

LineGraph Utility *for* *routing* of public transportation

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The background of the slide features a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous green circular nodes connected by thin, light-green lines. Some of these lines are thicker and have dashed segments, possibly representing primary or specific types of connections. The network is spread across the entire slide area, with a higher density of nodes and connections in the lower half. The overall color scheme is a mix of light green and yellow-green.

1

background

1. background

managing flexible *public transportation*

1. background

flexible public transportation:

no
timetables

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables

commission
rides

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides

calculate
routes

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides
- calculate routes

update driving
instructions

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides
- calculate routes
- update driving instructions

gain?

1. background

flexible public transportation: **gain?**

+ economy

+ environment

less

idle vehicles

1. background

flexible public transportation: **gain?**

- less idle vehicles

less

waiting

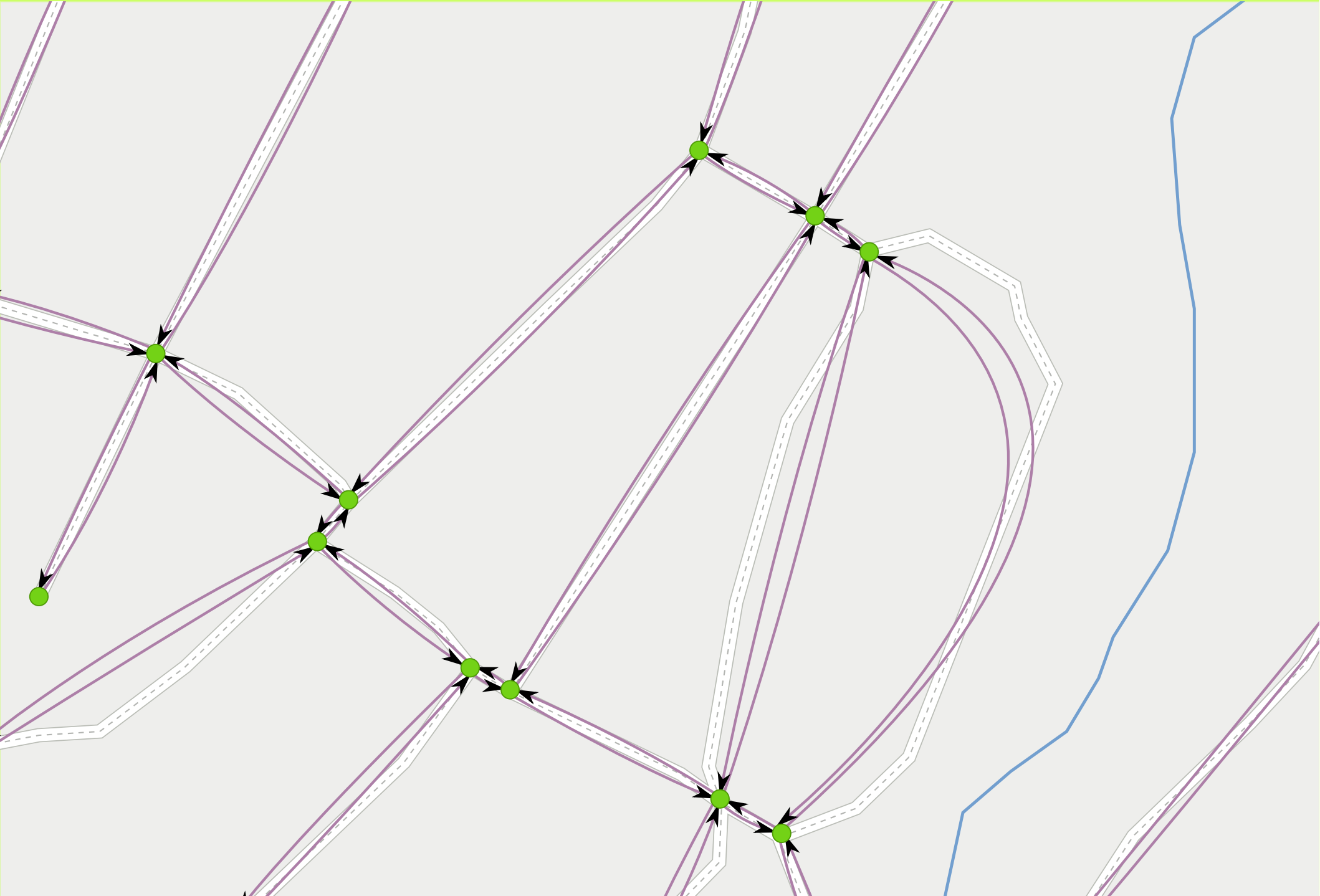
1. background > maps & graphs



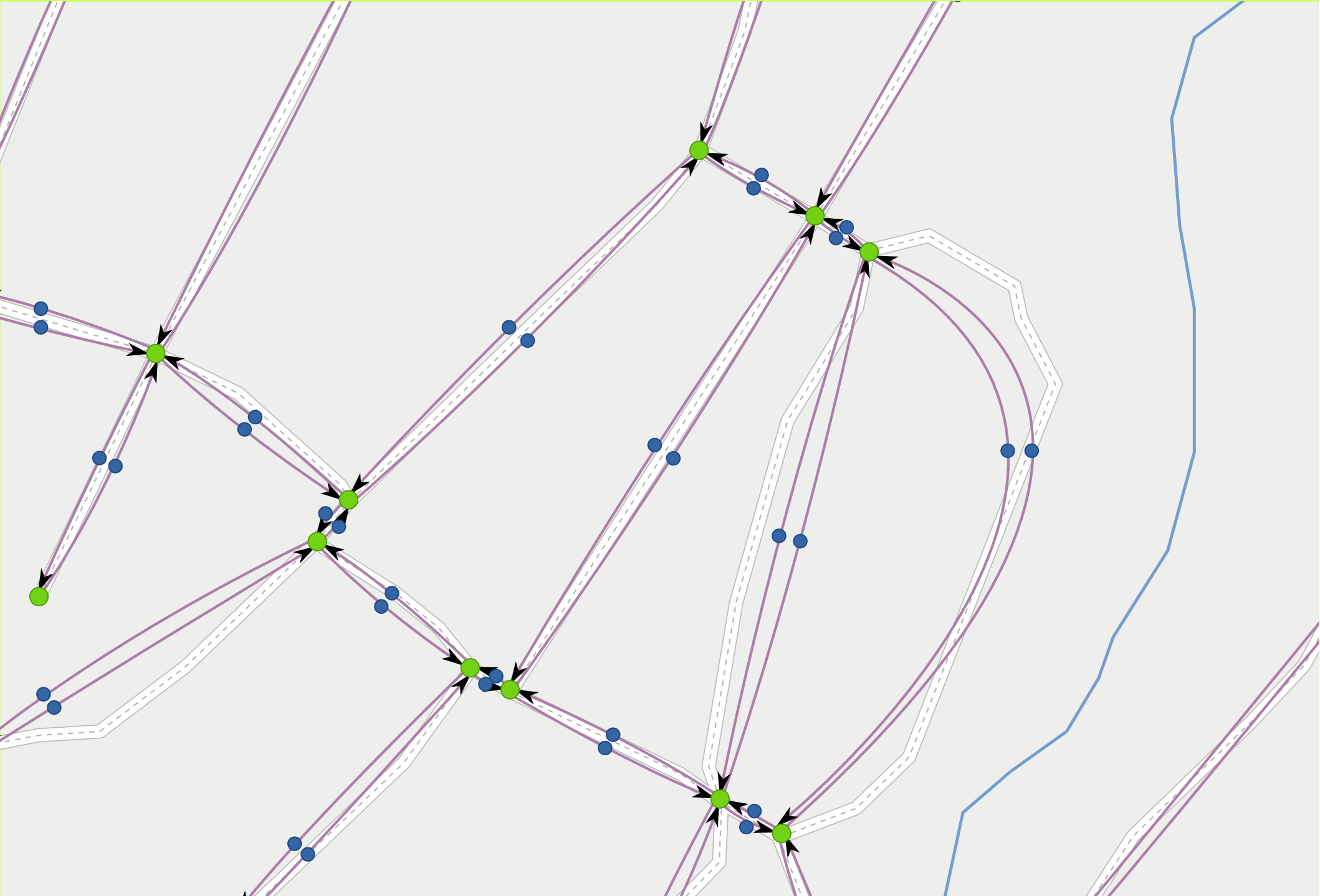
1. background > maps & graphs > topology



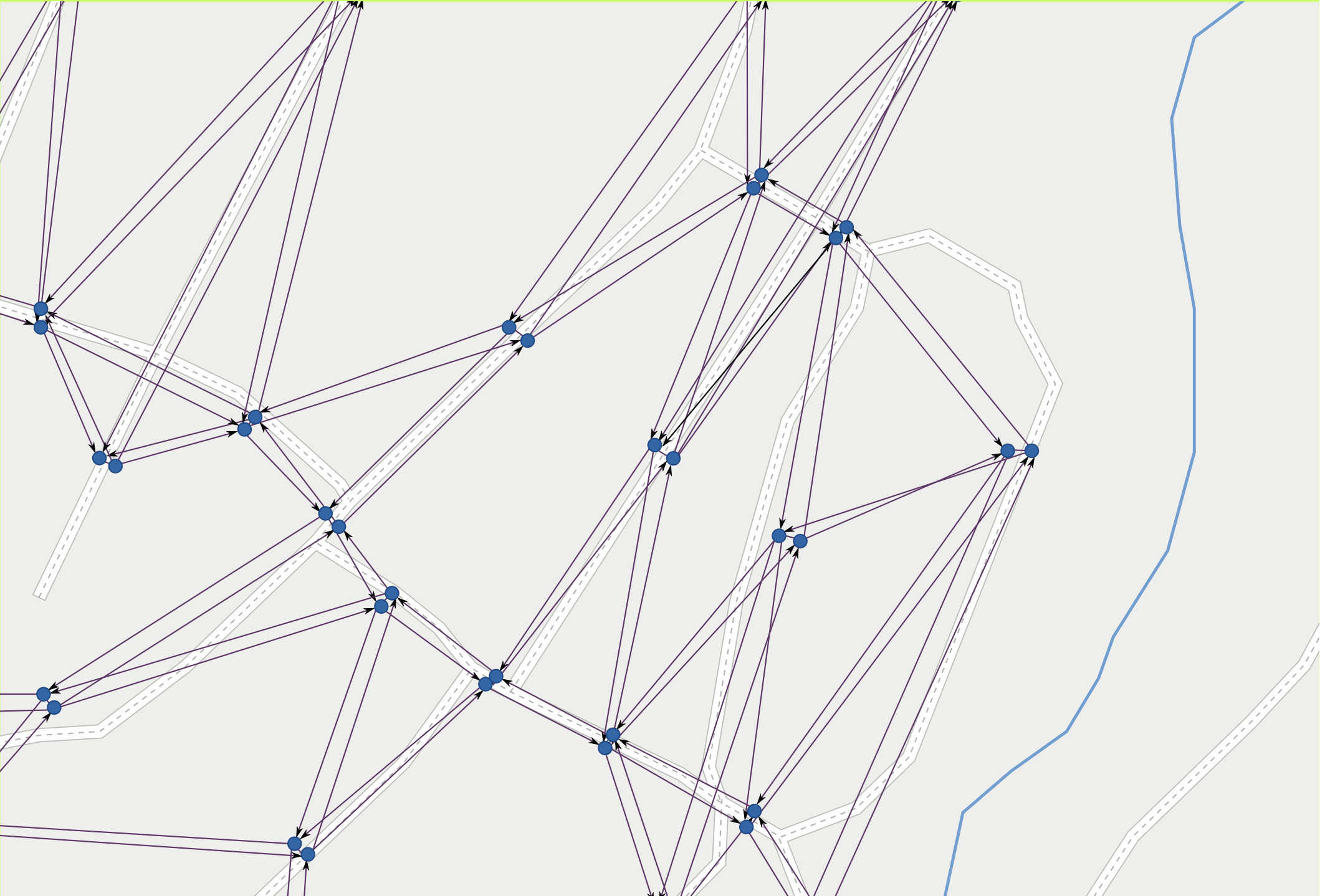
1. background > maps & graphs > directed graph

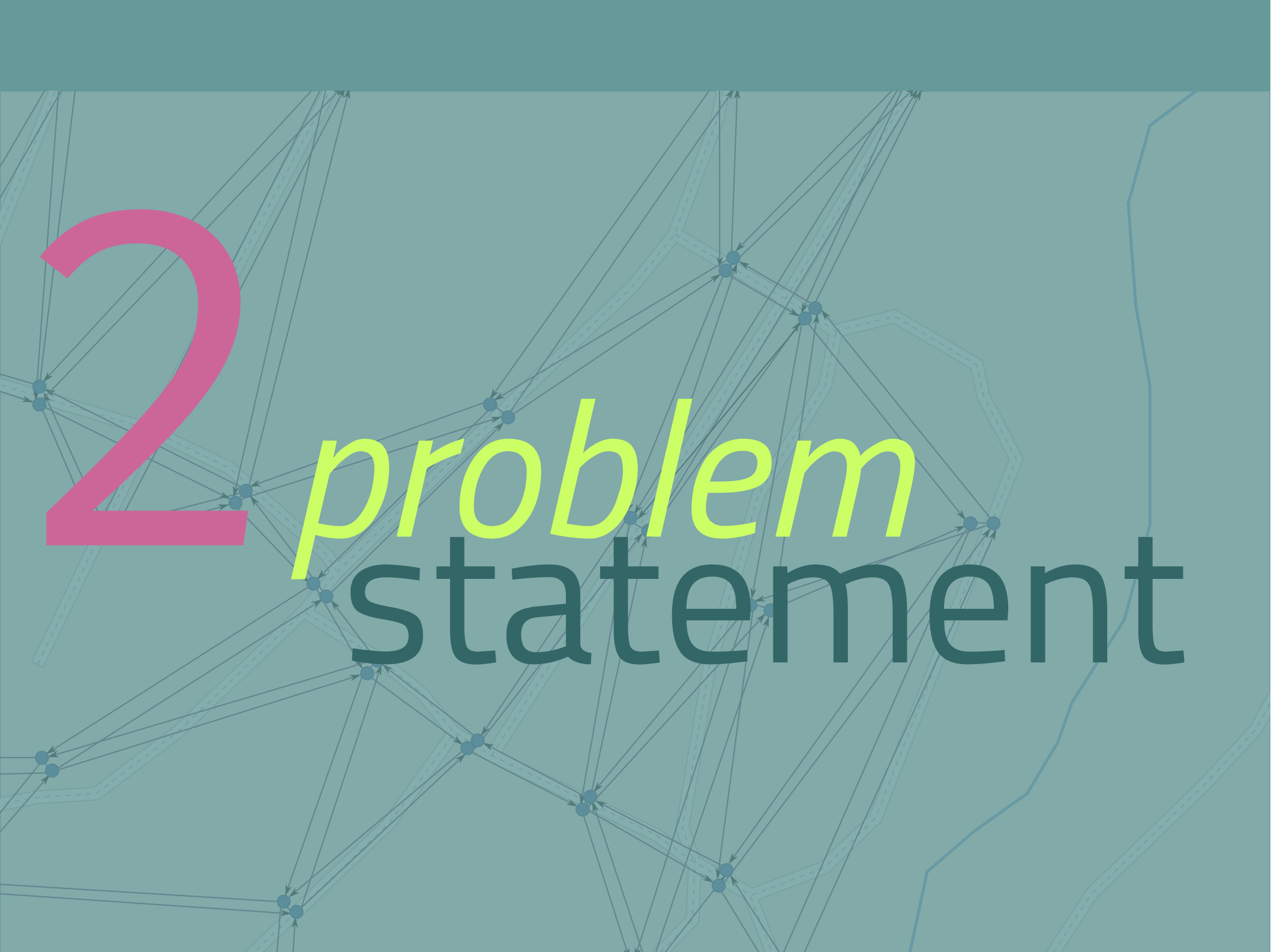


1. background > maps & graphs > line graph



1. background > maps & graphs > line graph





2

problem

statement

2. problem statement

software *module*
exposing a function

data *returning* a
structure

for *routing*

in *soft* **real-time**

2. problem statement

software *module*
exposing a function

data *returning* a
structure

for *routing*

in *soft* real-time

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*
build topology

apply **restrictions**

build *directed* graph

return **line graph**

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

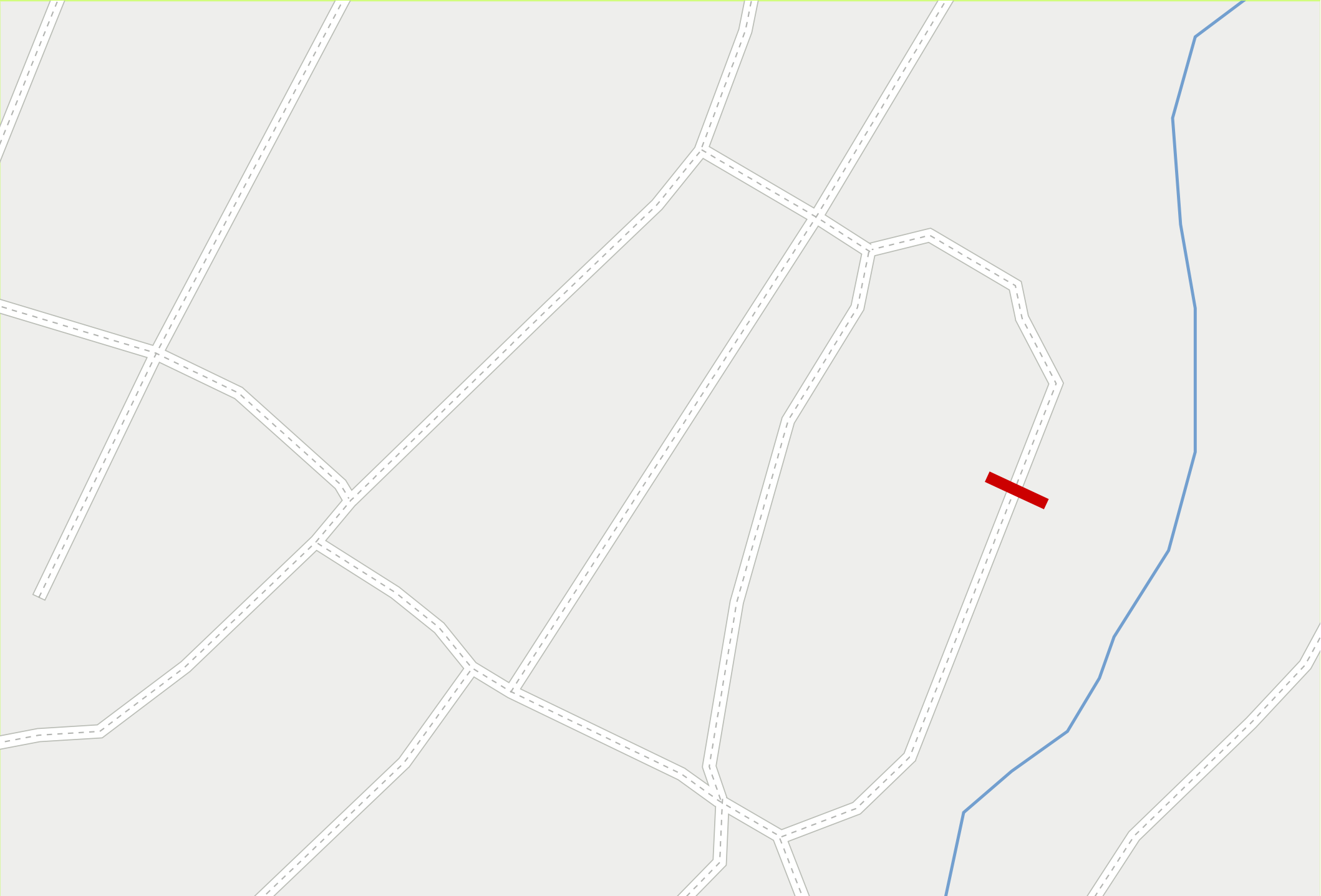
load *map data*
build topology

apply **restrictions**

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return **line graph**

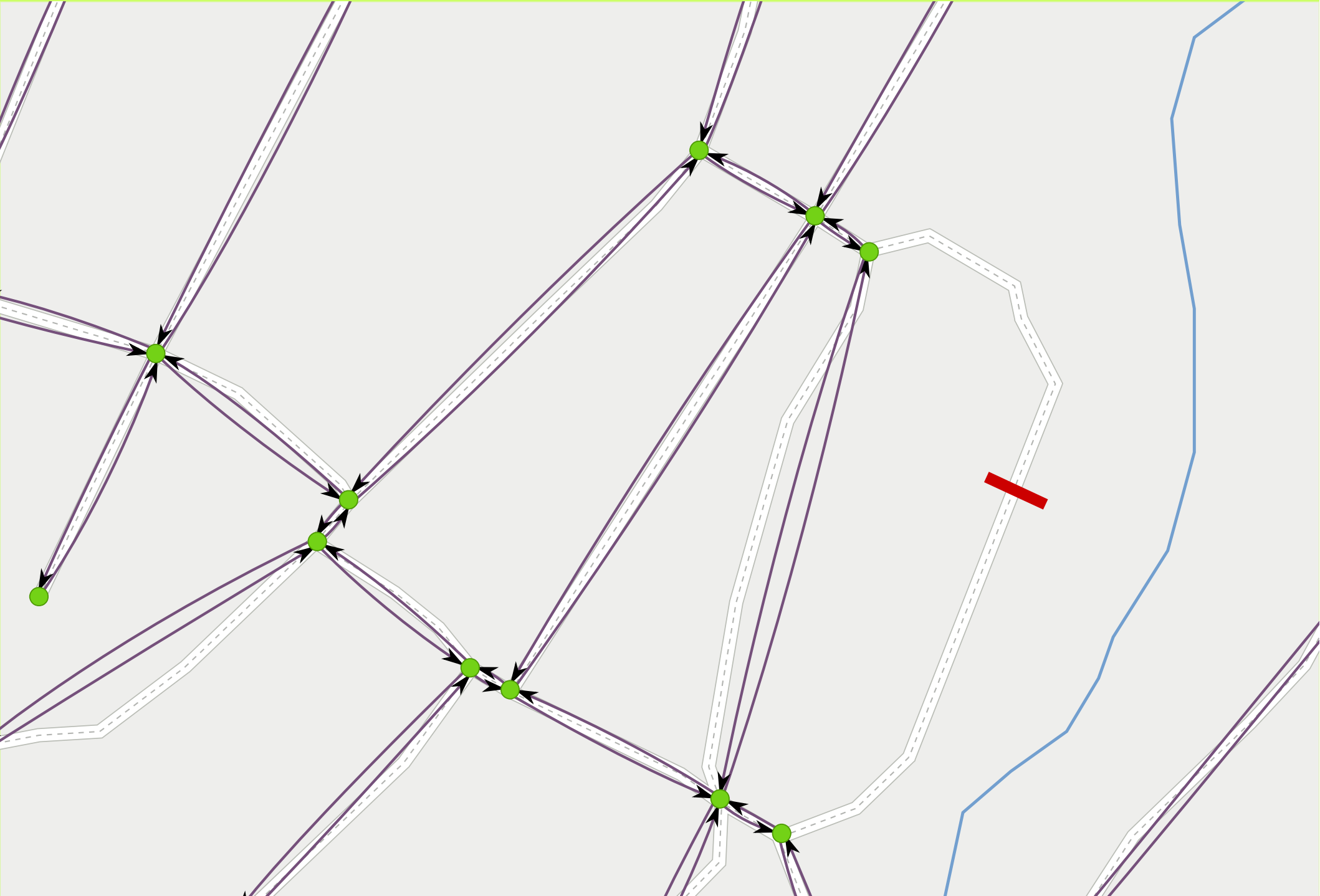
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > map



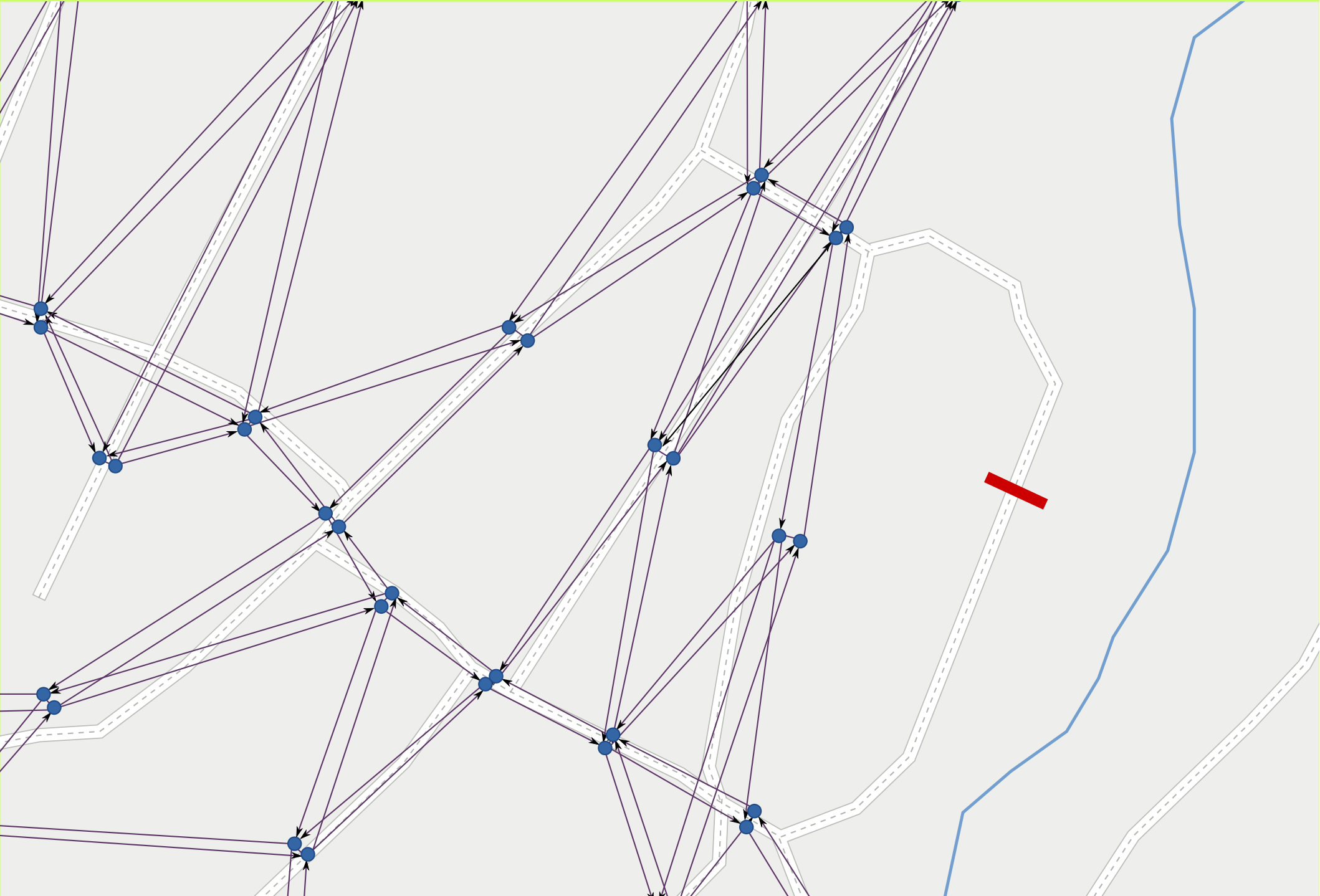
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > topology



2. problem statement > applying restrictions > directed graph



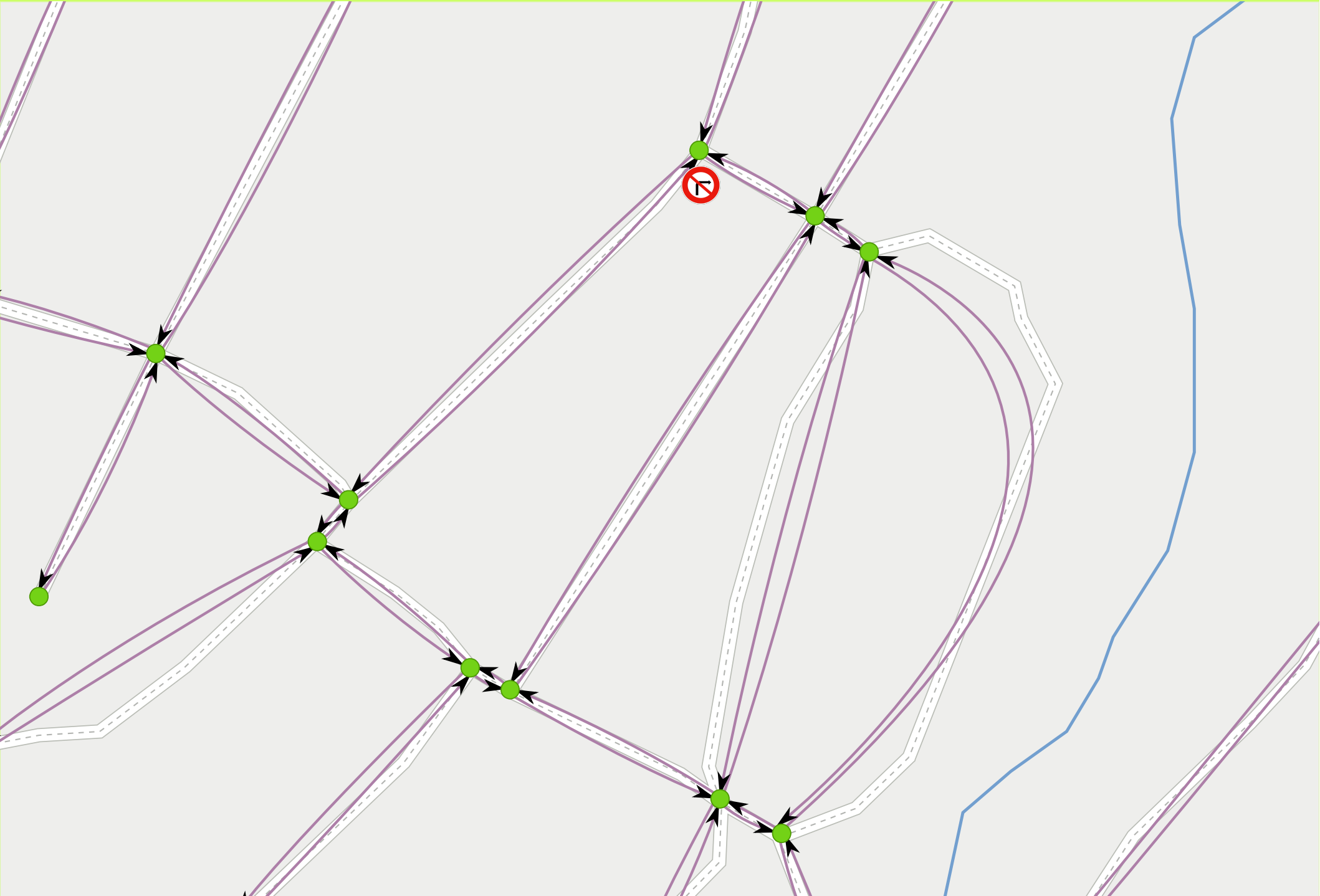
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > line graph



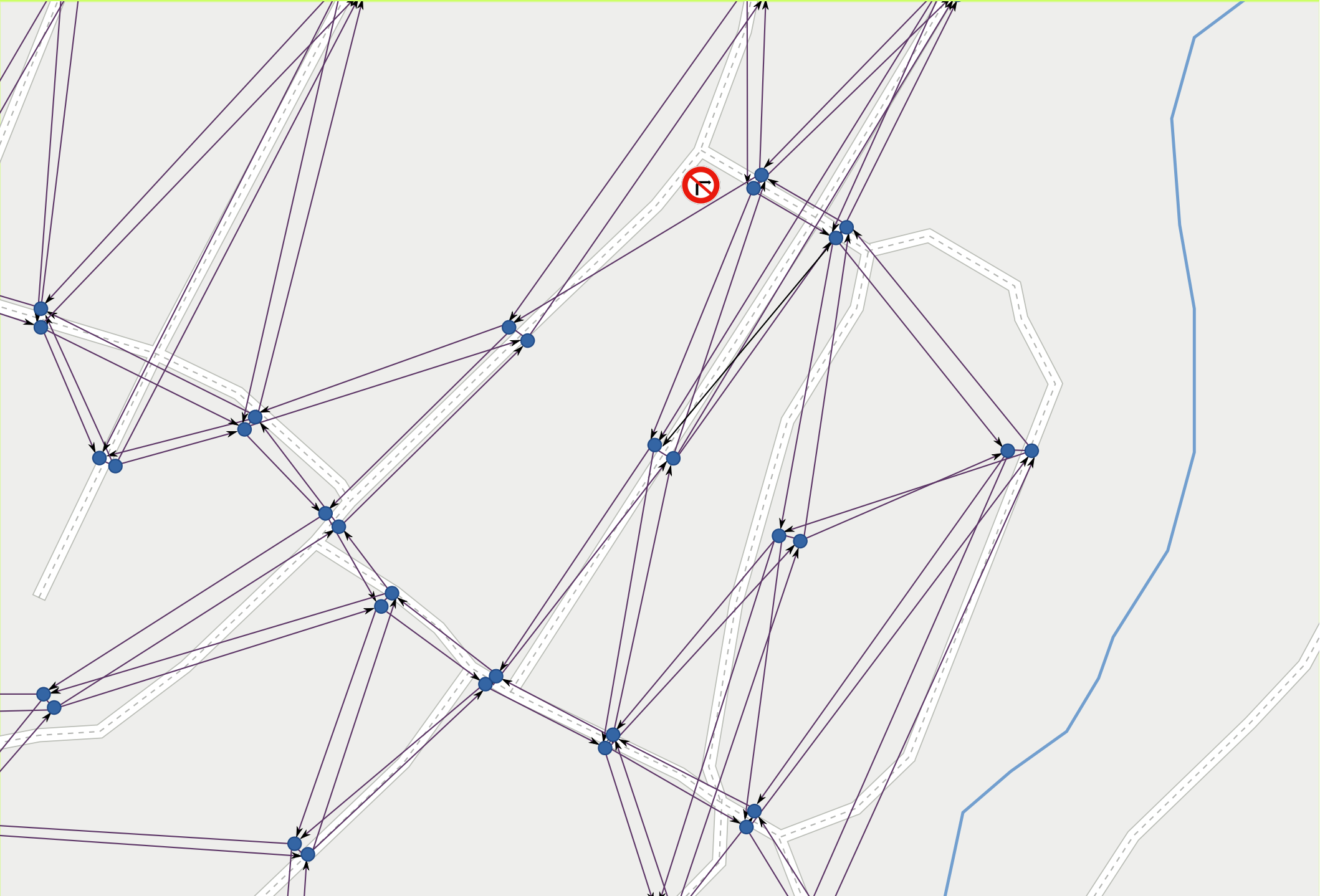
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > map



2. problem statement > applying restrictions > directed graph



2. problem statement > applying restrictions > line graph



2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*
build topology

preliminary

apply **restrictions**

build ***directed*** graph

return **line graph**

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*
build topology

apply **restrictions**

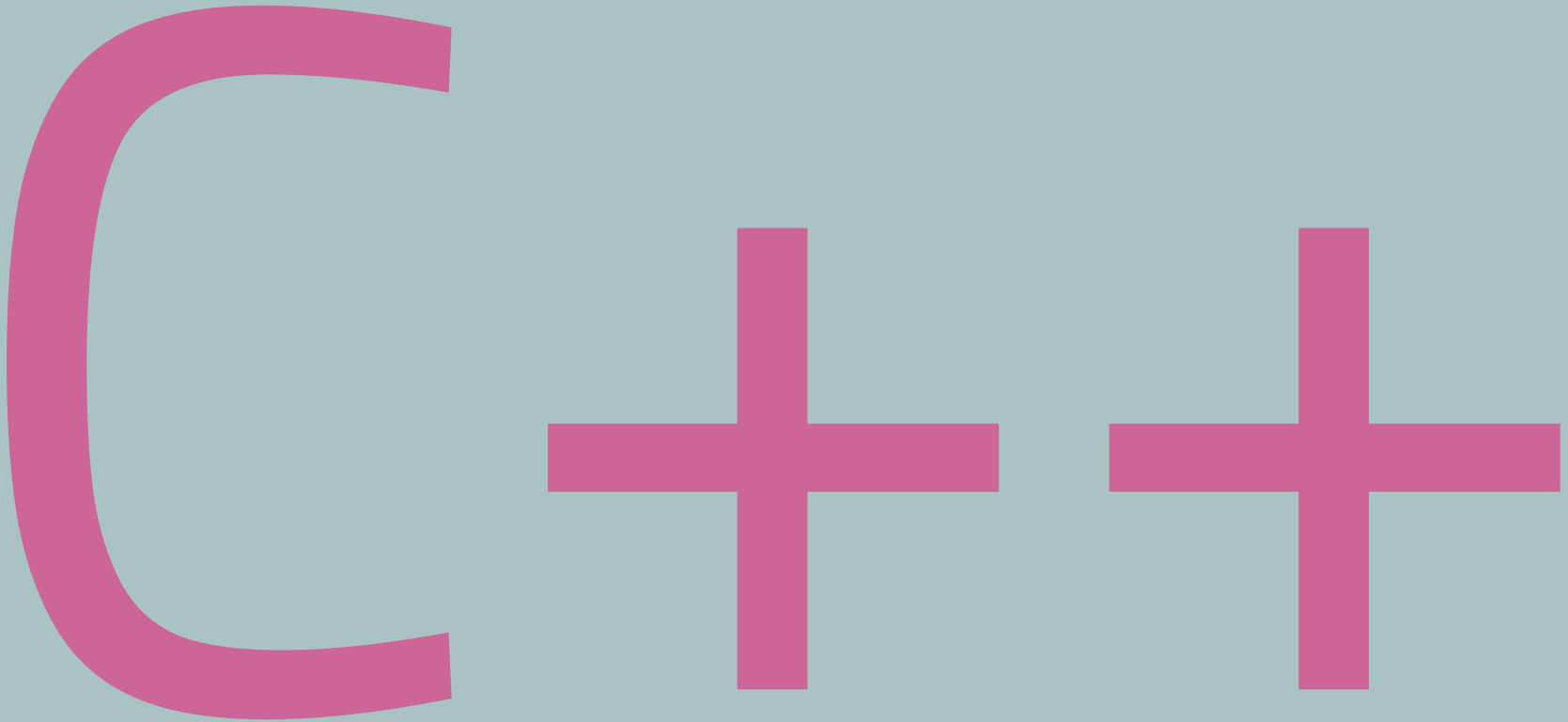
build *directed* graph

return **line graph**

on demand

2. problem statement

required tools:



2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

OpenStreetMap

2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

OpenStreetMap

PostGIS

2. problem statement

required tools:

graph *data structures*

2. problem statement

required tools:

graph *data structures*

Boost
graph library



3

method

3. method

requirement:

behavior

or

test

driven development

(BDD/TDD)

behavior (BDD) *driven development*

Scenario: Vectors can be sized and resized
 Given: A vector with some items
 When: The size is increased
 Then: The size and capacity change

tools

3. method > tools > BDD

Catch

```
#define CATCH_CONFIG_MAIN
#include "catch.hpp"
#include <vector>

SCENARIO ("Vectors can be sized and resized", "[vector]") {
    GIVEN ("A vector with some items") {
        std::vector<int> v(5);

        REQUIRE (v.size() == 5);
        REQUIRE (v.capacity() >= 5);

        WHEN ("The size is increased") {
            v.resize(10);

            THEN ("The size and capacity change") {
                REQUIRE (v.size() == 10);
                REQUIRE (v.capacity() >= 10);
            }
        }
    }
}
```


Boost Property Tree

```
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/property_tree/ptree.hpp>
#include <boost/property_tree/json_parser.hpp>

void readJsonFile(const std::string& filename) {
    boost::property_tree::ptree pt;
    boost::property_tree::read_json(filename, pt);
    std::string host = pt.get<std::string>("host");
    int port = pt.get<int>("port");
    std::cout << "Host: " << host << ", port: " << port << std::endl;
}
```

3. method > tools > load map data

osm2pgsql

source:

OpenStreetMap



load:

```
$ osm2pgsql -U user -d map_db -s -k mapdata.osm
```



store:

PostGIS

3. method > tools > load map data

osm2pgsql + postgis_topology

source:

OpenStreetMap

load:

```
$ osm2pgsql -U user -d map_db -s -k mapdata.osm
```

store:

PostGIS

build topology:

```
$ psql -U user -d map_db  
-c "SELECT topology.CreateTopology('roads_topo', 900913);"
```

3. method > tools > work with DB

libpqxx

```
#include <pqxx/pqxx>
//...
pqxx::connection conn(
    "dbname=testdb"
    "user=tester"
    "password=tester"
    "hostaddr=127.0.0.1"
    "port=5432");
```

link:

```
$ g++ mytest.cpp -lpqxx -lpq -o mytest
```

Boost Graph Library

property lists

```
typedef boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::listS, boost::vecS, boost::bidirectionalS,

    // Vertex properties
    boost::property< boost::vertex_name_t, std::string,
    boost::property< population_t, int,
    boost::property< zipcodes_t, std::vector<int> > > >,

    // Edge properties
    boost::property< boost::edge_name_t, std::string,
    boost::property< boost::edge_weight_t, double,
    boost::property< edge_speed_limit_t, int,
    boost::property< edge_lanes_t, int,
    boost::property< edge_divided, bool> > > > > >
    Map;
```

Boost Graph Library

bundled properties

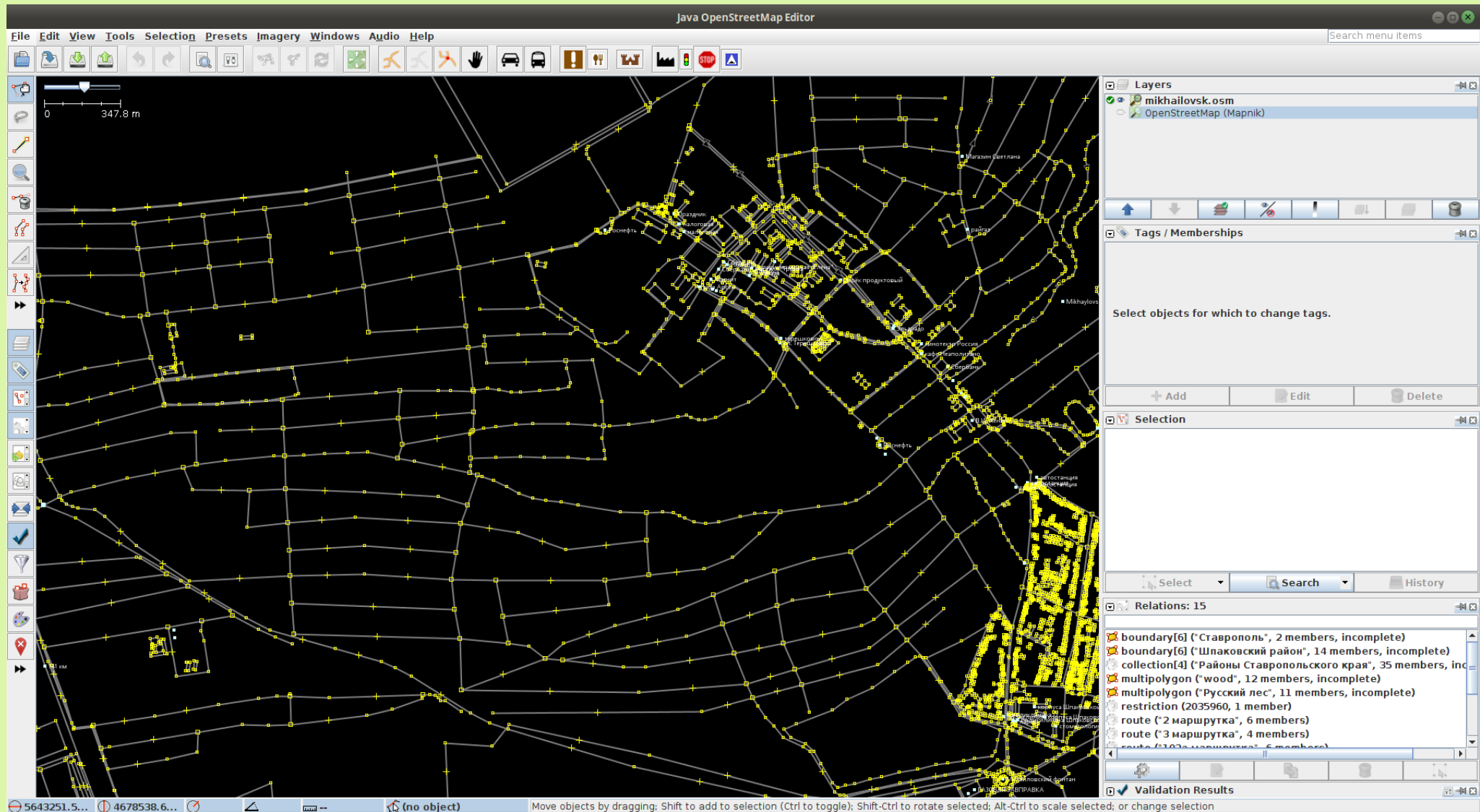
```
struct City {
    string      name;
    int         population;
    vector<int> zipcodes;
};

struct Highway {
    string name;
    double miles;
    int    speed_limit;
    int    lanes;
    bool   divided;
};

typedef boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::listS, boost::vecS, boost::bidirectionalS,
    City, Highway>
Map;
```

3. method > tools > edit map data

JOSM

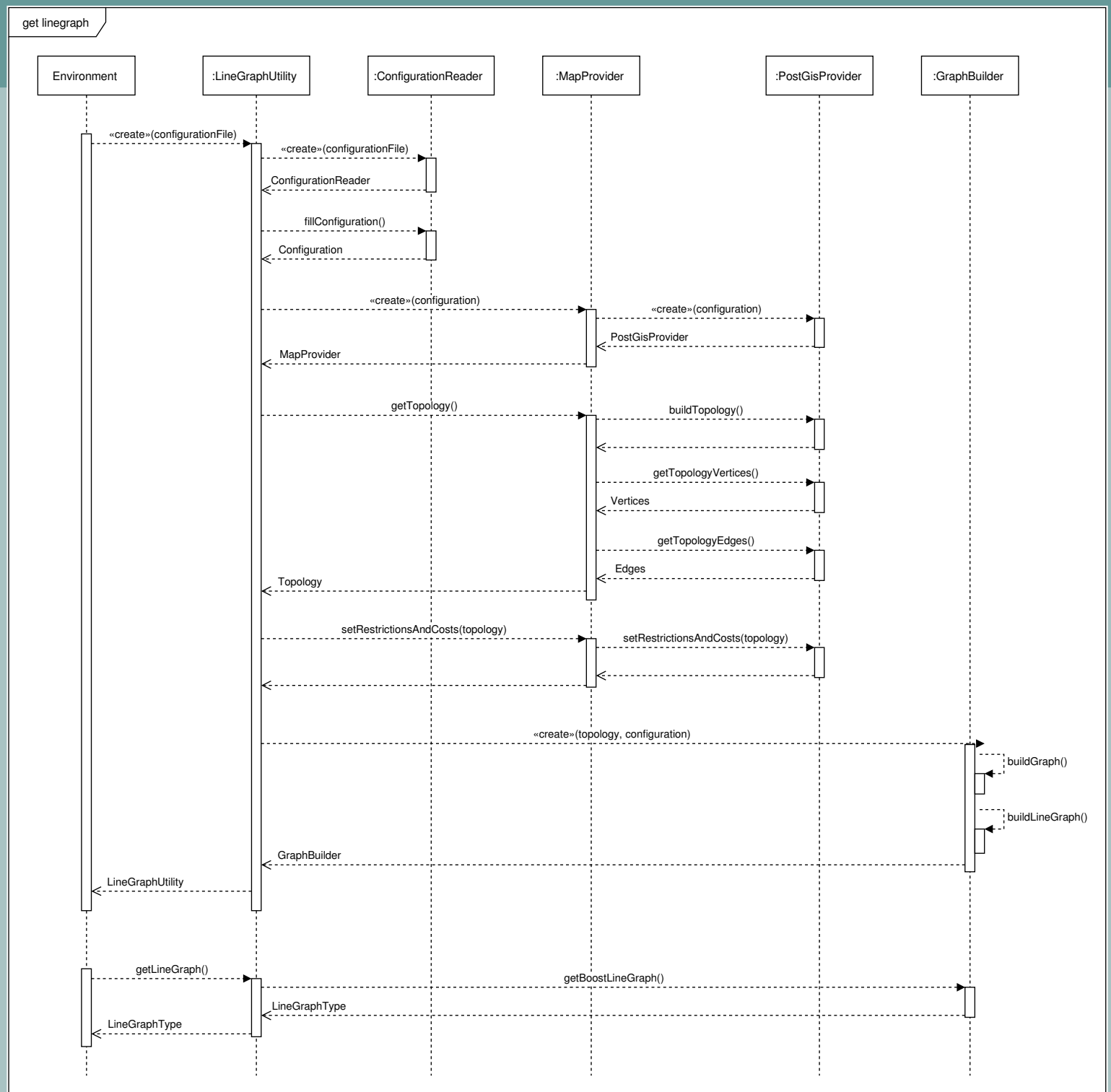




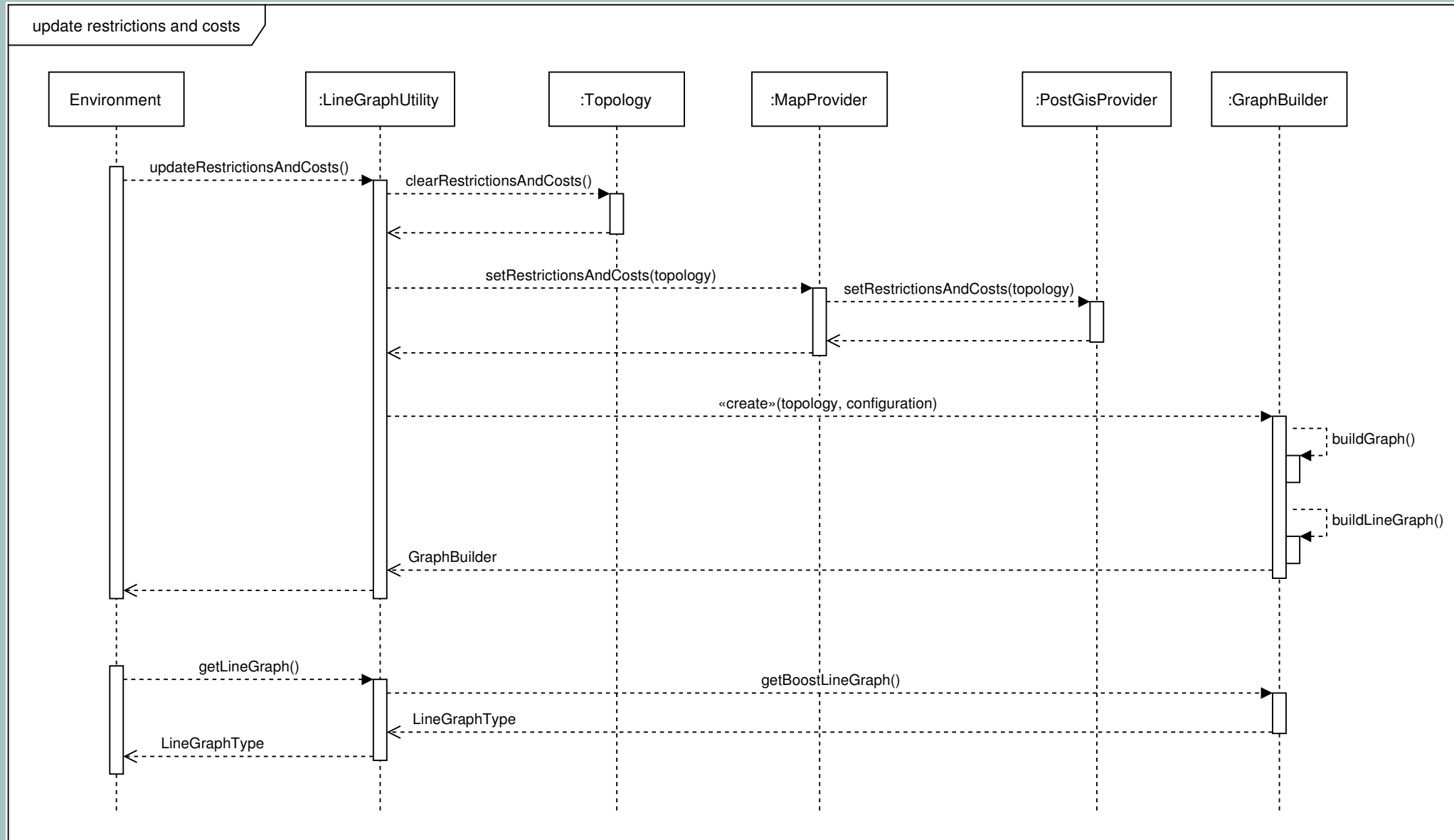
4

results

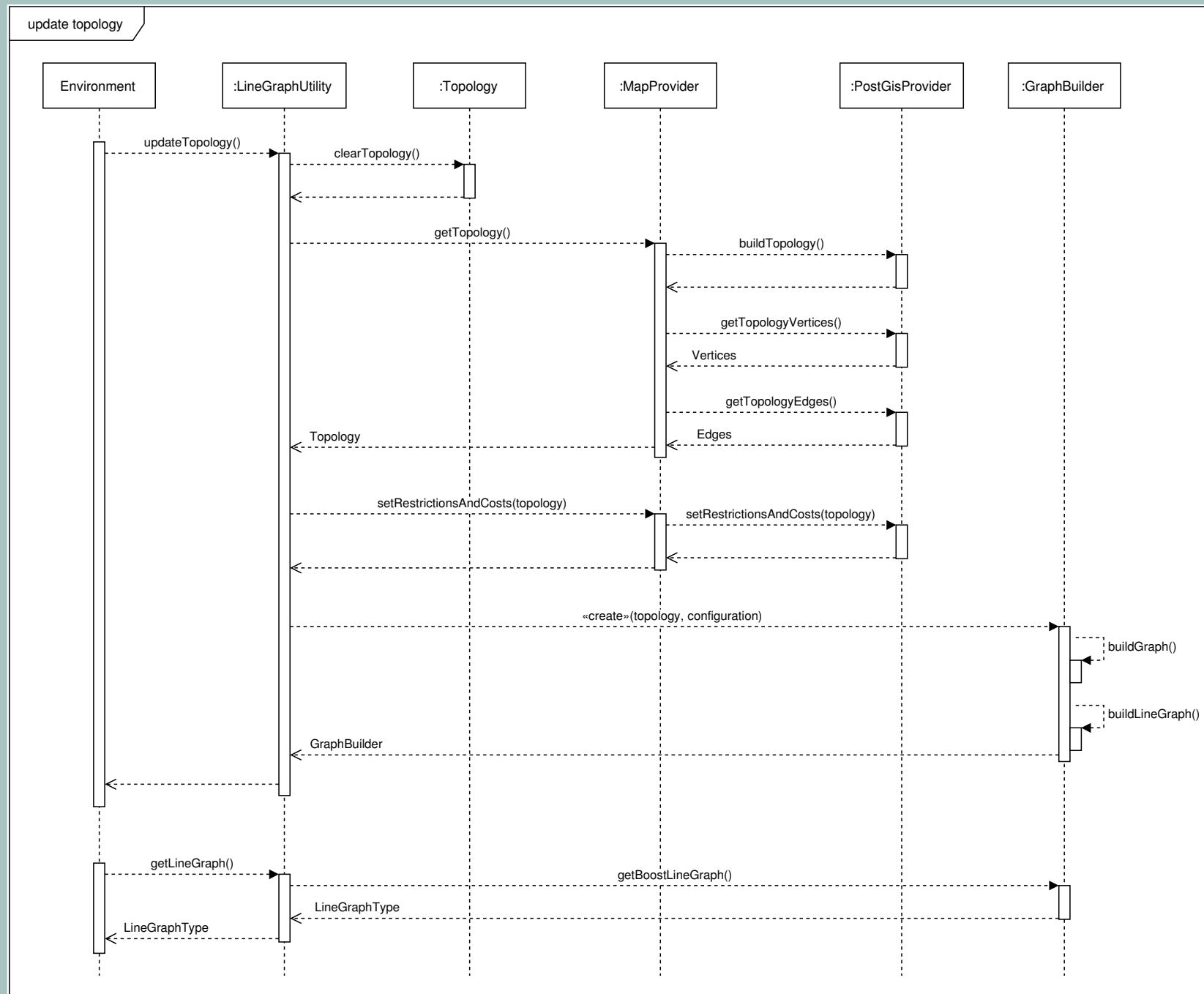
4. results > design



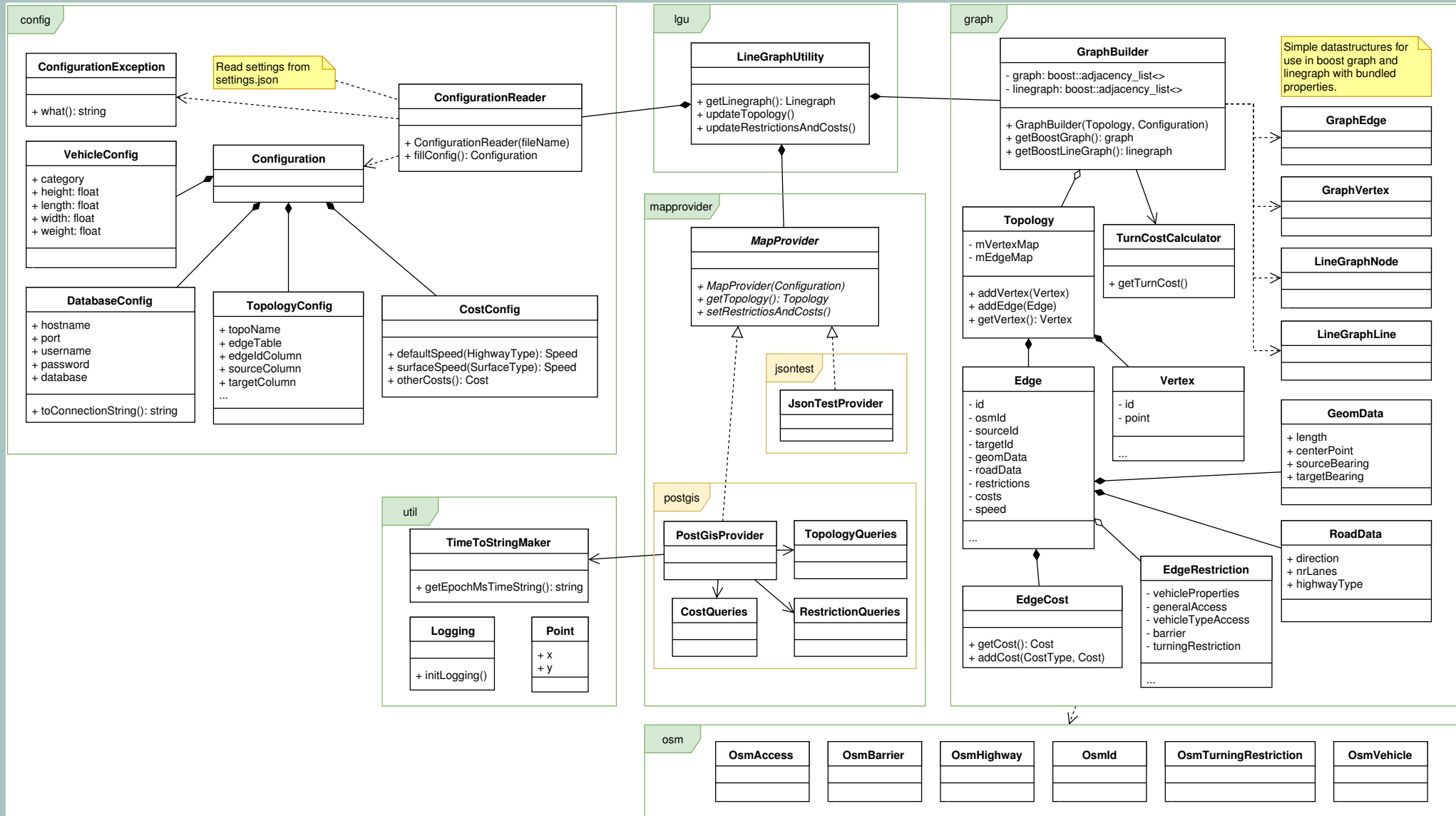
4. results > design



4. results > design



4. results > design



tests

4. results

specification **fulfillment**

except *restrictions*

most edge, no conditional ...

tests

4. results

Photo (cropped): Achadwick. ©CC-SA 2.0
http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/File:UK_motor_restriction_sign_with_exceptions.jpg



conditional
restrictions

motor_vehicle=no

motor_vehicle:conditional=yes @ (18:30-07:30)

psv=yes

4. results

specification **fulfillment**

except *restrictions*

most edge, no conditional ...

conditions

time of day, inclination ...

tests

4. results

specification **fulfillment**

except *restrictions*

most edge, no conditional ...

conditions

time of day, inclination ...

tests

performance

4. results

test graph sizes

	Graph		Line graph	
	vertices	edges	nodes	lines
Mikhailovsk	654	1618	1618	4758
Partille	1645	2265	2265	5577

time to get line graph
average of 100 rounds

Topology		get LineGraph (s)
Mikhailovsk	pre-built	0.143171
	on demand	4.936007
Partille	pre-built	0.182152
	on demand	10.557756

performance

4. results

specification **fulfillment**

except *restrictions*

most edge, no conditional ...

conditions

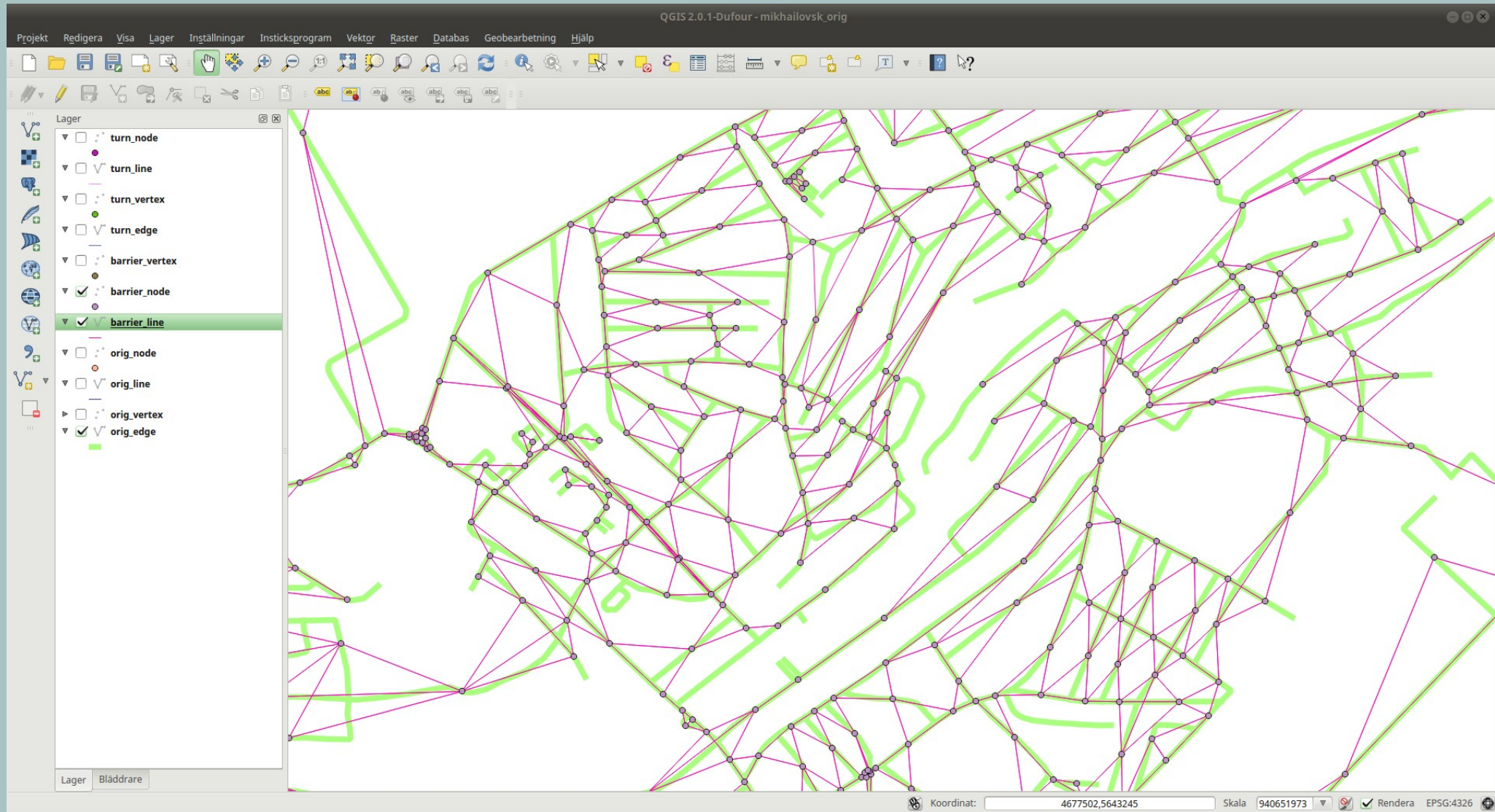
time of day, inclination ...

tests

performance

visual examination

4. results



visual examination

QGIS



5

conclusions

5. conclusions

working
but
incomplete

due to *time*

late *specification*

complex *restrictions*



6

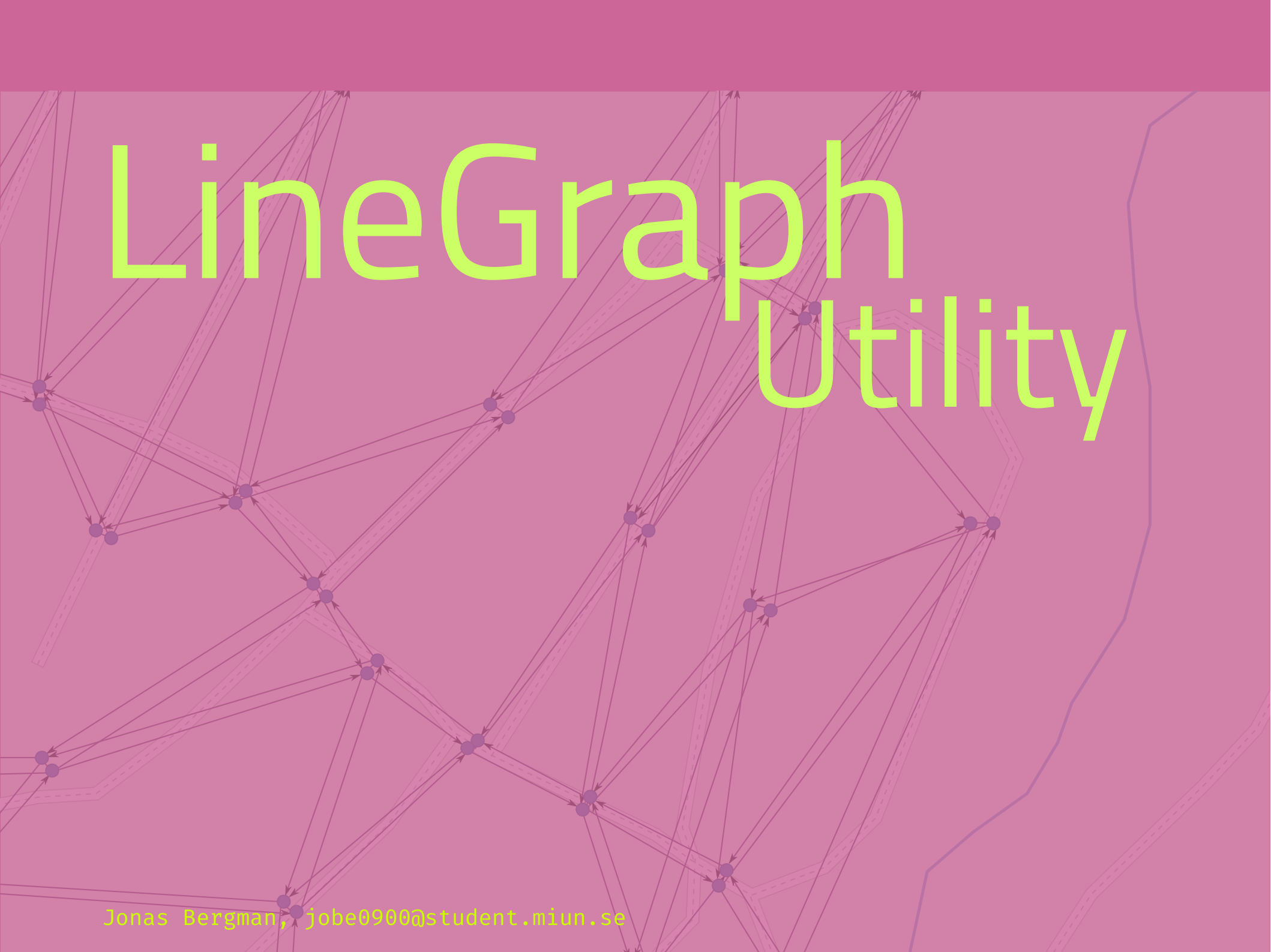
future
work

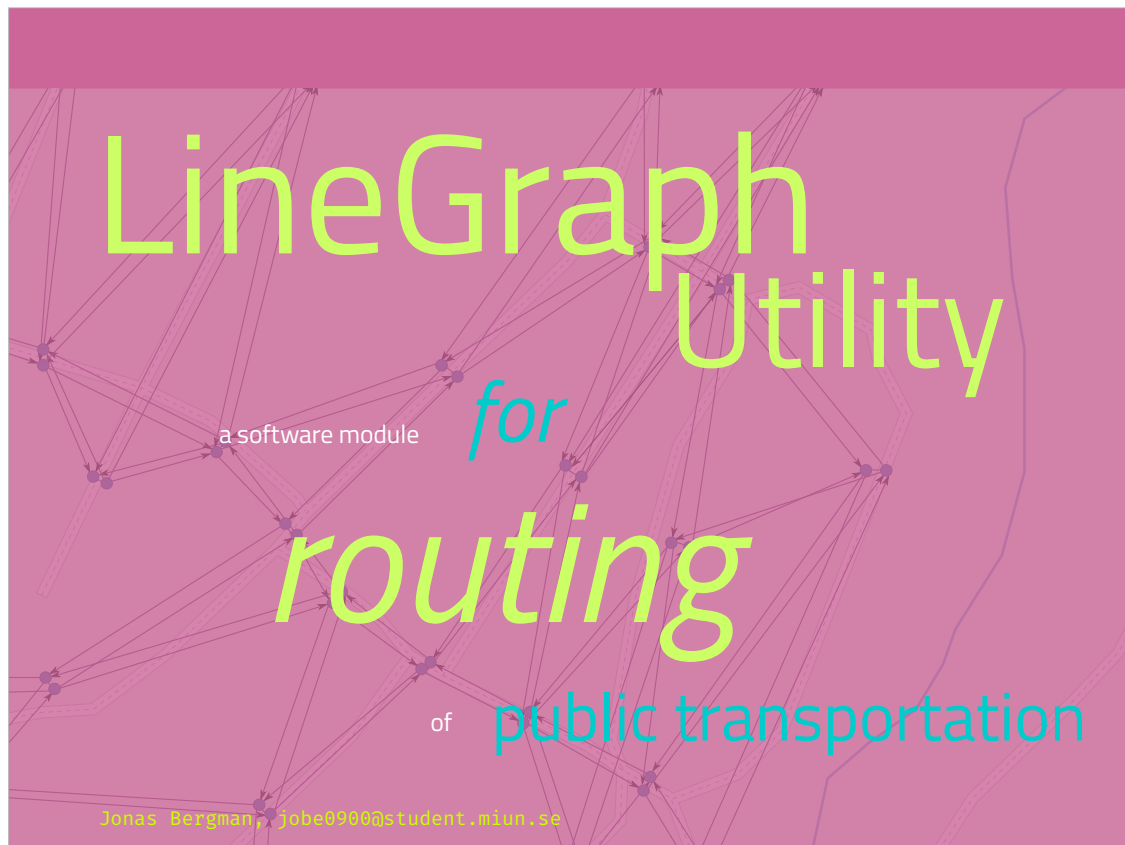
6. future work

re-model restrictions

```
<restriction-type>[:<transportation mode>][:<direction>]:conditional  
  = <restriction-value> @ <condition>[;<restriction-value> @ <condition>]
```


LineGraph Utility

The background of the slide features a light purple map of a road network. Overlaid on this map is a complex graph structure. The graph consists of numerous small, dark purple circular nodes. These nodes are interconnected by a dense web of thin, dark purple lines representing edges. Some of these edges are directed, as indicated by small arrowheads. The graph appears to be a utility or network layer, possibly representing a data structure for pathfinding or network analysis, applied to the geographical context of the road map.



This is a module,
I have no overview of complete project.

Aim: (I think)
No waiting at bus stops
Vehicles gets directed to customers
Drivers needs real-time directions
Updated with current traffic situation



1. background

managing **flexible** *public transportation*

Flexible:

- no timetables

- customers ask for ride via app or phone

- System calculates best routes

- Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

- Company / World

 - Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)

 - Environment++

 - Economy

- Customers

 - Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation:

no
timetables

Flexible:

- no timetables

- customers ask for ride via app or phone

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Gain:

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 - Economy

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 - Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation:
- no timetables

commission *rides*

Flexible:

- no timetables
- customers order ride via app or phone
- System calculates best routes
- Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

- Company / World
 - Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)
 - Environment++
 - Economy
- Customers
 - Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides

calculate
routes

Flexible:

no timetables

customers order ride via app or phone

System calculates best routes

Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

Company / World

Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)

Environment++

Economy

Customers

Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides
- calculate routes

update driving **instructions**

Flexible:

no timetables

customers order ride via app or phone

System calculates best routes

Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

Company / World

Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)

Environment++

Economy

Customers

Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation:

- no timetables
- commission rides
- calculate routes
- update driving instructions

gain?

Flexible:

no timetables

customers order ride via app or phone

System calculates best routes

Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

Company / World

Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)

Environment++

Economy

Customers

Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation: **gain?**

+ economy

+ environment

less
idle vehicles

Flexible:

- no timetables

- customers order ride via app or phone

- System calculates best routes

- Drivers gets real-time instructions

Gain:

- Company / World

 - Efficient use of fleet (less idle vehicles)

 - Environment++

 - Economy

- Customers

 - Less waiting

1. background

flexible public transportation: **gain?**
- less idle vehicles

less
waiting

Flexible:

- no timetables
- customers order ride via app or phone
- System calculates best routes
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Gain:

- Company / World
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 - Economy
- Customers
 - Less waiting

1. background > maps & graphs



Before moving on:

About MAPS & GRAPHS

Map:

Projection of reality on 2D-surface. Geometry.
Semantics about connection of roads.



When routing:

Interesting:

Connections

Relations

Not:

Geometry

TOPOLOGY

Undirected graph

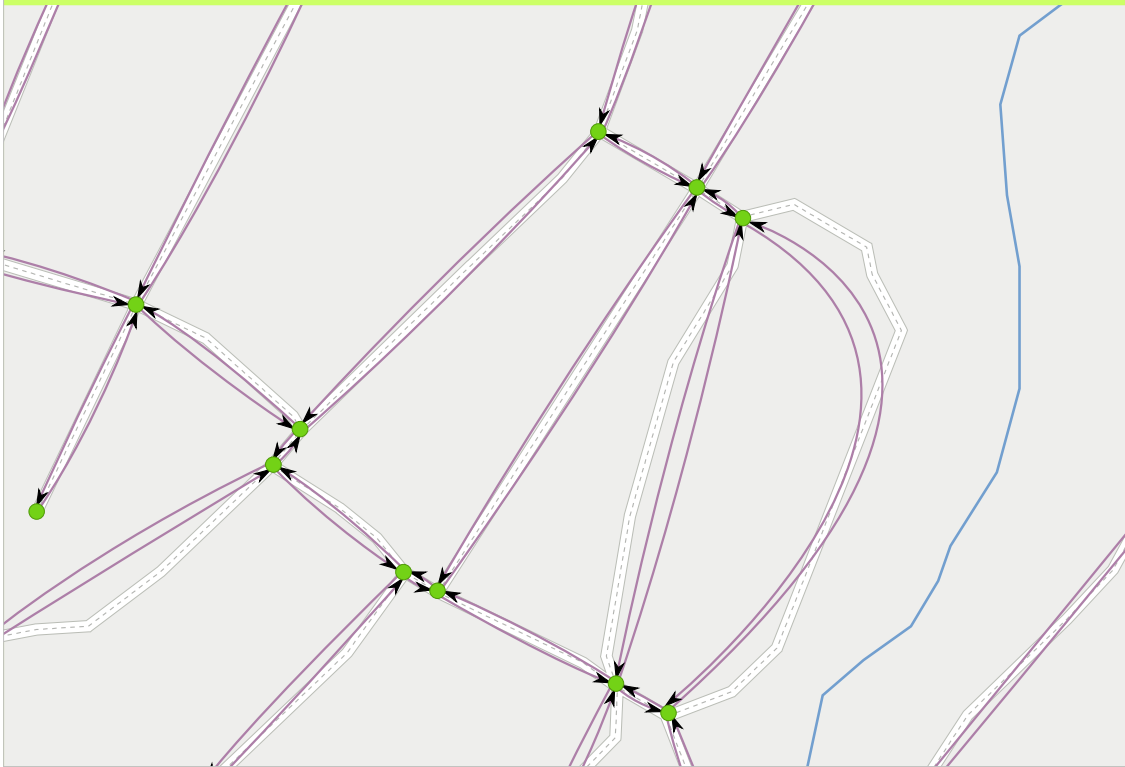
Static as road network is stable

Terminology

Vertex = node, point, dot

Edge = arc, line

1. background > maps & graphs > directed graph



To be able to apply dynamic restrictions to the static topology we construct a DIRECTED graph.

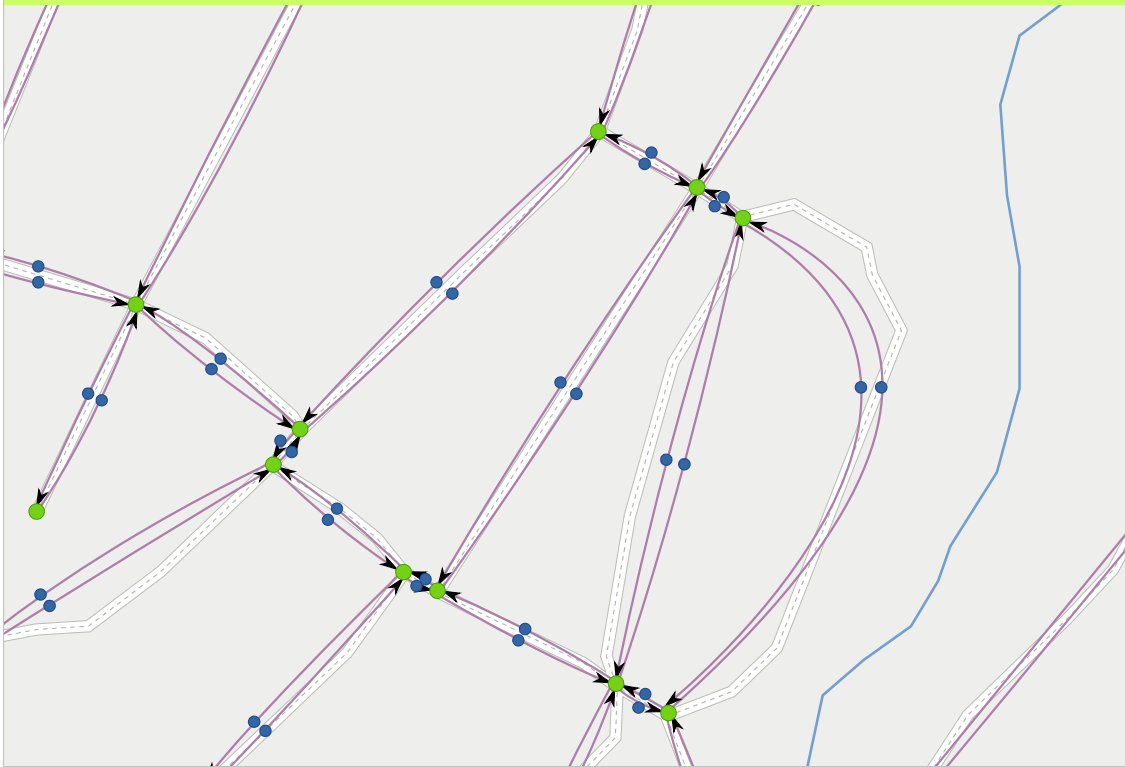
Specifies possible travel on roads in the map.

Each lane becomes an edge in correct direction.

One-way road = edge in one direction.

Several lanes = several parallel edges.

1. background > maps & graphs > line graph

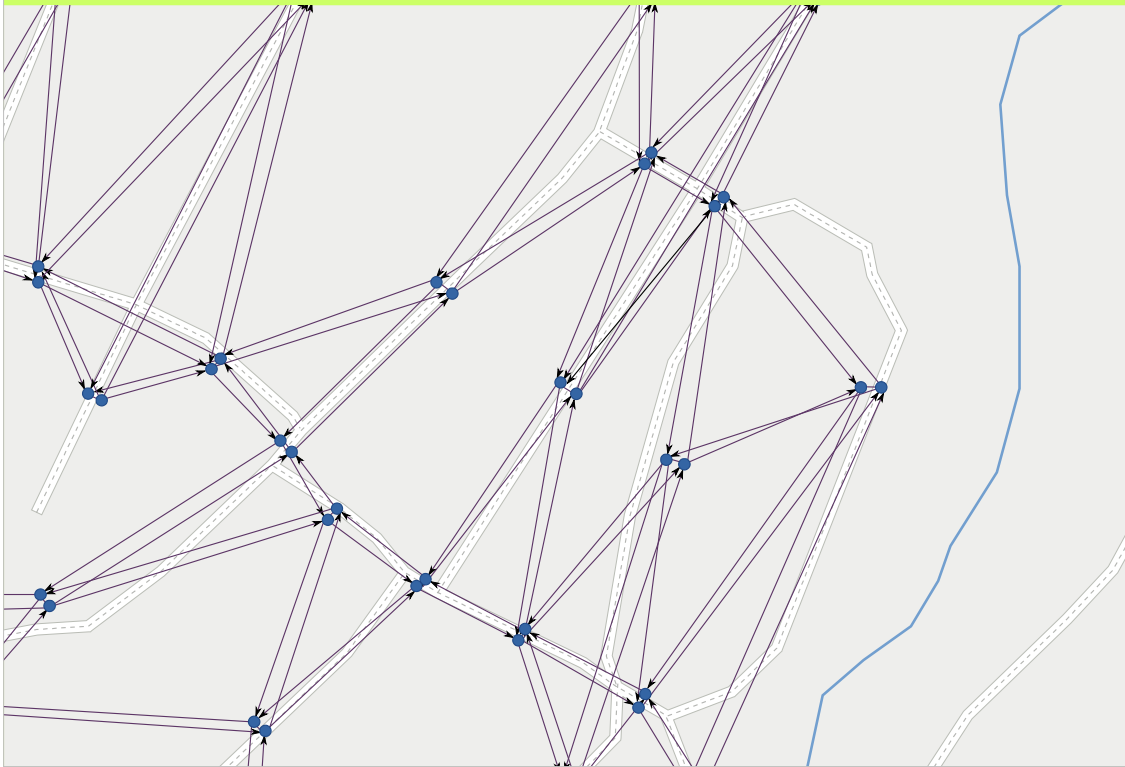


Last step: transform directed graph to LINE graph.

Specifies possible turns in the map.

Edge -> Node

1. background > maps & graphs > line graph



Nodes connected with Lines where travel is allowed.

NOTE terminology:
Node + Line
Instead of
Vertex+ Edge



2. problem statement

software *module*
exposing a **function**
data returning a
structure
for *routing*
in *soft* **real-time**

Software module exposing function, returning data structure for routing in soft real-time.

Load map data.

Build topology

Consider restrictions and conditions.

Directed graph.

Restrictions.

Return data structure for routing decisions.

LineGraph.

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,

OpenStreetMap (crowd sourced, open).

PostGis (PostgreSQL + spatial data).

BDD/TDD

2. problem statement

software *module*
exposing a **function**
data *returning a*
structure
for *routing*
in *soft* **real-time**

Software module exposing function, returning data structure for routing in soft real-time.

Load map data.

Build topology

Consider restrictions and conditions.

Directed graph.

Restrictions.

Return data structure for routing decisions.

LineGraph.

Configurable settings in JSON.

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*
build topology
apply **restrictions**
build *directed* graph
return **line graph**

HOW:

Sequential operation:

Preliminary step:

Load map data.

Build topology

On demand

Consider restrictions and conditions.

Directed graph.

Restrictions.

Return data structure for routing decisions.

LineGraph.

Calculate costs =

Travel time on from edge

(length + speed + surface) +

Restriction costs (speed bumps...) +

Turn costs (angle + vehicle props ...)

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load ***map data***

build topology

apply **restrictions**

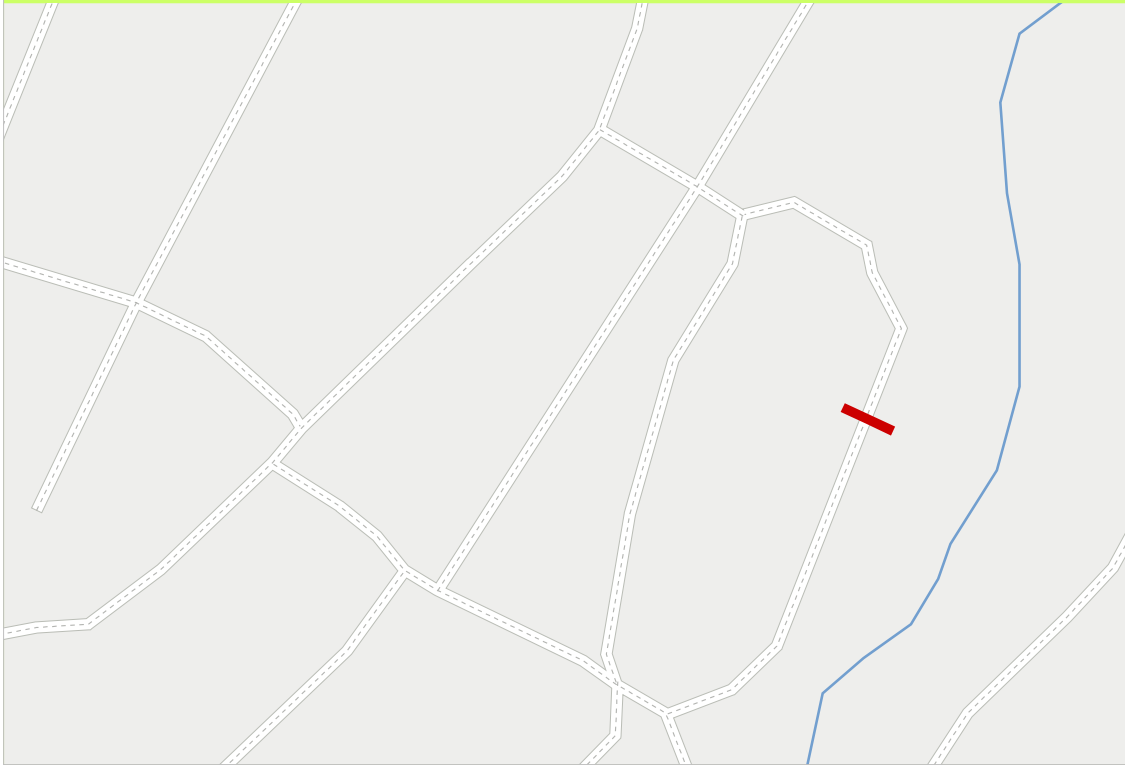
build ***directed*** graph

return **line graph**

Diversion:

Applying restrictions to the graphs.

2. problem statement > applying restrictions > map



Dynamic restriction like road work = closed road.

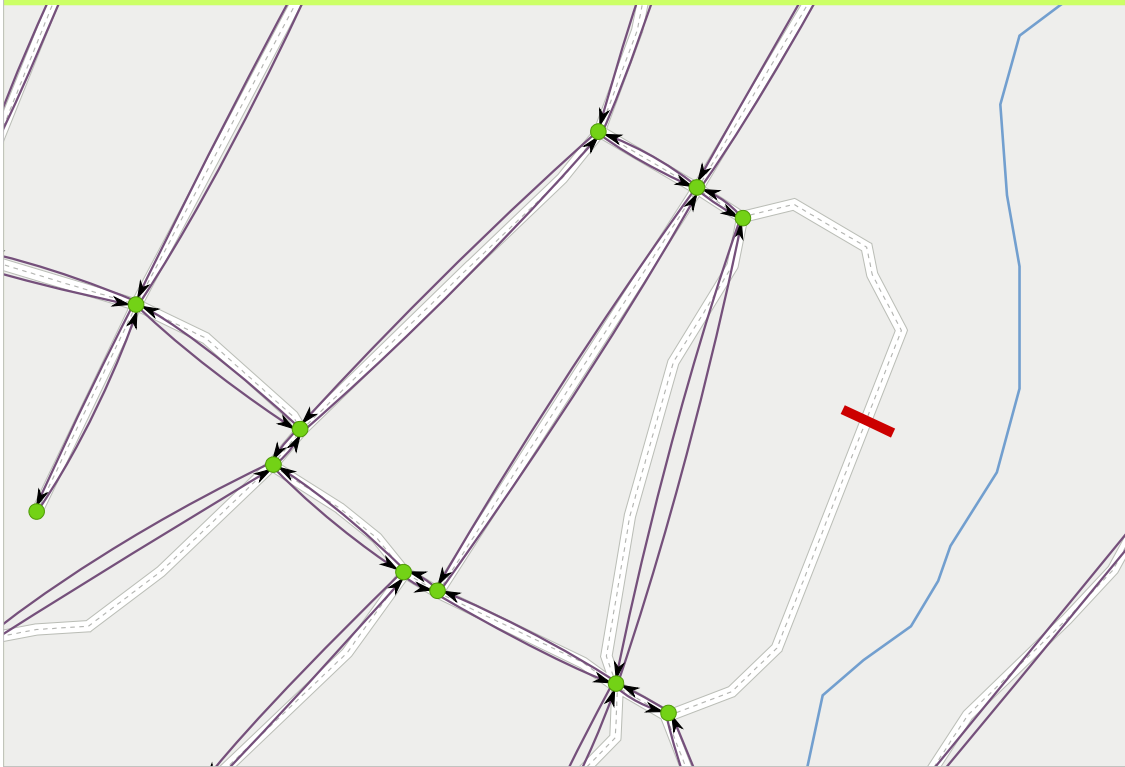
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > topology



Dynamic restriction like road work = closed road.

Topology not affected.

2. problem statement > applying restrictions > directed graph

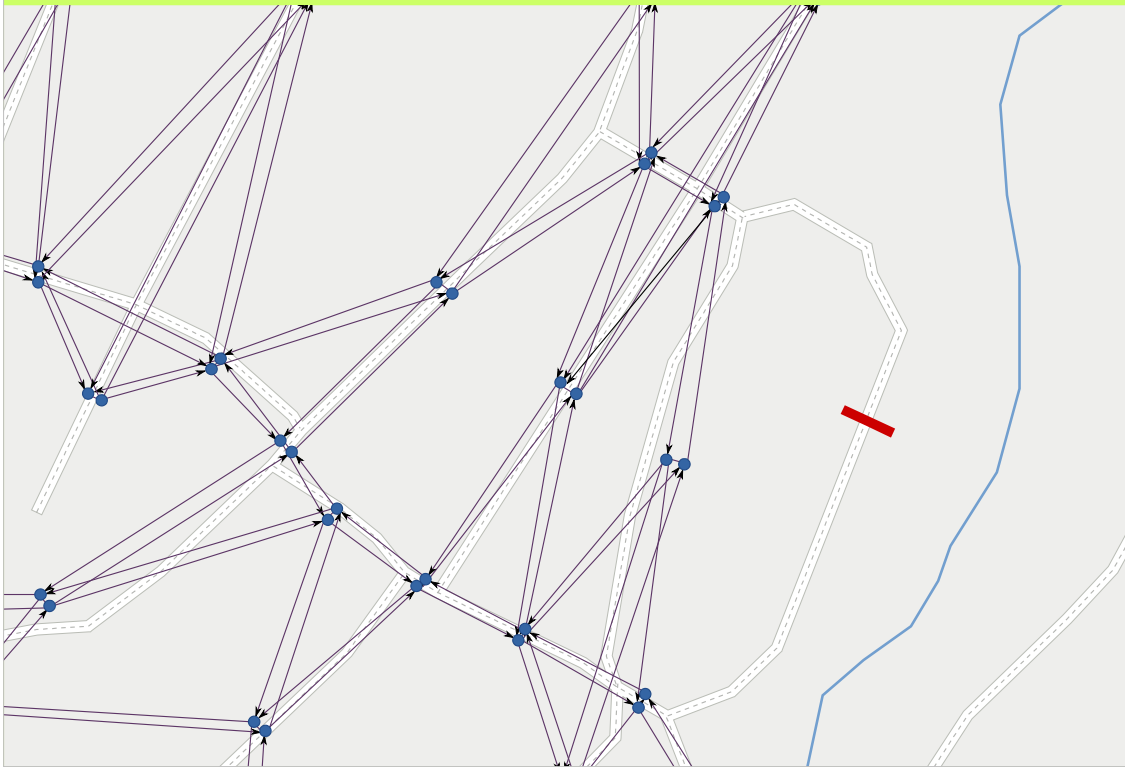


Dynamic restriction like road work = closed road.

Topology not affected

Directed graph = travel along roads → no edges.

2. problem statement > applying restrictions > line graph



Dynamic restriction like road work = closed road.

Topology not affected

Directed graph = travel along roads → no edges.

Line graph = transformed graph.

No edges → no nodes → no lines

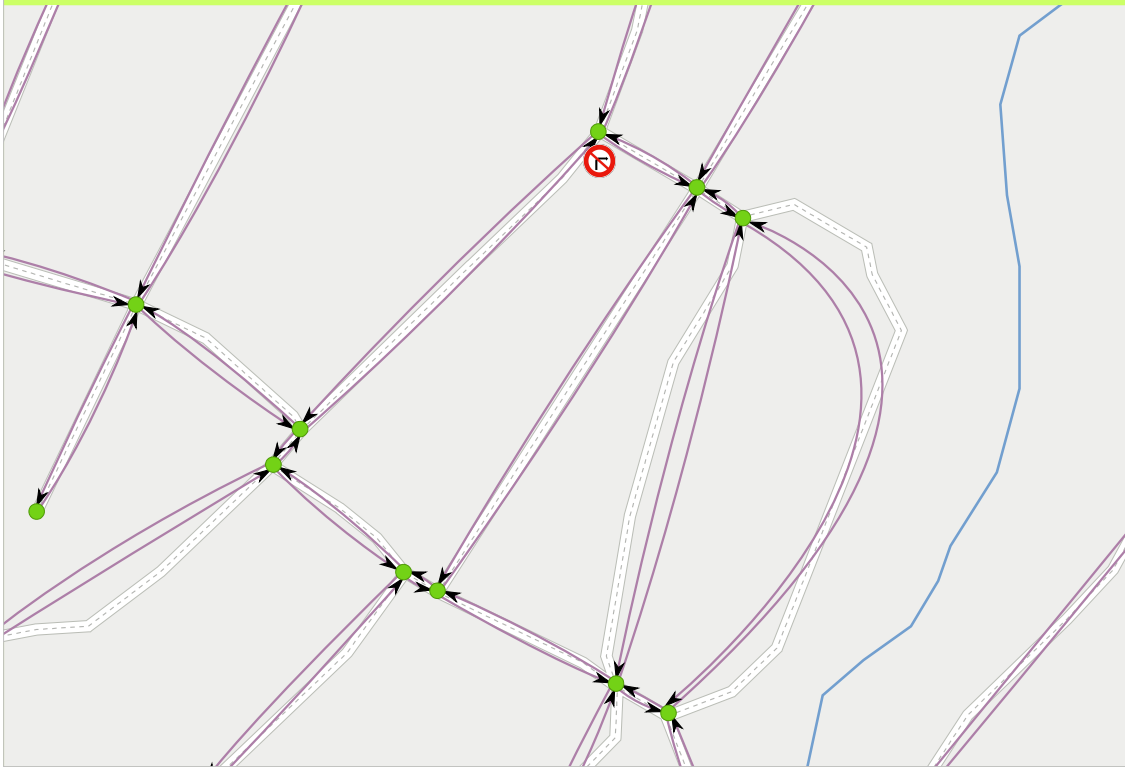
2. problem statement > applying restrictions > map



Static restriction like “No turn”

Topology not affected

2. problem statement > applying restrictions > directed graph

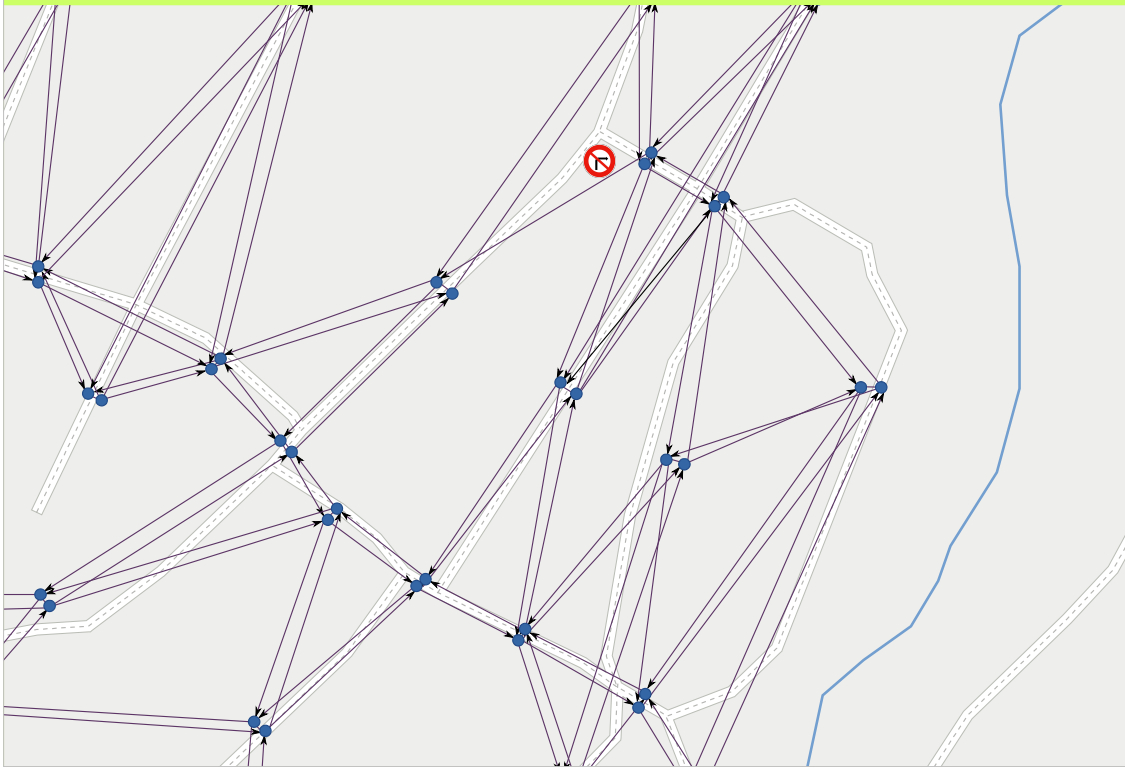


Static restriction like “No turn”

Topology not affected

Directed graph = travel along roads → not affected.

2. problem statement > applying restrictions > line graph



Static restriction like “No turn”

Topology not affected

Directed graph = travel along roads → not affected.

Line graph = allowed turns.

Edges → nodes

BUT

Not allowed turn → no line

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*

build topology

preliminary

apply **restrictions**

build *directed* graph

return **line graph**

HOW:

Sequential operation:

Preliminary step: (static road network)

Load map data.

Build topology

On demand: (dynamic)

Consider restrictions and conditions.

Directed graph.

Restrictions.

Return data structure for routing decisions.

LineGraph.

2. problem statement

sequential operation:

load *map data*
build topology

on demand
apply **restrictions**
build **directed** graph
return **line graph**

HOW:

Sequential operation:

Preliminary step: (static road network)

Load map data.

Build topology

On demand: (dynamic)

Consider restrictions and conditions.

Directed graph.

Restrictions.

Return data structure for routing decisions.

LineGraph.

2. problem statement

required tools:

C++

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,
OpenStreetMap (crowd sourced, open).
PostGis (PostgreSQL + spatial data).

2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,
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2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

OpenStreetMap

Given set of tools:

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2. problem statement

required tools:

map *data*

OpenStreetMap

PostGIS

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,
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2. problem statement

required tools:

graph *data structures*

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,
OpenStreetMap (crowd sourced, open).
PostGis (PostgreSQL + spatial data).

2. problem statement

required tools:

graph *data structures*

Boost
graph library

Given set of tools:

C++, Boost Graph Library,
OpenStreetMap (crowd sourced, open).
PostGis (PostgreSQL + spatial data).



3. method

requirement:

behavior

or

test

driven *development*

(BDD/TDD)

Requirement

BDD or TDD

behavior (BDD) driven *development*

Scenario: Vectors can be sized and resized

Given: A vector with some items

When: The size is increased

Then: The size and capacity change

BDD test cases:

Scenario

Given

When

Then

3. method > tools

tools

Tools

Some were given, others I have spent a lot of time investigating.

3. method > tools > BDD

Catch

```
#define CATCH_CONFIG_MAIN
#include "catch.hpp"
#include <vector>

SCENARIO ("Vectors can be sized and resized", "[vector]") {
    GIVEN ("A vector with some items") {
        std::vector<int> v(5);

        REQUIRE (v.size() == 5);
        REQUIRE (v.capacity() >= 5);

        WHEN ("The size is increased") {
            v.resize(10);

            THEN ("The size and capacity change") {
                REQUIRE (v.size() == 10);
                REQUIRE (v.capacity() >= 10);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Catch

Header only
Easy to use

3. method > tools > json

Boost Property Tree

```
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/property_tree/ptree.hpp>
#include <boost/property_tree/json_parser.hpp>

void readJsonFile(const std::string& filename) {
    boost::property_tree::ptree pt;
    boost::property_tree::read_json(filename, pt);
    std::string host = pt.get<std::string>("host");
    int port = pt.get<int>("port");
    std::cout << "Host: " << host << ", port: " << port << std::endl;
}
```

Reading settings from json

Boost Property Tree
As already using Boost in project

3. method > tools > load map data

osm2pgsql

source:

OpenStreetMap

load:

```
$ osm2pgsql -U user -d map_db -s -k mapdata.osm
```

store:

PostGIS

Loading map data

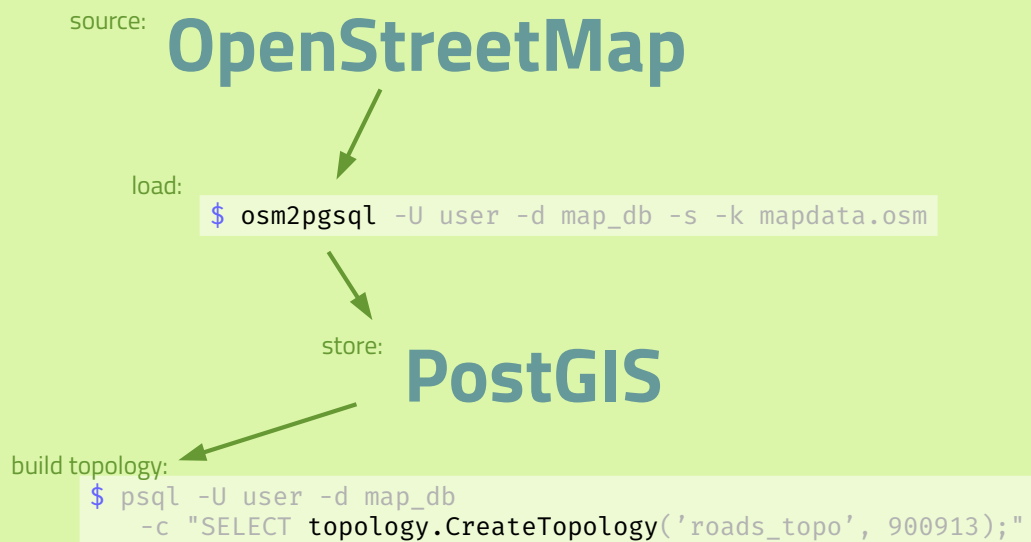
From .osm file
Into PostGIS

Lots of different tools

Osm2pgsql OK, but weak on relations and
conditional tags...

3. method > tools > load map data

osm2pgsql + postgis_topology



Loading map data

Build topology

postgis_topology

Extension to PostGIS

3. method > tools > work with DB

libpqxx

```
#include <pqxx/pqxx>
//...
pqxx::connection conn(
    "dbname=testdb"
    "user=tester"
    "password=tester"
    "hostaddr=127.0.0.1"
    "port=5432");
```

link:

```
$ g++ mytest.cpp -lpqxx -lpq -o mytest
```

Work against DB

Libpqxx

Official library

Needs linking

Boost Graph Library

property lists

```
typedef boost::adjacency_list<
    boost::listS, boost::vecS, boost::bidirectionalS,

    // Vertex properties
    boost::property< boost::vertex_name_t, std::string,
    boost::property< population_t, int,
    boost::property< zipcodes_t, std::vector<int> > > >,

    // Edge properties
    boost::property< boost::edge_name_t, std::string,
    boost::property< boost::edge_weight_t, double,
    boost::property< edge_speed_limit_t, int,
    boost::property< edge_lanes_t, int,
    boost::property< edge_divided, bool> > > > > >
    Map;
```

BGL

Hard to read with property lists

Bundled templates...

Boost Graph Library

bundled properties

```
struct City {  
    string    name;  
    int       population;  
    vector<int> zipcodes;  
};  
  
struct Highway {  
    string name;  
    double miles;  
    int    speed_limit;  
    int    lanes;  
    bool   divided;  
};  
  
typedef boost::adjacency_list<  
    boost::listS, boost::vecS, boost::bidirectionalS,  
    City, Highway>  
Map;
```

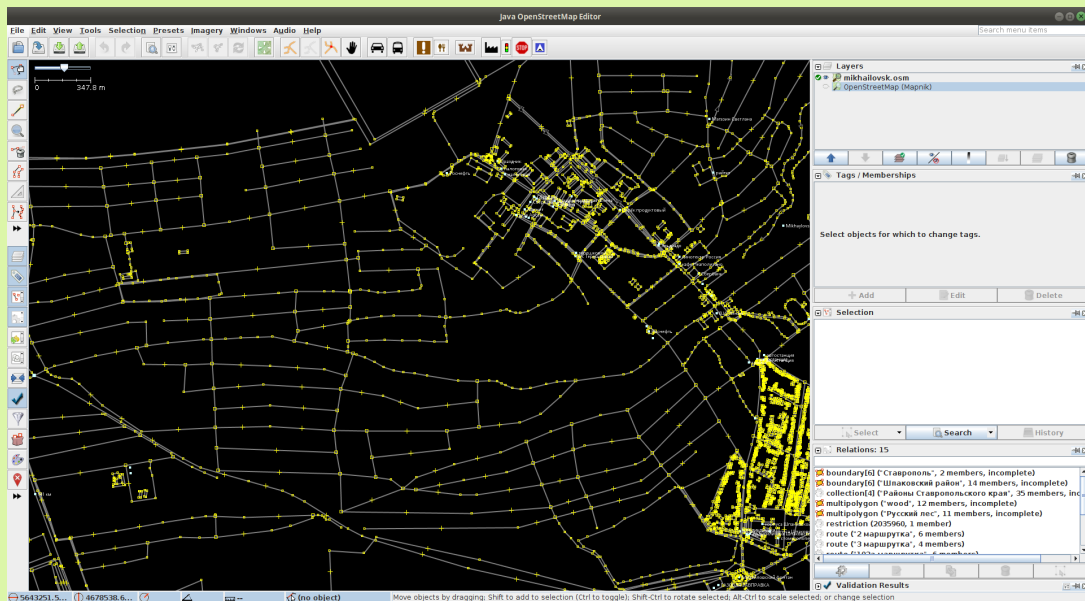
BGL

Bundled properties are more understandable

Happy to have found them!

3. method > tools > edit map data

JOSM

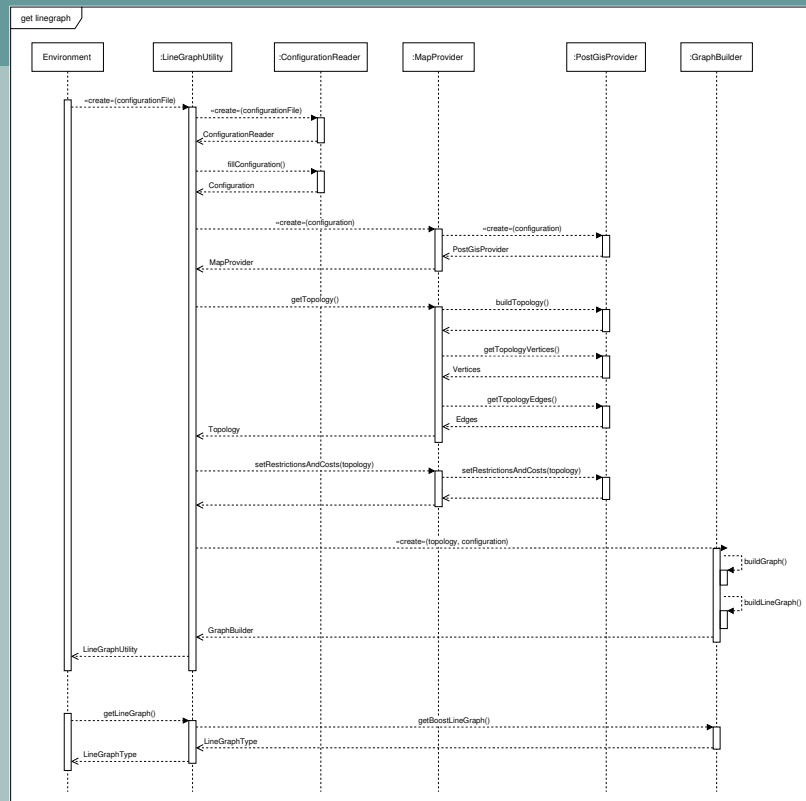


JOSM

Edit map data
Add restrictions for testing



4. results > design

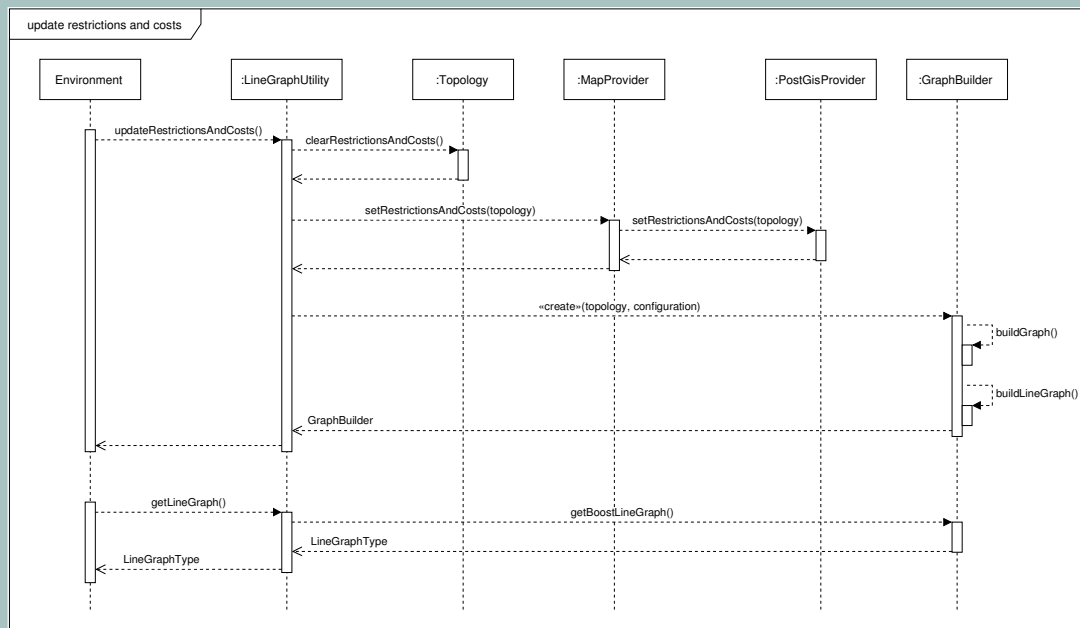


Main use case

- Instantiate LineGraphUtility
- Load Configuration
- Instantiate correct MapProvider
- Get Topology
- Apply Restrictions and Costs
- Instantiate GraphBuilder

Get LineGraph

4. results > design

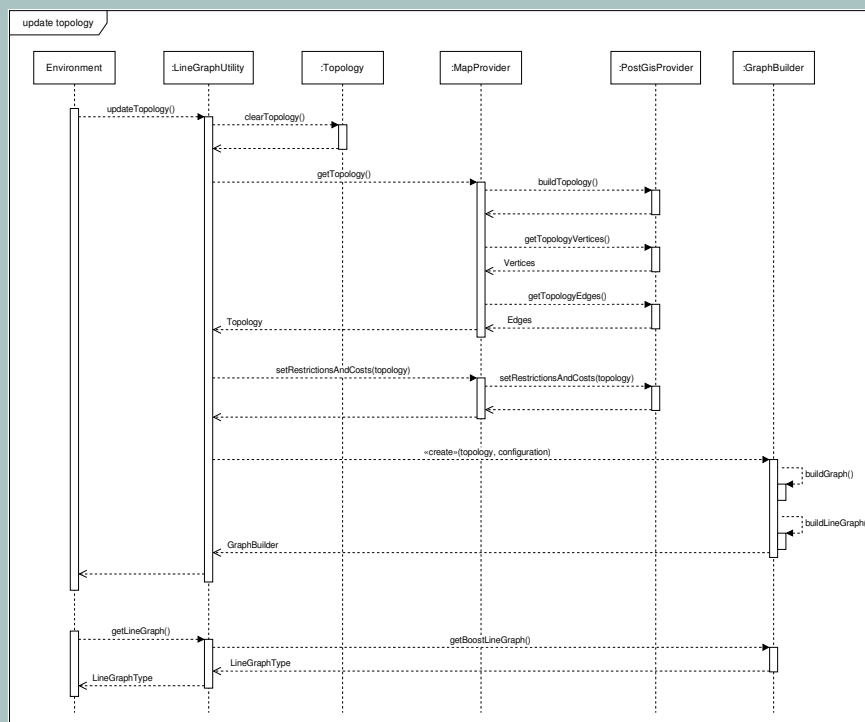


Update Restrictions and Costs

Clear Restrictions and Cost from Topology
Apply Restrictions and Costs
Instantiate GraphBuilder

(Get LineGraph)

4. results > design

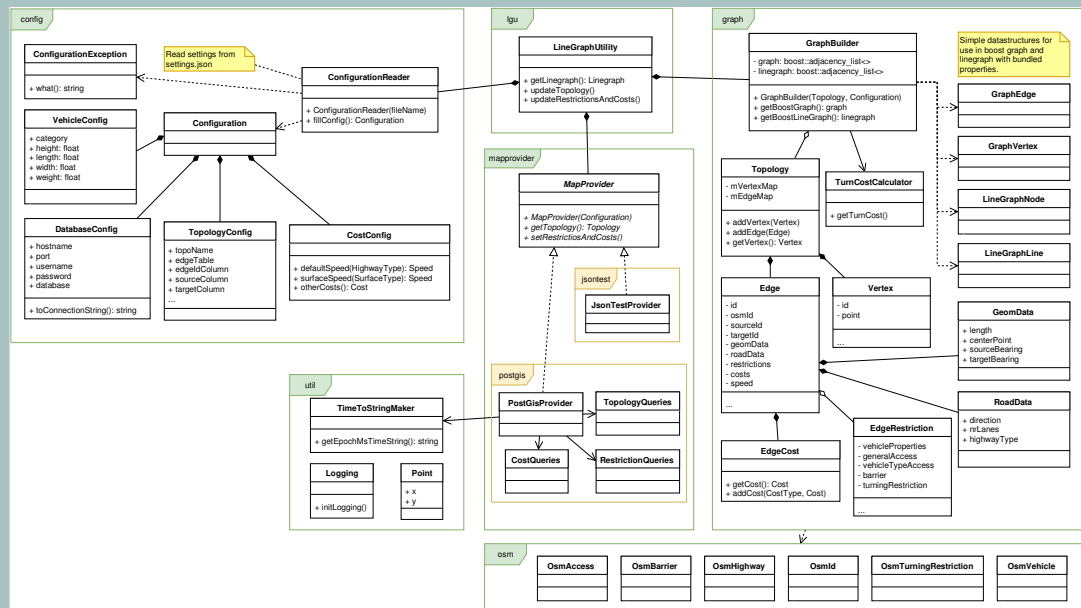


Update Topology

Clear Topology
Read in new Topology
Apply Restrictions and Costs
Instantiate GraphBuilder

(Get LineGraph)

4. results > design



Class diagram

Packages:

- config
- graph
- lgu
- mapprovider
- osm
- util

4. results

tests

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

4. results

specification **fulfillment**
except *restrictions*
most edge, no conditional ...

tests

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)

4. results

Photo (cropped): Achadwick. ©CC-SA 2.0
http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/File:UK_motor_restriction_sign_with_exceptions.jpg



conditional
restrictions

```
motor_vehicle=no  
motor_vehicle:conditional=yes @ (18:30-07:30)  
psv=yes
```

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)

Example conditional restriction

4. results

specification **fulfillment**
except *restrictions*
most edge, no conditional ...
conditions
time of day, inclination ...
tests

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)
And Conditions

4. results

specification **fulfillment**
except *restrictions*
most edge, no conditional ...
conditions
time of day, inclination ...
tests
performance

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)
And Conditions

Performance test

4. results

test graph sizes

	Graph		Line graph	
	vertices	edges	nodes	lines
Mikhailovsk	654	1618	1618	4758
Partille	1645	2265	2265	5577

time to get line graph
average of 100 rounds

Topology		get LineGraph (s)
Mikhailovsk	pre-built	0.143171
	on demand	4.936007
Partille	pre-built	0.182152
	on demand	10.557756

performance

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)
And Conditions

Performance test

Result:

Fetch a Line Graph

Topology pre-built / on demand

Soft real-time?

4. results

specification **fulfillment**
except *restrictions*
most edge, no conditional ...
conditions
time of day, inclination ...
tests
performance
visual examination

Results:

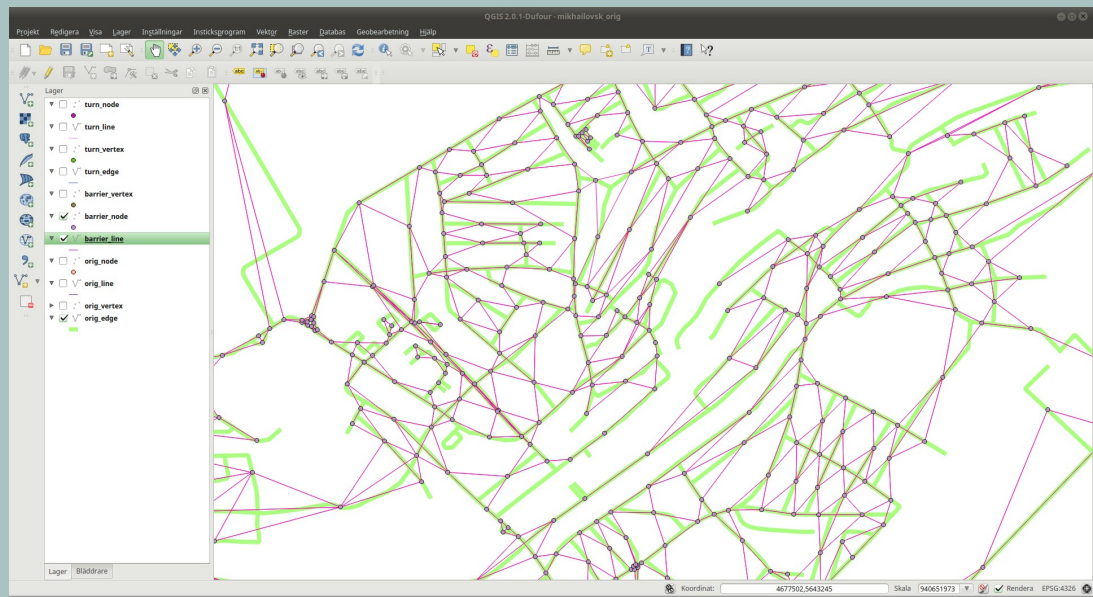
Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)
And Conditions

Performance test

Visual examination

4. results



visual examination

QGIS

Results:

Tests performed during development asserts that software produces wished results.

The specification is fulfilled,
Except for Restrictions (conditional)
And Conditions

Performance test

Visual examination
Load data in QGIS, looks correct?



5. conclusions

working
but
incomplete
due to *time*
late specification
complex *restrictions*

Module:

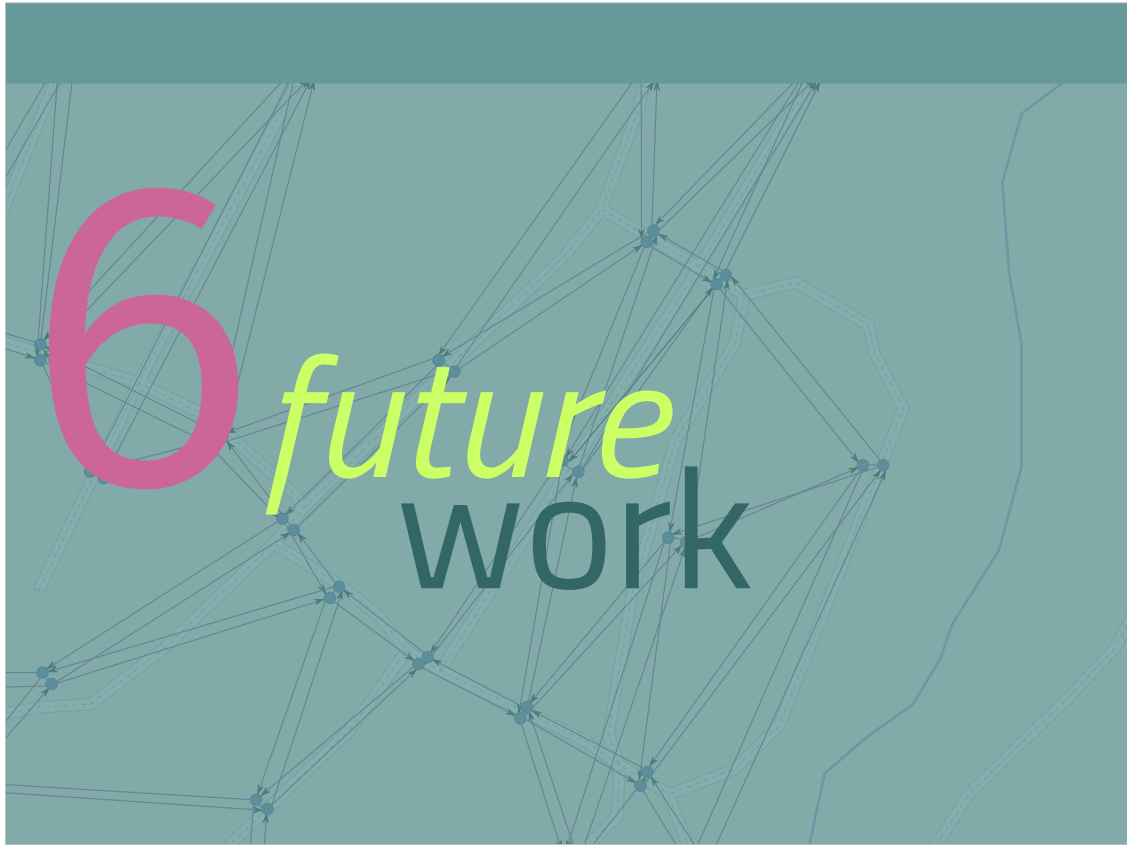
Working but incomplete

Late from start

Stress, suboptimal decisions (?)

Business logic for restrictions

Much more complex than thought



6. future work

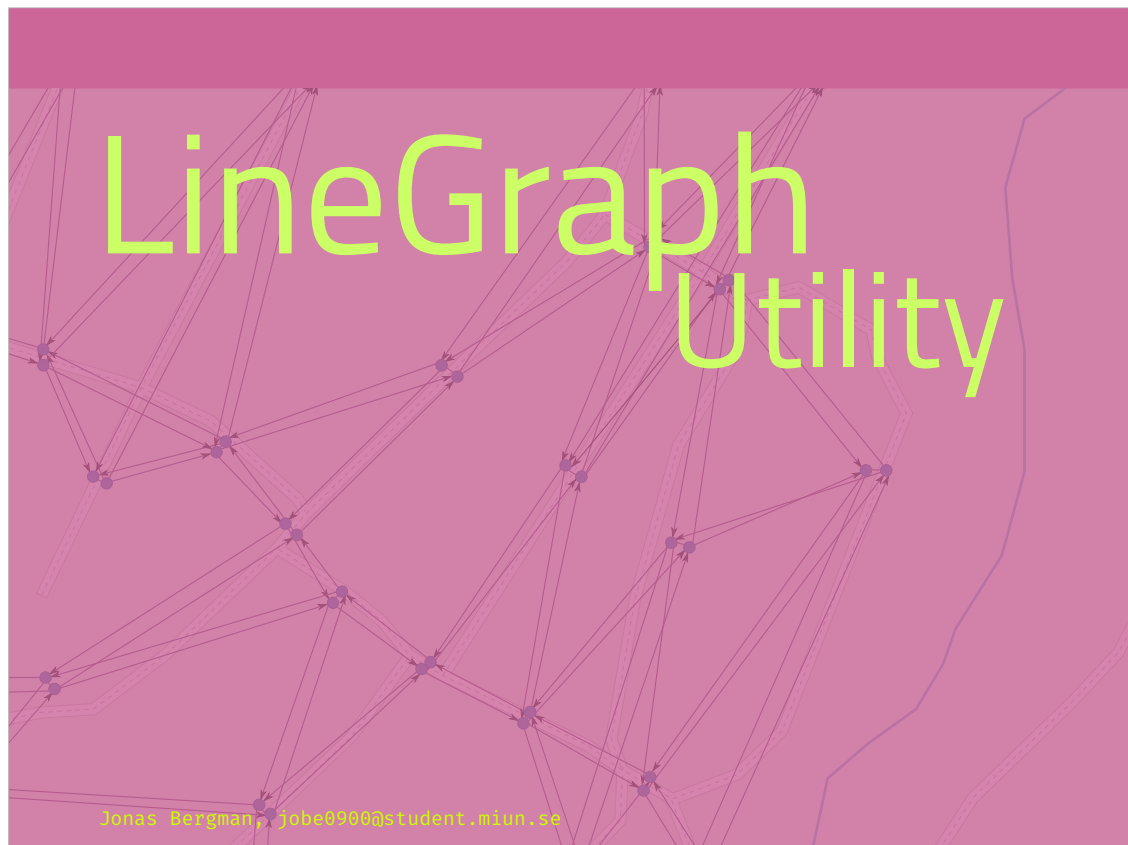
re-model restrictions

```
<restriction-type>[:<transportation mode>][:<direction>]:conditional  
= <restriction-value> @ <condition>[:<restriction-value> @ <condition>]
```

What remains:

It is possible to keep on working with the restrictions, but needs re-modeling.

Possibly using the syntax as a base for a more generic restriction class.



Have presented my exam project.