

# Challenge: Weighted Scheduling Problem

In this lesson, you will solve the classic problem of weighted scheduling using dynamic programming.

## We'll cover the following ^

- Problem statement
- Input
- Output
- Coding challenge

## Problem statement #

You have one auditorium, and only one class can take place at the time; however, you have different options for these classes. Each class,  $c$ , is characterized by its start time, end time, and total utility we can get out of this class. The utility here could be the number of attendants of the class; the more attendants, the more money you can make as an auditorium owner. Here is your problem statement:

Given  $n$  number of classes, you have to find a schedule that maximizes the utility of an auditorium.

## Input #

A list of classes, where each class is a tuple of three numbers. The first number denotes the start time, the second number denotes the end time, and the third number denotes utility value.

```
schedule = [(0,2,25), (1,5,40), (6,8,170), (3,7,220)]
```

Note that start and end time are strictly increasing integers.

## Output #

Your algorithm will return an integer, denoting the maximum possible utility achievable from the given schedule.

achievable from the given schedule.

```
WeightedSchedule(schedule) = 245
```

## Coding challenge #

You might find the function `lastConflict()` useful. Given the index of a job and a list of jobs, it finds the last job that does not conflict with the current job given by the index.

Jot down a few examples and try to solve them manually to get a hang of the problem, then build the solution. This is a slightly more difficult problem, so take your time. Best of luck!

```
# Given the index of the class and the list of schedule, this function returns the last class that
def lastConflict(index, schedule, isSorted = False):
    if not isSorted:
        schedule = sorted(schedule, key=lambda tup: tup[1])
    for i in range(index, -1, -1):
        if schedule[index][0] >= schedule[i][1]:
            return i
    return None

def WeightedSchedule(schedule):
    # write your code here
    return 0

stressTesting = True
```



Hint 1 of 3

Sort the schedule to see how it is actually laid out on a time table.

< For sorting a list of tuples by i-th element of each tuple:

>

```
sortedlist = sorted(list, key=lambda x: x[i])
```

In the next lesson, we will review some solutions to this challenge.