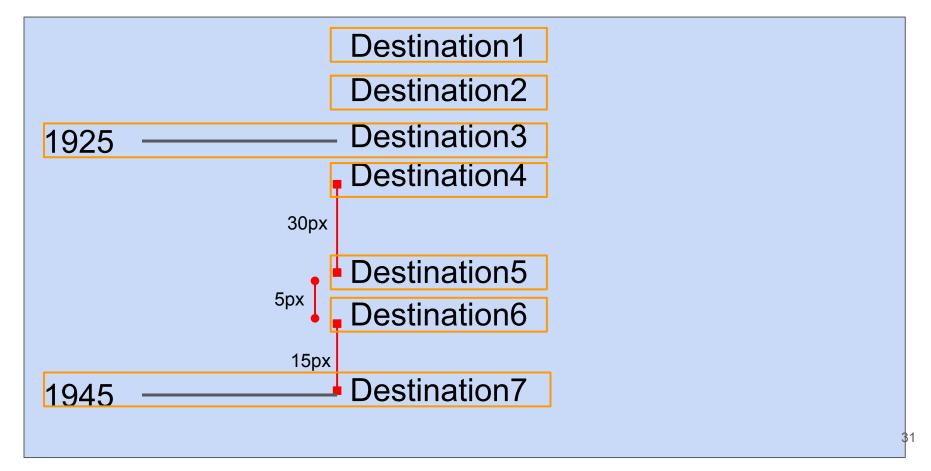
Step 10: Grow by Absorbing Groups

combineDestinationGroupsToAnchorDestinations(groupsP *[]Grouping)

- Create a Group for each Destination and related RollCall.
 Otherwise just make a Group with only the single
 Destination and no linked RollCall.
- If a Group is NOT an Anchor Group:
 - Look for the physically closest Group.
 - Combine the closest Group by absorbing it.
 - Copy all the closest Group's Destinations and linked RollCall.
 - Repeat until this Group becomes an Anchor Group by absorbing another Group with a linked RollCall.
- Move onto the next group.
- Repeat until all Groups are Anchor Groups.

= indicates a Group (in memory, no relation to physical location on the slide)

Roll Calls Destinations



- If a Group is NOT an Anchor Group:

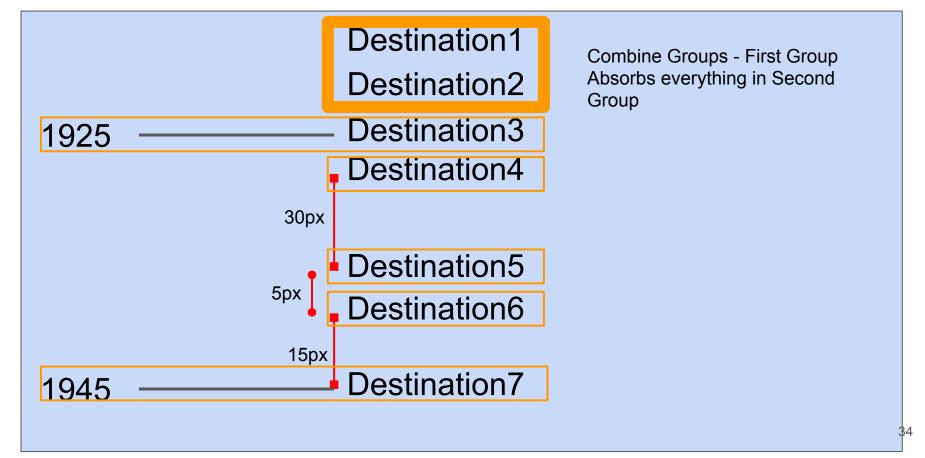
- Look for the physically closest Group. Growing this group



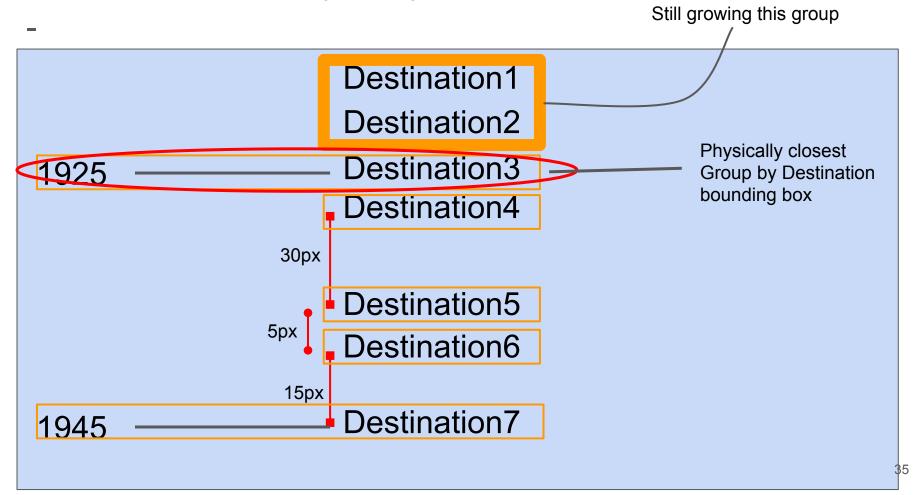
- If a Group is NOT an Anchor Group:

- Look for the physically closest Group. Growing this group Destination1 Physically closest Destination2 Group by Destination bounding box Destination3 1925 Destination4 30px Destination5 5рх Destination6 15px Destination7 1945

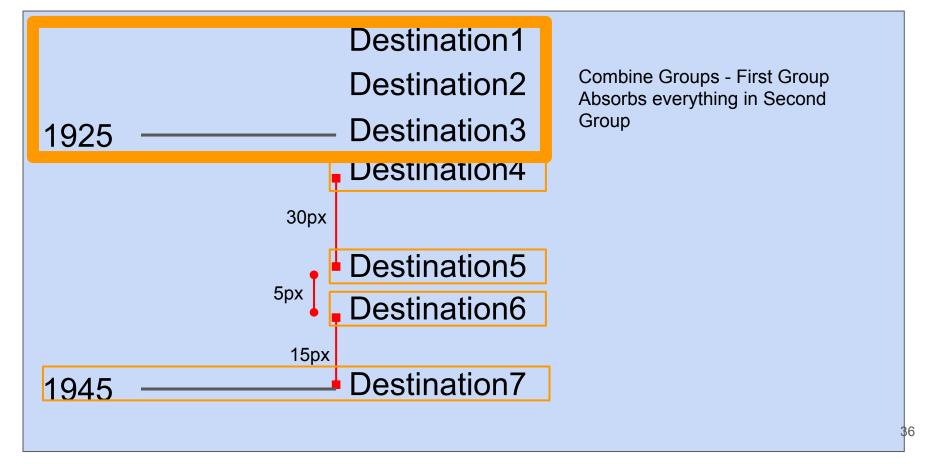
- Combine the closest Group by absorbing it.
 - Copy all the closest Group's Destinations and linked RollCall.



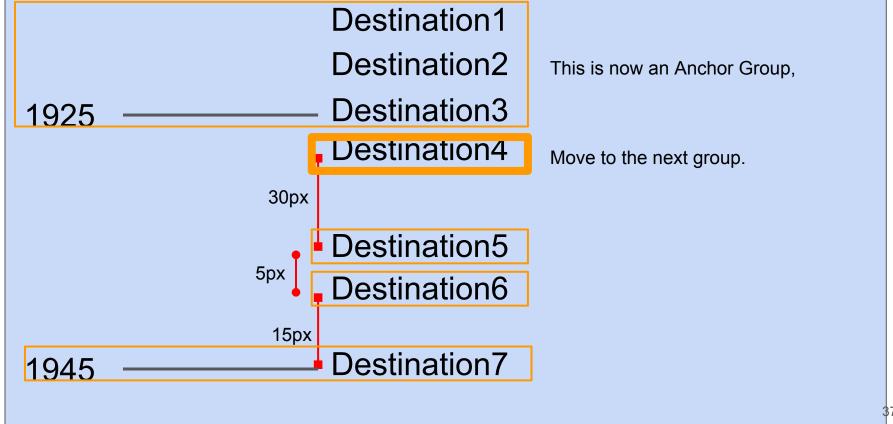
- If a Group is NOT an Anchor Group:
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- Combine the closest Group by absorbing it.
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- Repeat until this Group becomes an Anchor Group by absorbing another Group with a linked RollCall.
- Move onto the next group.



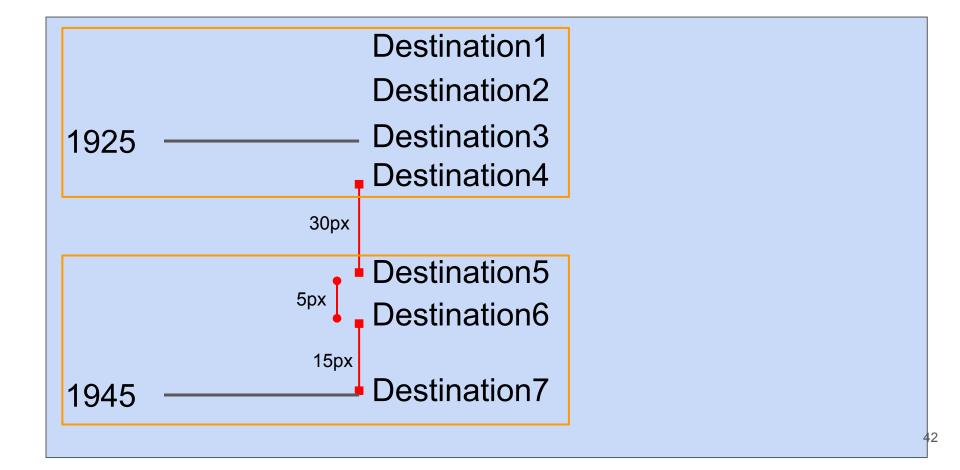








- All Groups are now Anchor Groups
- Completed Combining Groups



Create a Flights from all Groups

- All Destinations are associated with a RollCall
- Any associated RollCall and Seats Available should be linked previously by physical location on the slide.



Create a Flights from all Groups

All Destinations are associated with a RollCall

 Any associated RollCall and Seats Available should be linked previously by physical location relationship on the

slide.

- Runtime: O(n²)

 When n = number of destinations.

- Assuming number of destinations is greater than or equal to number of roll calls which should always be the case.
- Additional runtime discussion in code comments.

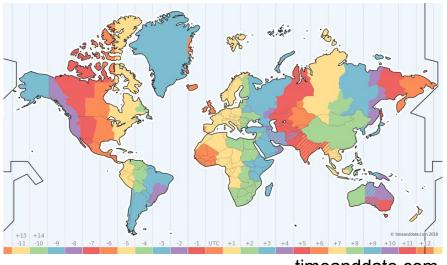
Roll Call	Destination
1925 01JAN19	Destination1
1925 01JAN19	Destination2
1925 01JAN19	Destination3
1925 01JAN19	Destination4
1945 01JAN19	Destination5
1945 01JAN19	Destination6
1945 01JAN19	Destination7

Other Notes

- Origin is assumed to be the Space-A terminal that the photo came from.
 - Norfolk originating flights would be on the Norfolk Space-A Facebook page
 - BWI originating flights would be on the BWI Space-A Facebook page
- Most cases of measuring word closeness is in Levenshtein Distance using sajari/Fuzzy.
- Cropping images is done using ImageMagick.

Other Notes

- Care must be taken to retain proper time zone offset.
 - Terminals are located in separate time zones and display dates and roll call times relative to their location in the world.
 - For simplicity, all times are stored and computed in GMT+0 Zulu.
 - Each Space-A terminal is stored with a latitude and longitude location which is used to calculate the local timezone on demand.
 - Times are converted from GMT+0 Zulu to the appropriate timezone when outputted to the user.



Fly Space-A Limitations

- The procedural nature of the program sets some limitations on Fly Space-A's capabilities.
 - Roll Call or Seat Available listings may be missed due to OCR and fuzzy matching limitations.
 - Destinations WILL be missed if they are not known beforehand and added to the premade terminal list.
- There is no machine learning implemented in Fly Space-A. However many numerical constants related to bounding boxes, Levenshtein Distance, and terminal names may be tuned through machine learning.

Future Ideas

- Routing finding can be performed between multiple terminals so that users can compute a multi-leg flight.
 - This does not require using Fly Space-A at all if the user has their own source flight data.

Acknowledgements

gokogiri by moovweb and jbowtie

lating by bradfitz

pq - Golang PostgreSQL driver

Fuzzy by Sajari

goprocinfo by c9s

ImageMagick by ImageMagick Studios LLC

