UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

TECHNICAL REPORT

A CASE STUDY OF MINIMISING TRAVEL TIME FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PROBLEM WITH LIMITED PICKING CAPACITY IN TAMAN SEREMBAN 3

NUR YASMIN BINTI IZZATUL ZAID (2022970799) NOREZWANNIM BIN IBRAHIM (2022937707) NUR UMAIRAH BINTI ZAINOL HAMIZI (2022913123) (P18S23)

Report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Management Mathematics College of Computing, Informatics and Mathematics

JANUARY 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, we thank God that we have finally completed our assignment successfully and exactly at the given time. Even though we have faced some difficulties, we have tried our best to overcome them all and solve them completely.

Special appreciation to our supervisor, Puan Noraimi Azlin Mohd Nordin and our MSP660 lecturer, Dr. Noorehan binti Awang, for their guidance and willingness to spend her time with us just to ensure we were able to complete this task. Without her, we would not be able to complete this report properly. Plus, special thanks to our parents and siblings for always giving us moral support during our whole studies, for our friends and classmates, who stick together and help each other to complete this project.

Not to forget, we also like to express our special thanks and gratitude to all those who intentionally or unintentionally were a part of this study. We appreciated all the fun times we had working and socializing together. May all your kindness and support be rewarded and bring a lot of benefits to us.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	5
ABSTRACT	
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Motivation	
1.2 Problem Statement.	
1.3 Objectives	
1.4 Significant and Benefit of Study	
1.5 Scope and Limitation of Study	
1.6 Definition of Terms	
CHAPTER 2	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Waste Management Problem.	
2.2 Related Methods on Solving Waste Management Problem	
2.3 Software Used to Solve Waste Management Problem	
2.4 Overviews of Previous Studies.	
CHAPTER 3	
METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION	
3.1 Data collection (Sample)	
3.2 Model Explanation: Dijkstra's algorithm	
3.3 Model Implementation: Data Analysis (Sample)	
3.3.1 Manual calculating using Dijkstra's algorithm in finding the minimum	
travel time	
3.3.2 Python programming using Dijkstra's algorithm in finding the travel ro	
of the sample network in Taman Seremban 3.	42
3.3.3 Python programming using Dijkstra's algorithm in finding the minimu	
travel time of the sample network in Taman Seremban 3	
3.4 Finding Shortest Path Using Dijkstra's algorithm	
CHAPTER 4	
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Data Collection (Population)	
4.2 Dijkstra's algorithm Implementation (Population)	
4.3 Data Implementation: Python Software (Population)	
4.3.1 Python programming using Dijkstra's algorithm in finding the travel ro	
of the population network in Taman Seremban 3.	
4.3.2 Python programming using Dijkstra's algorithm in finding the minimum	
travel time of the population network in Taman Seremban 3.	
CHAPTER 5	
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	55
5.1 Conclusion	
5.2 Recommendations	
REFERENCES	5 8

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Definition of terms and concepts.	12
Table 2. Summary of findings from previous studies.	
Table 3. Gap analysis on efficiency analysis.	26
Table 4. Average household waste generation in 2012, Malaysia. The population of ea	ch
housing type by urban and rural were estimated based on the ratio in Property Stock	
Report 2010 and Census 2010.	34
Table 5. The overall Waste Generation from the Household in Malaysia sourced by the Waste Composition Study, 2012.	
Table 6. Calculation of the Dijkstra's algorithm including penalties between nodes on	
sample network in Taman Seremban 3.	
Table 7. The representative of the nodes in the Python programming.	
Table 8. Calculation of the Dijkstra's algorithm including penalties between nodes on	
network in Taman Seremban 3.	
TOTAL III TURNUM SOLOMOWN S.	
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1 : Scope of area under study (Distance Calculator Map Land M).	11
Figure 2. Flowchart for the area under study	
Figure 3. Area of waste collected in Taman Seremban 3 (Google Maps).	
Figure 4. The Dijkstra's algorithm by Noraimi Azlin, et al., (2008).	
Figure 5. Sample travel network for garbage truck in Taman Seremban 3 (Google Map	
Figure 6. Sample network for the nodes in Taman Seremban 3.	
Figure 7. Python programming input in finding the travel route of the sample network.	
Figure 8. Graph creation in Python programming.	
Figure 9. Input validation function in Python programming.	
Figure 10. Main function in Python programming.	44
Figure 11. Execution in Python programming.	44
Figure 12. Python programming output in finding the travel route of the sample network	
Figure 13. Python programming input finding the minimum travel time of the sample	
network.	45
Figure 14. Python programming output finding the minimum travel time of the sample	
network.	46
Figure 15. Complete travel network for garbage truck to pass through in Taman Serem	
3 (Google Maps).	48
Figure 16. Complete travel network for the area under study in Taman Seremban 3	49
Figure 17. Python programming input in finding the travel route of the population	- 1
network.	51
Figure 18. Python programming output in finding the travel route of the population	<i>-</i>
network.	
Figure 19. Python programming input finding the minimum travel time of the population traverly.	
network	52
rigure 20. Python programming output finding the minimum travel time of the popula	uion 53

ABSTRACT

Waste is an unneeded item that is discarded by humans when it is no longer required. The amount of waste is always rising due to the fast increase of the human population. As a result, solid waste companies must discover an effective method to collect waste by reducing the time it takes each garbage truck to gather waste in each location. There are three major issues highlighted in this study that can lead to inefficiencies in the waste collection process which are all garbage trucks used to collect waste have limited picking capacity, routes with penalties that slowing down the garbage truck and longer time taken for the garbage truck to collect waste. This study has two objectives that must be achieved. Using Dijkstra's algorithm, this project will create a travel network for garbage trucks to collect waste in Taman Seremban 3 and calculate the minimum travel time for the waste collection problem with limited picking capacity. There are four procedures that must be used to accomplish the objectives of this study. To begin, data will be gathered in Taman Seremban 3. The data will be utilised in a subsequent procedure. Second, the study will describe the model using Dijkstra's algorithm and software. Third, the model will be implemented in this study by doing data analysis using Dijkstra's method, which will be done using both math operations and software. Finally, the study will determine the minimum travel time for a garbage truck to collect waste in Taman Seremban 3. Using the Dijkstra's algorithm in Python, the minimum travel time for the garbage truck to collect waste in Taman Seremban 3 was 2.55 hours. Last but not least, this study wishes to assist other researchers in improving their research on this topic, and it is suggested that in the future, this study use a larger region as their area of study, use alternative software or programming languages, and involve more organisations.