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*ISAmI: Workshop on New Applications
for Public Transport (NAPT)*

Towards Learning Travelers' Preferences in a Context-Aware Fashion

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Big picture

- Development of an innovative framework for intelligent mobility.
- Facilitating the efficient combination of ride-sharing and scheduled transport services.
- Enhancing the performance of the overall mobility system.



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Focus of this work

- Build a recommender system that offers **personalized** services to travelers.



Photo by Andrea Bertozzini on Unsplash



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Solution

- Capturing the individuals' preferences through understanding their CONTEXT



Photo by Anne Nygård on Unsplash



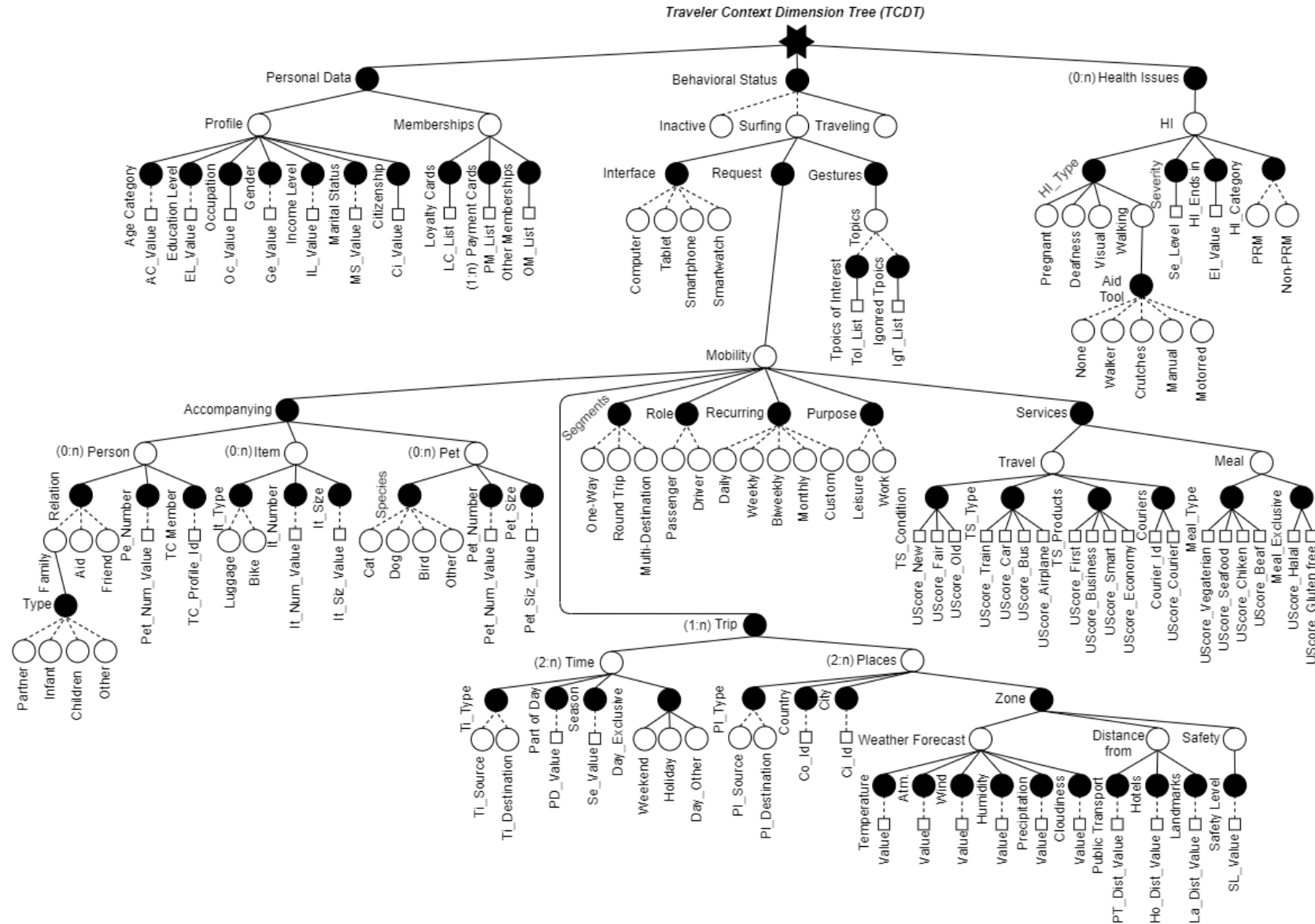
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Preferences via Context Dimension Tree

- What is the context?
 - Context is **any information** that can be used to **characterize the situation of an entity**, where an *entity* is a person, a place, or an object that is considered as relevant for the interaction between a user and an application [Dey 2001].
 - Context is **not just a profile**, but an **active process** of how humans weave their experience within their **whole environment** to give it meaning.
- What is the Context Dimension Tree (CDT)?
 - A methodology to capture and exploit the information of different situations in which the user can act, and formalize them hierarchically as a rooted labeled tree.
 - A flexible model to capture the context both in the **conceptual** and **detail** level.

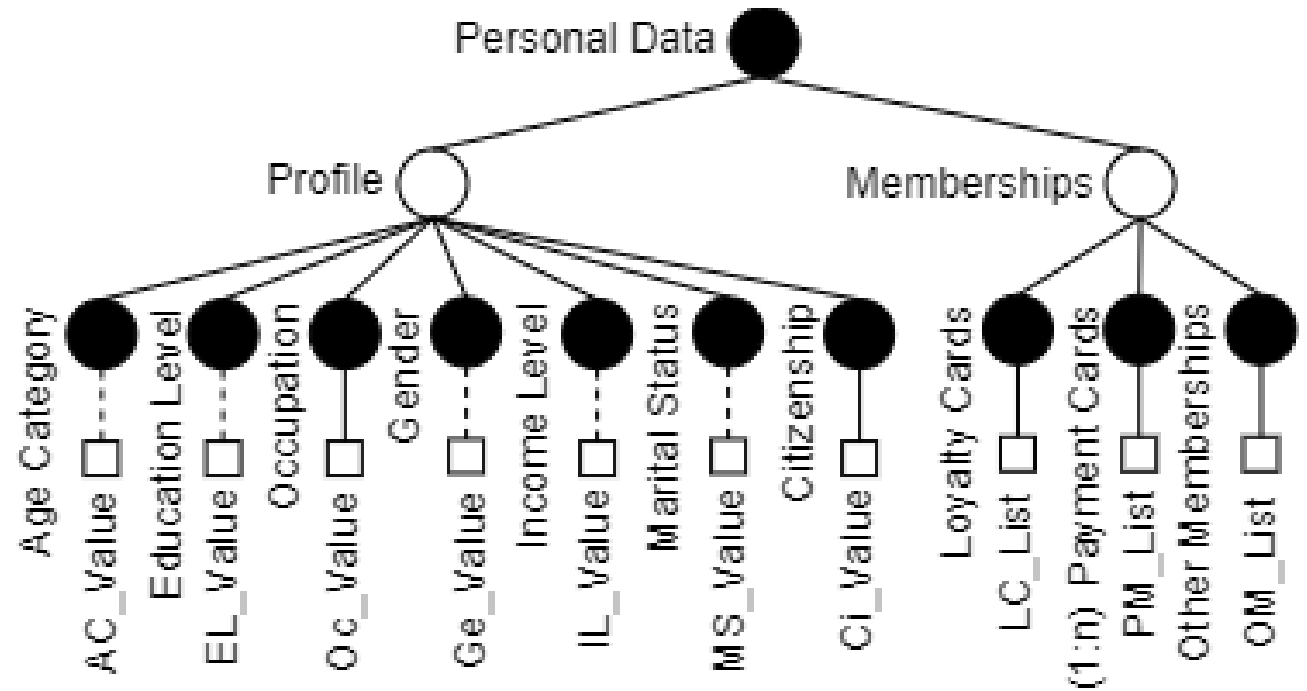


Traveler Context Dimension Tree



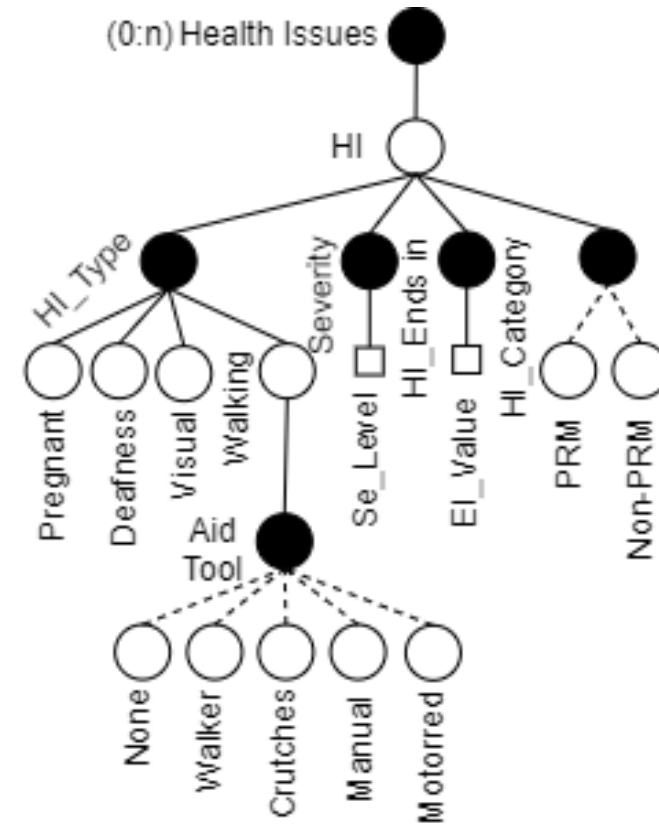
TCDT: Personal Data

- Socio-economic factors
- Useful for user profiling
- Stable preferences
- Enables Warm Start
- Capturing Communities



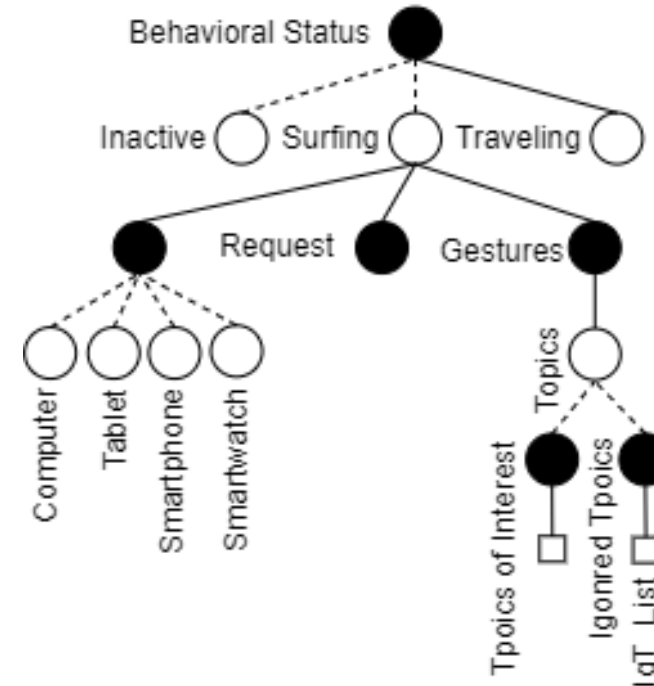
TCDT: Health Issues

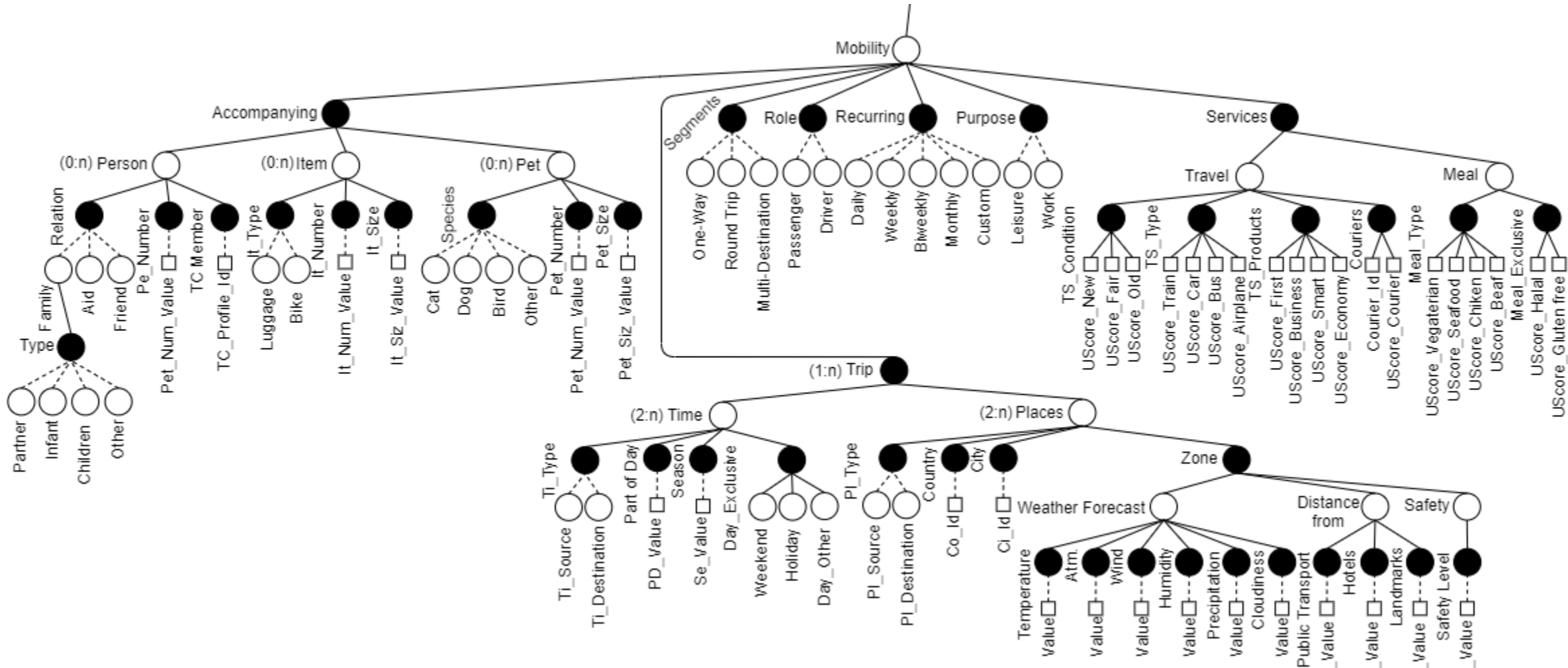
- Support Person with Reduced Mobility (PRM)
- Capture important preferences that result in constraints
- Required for logistic purposes



TCDT: Behavioral Status

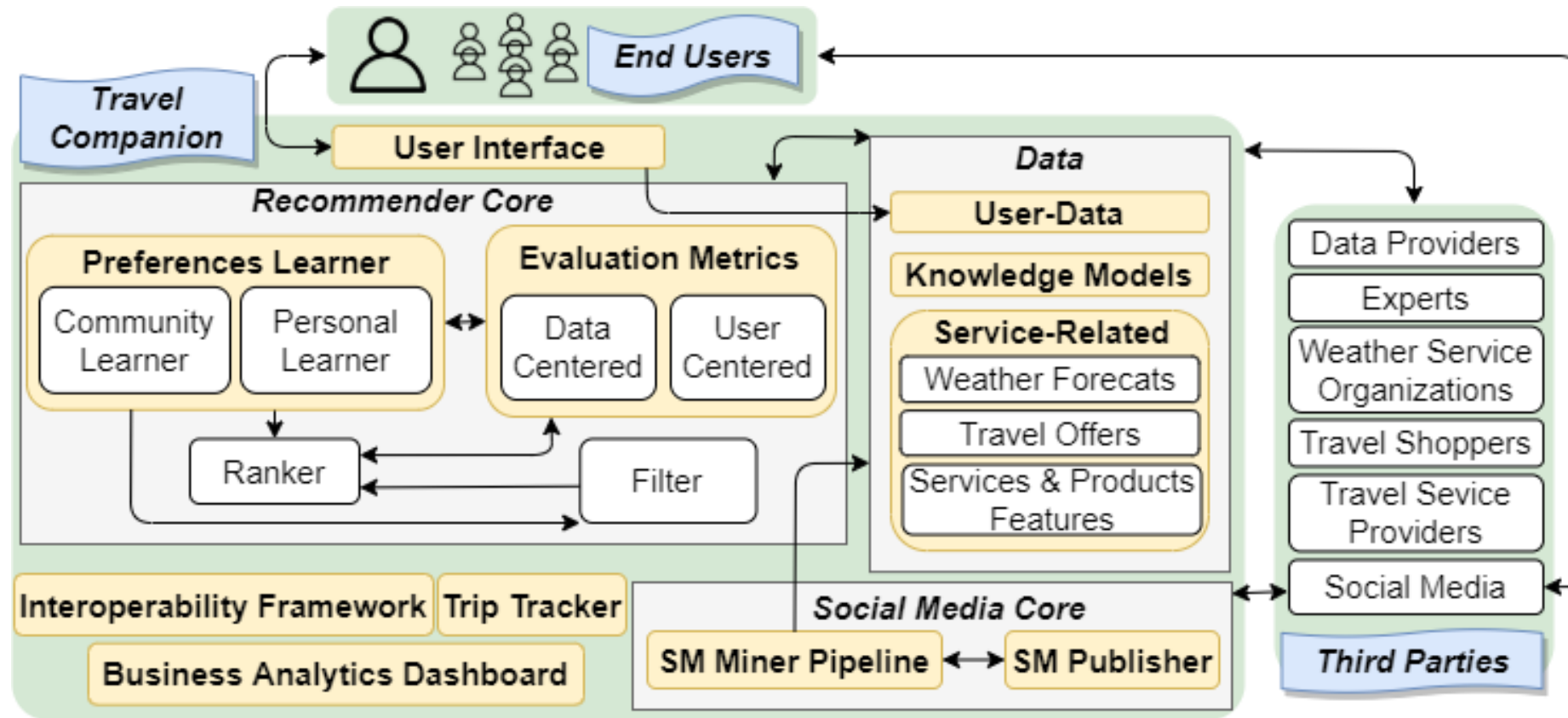
- Momentary behaviors
 - Implicit
 - Explicit





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Conceptual System Architecture



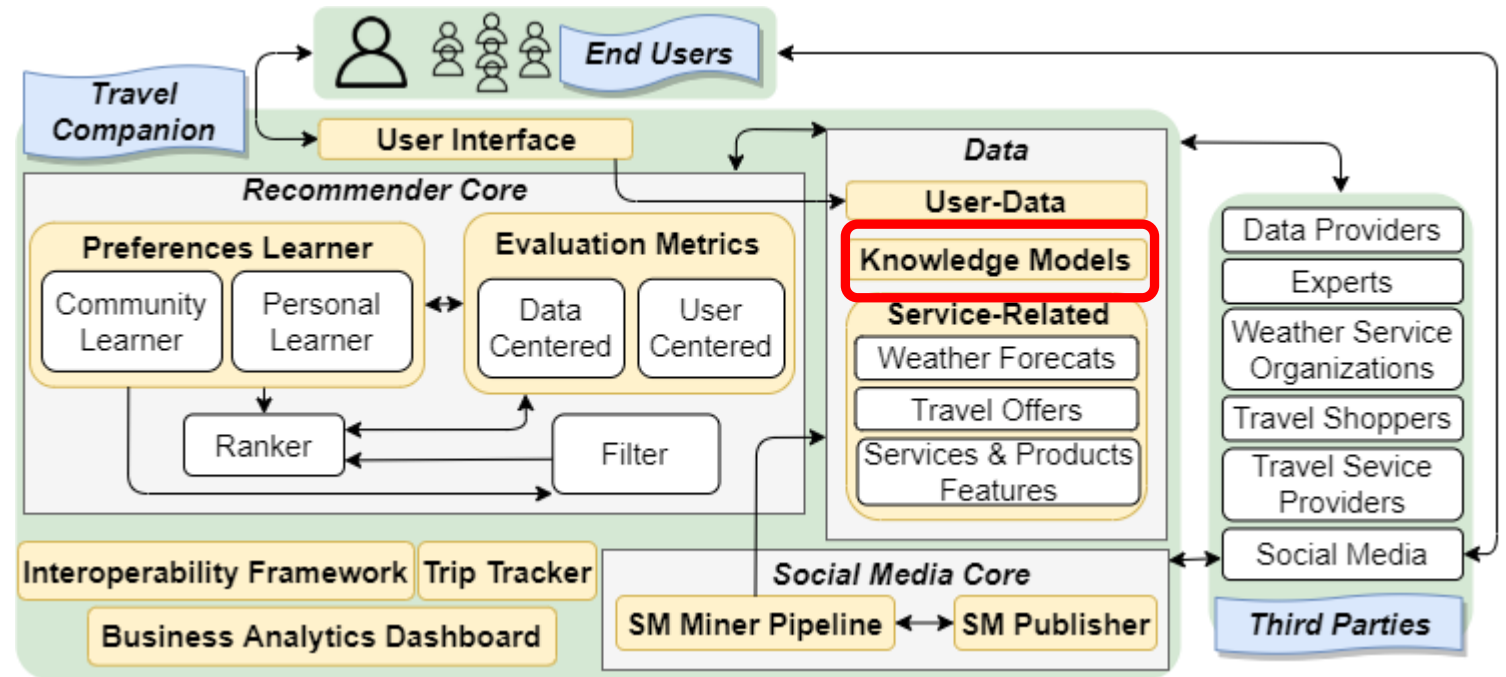
Note: It provides an overall view, hiding the details of all the TC's blocks and functions; also, it does not specify the modules' physical locations (cloud, etc.)



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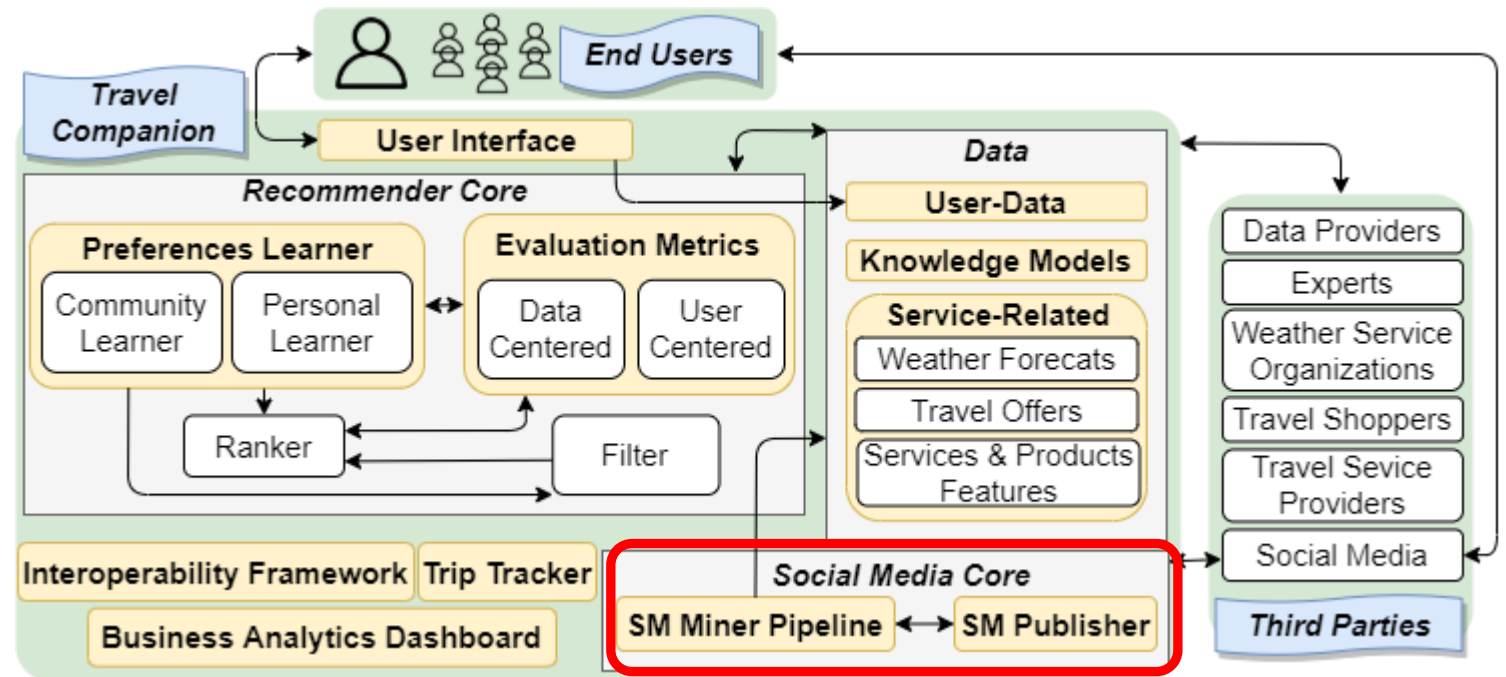
Conceptual System Architecture: Knowledge Models

- Knowledge Models:
 - Warm start
 - Behavioral drifts



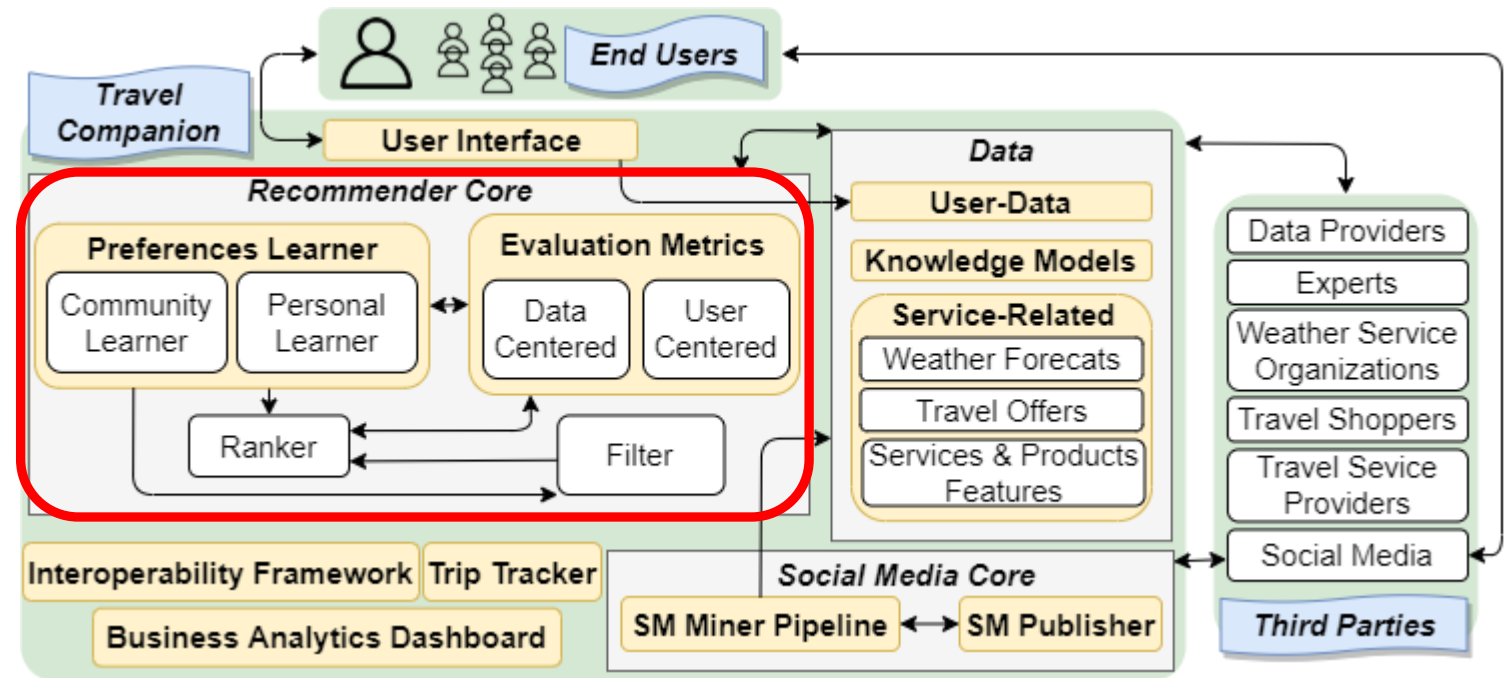
Conceptual System Architecture: Social Media Core

- Social Media Core:
 - Harvest knowledge from SM platforms
 - Publish tailored info
 - Share experience



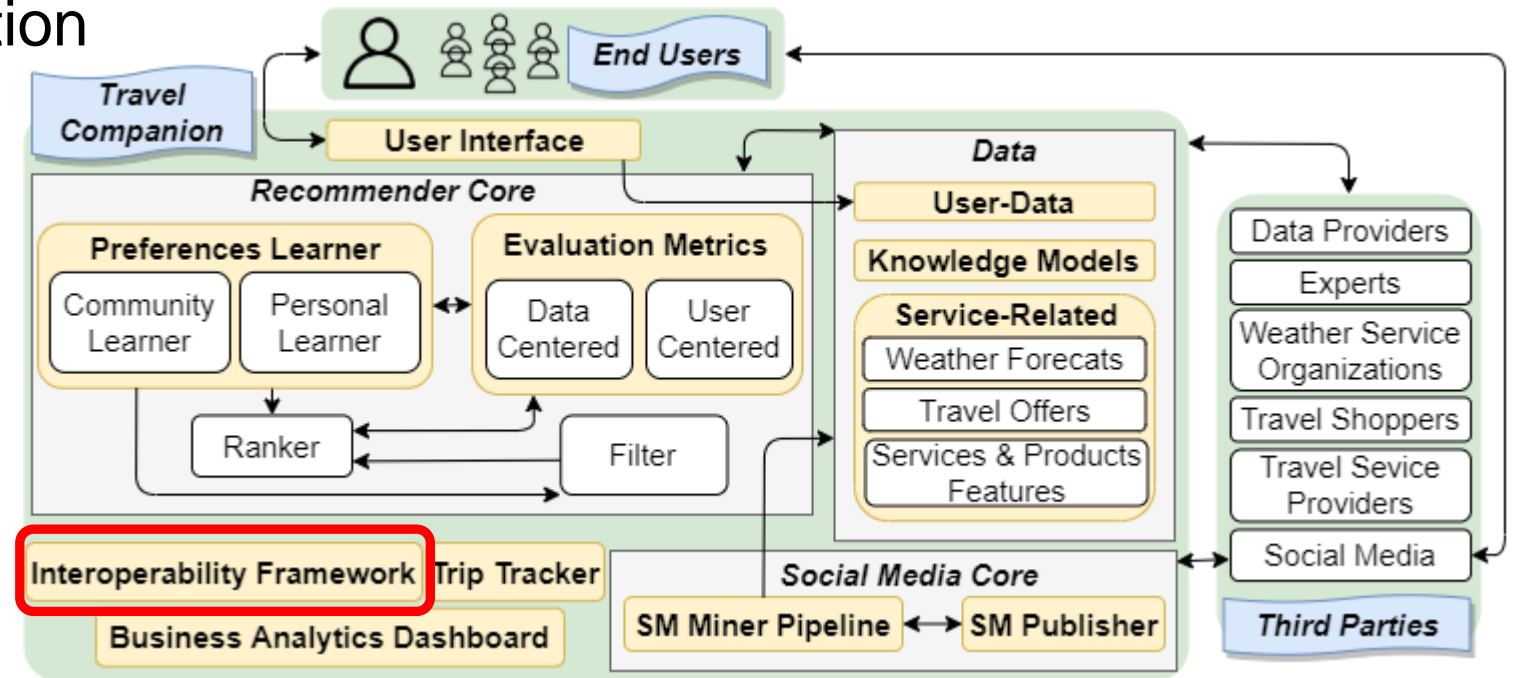
Conceptual System Architecture: Recommender Core

- Recommender Core:
 - Learning
 - Filtering
 - Ranking



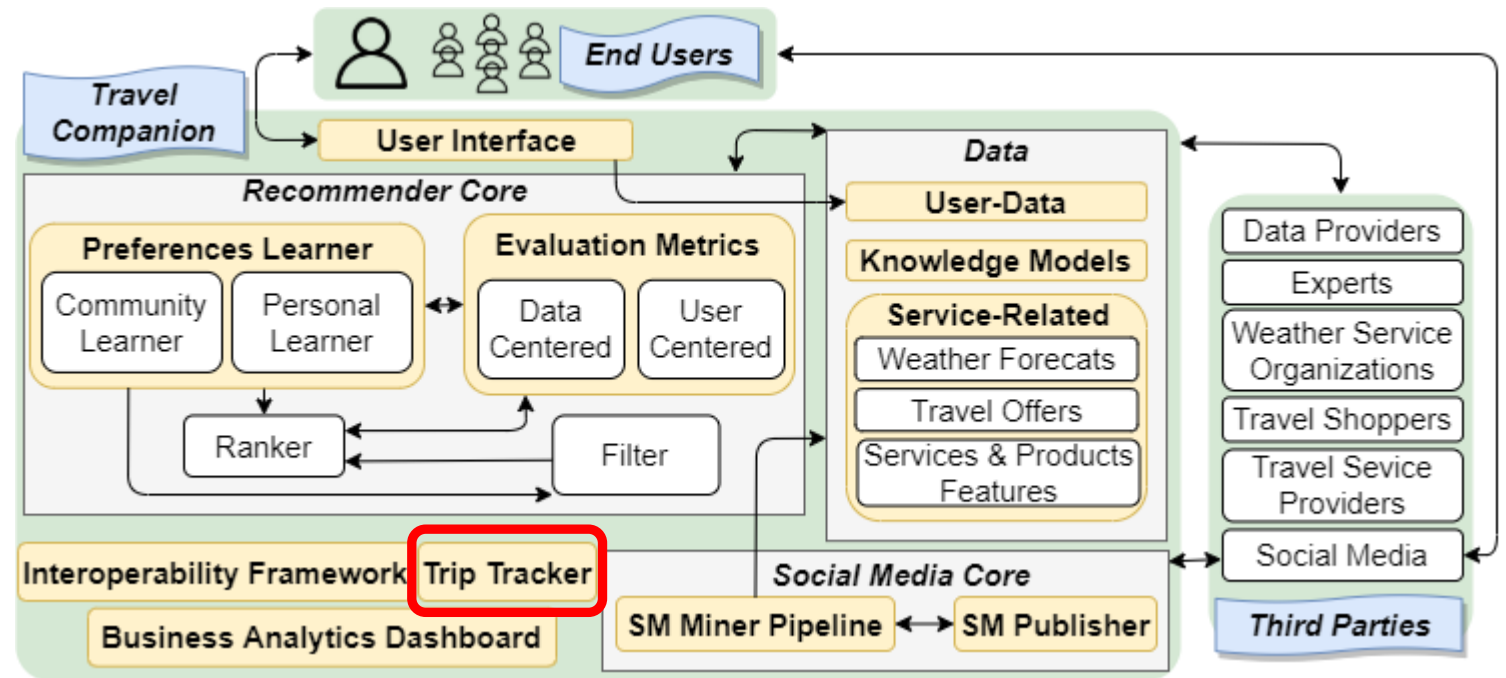
Conceptual System Architecture: Interoperability Framework

- Interoperability Framework:
 - Exchange of information between TC and different modules



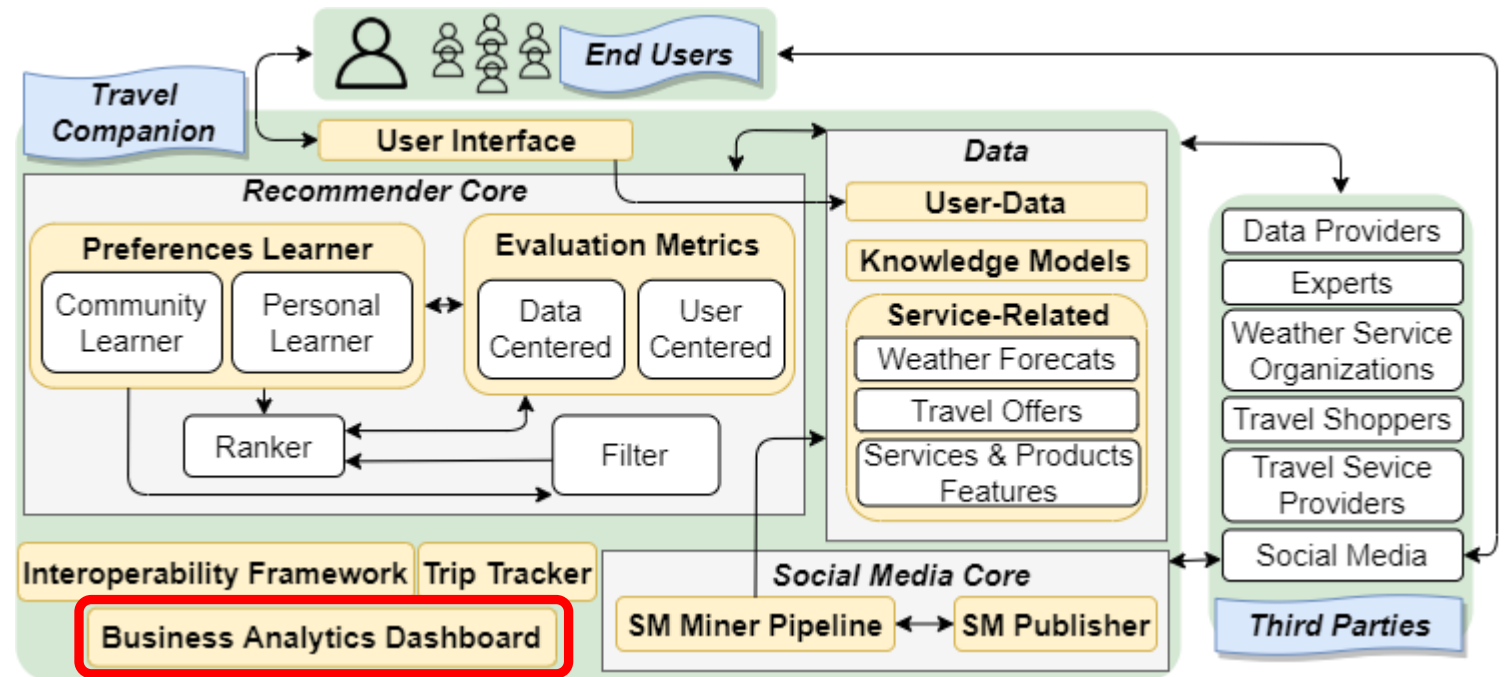
Conceptual System Architecture: Trip Tracker

- Trip Tracker:
 - Notifications



Conceptual System Architecture: BA Dashboard

- Business Analytics Dashboard:
 - System performance
 - Trends
 - Behavioral drifts



Challenges and Future works

- Dealing with the change of personal preferences and adopting the system accordingly.
- Adopting appropriate semantic technologies.
- Dealing with privacy issues.
- Dealing with the heterogeneity of the services provided by Travel Service Providers.





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THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?

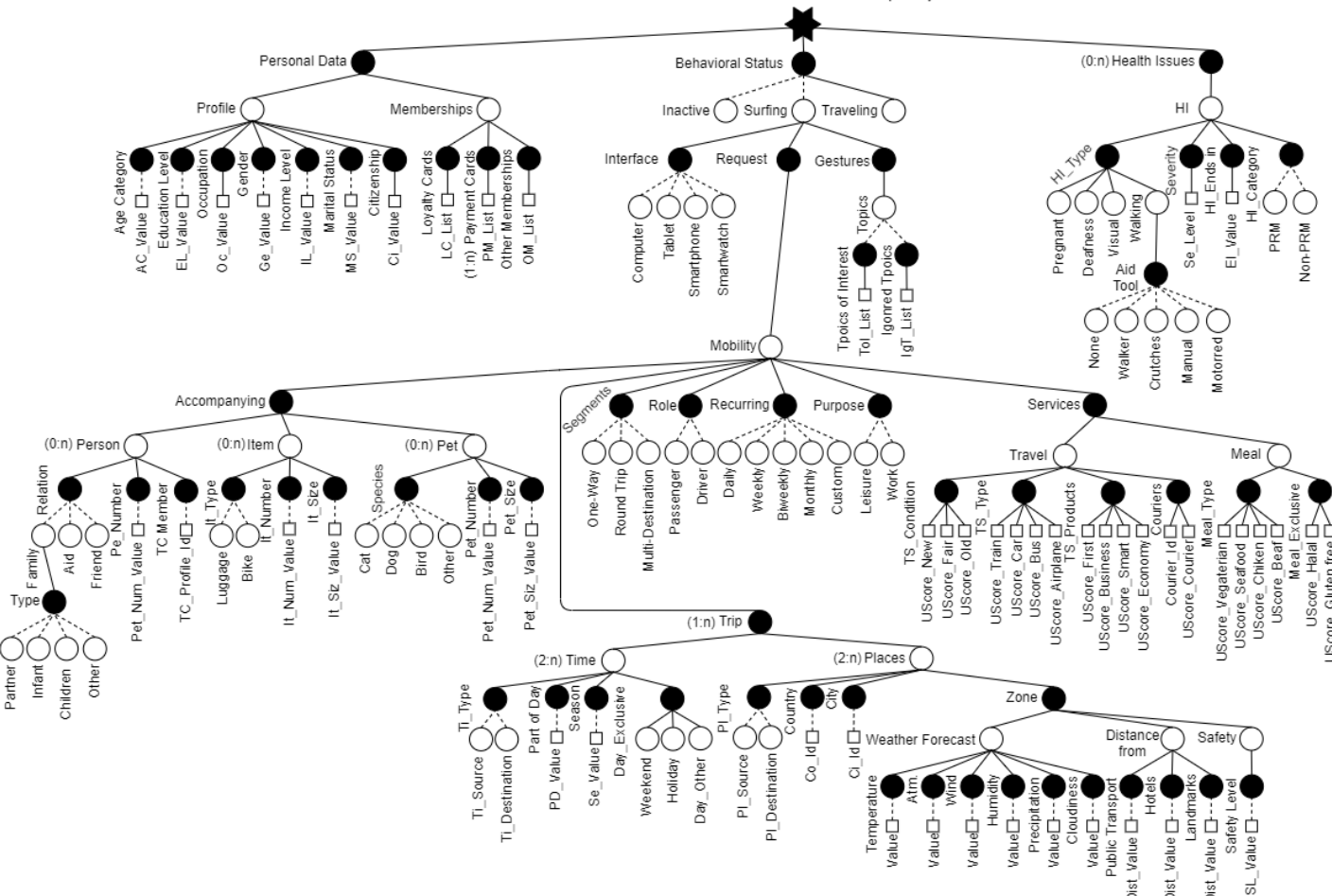
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Vs



TCDT V1

