Editorial

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Biographical notes: Gunasekaran Manogaran is currently working as a Big Data Scientist in the University of California, Davis, USA. He is also an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, Asia University, Taiwan and Adjunct Faculty in School of Computing, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, India. He is a Visiting Researcher/Scientist in the University of La Frontera, Colombia and International University of La Rioja, Spain. He received his PhD from the Vellore Institute of Technology University, India. He received his Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Technology from the Anna University, India and Vellore Institute of Technology University, India, respectively.

Hassan Qudrat-Ullah obtained his PhD in Decision Sciences from the NUS Business School, National University of Singapore in 2002. He completed his Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Carnegie Mellon University, USA, in 2002–2003 before joining York University in 2003. His research contributions from 2011 to 2014 include two books *Better Decision Making in Complex, Dynamics Tasks* (Springer, 2014), and an edited volume *Energy Policy Modeling in 21st Century* (Springer, 2013). He also contributed seven journal articles, two book chapters and he has also been invited to several conference proceedings and invited talks.

Qin Xin graduated with his PhD in the Department of Computer Science at University of Liverpool, UK in December 2004. Currently, he is working as a Professor of Computer Science in the Faculty of Science and Technology at University of the Faroe Islands (UoFI), Faroe Islands. Prior to joining the UoFI, he had held variant research positions in world leading universities and research laboratory including Senior Research Fellowship at Universite Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, Research Scientist/Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at Simula Research Laboratory, Norway and Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at University of Bergen, Norway.

Today, modern and high-quality transportation forms an integral part of urban transport. It makes people's journey seamlessly with flexible and high-quality services. Despite the advantages, modern transportation has numerous challenges as it uses enormous amounts of energy and fuels. On the other side, transportation becomes inevitable for urban mobility. In this context, one can find numerous environmental and social issues associated with modern transportation systems. This special section provides detailed measures about the potential to obtain a shift towards sustainable and efficient modern transportation systems.

In this special section, a set of articles focus on using fuzzy logic concepts to achieve sustainable transportation. Here, the prime emphasis is on reducing environmental costs relating to air pollution, noise, etc. It finds a new way of a clean, safe, efficient, and economically sustainable environment. Improved hybrid fuzzy logic scheme (IHLS) is presented to evaluate the factors concerning environmental pollution. This is made with the help of hybrid fuzzy logic concepts. Next, a fuzzy linear programming model (FLPM) is presented to promote sustainable transportation in the new era of the smart city. Here, the notion of intelligent mobility is obtained using two parameters notifying communication between carriers fuzzy (NCBCF) and optimisation in intercompany in fuzzy (OICF). This work is found to be most efficient across urban infrastructures and smart cities.

The other set of articles focus on applying mathematical models to promote optimisation across urban transportation. It also solves the problem of workforce optimisation in conventional transportation industries, including logistics. It efficiently reviews the problem with urban transportation and offers sustainable solutions. Next, IoT-based intelligent solutions are presented in a set of articles to reduce the impacts of present-day urban transportation. Against this background, innovative solutions on sensors, actuators, and detectors are explored. This significantly reduces environmental pollution and promotes sustainability goals. Further, with the advancement in internet and technology, ITS has become the buzzword and promotes the growth of urban cities in numerous ways. It also empowers business organisations with sustainable enterprise solutions.

Followed by the interesting concepts, the special section focuses on achieving sustainable transportation goals across developing and developed countries. It aims to identify non-motorised mobility methods with reduced carbon-emission techniques. Few articles focus on enabling renewable management approaches for urban mobility. These approaches fulfil the requirements of both the public as well as the private sectors. To the most important, a part of the research works in this special section attempts to re-invent mobility based on user-demands.

This special section attempts to change the trend with sustainable solutions from various aspects of transportation. It aims to reduce the pollution level and the emission of other harmful substances to the environment. A short overview of the published articles is presented in this editorial, and it provides meaningful contributions. We thank all the reviewers and authors for making this special issue a great success.