

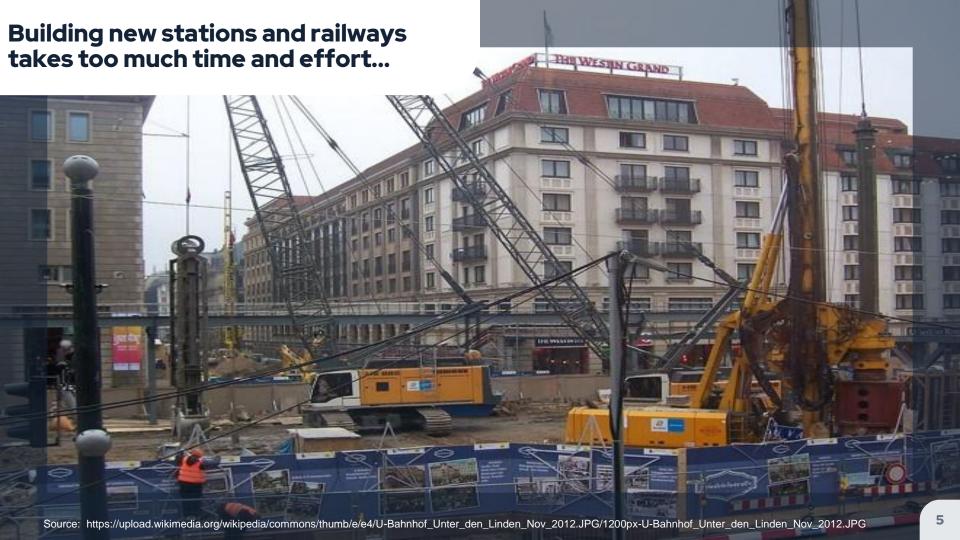


Nightmare in public transportation



Problems

- Max capacity reached or exceeded during rush hour for certain high priority routes
 - → Comfort and safety concerns, low quality
- Others have relatively low capacity
 - Low revenue for same operation costs





Uncomfortable, Unsafe, Inefficient.

Is there a way to maximize the use of all facilities that we already have?



Our Approach

- 1. Provide other suggestions for popular routes and cooperate with other companies (bike, e-scooter, etc.) to increase the amount of alternatives
- 2. Rearrange time schedules according to passenger flow

In general, give route suggestions based on current location and the destination

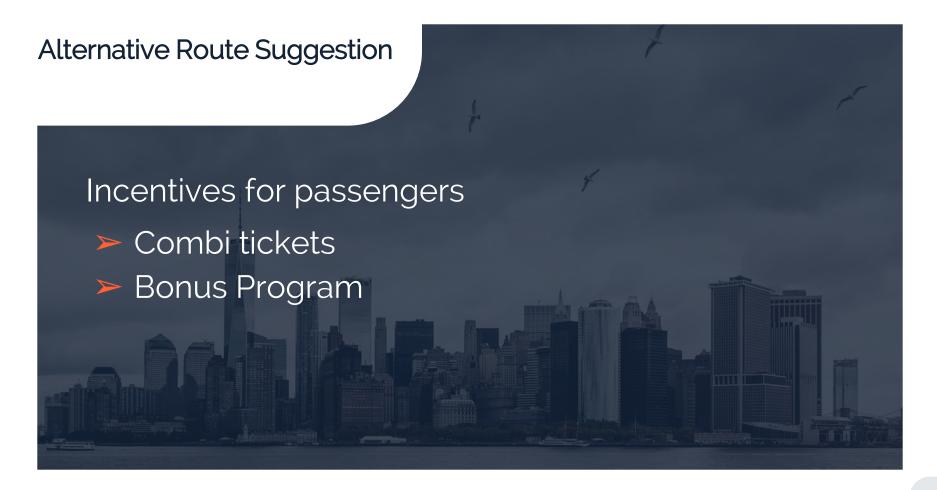
- Shorter travel distance: bikes, e-scooters
- Longer travel distance: metro, bus, tram
- To amusement parks: taxi, Uber

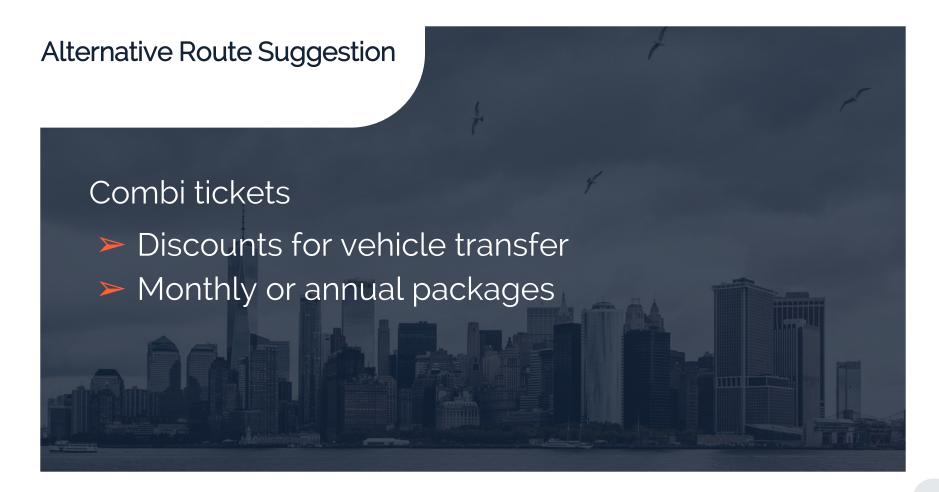
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For regularly highly occupied routes:

- Other direct or 1x-transfer routes
- Suggestions based on weather and road conditions
- Suggestions to the public transport company to rearrange the buses from low-priority lines to the high-priority lines

Alternative Route Suggestion For irregularly low-speed routes: Other routes that are not affected Vehicles with higher mobility (bikes, e-scooters)





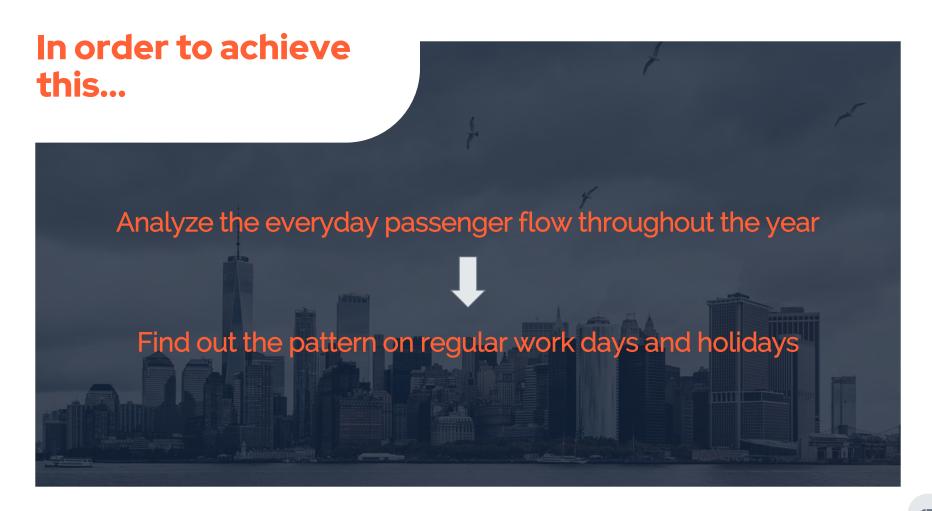
Bonus Program

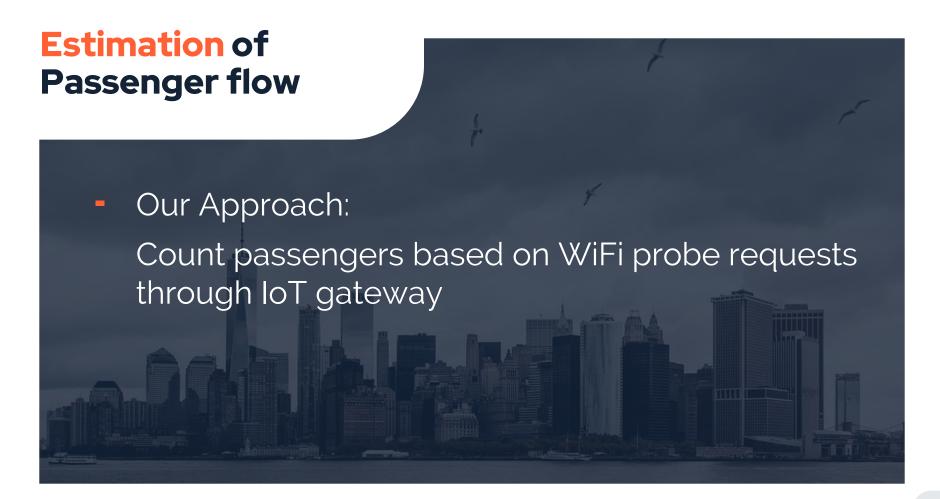
- Earn points in exchange for ticket discount or free tickets (base on ticket price)
- Extra points for using public transport under bad weather conditions
- Extra points for riding bikes (health insurance)

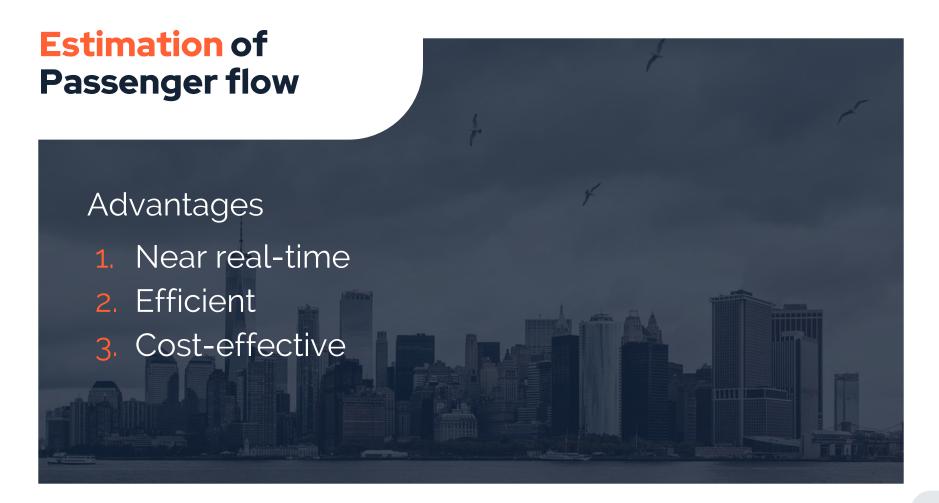
Advantages for public transport operator

- Efficient use of all traveling capacities
- ightharpoonup Higher quality of transportation \implies price \uparrow
- Increase the frequency of use
- Attracts new customers that used to use the services of the cooperation companies

Rearrangement of Time Schedules Regularly highly occupied routes → Frequency 1 Regularly low occupied routes → Frequency ↓







Why do it like this?

- Wi-Fi probe requests are constant and come from all mobile devices
- 1. A cheap way of capturing these signals
- 2. Everyone has a cell phone



Problems of counting:

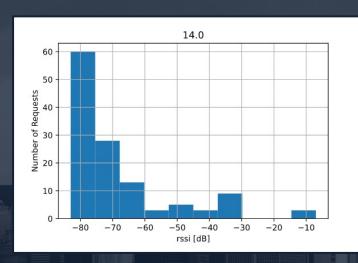
- Devices constantly share signals
- 2. Frequencies of these emissions are different
- 3. MAC-addresses of devices are randomized for safety measures
- 4. Raspberry Pi captures signals from all around the bus

Approach:

- First attempt was to derandomize the addresses
 we figured it isn't possible to do so
- 2. Each device shares signals with constant frequency – the second attempt is to catch all these different frequencies throughout one bus trip

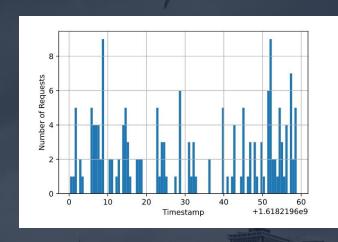
Solution - consists of two parts:

1. Filtering – We filter out the MAC-addresses with low strength, as they most likely come from outside of the bus – see picture



Solution - Consists of two parts:

2. Counting – convolutional neural network based on



Accepted for publication in 2018 IEEE International Conference on Internet of Things and Intelligence System (IOTAIS) Please refer DOI: 10.1109/IOTAIS.2018.8600824 for final manuscript

IoT Device Fingerprint using Deep Learning

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Visualization of Passenger flow

Separate the number of passengers on the bus into categories:

- 1. Green The bus is almost empty
- 2. Yellow Recommended amount
- 3. Orange Fairly crowded
- 4. Red Full bus

Visualization of passenger flow

Bus on the map is moving in real time GPS-data was used to define its position See the provided video

Improvements to the model

- 1. Deeper network, as in the reference paper
- 2. Add noise to input data, as not to overfit the model
- 3. Smarter filtering



