Journey Planner for Izmir Public Transportation

A journey planner (or trip planner) is a specialized electronic search engine that finds one or more journey (trip) suggestions between an origin and a destination. This system assists travelers for planning their journey.

Izmir is Turkey's the third largest city and has four existing public transport companies including ESHOT for bus transportation, Izmir Metro Inc. for metro, IZBAN Inc. for the rail system and IZDENIZ for maritime transport. All of these systems form a complete transportation network with 319 lines and 6708 stops/stations.

Dijkstra's algorithm forms the basis of modern journey planner search algorithms and provides an optimal solution to simple searches. While planning routes in such a combined network, some constraints as switching the mode of transportation frequently or unacceptable transfer counts must be considered. For instance, Table 1 shows the result path produced by the original Dijkstra's algorithm for a query from the origin stop '10036-Konak' to the destination stop '40120-Tınaztepe Kampüs Son Durak'. The path consists of 23 stops and 12 different lines, thus 11 transfers are required to complete the journey. Producing such an unefficient path should be avoided.

Table 1. The shortest path produced by the original Dijkstra's algorithm.

Step	Stop Id	Stop Name	Line No	Line Name	
1	10036	Konak	72	İşçievleri-Konak	
2	10023	Bahribaba Alt	7	Sahilevleri-Konak	
3	10015	Bahribaba	152	Gaziemir-Konak	
4	10241	Kız Yurdu	43	Yapıcıoğlu-Konak	
5	12061	Eşref Paşa	23	Uzundere-Konak	
6	12063	Yağhaneler	90	Gaziemir- Halkapınar Metro	
7	10617	Elka	870	Hıfzıssıhha- Tınaztepe	
8	11873	Köprü	870	Hıfzıssıhha- Tınaztepe	
9	40001	Nato	576	Tınaztepe- Halkapınar Metro	
10	41177	Şirinyer Aktarma	36	Buca-Gümrük	
11	40199	Koşu Yolu	36	Buca-Gümrük	
12	40201	İstasyon	36	Buca-Gümrük	
13	40207	Vali Rahmi Bey	36	Buca-Gümrük	
14	40209	Şehitler Parkı	36	Buca-Gümrük	

15	40733	Buca Devlet Hastanesi	36	Buca-Gümrük	
16	40735	Çevik Bir	36	Buca-Gümrük	
17	40737	Buca Sağlık Ocağı	36	Buca-Gümrük	
18	40739	Buca Üçkuyular Meydan	604	Sebze Hali-Ayakkabıcılar Sitesi	
19	40079	Hasan Ağa Bahçesi	176	Ufuk Mahallesi- Demirciköy	
20	40067	Eski Mezarlık	176	Ufuk Mahallesi- Demirciköy	
21	40069	Fabrika	176	Ufuk Mahallesi- Demirciköy	
22	40071	Begos	671	Narlıdere- Tınaztepe	
23	40120	Tınaztepe Kampüs Son Durak			

1 Neighbor Stops

To make point to point queries in a transportation network, some sort of walk-distance edges are required, so any stage of the journey can be covered by walk or passengers may walk between the stops while transferring between two different lines. Walk-distance edges are also providing to link each of the transportation networks (bus, train, metro, ferry etc.). Two stops u and v are labeled as neighbor stops by adding walk-distance edges between them, if a road segment is available to pedestrians and dist(u, v) is less than the maximum allowed walking distance.

2 Representation of the Transportation Graph

In this assignment, you are expected to represent each stop (bus, train, metro, ferry) as a node and to represent each line connecting two consecutive stops in a certain direction as a directed edge to form a transportation graph. This graph is a directed graph as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Illustration of a transportation graph.

3 Path Finding

3.1 Direct Routes

Direct paths start with the origin stop and reach to the destination stop with no transfer.

3.2 Routes Containing One Transfer

These paths start with an origin line (a line use the origin stop) and ends up in a destination line (a line use the destination stop). Origin and destination lines must be connected in a transfer stop or a walk must exist between two lines as illustrated in Figure 2. Two consecutive walk is not allowed. A path can contains max. three walks (at the beginning, in middle, and at the end of the path).

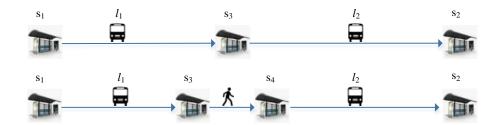


Figure 2. Illustration of the routes containing one transfer.

3.3 Journey Planner Search Engine

Develop a modified Dijkstra's algorithm to find alternative journeys between the given origin and destination stops. The alternative paths must include only direct routes and the routes containing one transfer. You should modify the original Dijkstra's algorithm to limit transfers. Several runs of the algorithm could be required to obtain enough alternative journeys.

You should consider two optimization criteria: *fewer stops* and *minimum distance*. In the first case, you should use equal edge weights in the graph. In the second case, you should use the given distance values (in meters) for the consecutive stops.

4 Experiments

4.1 Sample Results

A sample query from the origin stop "40015-Buca Belediye Sarayı" to destination stop "40124-Tınaz Tepe" returns following two paths (first one is a direct path, second one contains one transfer).

Table 2. Sample Results

```
Path 1. 104 - Walk
      Line: 104-TINAZTEPE - KONAK (Direction - 0)
      Origin Stop: 40015 - Buca Belediye Sarayı
      Destination Stop: 40121 - Tinaz Tepe
      Stop Count: 11
      Line: Walk
      Origin Stop: 40121 - Tınaz Tepe
      Destination Stop: 40124 - Tinaztepe Son Durak
      Walk-distance: 38 m
Path 2. 805 - 878
      Line: 805-ÇAMLIKULE - ŞİRİNYER AKTARMA (Direction - 1)
      Origin Stop: 40015 - Buca Belediye Sarayı
      Destination Stop: 40737 - Buca Sağlık Ocağı
      Stop Count: 5
      Line: 878-TINAZTEPE - ŞİRİNYER AKTARMA (Direction - 1)
      Origin Stop: 40737 - Buca Sağlık Ocağı
      Destination Stop: 40124 - Tinaz Tepe
      Stop Count: 6
```

There could be so many alternative paths as a result of a query. It is not necessary to report all of them to the user. These paths should be filtered according to the preferred criteria and only k-shortest-paths (k is a parameter, but you can assume k is 5) should be returned to the user.

4.2 Test Queries

You should test your algorithm with the given origin-destination stop list. Report the average query time and result count in your <u>project report</u>. In addition, explain the details of your algorithm.

5 Provided Resources

• Line lists (line.txt)

```
Line.bt LineId;LineNo;Name;VehicleTypeId

2 200;200;HAVAALANI - MAVİŞEHİR AKTARMA;1

3 202;202;CUMHURİYET MEYDANI - HAVAALANI;1

4 204;204;BORNOVA METRO - HAVALİMANI;1

5 720;720;TORBALI - SARNIÇ AKTARMA;1

6 725;725;F.ALTAY - URLA;1

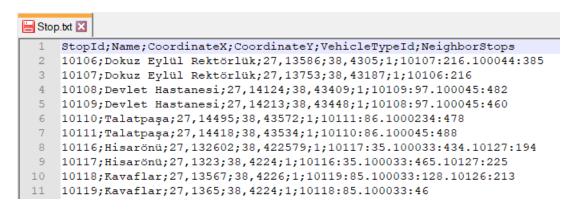
7 730;730;F.ALTAY - SEFERİHİSAR;1

8 735;735;F.ALTAY - BALIKLIOVA;1
```

Table 3. Vehicle Types

Vehicle Type Id	Vehicle Type
1	Bus
2	Rail
3	Metro
4	Ferry

• Stop list (stop.txt)



• Trip list (trip.txt)

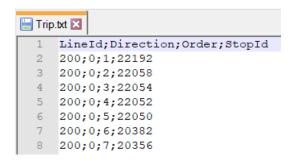


Table 4. Directions

Direction Id	Direction
0	Travel in one direction (e.g. outbound travel)
1	Travel in the opposite direction (e.g. inbound travel)

Distance list (distance.txt)

```
Distance.txt  

1     OriginStopId; DestinationStopId; Distance
2     40210; 40208; 356
3     21898; 21896; 355
4     41023; 41025; 301
5     10323; 10554; 270
6     12529; 12524; 204
7     21194; 21116; 467
8     11433; 11434; 155
```

• Origin-Destination Stop List (test_stops.txt)



Table 5. Criteria

Criteria Id	Criterion
1	Fewer stops
2	Minimum distance