Visualising Travel Route via Structured Recommendation

Dawei Chen
Data61 & The Australian National University
P.O. Box 1212
Dublin, Ohio 43017-6221
trovato@corporation.com

G.K.M. Tobin*
Institute for Clarity in Documentation
P.O. Box 1212
Dublin, Ohio 43017-6221
webmaster@marysville-ohio.com

Lars Thørväld†
The Thørväld Group
1 Thørväld Circle
Hekla, Iceland
larst@affiliation.org

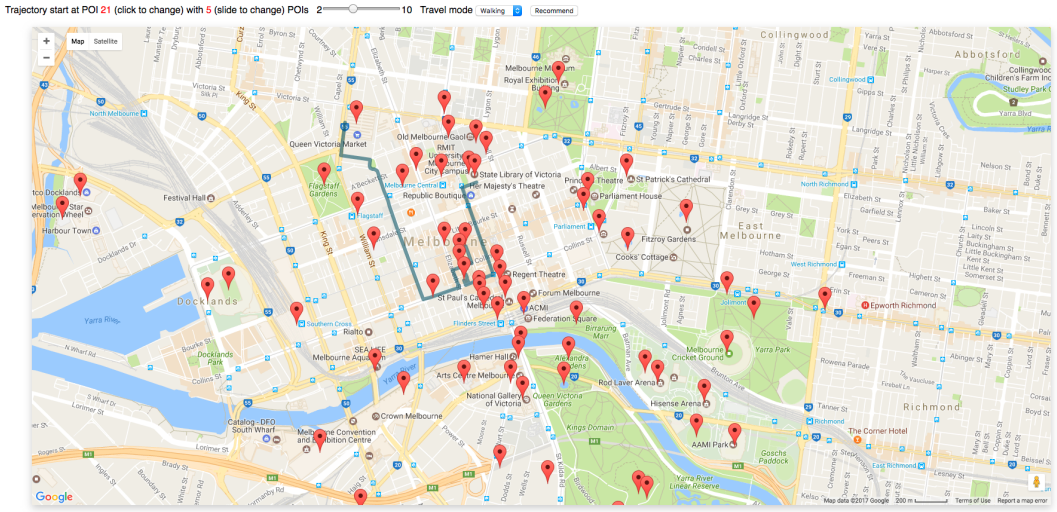

Figure 1: Travel route recommendation system. Given a starting POI and a number of POI to be visited, the algorithm suggests a set of routes from a history of previous travellers.

ABSTRACT

In this demo, we propose a novel trajectory visualisation tool.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Computer systems organization** → **Embedded systems**; *Redundancy*; Robotics; • **Networks** → Network reliability;

KEYWORDS

ACM proceedings, LaTeX, text tagging

ACM Reference format:
Dawei Chen, G.K.M. Tobin, and Lars Thørväld. 1997. Visualising Travel Route via Structured Recommendation. In *Proceedings of ACM Woodstock conference, El Paso, Texas USA, July 1997 (WOODSTOCK'97),* 1 pages.
https://doi.org/10.475/123_4

*The secretary disavows any knowledge of this author's actions.
†This author is the one who did all the really hard work.

WOODSTOCK'97, July 1997, El Paso, Texas USA

ACM ISBN 123-4567-24-567/08/06…$15.00
https://doi.org/10.475/123_4

Figure 2: Visualisation of feature score for each trajectory.

1 INTRODUCTION

Sequence ranking has emerged as an important tool for solving diverse problems such as travel route and music playlist recommendations. Unlike the classical ranking algorithm where each item considers independently, the sequence ranking algorithm requires modelling a structure between items and suggests a set of items as a whole. For example, let us consider recommending a trajectory of points of interest (POI) in a city to a visitor. If the classical ranking algorithm learns a user's preference for each individual location while ignores the distances between them, the algorithm may create a long trajectory, which should be shorter in optimal routeing.

2 STRUCTURED RECOMMENDATION

3 VISUALISATION

4 CONCLUSION

REFERENCES