### Examination Scheduling

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

Technische Universität München

### Outline

Problem Formulation

Modeling The Problem

Next Steps

## PROBLEM FORMULATION

#### 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**

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

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) 
$$\sum_{\text{rooms } k} x_{i,k,l} \ge y_{i,l} \quad \forall \text{ exams } i, \forall \text{ periods } l$$

8

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

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

• Each exam is planned in exactly one period:

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

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

9

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

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

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

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

### Objective function

• Minimize the total number of rooms:

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

## Objective function

• Maximize the time between two exams:

$$\max_{\substack{\text{exams } i,j\\i>j}} \sum_{d_{i,j}} d_{i,j}$$

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

### Objective function

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

$$\min \sum_{\substack{\text{exams } i,\\ \text{rooms } k,\\ \text{periods } I}} x_{i,k,l} \ - \ \gamma \cdot \sum_{\substack{\text{exams } i,j\\ i>j}} d_{i,j}$$

### **NEXT STEPS**

• Use graph-coloring to schedule exams without conflicts.

- Use graph-coloring to schedule exams without conflicts.
- Plan difficult exams first.

- Use graph-coloring to schedule exams without conflicts.
- Plan difficult exams first.
- Calculate difficulty by:

- Use graph-coloring to schedule exams without conflicts.
- Plan difficult exams first.
- Calculate difficulty by:
  - Number of students taking exam

- Use graph-coloring to schedule exams without conflicts.
- Plan difficult exams first.
- Calculate difficulty by:
  - Number of students taking exam
  - Identifying cliques in conflict graph

### Improvements to the model

Add Clique Constraints:

(7) 
$$\sum_{\text{j in clique}} y_{i,l} \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ cliques calculated from conflict graph}$$

### Improvements to the model

• Add Clique Constraints:

(7) 
$$\sum_{\text{j in clique}} y_{i,l} \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ cliques calculated from conflict graph}$$

Remove absolute value in the objective function.

### Improvements to the model

• Add Clique Constraints:

(7) 
$$\sum_{\text{i in clique}} y_{i,l} \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ cliques calculated from conflict graph}$$

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

### Data acquisition

- -dummy-
- -From exam coordinator for Mathematics-
- -From central exam coordinator-
- -Direct export from TUMonline-