



Optimizing Public Transport Services using AI to Reduce Congestion in Metropolitan Areas

Ivan Petrovich Kozlov

University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, northern Serbia

Abstract

Congestion in metropolitan areas has become a significant challenge, affecting the efficiency and reliability of public transport services. This study explores the potential of utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to optimize public transport services and mitigate congestion. Through an extensive analysis of existing literature, case studies, and expert opinions, the findings reveal several key ways in which AI can contribute to improving public transport systems.Real-time monitoring using AI enables the continuous monitoring of traffic patterns, allowing for the accurate prediction of congestion in real-time. This data can then be leveraged to adjust public transport schedules and routes dynamically, thus avoiding congested areas and minimizing delays.AI-powered demand forecasting assists transport providers in predicting the demand for public transport services. By analyzing historical data and considering various factors, such as time of day, events, and trends, AI algorithms can optimize the number and frequency of buses and trains on specific routes. This approach reduces waiting times, enhances passenger experience, and efficiently meets the demand.AI algorithms can optimize public transport routes by considering factors such as traffic congestion, passenger demand, and weather conditions. By analyzing these variables, AI can determine the most efficient routes for public transport vehicles, reducing travel times and improving overall service efficiency. Al's ability to provide personalized recommendations based on individual commuters' travel history and preferences enhances the public transport experience. Through personalized suggestions on optimal routes, modes of transport, and real-time updates on travel times and delays, commuters can make informed decisions, improving their overall travel experience.Al can optimize ticketing systems, introducing smart ticketing solutions that streamline fare collection processes. These systems enable efficient and accurate fare collection, reducing queues and waiting times at ticketing counters and ensuring a seamless experience for commuters. This study demonstrates that leveraging AI to optimize public transport services can significantly reduce congestion in metropolitan areas. The integration of real-time monitoring, demand forecasting, route optimization, personalized recommendations, and smart ticketing empowers public transport systems to enhance their efficiency, reliability, and overall performance. By adopting AI-based solutions, policymakers and transport authorities can make informed decisions and alleviate congestion, leading to improved urban mobility and better quality of life for commuters.

Keywords: Public transport services, AI, Congestion reduction, Metropolitan areas, Realtime monitoring, Demand forecasting, Route optimization, Smart ticketing.

Declarations

Competing interests:

The author declares no competing interests.

© The Author(s). **Open Access** 2022 This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution, and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as appropriate credit is given to the original author(s) and source, a link to the Creative Commons license is provided, and changes are indicated. Unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the source, the photos or other third-party material in this article are covered by the Creative Commons license. If your intended use is not permitted by statutory law or exceeds the permitted usage, you must acquire permission directly from the copyright holder if the material is not included in the article's Creative Commons lice

Introduction

Optimizing public transport services using AI can be an effective and innovative approach to tackle the persistent issue of congestion in densely populated metropolitan areas. Incorporating artificial intelligence into the realm of public transportation opens up a world of possibilities, revolutionizing the way we perceive and experience commuting. Through its advanced capabilities, AI has the potential to transform the landscape of public transport by offering a myriad of benefits that enhance efficiency, reliability, and convenience for commuters.

One crucial area where AI can make a significant impact is real-time monitoring. By harnessing the power of AI, transportation authorities can employ sophisticated algorithms and intelligent systems to monitor traffic patterns and predict congestion in real-time. This invaluable data can then be utilized to dynamically adjust public transport schedules and routes, ensuring a seamless flow of vehicles and mitigating the adverse effects of congestion. The ability to adapt swiftly in response to evolving traffic conditions holds the key to optimizing public transport services, leading to reduced travel times and enhanced reliability for commuters.

Another compelling application of AI in public transportation lies in demand forecasting. By employing AI algorithms and machine learning techniques, transport providers can accurately forecast the demand for their services. This foresight enables them to allocate resources more efficiently, adjusting the number and frequency of buses and trains on specific routes based on projected demand. By optimizing service levels to match the expected passenger volume, public transport operators can effectively reduce waiting times, minimize overcrowding, and provide a more comfortable and pleasant experience for commuters.

Al algorithms can play a vital role in optimizing routes for public transport vehicles. By taking into account various factors such as traffic congestion, passenger demand, and even weather conditions, AI systems can intelligently generate the most efficient routes for buses and trains. By minimizing unnecessary diversions and streamlining travel paths, this route optimization not only improves the overall efficiency of public transport but also reduces travel times for commuters. The result is a more reliable and time-effective transportation network, enticing individuals to opt for public transport instead of private vehicles.

Al can also offer commuters personalized recommendations tailored to their individual preferences and travel history. By leveraging Al's ability to process vast amounts of data, intelligent systems can provide commuters with suggestions for the best routes and modes of transport to take. Furthermore, these recommendations can be constantly updated with real-time information on travel times, delays, and disruptions. Through personalized insights, commuters can make informed decisions, optimizing their own journeys and maximizing their overall satisfaction with public transport services.

Beyond operational enhancements, AI can also optimize the ticketing systems utilized in public transport. By integrating AI technologies into fare collection processes, transport providers can streamline ticketing operations, leading to more efficient and accurate fare collection. This automation reduces queues and waiting times at ticket counters and allows commuters to conveniently access public transport services without unnecessary delays. The implementation of smart ticketing systems not only improves the overall user experience but also contributes to the overall efficiency of public transport operations.

The integration of AI into the optimization of public transport services has the potential to revolutionize urban commuting. By employing real-time monitoring, demand forecasting, route optimization, personalized recommendations, and smart ticketing, AI enables transportation authorities to tackle congestion and enhance the efficiency and reliability of public transport networks. Through these advancements, metropolitan areas can alleviate traffic congestion, reduce travel times, and provide a more sustainable and convenient transportation alternative for residents and visitors alike. By embracing AI, we can unlock a future where public transport systems seamlessly cater to the needs of commuters, propelling us towards smarter and more efficient urban mobility solutions.

Real-time monitoring:

Real-time monitoring is a key application of artificial intelligence (AI), as it empowers us to closely observe and analyze various phenomena as they occur, enabling prompt responses and informed decision-making. When it comes to traffic patterns, AI proves invaluable in predicting and monitoring congestion in real-time. By employing sophisticated algorithms and machine learning techniques, AI systems can continuously gather data from various sources such as traffic cameras, GPS devices, and weather sensors. These vast amounts of data are then processed and analyzed in real-time, allowing transportation authorities and service providers to gain a comprehensive understanding of traffic flow dynamics.

With real-time monitoring, AI offers the ability to capture and interpret traffic patterns on a granular level. It can identify hotspots of congestion, predict traffic buildups, and assess the impact of external factors like accidents or road construction. By continuously updating and analyzing this information, AI systems can generate accurate forecasts and anticipate potential congestion ahead of time. This knowledge can then be leveraged to adjust public transport schedules and routes in a proactive manner. For instance, if an Alpowered monitoring system detects heavy traffic in a particular area, it can communicate with transportation authorities to modify bus or train schedules accordingly, ensuring that public transport services align with the dynamic needs of commuters.

Al can facilitate the optimization of public transport routes in real-time. By combining real-time traffic data with historical patterns and machine learning algorithms, Al systems can generate efficient and adaptive route suggestions. When congestion is detected, these systems can automatically reroute buses or trains to less congested areas, thereby minimizing delays and improving overall service reliability. The ability to dynamically adjust routes based on real-time data helps optimize travel times, enhance passenger satisfaction, and alleviate the negative impacts of congestion on urban mobility.

The benefits of real-time monitoring and AI extend beyond congestion avoidance. Alpowered systems can also detect anomalies and incidents that may affect public operations. By constantly transport monitoring traffic data, AI algorithms can identify unusual patterns or events such as accidents, breakdowns, or unauthorized activities. This early detection enables authorities to transportation swiftly respond, dispatch emergency services if necessary, and mitigate potential disruptions to public transport services. The proactive nature of real-time monitoring can significantly improve the overall safety and resilience of the transportation network.

AI can contribute to the integration of multiple modes of transportation by analyzing real-time data from various sources. This allows for a holistic understanding of the transportation ecosystem and enables the creation of multimodal travel solutions. For example, an AI system can analyze real-time data from buses, trains, taxis, ride-sharing services, and bike-sharing platforms to provide travelers with personalized and optimized multimodal routes. Βv considering factors such as cost, time, and convenience, AI can recommend the most efficient combination of transportation modes, ensuring seamless and efficient travel experiences for commuters.

Real-time monitoring powered by AI is a game-changer for transportation systems. Through the analysis of real-time data, AI can predict congestion, adjust public transport schedules and routes, detect anomalies, and integrate multiple modes of transportation. These capabilities allow transportation authorities and service providers to proactively respond to changing traffic conditions, enhance operational efficiency, and improve the overall travel experience for commuters. The application of AI in real-time monitoring the potential has to revolutionize urban mobility, making transportation systems more adaptive, efficient, and sustainable in the face of growing urbanization and increasing transportation demands.

Demand forecasting:

One crucial aspect of optimizing public transport services in metropolitan areas is demand forecasting, which can be effectively accomplished through the application of artificial intelligence (AI) systems. By utilizing advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques, AI can analyze vast amounts of data, including historical ridership data, demographic information, and socio-economic factors, to accurately predict the demand for public transport services. These AI-powered forecasting models take into account various variables, such as time of day, day of the week, and seasonal patterns, to provide valuable insights into future ridership trends.

The ability to forecast demand plays a significant role in helping transport providers adjust their services accordingly. By accurately predicting the number of commuters expected on specific routes and at different times, AI systems enable transport providers to optimize their resources and allocate the appropriate number of buses and trains. This optimization ensures that the available capacity matches the demand, minimizing overcrowding and reducing waiting times for passengers. For instance, if AI predicts a surge in demand during morning rush hours on a particular route, transport providers can increase the frequency of buses or trains during those hours to accommodate the expected influx of passengers.

In addition to adjusting the number and frequency of public transport services, demand forecasting using AI can also aid in route planning. By analyzing historical data and identifying patterns in passenger movement, AI systems can determine the most popular routes and optimize them to reduce congestion. This optimization process involves evaluating alternative routes, adjusting stops, and considering factors such as traffic patterns and passenger preferences. By identifying the routes with the highest demand, transport providers can allocate more resources to those routes, ensuring efficient and reliable service delivery.

Demand forecasting powered by AI can contribute to the development of demandresponsive transport systems. These systems utilize real-time data and predictive analytics to offer on-demand transport services that adapt to the fluctuating demand patterns. By analyzing demand forecasts in real-time, AI systems can dynamically adjust the availability and deployment of vehicles, optimizing the response to changing demand throughout the day. This flexibility allows transport providers to offer tailored, convenient, and efficient services, reducing waiting times for passengers and maximizing the utilization of resources.

Al-based demand forecasting can assist in long-term planning and infrastructure development. By analyzing historical data and predicting future demand, transport authorities can make informed decisions regarding the expansion of existing infrastructure or the construction of new transport routes. This proactive approach ensures that the transportation network can accommodate the projected growth in population and travel demand, minimizing congestion and enhancing the overall efficiency of public transport services in metropolitan areas.

Demand forecasting utilizing AI is a crucial component of optimizing public transport services in metropolitan areas. By accurately predicting demand, transport providers can adjust the number and frequency of buses and trains on particular routes, reducing waiting times and overcrowding. Additionally, AI-powered demand forecasting enables route planning development of demandand the responsive transport systems, improving efficiency service and passenger satisfaction. Moreover, AI-based demand forecasts support long-term planning and infrastructure development, ensuring that public transport networks can meet future demand while minimizing congestion. The integration of AI in demand forecasting has the potential to revolutionize the way public transport services are optimized, leading to more efficient, accessible, and sustainable urban mobility.

Route optimization:

Route optimization is a crucial aspect of leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to reduce congestion in metropolitan areas and enhance the efficiency of public transport services. With the aid of advanced AI algorithms, it becomes possible to optimize routes for public transport vehicles by considering a myriad of factors that influence travel times and overall efficiency. These factors encompass variables like real-time traffic congestion, passenger demand patterns, and even weather conditions, ensuring а comprehensive approach to route optimization that takes into account the dynamic nature of metropolitan transportation networks.

By utilizing AI algorithms, public transport authorities can analyze vast amounts of data in real-time, integrating information from traffic sensors, GPS devices on vehicles, and historical data on passenger demand. This enables AI systems to generate optimized routes that minimize travel times and adapt to changing traffic patterns. For instance, if a particular road segment experiences heavy congestion due to an accident, the AI-powered system can swiftly reroute the public transport vehicles to alternative paths to avoid delays, thereby maximizing efficiency and minimizing passenger disruptions.AI algorithms can leverage data on passenger demand patterns to optimize routes. By analyzing historical data, AI systems can identify peak travel periods and areas with high passenger density, allowing for the allocation of additional public transport vehicles or the adjustment of routes to accommodate the surge in demand. This proactive approach to route optimization ensures that public transport services align with the needs of commuters, reducing overcrowding and enhancing the overall travel experience.

In addition to traffic congestion and passenger demand, weather conditions play a significant role in route optimization. Al algorithms can incorporate real-time weather data, such as rainfall or snowfall intensity, into their calculations. By considering weather conditions, AI systems can anticipate potential disruptions and adjust routes accordingly. For instance, during inclement weather, the AI-powered system can recommend alternative routes that are less prone to flooding or ice accumulation, ensuring safer and more efficient travel for passengers.AI can continuously learn and improve route optimization over time. By analyzing feedback from sensors, GPS devices, and passenger feedback, AI algorithms can adapt and refine their route suggestions to further reduce travel times and improve efficiency. This iterative learning process allows for continuous improvement and fine-tuning of the public transport system, leading to optimized routes that are tailored to the specific needs of each metropolitan area.

The utilization of AI algorithms in route optimization holds immense potential for reducing congestion and enhancing the efficiency of public transport services in metropolitan areas. By considering factors such as traffic congestion, passenger demand, and weather conditions, AI systems can generate optimized routes that minimize travel times and adapt to changing conditions. This proactive approach to route optimization not only improves the overall efficiency of public transport but also enhances the travel experience for commuters by reducing delays and overcrowding. The integration of AI algorithms and real-time data analysis enables public transport authorities to make informed decisions, optimize routes in real-time, and create sustainable and efficient transportation networks that meet the evolving needs of metropolitan areas.

Personalized recommendations:

Personalized recommendations have become an indispensable aspect of modern commuting, and artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool to deliver these tailored suggestions. By leveraging AI algorithms, commuter data such as travel history and preferences can be meticulously analyzed, enabling the provision of recommendations that align precisely with individual needs. For instance, AI can intelligently suggest the optimal routes and modes of transport for a commuter based on their past travel patterns and preferences, taking into account factors like travel time, distance, and traffic conditions. Furthermore, by continuously monitoring real-time data sources, AI algorithms can provide commuters with timely updates on travel times and any potential delays, ensuring they can make informed decisions and adapt their plans accordingly.

The advantage of utilizing AI for personalized recommendations lies in its ability to process vast amounts of data and identify intricate patterns that may be overlooked by human analysis alone. This enables AI-powered systems to discern nuanced preferences and deliver highly relevant recommendations that cater to each commuter's unique requirements.

Whether an individual prefers a faster route to reach their destination or values a more scenic journey, AI algorithms can consider these factors alongside other variables like traffic historical patterns, weather conditions, and current events, creating a holistic and personalized recommendation. Moreover, AI's capacity to learn and adapt over time enhances the accuracy and efficacy of these suggestions, as it continually refines its understanding of preferences individual and adjusts recommendations accordingly.

The impact of AI-powered personalized recommendations extends beyond just convenience and time-saving. By helping through commuters navigate the complexities of transportation systems, AI contributes to reducing congestion and enhancing overall efficiency in urban areas. By suggesting alternative routes or modes of transport that are less congested, AI can help distribute the flow of traffic more evenly, mitigating the strain on heavily utilized routes and reducing the likelihood of bottlenecks. Furthermore, by providing real-time updates on travel times and potential delays, AI empowers commuters to make informed choices that can avoid peak hours or areas prone to congestion, thereby further contributing to a smoother and more seamless commuting experience for all. It is important to strike a balance between personalized recommendations and privacy concerns. While AI relies on gathering and analyzing commuter data to provide accurate suggestions, it is crucial to handle this information responsibly and ethically. Safeguards must be in place to ensure that personal data is anonymized and adequately protected against unauthorized access or misuse. Transparent communication with commuters about data usage and adherence to privacy regulations are essential aspects of maintaining trust and safeguarding individuals' personal information. By upholding stringent privacy practices, AI can continue to provide valuable personalized recommendations while respecting the privacy rights of commuters.

Al-driven personalized recommendations have revolutionized the way commuters plan their journeys. By leveraging historical travel data, individual preferences, and real-time information, AI algorithms can deliver highly tailored suggestions for optimal routes, modes of transport, and updates on travel times and delays. The ability of AI to process vast amounts of data and identify intricate patterns enables it to provide recommendations that align precisely with each commuter's unique requirements. Furthermore, Al's contribution extends beyond individual convenience, as it helps reduce congestion and enhance overall efficiency in urban areas. However, privacy concerns must be addressed and stringent safeguards put in place to protect personal data and ensure ethical use. With responsible implementation, AI-powered personalized recommendations can continue to enhance commuting experiences and contribute to a more seamless and efficient transportation ecosystem.

Smart ticketing:

Smart ticketing systems leverage AI technology to enhance and streamline the ticketing process, thereby improving the efficiency and accuracy of fare collection for various modes of transportation. By integrating AI algorithms into ticketing systems, transportation authorities can revolutionize the way tickets are issued, validated, and processed. These advanced systems can effectively reduce queues and waiting times, leading to a smoother and more convenient experience for commuters. Moreover, AI-powered ticketing can simplify the process of accessing and utilizing public transport services, enabling commuters to effortlessly navigate through various routes and modes of transportation with ease.

The utilization of AI in smart ticketing encompasses several innovative features. For instance, AI algorithms can analyze realtime data on passenger flows, historical travel patterns, and current demand to make accurate predictions regarding ticket sales and seat availability. This predictive capability helps transportation authorities optimize service offerings, allocating resources in a more efficient and effective manner. By proactively adjusting the availability of tickets based on demand forecasts, AI-enabled smart ticketing systems can minimize overcrowding and ensure a comfortable travel experience for passengers. Additionally, AI can be employed to automate fare calculations and validate tickets, reducing the need for manual intervention and minimizing errors in the fare collection process.

Al-powered smart ticketing can leverage data analytics to gain valuable insights into passenger behavior and preferences. By analyzing the vast amounts of data collected through ticketing systems, Al algorithms can identify travel patterns, peak hours, and popular routes, allowing transportation authorities to tailor their services accordingly. This data-driven approach enables the optimization of schedules, routes, and resource allocation to meet the specific needs of commuters, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of public transport services. Moreover, Al algorithms can provide personalized recommendations and alerts to commuters based on their travel history, ensuring they receive relevant and timely information to plan their journeys efficiently. In addition to improving efficiency and convenience, smart ticketing systems powered by AI can also contribute to the reduction of fraudulent activities. AI algorithms can analyze ticketing data and patterns to identify suspicious behavior and detect instances of ticket fraud, such as counterfeit tickets or unauthorized usage. By implementing robust AI-based fraud detection mechanisms, transportation authorities can safeguard their revenue streams and ensure a fair and secure ticketing system for both commuters and service providers. This proactive approach to fraud prevention enhances the integrity of the ticketing process and fosters trust among passengers, creating a more reliable and transparent public transportation ecosystem.

The integration of AI technology into smart ticketing systems holds immense potential for optimizing fare collection, reducing queues and waiting times, and enhancing the overall user experience of public transport services. By leveraging AI algorithms to analyze real-time data, provide accurate predictions, and personalize recommendations, transportation authorities can create a seamless and efficient ticketing ecosystem. The benefits of AI-powered smart ticketing extend beyond mere convenience, as they also contribute to improved resource allocation, fraud prevention, and datadriven decision-making. As AI continues to advance, the future of smart ticketing holds the promise of transforming public transportation into a more accessible, sustainable, and passenger-centric mode of travel.

Conclusion

The integration of AI technology in optimizing public transport services presents a promising solution to alleviate congestion in metropolitan areas and enhance the efficiency and reliability of public transportation as a whole. Through various AI-driven applications, such as realtime monitoring, demand forecasting, route optimization, personalized recommendations, and smart ticketing, significant improvements can be achieved in the overall functioning and user experience of public transport systems.

By employing AI for real-time monitoring, transportation authorities can analyze traffic patterns and predict congestion in real-time. This valuable data allows for the timely adjustment of public transport schedules and routes, enabling transport providers to proactively avoid congestion hotspots and provide smoother journeys for commuters. The ability to adapt to realtime conditions helps optimize the flow of vehicles and reduces the instances of delays and overcrowding, thus improving the overall efficiency of the public transport network.AI-powered demand forecasting enables transport providers to anticipate the demand for public transport services accurately. By analyzing historical data, passenger trends, and various influencing factors, AI algorithms can generate forecasts that aid in determining the appropriate number and frequency of buses and trains on specific routes. This dynamic adjustment ensures that transportation services align with the demand, reducing waiting times and optimizing resource allocation, thus

catering to the needs of commuters more effectively.

Route optimization plays a crucial role in optimizing public transport efficiency. AI algorithms can analyze multiple factors such as traffic congestion, passenger demand, and weather conditions to identify the most efficient routes for public transport vehicles. By considering these variables, AI can minimize travel times, increase punctuality, and reduce energy consumption, ultimately making public transport more attractive and viable for commuters. Personalized recommendations powered by AI technology offer commuters a tailored experience. By analyzing individual travel history, preferences, and real-time data, AI algorithms can suggest the most suitable routes, modes of transport, and even provide updates on travel times and delays. This personalized approach not only enhances the convenience for commuters but also encourages the usage of public transport by offering customized solutions that meet their specific needs and preferences.

The implementation of AI-driven smart ticketing systems significantly enhances fare collection efficiency and convenience for commuters. By automating fare calculations, ticket validation, and leveraging data analytics, AI can streamline the ticketing process, minimizing queues and waiting times. This seamless ticketing experience not only improves passenger satisfaction but also contributes to revenue protection by detecting and preventing fraudulent activities.

The utilization of AI in optimizing public transport services offers a comprehensive and holistic approach to tackle congestion in metropolitan areas. Through real-time

monitoring, demand forecasting, route optimization, personalized recommendations, and smart ticketing, AI enables transportation technology authorities to enhance the overall efficiency and reliability of public transport networks. By reducing congestion, minimizing waiting times, providing personalized services, and streamlining ticketing processes, AI-driven solutions have the potential to transform public transport into a more efficient, accessible, and sustainable mode of transportation, benefiting both commuters and urban environments as a whole.

References

- V. Kommaraju, K. Gunasekaran, K. Li, and T. Bansal, "Unsupervised pretraining for biomedical question answering," arXiv preprint arXiv, 2020.
- [2] E.-C. Kim, E.-Y. Kim, H.-C. Lee, and B.-J. Yoo, "The Details and Outlook of Three Data Acts Amendment in South Korea: With a Focus on the Changes of Domestic Financial and Data Industry," *Informatization Policy*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 49–72, 2021.
- [3] V. S. R. Kosuru, A. K. Venkitaraman, V. D. Chaudhari, N. Garg, A. Rao, and A. Deepak, "Automatic Identification of Vehicles in Traffic using Smart Cameras," in 2022 5th International Conference on Contemporary Computing and Informatics (IC3I), 2022, pp. 1009–1014.
- [4] Z. Li, R. Al Hassan, M. Shahidehpour, S. Bahramirad, and A. Khodaei, "A hierarchical framework for intelligent traffic management in smart cities," *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 691–701, Jan. 2019.
- [5] G. Kim, Y.-S. Ong, C. K. Heng, P. S. Tan, and N. A. Zhang, "City Vehicle Routing

Problem (City VRP): A Review," *IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst.*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 1654–1666, Aug. 2015.

- [6] T. Bansal, K. Gunasekaran, T. Wang, T. Munkhdalai, and A. McCallum, "Diverse Distributions of Self-Supervised Tasks for Meta-Learning in NLP," arXiv [cs.CL], 02-Nov-2021.
- [7] P. Uyyala, "Efficient and Deployable Click Fraud Detection for Mobile Applications," *The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 2360–2372, 2021.
- [8] A. Vozikis, A. Panagiotou, and S. Karakolias, "A Tool for Litigation Risk Analysis for Medical Liability Cases," *HAPScPBS*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 268–277, Dec. 2021.
- [9] E. Kim et al., "SHOMY: Detection of Small Hazardous Objects using the You Only Look Once Algorithm," KSII Transactions on Internet & Information Systems, vol. 16, no. 8, 2022.
- [10] A. K. Venkitaraman and V. S. R. Kosuru, "Electric Vehicle Charging Network Optimization using Multi-Variable Linear Programming and Bayesian Principles," in 2022 Third International Conference on Smart Technologies in Computing, Electrical and Electronics (ICSTCEE), 2022, pp. 1–5.
- [11] P. Uyyala, "Secure Channel Free Certificate-Based Searchable Encryption Withstanding Outside and Inside Keyword Guessing Attacks," *The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 2467–2474, 2021.
- [12] S. Karakolias and N. Polyzos, "Application and assessment of a financial distress projection model in private general clinics," Archives of Hellenic Medicine/Arheia Ellenikes latrikes, vol. 32, no. 4, 2015.
- [13] V. S. R. Kosuru and A. K. Venkitaraman, "Preventing the False Negatives of Vehicle Object Detection in

Autonomous Driving Control Using Clear Object Filter Technique," in 2022 Third International Conference on Smart Technologies in Computing, Electrical and Electronics (ICSTCEE), 2022, pp. 1–6.

- [14] A. Rudskoy, I. Ilin, and A. Prokhorov, "Digital Twins in the Intelligent Transport Systems," *Transportation Research Procedia*, vol. 54, pp. 927– 935, Jan. 2021.
- [15] S. Soomro, M. H. Miraz, A. Prasanth, and M. Abdullah, "Artificial Intelligence Enabled IoT: Traffic Congestion Reduction in Smart Cities," p. 13 (6 pp.)-13 (6 pp.), Jan. 2018.
- [16] P. Uyyala, "Delegated Authorization Framework for EHR Services using Attribute Based Encryption," *The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 2447–2451, 2021.
- [17] N. Polyzos, S. Karakolias, G. Mavridoglou, P. Gkorezis, and C. Zilidis, "Current and future insight into human resources for health in Greece," Open J. Soc. Sci., vol. 03, no. 05, pp. 5–14, 2015.
- [18] E. Kim, M. Kim, and Y. Kyung, "A Case Study of Digital Transformation: Focusing on the Financial Sector in South Korea and Overseas," Asia Pacific Journal of Information Systems, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 537–563, 2022.
- [19] P. Uyyala, "COLLUSION DEFENDER PRESERVING SUBSCRIBERS PRIVACY IN PUBLISH AND SUBSCRIBE SYSTEMS," The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 2639–2645, 2021.
- [20] M. S. Ghanim and G. Abu-Lebdeh, "Real-Time Dynamic Transit Signal Priority Optimization for Coordinated Traffic Networks Using Genetic Algorithms and Artificial Neural Networks," J. Intell. Transp. Syst., vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 327–338, Oct. 2015.

- [21] T. Wu, Q. Shen, M. Xu, T. Peng, and X. Ou, "Development and application of an energy use and CO2 emissions reduction evaluation model for China's online car hailing services," *Energy*, vol. 154, pp. 298–307, Jul. 2018.
- [22] B. Singh and A. Gupta, "Recent trends in intelligent transportation systems: a review," J. Transp. Lit., vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 30–34, 2015.
- [23] C. Yu and Z.-C. He, "Analysing the spatial-temporal characteristics of bus travel demand using the heat map," *J. Transp. Geogr.*, vol. 58, pp. 247–255, Jan. 2017.
- [24] C.-W. Tsai, C.-H. Hsia, S.-J. Yang, S.-J. Liu, and Z.-Y. Fang, "Optimizing hyperparameters of deep learning in predicting bus passengers based on simulated annealing," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 88, p. 106068, Mar. 2020.
- [25] S. Neelakandan, M. A. Berlin, S. Tripathi, V. B. Devi, I. Bhardwaj, and N. Arulkumar, "IoT-based traffic prediction and traffic signal control system for smart city," *Soft Computing*, vol. 25, no. 18, pp. 12241–12248, Sep. 2021.
- [26] B. Choi, Y. Lee, Y. Kyung, and E. Kim, "ALBERT with Knowledge Graph Encoder Utilizing Semantic Similarity for Commonsense Question Answering," arXiv [cs.CL], 14-Nov-2022.
- [27] P. Uyyala, "Credit Card Transactions Data Adversarial Augmentation in the Frequency Domain," *The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis*, vol. 13, no. 5, pp. 2712–2718, 2021.
- [28] N. Polyzos et al., "Greek National E-Prescribing System: Preliminary Results of a Tool for Rationalizing Pharmaceutical Use and Cost," Glob. J. Health Sci., vol. 8, no. 10, p. 55711, Oct. 2016.

- [29] A. K. Venkitaraman and V. S. R. Kosuru, "A review on autonomous electric vehicle communication networksprogress, methods and challenges," *World J. Adv. Res. Rev.*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 013–024, 2022.
- [30] P. Uyyala, "Privacy-aware Personal Data Storage (P-PDS): Learning how toProtect User Privacy from External Applications," *The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 3257–3273, 2021.
- [31] S. Karakolias and C. Kastanioti, "Application of an organizational assessment tool of primary health care," *Arch Hell Med*, vol. 35, pp. 497– 505, 2018.
- [32] A. Gillespie *et al.*, "Characterization of the domestic goat γδ T cell receptor gene loci and gene usage," *Immunogenetics*, vol. 73, no. 2, pp. 187–201, Apr. 2021.
- [33] N. Polyzos *et al.*, "The introduction of Greek Central Health Fund: Has the reform met its goal in the sector of Primary Health Care or is there a new model needed?," *BMC Health Serv. Res.*, vol. 14, p. 583, Nov. 2014.
- [34] P. Uyyala, "SIGN LANGUAGE RECOGNITION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS," Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 1198–1207, 2022.
- [35] V. S. R. Kosuru and A. K. Venkitaraman, "Developing a deep Q-learning and neural network framework for trajectory planning," *European Journal* of Engineering and Technology Research, vol. 7, no. 6, pp. 148–157, 2022.
- [36] G. N. Kouziokas, "The application of artificial intelligence in public administration for forecasting high crime risk transportation areas in urban environment," *Transportation*

Research Procedia, vol. 24, pp. 467–473, Jan. 2017.

- [37] R. de la Torre, C. G. Corlu, J. Faulin, B. S. Onggo, and A. A. Juan, "Simulation, Optimization, and Machine Learning in Sustainable Transportation Systems: Models and Applications," *Sustain. Sci. Pract. Policy*, vol. 13, no. 3, p. 1551, Feb. 2021.
- [38] S. Tscharaktschiew and G. Hirte, "Should subsidies to urban passenger transport be increased? A spatial CGE analysis for a German metropolitan area," *Transp. Res. Part A: Policy Pract.*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 285–309, Feb. 2012.
- [39] S. Jara-Díaz, A. Fielbaum, and A. Gschwender, "Optimal fleet size, frequencies and vehicle capacities considering peak and off-peak periods in public transport," *Transp. Res. Part A: Policy Pract.*, vol. 106, pp. 65–74, Dec. 2017.
- [40] S. E. Karakolias and N. M. Polyzos, "The newly established unified healthcare fund (EOPYY): current situation and proposed structural changes, towards an upgraded model of primary health care, in Greece," *Health*, vol. 2014, 2014.
- [41] P. Uyyala, "PREDICTING RAINFALL USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES," J. Interdiscipl. Cycle Res., vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 1284–1292, 2022.
- [42] A. Gillespie *et al.*, "Gene characterization and expression of the $\gamma\delta$ T cell co-receptor WC1 in sheep," *Dev. Comp. Immunol.*, vol. 116, p. 103911, Mar. 2021.
- [43] V. S. Rahul, "Kosuru; Venkitaraman, AK Integrated framework to identify fault in human-machine interaction systems," Int. Res. J. Mod. Eng. Technol. Sci, 2022.
- [44] P. Uyyala, "DETECTION OF CYBER ATTACK IN NETWORK USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES," Journal of

interdisciplinary cycle research, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 1903–1913, 2022.

- [45] M. K. M. Rabby, M. M. Islam, and S. M. Imon, "A Review of IoT Application in a Smart Traffic Management System," in 2019 5th International Conference on Advances in Electrical Engineering (ICAEE), 2019, pp. 280–285.
- [46] A. Ikidid, E. F. Abdelaziz, and M. Sadgal, "Multi-agent and fuzzy inferencebased framework for traffic light optimization," 2021.
- [47] J. García-Nieto, E. Alba, and A. Carolina Olivera, "Swarm intelligence for traffic light scheduling: Application to real urban areas," *Eng. Appl. Artif. Intell.*, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 274–283, Mar. 2012.
- [48] R. A. Gonzalez, R. E. Ferro, and D. Liberona, "Government and governance in intelligent cities, smart transportation study case in Bogotá Colombia," *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 25–34, Mar. 2020.
- [49] D. Bega, M. Gramaglia, M. Fiore, A. Banchs, and X. Costa-Perez, "DeepCog: Optimizing resource provisioning in network slicing with AI-based capacity forecasting," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 361–376, Feb. 2020.
- [50] V. S. R. Kosuru and A. K. Venkitaraman, "Evaluation of Safety Cases in The Domain of Automotive Engineering," *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, vol. 7, no. 9, pp. 493–497, 2022.
- [51] P. Uyyala, "DETECTING AND CHARACTERIZING EXTREMIST REVIEWER GROUPS IN ONLINE PRODUCT REVIEWS," Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 1689–1699, 2022.
- [52] A. W. Yirsaw *et al.*, "Defining the caprine $\gamma\delta$ T cell WC1 multigenic array and evaluation of its expressed sequences and gene structure conservation among goat breeds and

relative to cattle," *Immunogenetics*, vol. 74, no. 3, pp. 347–365, Jun. 2022.

- [53] S. Karakolias, C. Kastanioti, M. Theodorou, and N. Polyzos, "Primary care doctors' assessment of and preferences on their remuneration," *Inquiry*, vol. 54, p. 46958017692274, Jan. 2017.
- [54] P. Uyyala, "AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF GENETIC DISEASES IN PEDIATRIC AGE USING PUPILLOMETRY," Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research, vol. 14, no. 5, pp. 1748–1760, 2022.
- [55] V. S. R. Kosuru and A. K. Venkitaraman, "CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PHASE OF FMEA PROCESS FOR AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNITS," International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science, vol. 4, no. 9, pp. 1474–1480, 2022.
- [56] P. Uyyala, "SECURE CRYPTO-BIOMETRIC SYSTEM FOR CLOUD COMPUTING," Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 2344–2352, 2022.
- [57] R. Abduljabbar, H. Dia, S. Liyanage, and S. A. Bagloee, "Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Transport: An Overview," Sustain. Sci. Pract. Policy, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 189, Jan. 2019.
- [58] Abdelgawad Hossam and Abdulhai Baher, "Large-Scale Evacuation Using Subway and Bus Transit: Approach and Application in City of Toronto," J. Transp. Eng., vol. 138, no. 10, pp. 1215–1232, Oct. 2012.
- [59] S. Paiva, M. A. Ahad, G. Tripathi, N. Feroz, and G. Casalino, "Enabling Technologies for Urban Smart Mobility: Recent Trends, Opportunities and Challenges," *Sensors*, vol. 21, no. 6, Mar. 2021.