Examination Scheduling

Alexander Eckl, Maximilian Fiedler, Mickael Grima, Roland Halbig May 25, 2016

Technische Universität München

Outline

Problem

Modeling The Problem

Next Steps

PROBLEM

Problem

Find a good examination schedule for the exam period of the TUM.

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period

- Each exam is planned in exactly one period
- In each room there is only one exam at a time

- Each exam is planned in exactly one period
- In each room there is only one exam at a time
- There are enough seats for each exam

- Each exam is planned in exactly one period
- In each room there is only one exam at a time
- There are enough seats for each exam
- No student has to write two exams at the same time

- Each exam is planned in exactly one period
- In each room there is only one exam at a time
- There are enough seats for each exam
- No student has to write two exams at the same time
- Rooms for an exam are minimized

- Each exam is planned in exactly one period
- In each room there is only one exam at a time
- There are enough seats for each exam
- No student has to write two exams at the same time
- Rooms for an exam are minimized
- Time between exams is maximized

MODELING THE PROBLEM

Variables

$$x_{i,k,l} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if exam } i \text{ is written in period } l \text{ in room } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Variables

$$x_{i,k,l} := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, & \text{if exam i is written in period l in room k} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

$$y_{i,l} := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, & \text{if exam i is written in period l} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

7

• Connecting the variables x and y:

• Connecting the variables x and y:

(1)
$$\sum_{\text{rooms } k} x_{i,k,l} \leq y_{i,l} \cdot M \quad \forall \text{ exams } i, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

• Connecting the variables x and y:

(1)
$$\sum_{\text{rooms } k} x_{i,k,l} \leq y_{i,l} \cdot M \quad \forall \text{ exams } i, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

(2)
$$\sum_{\text{rooms } k} x_{i,k,l} \geq y_{i,l} \qquad \forall \text{ exams } i, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

(3)
$$\sum_{\text{periods } I} y_{i,I} = 1 \quad \forall \text{ exams } i$$

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

(3)
$$\sum_{\text{periods } I} y_{i,I} = 1 \quad \forall \text{ exams } i$$

(c.f. 2)
$$\sum_{\text{rooms } k} x_{i,k,l} \geq y_{i,l} \quad \forall \text{ exams } i, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

9

• There are enough seats for the students in the exam rooms:

• There are enough seats for the students in the exam rooms:

$$(4) \qquad \sum_{\substack{\text{periods } I, \\ \text{rooms } k}} c_k \cdot x_{i,k,l} \qquad \geq s_i \qquad \forall \text{ exams } i$$

 $s_i := \#$ students taking exam i $c_k := \#$ seats in room k

• In every room there is only one exam at a given time:

• In every room there is only one exam at a given time:

(5)
$$\sum_{\text{exams } i} x_{i,k,l} \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ rooms } k, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

• There are no conflicts for students taking multiple exams:

• There are no conflicts for students taking multiple exams:

(6)
$$\sum_{\substack{\text{exams } j, \\ j \text{ conflicts with } i}} y_{j,l} \leq (1 - y_{i,l}) \cdot M \quad \forall \text{exams } i, \forall \text{periods } l$$

• Minimize the total number of rooms:

• Minimize the total number of rooms:

(a)
$$\min \sum_{\substack{\text{exams } i,\\ \text{rooms } k,\\ \text{periods } I}} x_{i,k,l}$$

• Maximize the time between two exams:

• Maximize the time between two exams:

$$\max \sum_{\text{exams } i \text{ conflicts with } i} \min_{\substack{\text{exam } j \\ \text{conflicts with } i}} d_{i,j}$$

 $d_{i,j} := \text{distance between exams i and j}$

• Combine the previous two objective functions using a weighting factor $\gamma > 0$:

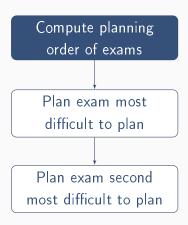
• Combine the previous two objective functions using a weighting factor $\gamma > 0$:

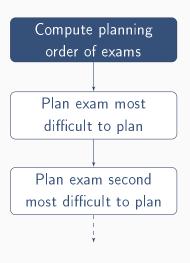
(a,b)
$$\min \sum_{\substack{\text{exams } i, \\ \text{rooms } k, \\ \text{periods } l}} x_{i,k,l} - \gamma \cdot \sum_{\substack{\text{exams } i \\ \text{exams } i \text{ conflicts with } i}} \min_{\substack{\text{exam } j \\ \text{conflicts with } i}} d_{i,j}$$

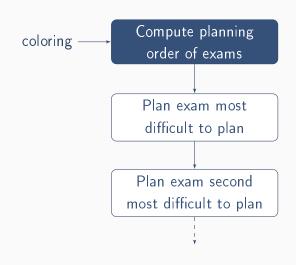
NEXT STEPS

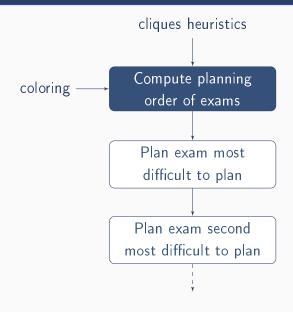
Compute planning order of exams

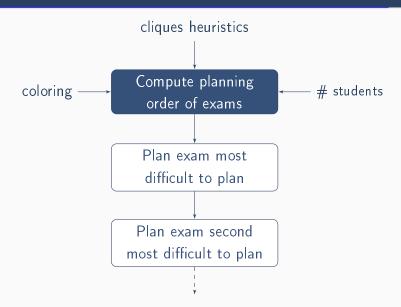












• Add Clique Constraints:

$$(7) \sum_{i \text{ in clique}} y_{i,l} \qquad \leq 1 \qquad \forall \text{ cliques}$$

• Add Clique Constraints:

$$(7) \sum_{i \text{ in clique}} y_{i,l} \qquad \leq 1 \qquad \forall \text{ cliques}$$

• Remove absolute value in the objective function.

• Add Clique Constraints:

$$(7) \sum_{i \text{ in clique}} y_{i,l} \qquad \leq 1 \qquad \forall \text{ cliques}$$

- Remove absolute value in the objective function.
- Improve running time using heuristics, pre-solving, etc.

• Add Clique Constraints:

$$(7) \sum_{i \text{ in clique}} y_{i,l} \qquad \leq 1 \qquad \forall \text{ cliques}$$

- Remove absolute value in the objective function.
- Improve running time using heuristics, pre-solving, etc.
- Use a path based model and column generation

Data acquisition



Figure 1: Server, hopefully somewhere in Germany