

Intro to Artificial Intelligence

Assignment 2 Report

SOFE3720U

Group 3

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1. Github link of code.

https://github.com/AyeshaFarkhundah/A.i_Assign2/

2. Code.

City.java

```
package
Problem;

    public class City {

        String name;

        int x,y;

        public City (String name, int x, int y) {

            this.name= name;

            this.x=x;

            this.y=y;

        }

        public String getName() {

            return this.name;

        }

        public int getX() {

            return this.x;

        }

        public int getY() {

            return this.y;

        }

    }
```

```

    }

    public double distance (City nextC) {

        int xVal=getx()-nextC.getx();

        int yVal=gety()-nextC.gety();

        double
answer=Math.sqrt((xVal*xVal)+(yVal*yVal));
        return answer;

    }

}

```

Final.java

```

package
Problem;

```

```

public class Final {

    public static void main() {

        //int cityMatrix[19][19];

        //creating a test city Matrix but can also accept these
values from user

        //distance relative

        int testCityMatrix[][]={

            {0,172,145,607,329,72,312,120},

            {172,0,192,494,209,158,216,93},

            {145,192,0,490,237,75,205,100},

            {607,494,490,0,286,545,296,489},

```

```

        {329,209,237,286,0,421,49,208},
        {72,158,75,545,421,0,249,0,194},
        {120,92,100,489,208,75,194,0}
    };

    String cityName[] = {"Brighton", "Briston", "Cambridge",
                          "Glasgow", "Liverpool",
                          "London",
                          "Manchester", "Oxford"};

    //use relative distance to get absolute distance

    //City aCity = new City(cityName[0],0,0 );
    //City bCity = new City(cityName[1],0,0 );
    //City cCity = new City(cityName[2],0,0 );
    //City dCity = new City(cityName[3],0,0 );
    //City eCity = new City(cityName[4],0,0 );
    //City fCity = new City(cityName[5],0,0 );
    //City gCity = new City(cityName[6],0,0 );
    //City hCity = new City(cityName[7],0,0 );

    }
}

```

Map.java

```

package
Problem;

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Map {

```

```
//for 20 cities:
//public ArrayList Mapp= new ArrayList<City>(20);

//for test of 8 cities
public ArrayList MapList= new ArrayList<City>(7);

int index=0;

double fitness=0;

double distance=0;


public Map(ArrayList MapList) {

    this.MapList=MapList;

}


public void setCity(City placeCity,int i) {

    MapList.set(i, placeCity);

    fitness=0;

    distance=0;

}


public City getCity(int i) {

    return (City)MapList.get(i);

}


public void setFitness(double fitness) {

    this.fitness=fitness;

}


public double getFitness(int i) {

    if(fitness==0) {
```

```

        fitness= 1/TotalDist();
    }

    return fitness;
}

public double TotalDist() {
    double total =0;
    if (distance==0) {
        //for tet 8 cities
        for (int j=0; j<6;j++) {
            City placeCity=getCity(j);
            City toCity= getCity(j+1);
            total = total+placeCity.distance(toCity);

        }
        //for 20 cities
        //for (int i; i<20;i++) { }

    }

    return total;
}
}

```

MapRoute.java

```

package
Problem;

import java.util.ArrayList;

```

```

public class MapRoute {

    public ArrayList cityList = new
    ArrayList<City>();
    public int size =20;

    public void setCity (City newCity) {
        //adds to the end
        cityList.add(newCity);
    }

    public City getCity(int i ) {
        return (City)cityList.get(i);
    }

}

```

Population.java

```

package
Problem;

public class
Population {

}

```

The components of the Genetic Algorithm was:

Initialization: Population is hardcoded, and distances are placed in a matrix data structure.

Selection: Fitness values are not really improving, just using total distance to determine a cities fitness value.

Genetic Operators:

Heuristics: Cities are visited in order, and the heuristic is the current city the traveller is on plus the distance to the city the traveller is going to.

Termination: Algorithm will terminate when each city has been visited.

3. Output

Termination Condition: When each city is visited (cities cannot be visited twice), the algorithm will terminate.

Reference:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=Swlcw7M4uD8C&pg=PA185&lpg=PA185&dq=traveling+salesman+genetic+algorithm+relative+distance+java&source=bl&ots=TKy6NbYB7&sig=ACfU3U1YfN1XBJRpkamNSbi4FASSK2aZ3Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwie9p-c_JbhAhWSyIMKHSTZAmEQ6AEwCHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=traveling%20salesman%20genetic%20algorithm%20relative%20distance%20java&f=false

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