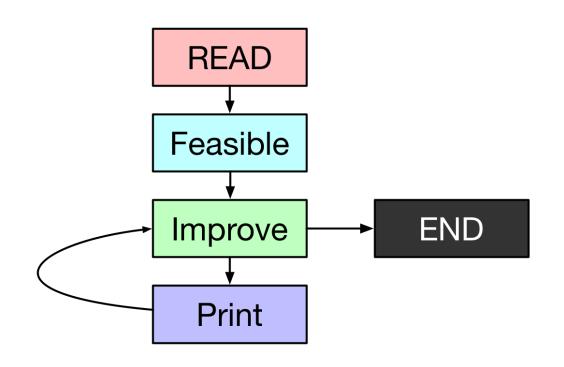
Examination Time Tabling: Group 03

Jacopo Maggio – Stefano Munna – Jacopo Nasi – Andrea Santu – Marco Torlaschi

- Step:
 - 1. Read & Store data input
 - 2. Finding a feasible solution
 - 3. Improving founded feasible





Data Structure

- The software is written in C due to its high performance.
- The main structure is a **GRAPH** built on a adjacency matrix.
- When two exams CAN'T be sustained in the same time slot adjM[e1][e2] = 1, otherwise -1.
- The TABU is of 1000 moves with 7 iterations.



Finding Feasible

- The initial idea was to implement a TABU SEARCH over the data. Starting with this strategy resulted a little bit slow with those instances that have an high grade of complexity and conflicts.
- The final version use a GREEDY algorithm to reduce the complexity and then it pass this partial solution to the TABU implementation.
- From ~3 minutes to ~10 seconds.



- Trying to **reduce** "the complexity" of the problem.
- Initial data is sorted from the exam with more collision to the the fewer ones.

Workflow:

- Use the FIRST available (no collision) time slot for each exam.
- If there aren't enough timeslots with this configuration it adds more timeslots.
- The <u>added timeslots will be removed</u> with the next step.



It reduces the number of added (by the greedy) time slot till the correct number.

Workflow:

- 1. Reduce the timeslots
- 2. Try to resolve conflict with the reduced number of timeslots.
 - 1. If is not able to solve: BACKTRACK
 - 2. Otherwise: Restart from point 1.

ADVANTAGES:

Very reliable

DRAWBACKS:

Not too fast



Local Search

- Our local search implements 3 different algorithms:
 - 1. Move Exam: Change the timeslot of an exam.
 - 2. Swap Exams: Swap the timeslots of two exams.
 - **3. Bounded Shift**: Shift a portion of timeslots.
- These 3 (+ the next local swap) procedures are used until the solution is improving.



- Implements a STEEPEST DESCENT STRATEGY.
- Evaluates Neighborhood N(x) of the current optimal solution x.

Workflow:

- Switches exams scheduled in a timeslot with those contained in any another to find a new feasible solution x'.
- If x' has a better benchmark than that of x, then x=x'.
- Loop until there is no improvement anymore

Slower than FIRST IMPROVEMENT strategy but more efficient.

Simulated Annealing

Workflow:

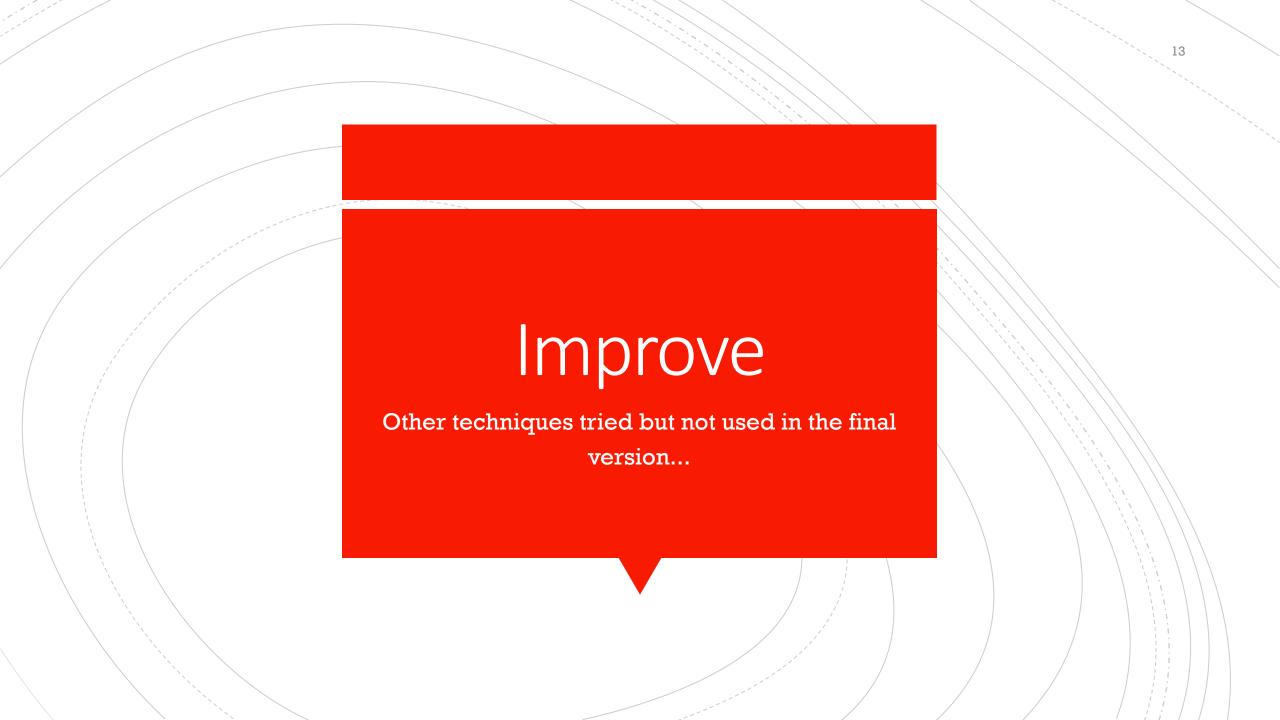
- Start from a feasible solution.
- Move an exam to another timeslots.
- 3. If WORST or UNFEASIBLE accept the solution, with probability, depending on temperature.
- 4. Reduce temperature to converge to a minimum.
- 5. Reuse the TABU SEARCH to restore the feasibility.
- 6. Apply local search to find a minimum.

Greedy Slot Shuffle

Starting from a feasible, it adds, one at a time a timeslot evaluating the benchmark.

ADVANTAGES:

- Random
- Fast





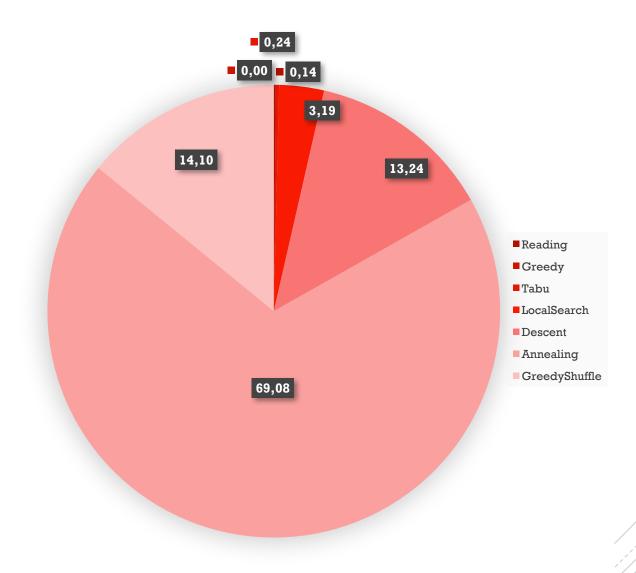
- Starting from two or more parents it performs a crossover between them and occasionally a mutating.
- This algorithm not fit very well this problem because it could generate a lot of unfeasible solution due to its randomness.

DRAWBACKS:

- Not too easy
- Lot of unfeasible solutions



Average %
Algorithm
Execution Time



% Algorithms execution time to instance properties



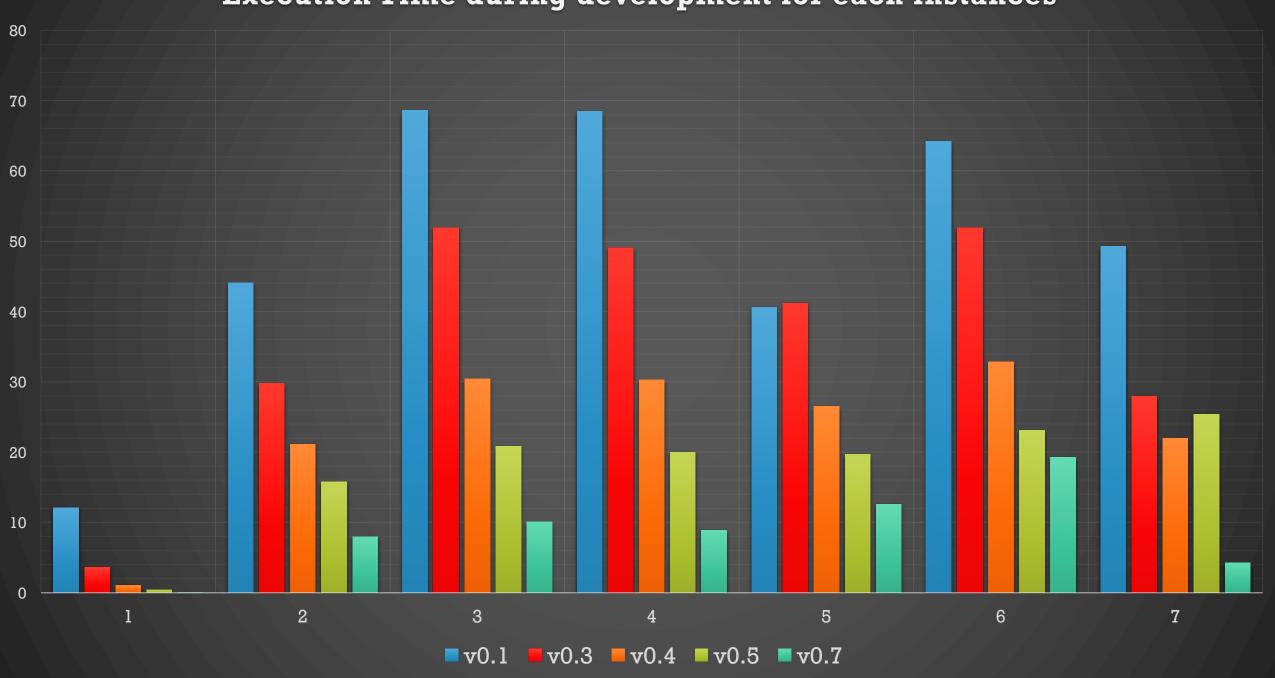




- Our algorithms is flown over 5 different steps:
- 1. v0.1: Tabu List search
- 2. v0.3: Greedy Preparation at begin
- 3. v0.4: Adding Simulated Annealing and local search
- 4. v0.5: Implementing Local Swap
- 5. v0.6: Various Tuning

In the next graph is possible to view the benchmark results at each step.

Execution Time during development for each instances



Latest Result

02/01/2018	
5	Gap %
157,121	0,06
38,877	12,01
36,471	11,78
8,703	12,77
14,832	14,97
3,668	20,48
10,587	5,34
Best:	0,06
Avg:	11,06
Worst:	20,48

FOTO TEMPORANEA

Repository

The whole project with code, math model, instances, presentation and benchmark results are available on a GitHub public repository:



https://github.com/Jacopx/OMA ExamTimeTable

