

SDMAY22-32



Multiple Vehicle Routing Problem with Broken Trucks

Nolan Slimp - Scrum Master

Joshua Heroldt - Client interaction lead

Indrajeet Aditya Roy - Frontend documentor

Bernard Fay - Meeting Scribe

Asma Gesalla - Backend documentor

Matt Medley - Team website manager

Siddharth Rana - Individual component design

Goce Trajcevski - Faculty Advisor

Project Vision

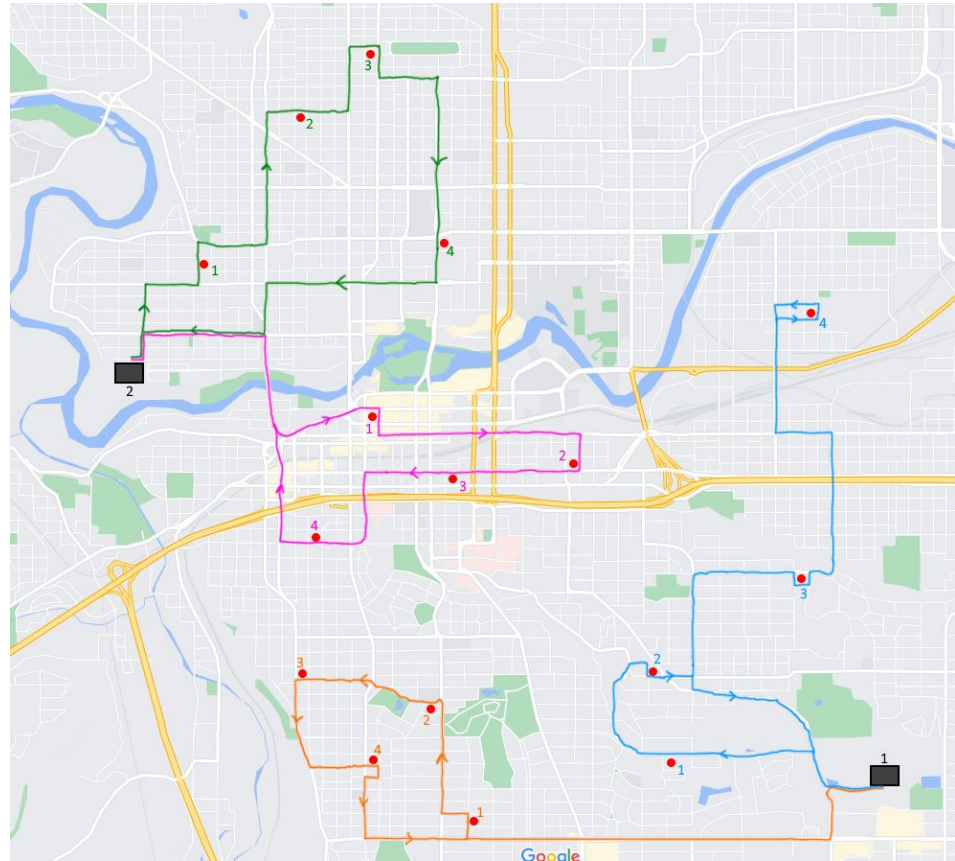
- Aims to solve the multiple vehicle routing problem
 - Constrained by the condition that a vehicle breaks down mid route
 - Will contact different types of users upon a vehicle problem
- Aims to use temporal distribution of traffic parameters in order to get more realistic estimates of route travel times
- Different UI's for different types of users
- Dynamic routing done at both the onset of a route and when a breakdown occurs
- Algorithm will account for the loads of all trucks in the area of a broken down truck

Who does this project impact?

- General public health impact
 - Allows for more efficient transit for ambulances
 - Less of a risk for accidents with pedestrians
- Environmental impact
 - Emissions from a fleet of trucks will be drastically lessened
- Economic impact
 - Corporations will be able to maximize profits with their existing fleet without any other changes

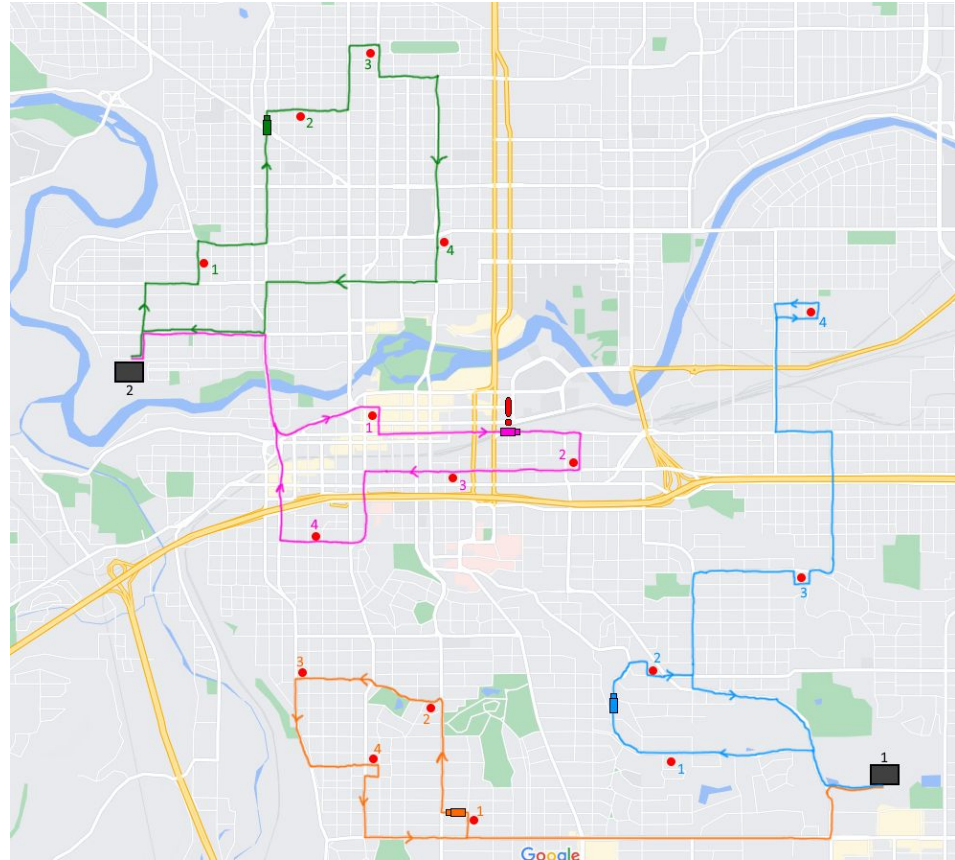
Use case (Route reallocation sketch)

- 2 warehouses with 2 routes each



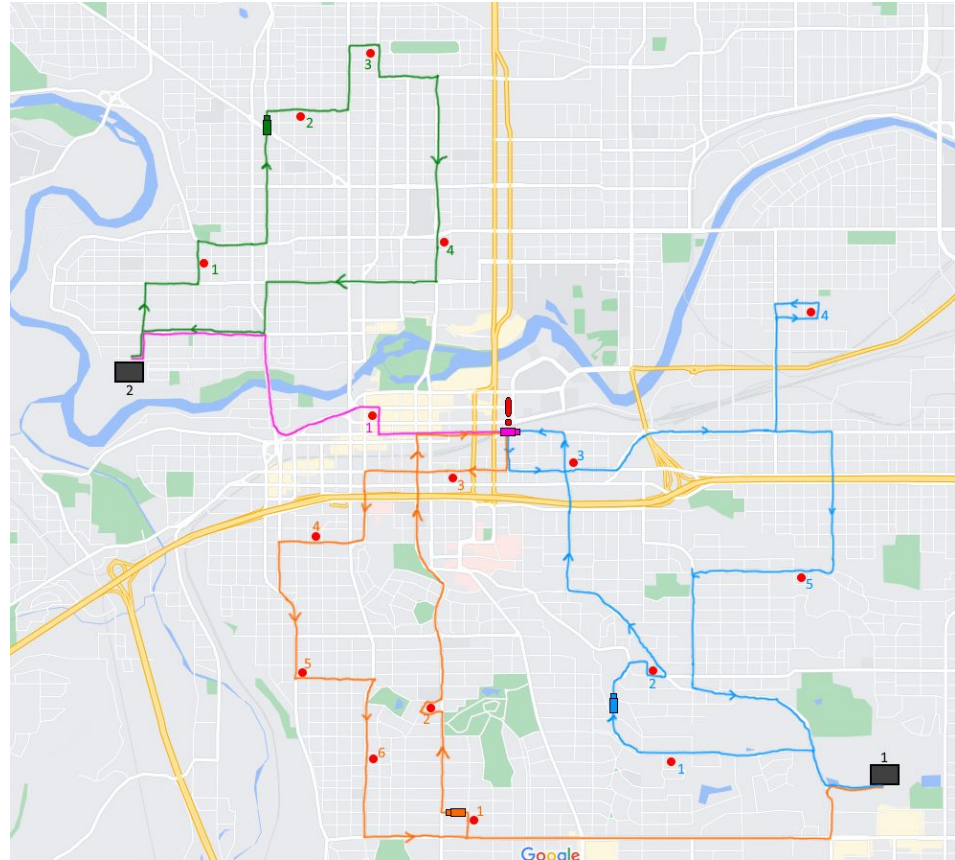
Use case (Route reallocation sketch)

- 2 warehouses with 2 routes each
- Pink truck breaks down



Use case (Route reallocation sketch)

- 2 warehouses with 2 routes each
- Pink truck breaks down
- Orange and Blue trucks are allocated to pick up and deliver remaining load from Pink truck



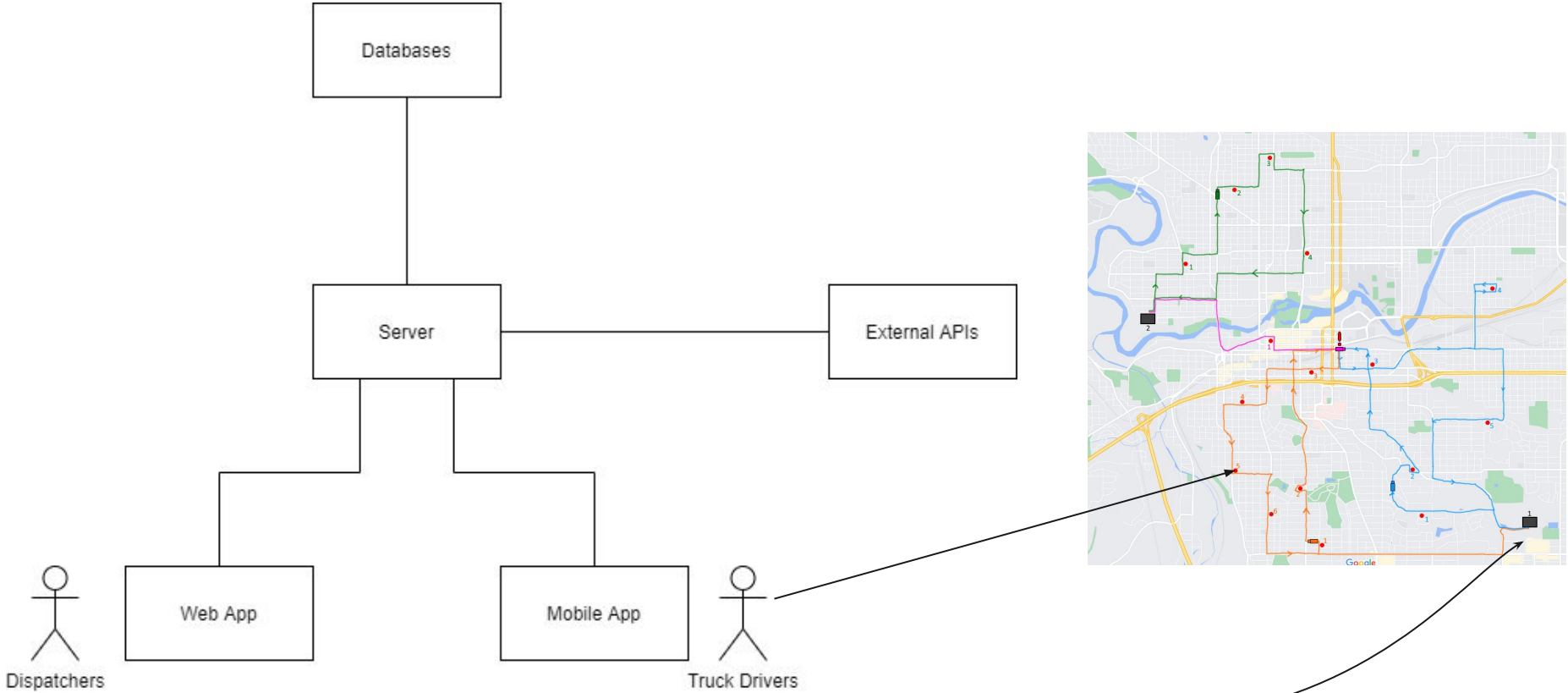
Functional Requirements

- Functional requirements
 - Each truck stores:
 - Initial location
 - Delivery location
 - The current load
 - Algorithm requirements
 - Initial truck routing
 - Estimate truck location
 - Reassign trucks when breakdown occurs
 - UI Requirements
 - Desktop and mobile app
 - Display notifications
 - Constraints
 - Response time
 - Route allocation based on traffic parameters

Other Requirements

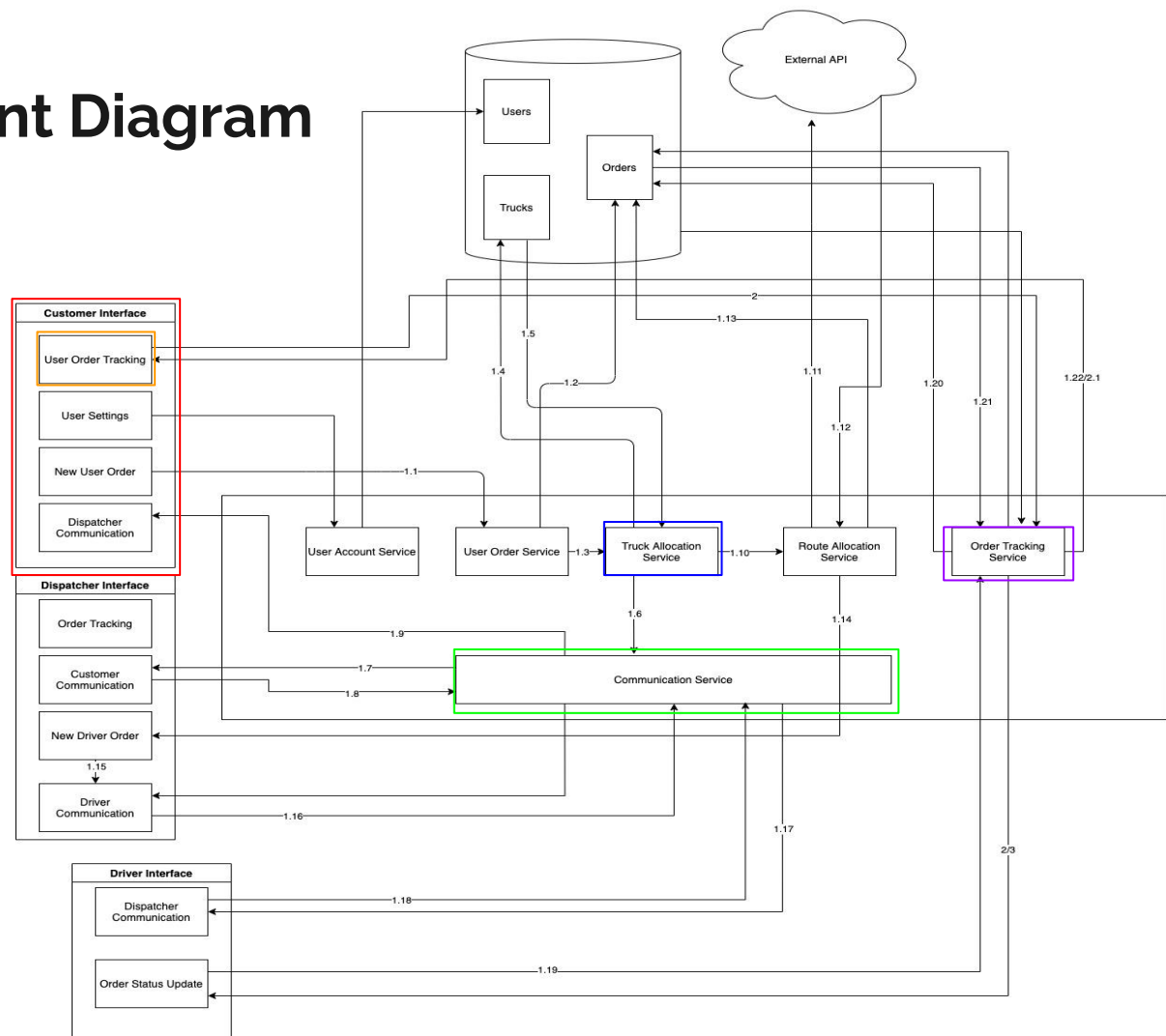
- Economic requirements
 - Minimize:
 - Delivery delay when a truck breaks down
 - Idle time of trucks
 - Maximize
 - The amount of goods delivered
- Resource requirements
 - A constantly running server (database, requests, algorithm)
 - Android mobile devices (trucker mobile app)
 - Visualization tools/frameworks (desktop and mobile)

Conceptual Design Diagram (High level)



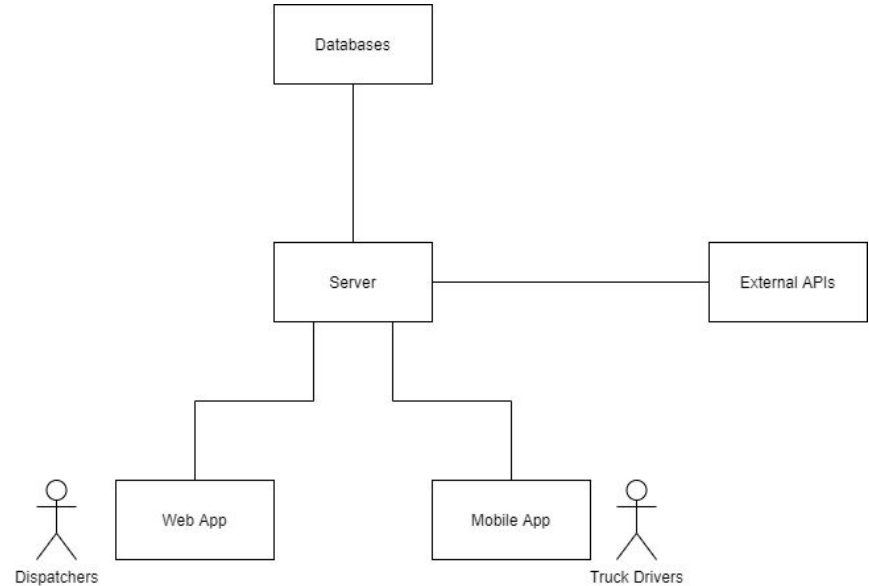
Detailed Component Diagram

- A customer can place a new order
- The truck allocation service fetches truck information and allocates the truck
- Communication service establishes and handles communication
- A customer can track their order via the User order tracking component
- The requests will be handled by the order tracking service,



Components and Modules

- Customer/dispatcher/driver interfaces
- DataBase (User, Truck and Order tables)
- API
 - Account service
 - order service
 - order tracking/update service
 - route allocation service
 - truck allocation service
 - communication service
- External API service



Research 1: Foundations

Algorithm 1 MOLS

```
1: archive  $A = \emptyset$ 
2: generate several nondominated solutions to initialize  $A$  /*Initialization*/
3: while running time  $\leq$  maximum computation time do
4:    $x =$  randomly select a solution from archive  $A$ 
5:   for  $obj = 1$  to  $5$  do
6:     perform objectivewise local search  $LS_{obj}(x)$  /*Objectivewise local searches*/
7:     update archive  $A$  using neighbor solutions generated during the objectivewise local search. /*Archive updating scheme*/
8:   end for
9: end while
10: return  $A$ 
```

- MOLS significantly better in Solomon Benchmark
 - 56 instances, MOMA better in one
- MOMA outperforms MOLS more often in real life
 - 45 instances, MOLA better in 12

Wang, J., Zhou, Y., Wang, Y., Zhang, J., Chen, C. L., & Zheng, Z. (2016). Multiobjective Vehicle Routing Problems With Simultaneous Delivery and Pickup and Time Windows: Formulation, Instances, and Algorithms. IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, 46(3), 582-594. doi:10.1109/tcyb.2015.2409837

Algorithm 4 MOMA

```
1: Archive  $A = \emptyset$ 
2: generate  $Q$  uniformly distributed weight vectors  $\Lambda^1, \dots, \Lambda^Q$ , where  $\Lambda^i = (\lambda_1^i, \dots, \lambda_5^i)$  /*Decomposition*/
3: for  $i = 1$  to  $Q$  do
4:   compute the Euclidean distance between each pair of weight vectors and get the  $T$  closest weight vectors to each weight vector. Set the neighborhood  $B(i) = i_1, \dots, i_T$ .
5:   initiate  $x^i$ 
6: end for
7: while stopping criterion is not met do
8:   for  $i = 1$  to  $Q$  do
9:     choose  $p, q$  randomly from  $B(i)$ 
10:     $o = crossover(x^p, x^q)$  /*Crossover Operator*/
11:    if  $\exists obj \in \{1, \dots, 5\}, \lambda_{obj}^i == 1$  then
12:       $x^i = LS_{obj}(o)$  and update archive  $A$  /*Objectivewise local searches: Algorithms 2 and 3*/
13:    else
14:       $x^i = LS_{\Lambda^i}(o)$  and update archive  $A$  /*Decomposition-based local search: Algorithm 5*/
15:    end if
16:    for each  $j \in B(i)$  do
17:      if  $g^{ws}(x^i | \Lambda^j) \leq g^{ws}(x^j | \Lambda^j)$  then
18:         $x^j = x^i$ 
19:      end if
20:    end for
21:  end for
22: end while
23: return  $A$ 
```

Research 1: Foundations

- General
 - <https://github.com/CUTR-at-USF/awesome-transit>
 - Collection of everything related to transport and maps
- Visualization
 - <https://docs.mapbox.com/api/maps/>
- Algorithms
 - <https://github.com/valhalla/valhalla>
 - Routing engine
 - <https://optimoroute.com/load-planning/>
 - Load balancing
 - <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7945429>
 - Map matching
 - <https://developers.google.com/optimization/routing/vrp>
 - Google's tools
 - <https://github.com/dominictarr/dynamic-dijkstra>
 - Dynamic shortest path algo

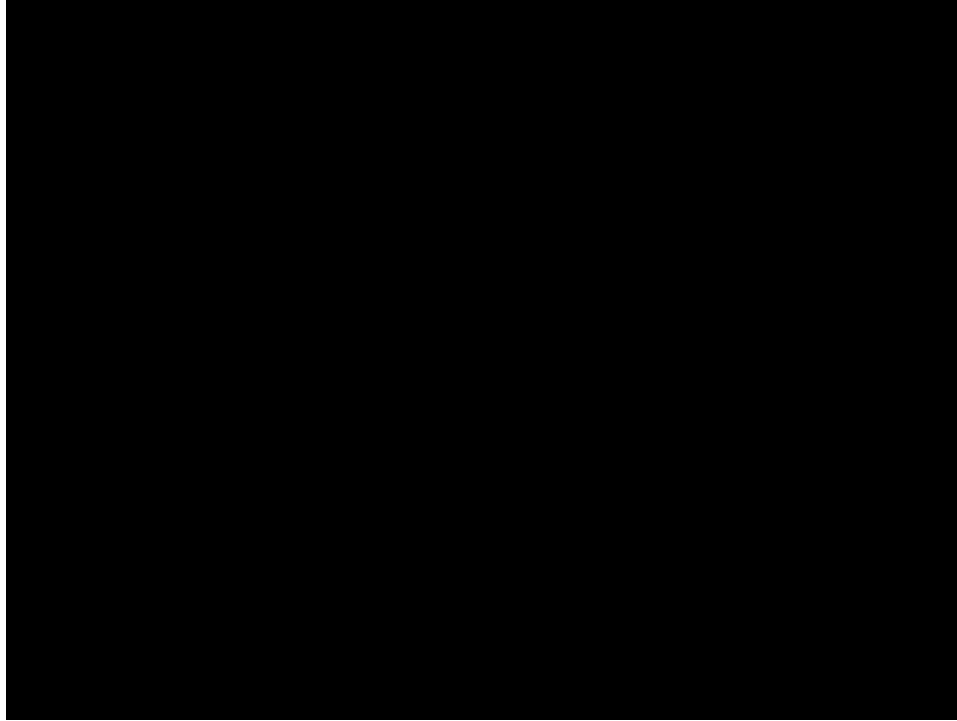
GitHub



Research 2: Technology and Frameworks

- Frontend
 - Web App UI: React, selenium
 - Mobile UI: Android Studio, appium
- Mapbox
 - Enables our project to route vehicles in any city, taking into account closed roads and traffic density
 - Can use multiple vehicles with starting and ending locations
 - Endpoints for viewing map and routes in our web application
 - Also allows for geocoding of addresses that are entered into the UI from the customer
- Backend
 - Java Spring
 - Postman
 - JUnit
- Database
 - MySQL workbench

Prototype Implementation



Design Complexity

- Truck capacity constraint
 - Multiple trucks can reroute based on capacity
- Broken truck requirement
 - Vehicles are routed to deliver the goods from the broken truck
- Service to client - reliant on many modules
 - Increased complexity as communication travels through many components

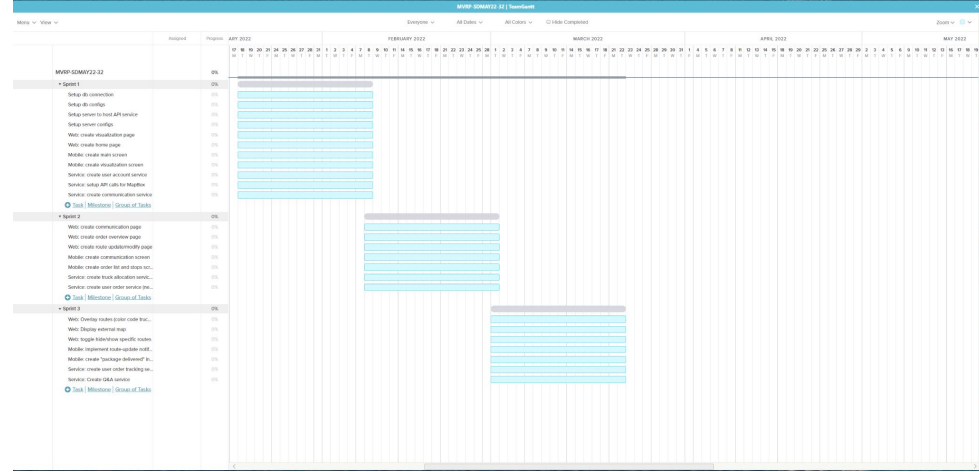
Project Plan (Development)

- Main tasks that need to be accomplished:

- Implement Visualization Tool Front-End
- Develop UI for Web App
- Develop UI for Mobile App
- Develop REST API microservices
- Setup application DB
- Setup application server
- Final Application Testing

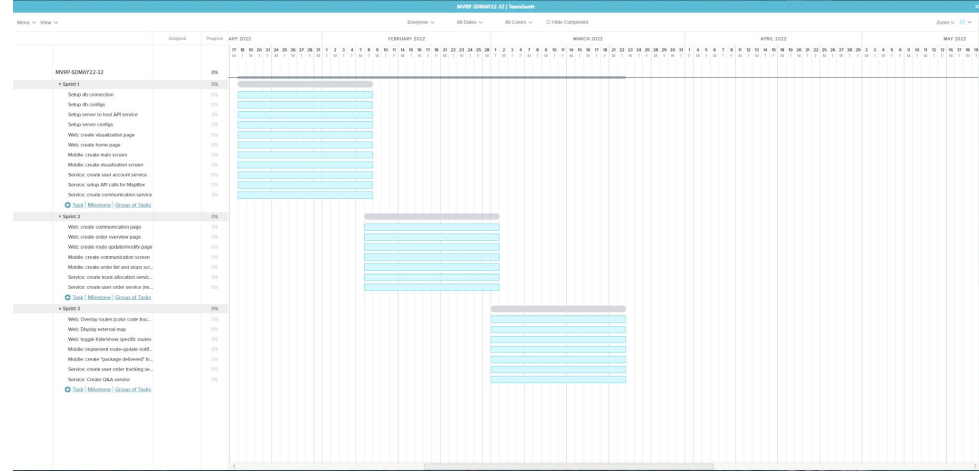
- Metrics of interest:

- Frontend response time
- Algorithm update speed (time it takes to get a new route)
- General algorithm efficiency (database queries, calls to the api, ect.)



Project Milestones

- Baseline functional UI
- Alpha UI (first round of user feedback)
- New prototypes will be developed in 2-to 3-week intervals.
- The first prototype finished by the end of week 5
- Polished UI
 - UI responds 100 ms
 - Visualization tool 98% accurate
- Algorithm updates in under 20 sec -> 1 sec



Test Plan

- Multiple types of tests will be run both in tandem with development
 - Unit testing
 - Backend testing: set of static inputs
 - UI testing: end user testing and automated tests
 - Database testing: list of important queries
 - Interface testing
 - Various scenarios to match use case
 - Integration testing
 - Customer order to assignment path will be followed
 - System testing
 - Combination of prior tests with sample set of data
 - Regression testing
 - Making sure the algorithm continues to work with test data
 - Compare response time and correctness against expected results

What's next?

- Begin development in January
 - First goal: working truck allocation algorithm for initial allocation
- Create UI pages and experiment with React
 - Understand the tools we are working with better
- Verify existing solutions that will be used in the project
 - Using dynamic shortest path

Team Member Contribution

Nolan Slimp – Scrum Master

- Created Trello board and aided in shortest path algorithm research

Joshua Heroldt - Client interaction lead

- Created and spoke on lightning talks and researched existing MVRP solutions

Indrajeet Aditya Roy - Frontend documentor

- Research implementation solutions and aided in software architecture designs. Created architecture diagrams.

Bernard Fay – Meeting Scribe

- Reviewed existing research solutions. Reviewed and submitted team documents.

Asma Gesalla - Backend documentor

- Worked on the weekly documents and spoke on the lightning talks.

Matt Medley - Team website manager

- Created prototype application and demonstration video

Siddharth Rana - Individual component design

- Spoke on the lightning talks and the youtube video