
Experiment 3: Ant Colony Optimisation

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This program is developed to find shortest path (minimum cost)between

some cities.

There are 4 parts in this program: 1.Main program of ACO (myaco.m) 2.Function to generate solution (ant_tour.m) 3.Function to calculate the cost (distance) (calculate_cost.m) 4.Function to update the traces (update_the_trace.m)

```
% Theory: Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) are a set of probabilistic
% metaheuristics and an intelligent optimization algorithms, inspired
% by
% social behavior of ants. ACO algorithms are also categorized as
% Swarm
% Intelligence methods, because of implementation of this paradigm,
% via
% simulation of ants behavior in the structure of these algorithms.
```

Code:

```
function myaco()
% inputs
miter=10;
m=10;
n=10;
% parameters
e=.15;           % evaporation coefficient.
alpha=1;         % effect of ants' sight.
beta=4;          % trace's effect.
t=0.0001*ones(n); % primary tracing.
el=.97;          % common cost elimination.
%
% -----
% Generate coordinates of cities and plot
for i=1:n
    x(i)=rand*20;
    y(i)=rand*20;
end
subplot(3,1,1);
```

```
plot(x,y,'o','MarkerFaceColor','k','MarkerEdgeColor','b','MarkerSize',10);
title('Coordinates of Cities');
xlabel('x (km)');
ylabel('y (km)');

% generating distance between cities matrix.
for i=1:n
    for j=1:n
        d(i,j)=sqrt((x(i)-x(j))^2+(y(i)-y(j))^2);
    end
end

% generating sight matrix.
for i=1:n
    for j=1:n
        if d(i,j)==0
            h(i,j)=0;
        else
            h(i,j)=1/d(i,j);
        end
    end
end
h=h
%
-----
%           Main Algorithm: ACO Meta heuristic procedure
% a. Probabilistic solution construction biased by
%     pheromone trails, without forward pheromone
%     updating
% b. Deterministic backward path with loop elimination
%     and with pheromone updating--> update_the_trace
% c. Evaluation of the quality of the solutions
%     generated and use of the solution quality in
%     determining the quantity of pheromone to deposit--
>calculate_cost
%
-----

for i=1:miter
% Step 1: Forward ants and solution construction

% Generate places for each ant
for j=1:m
    start_places(j,1)=fix(1+rand*(n-1));
end
% Step 2:probabilistic solution construction
[tour]=ant_tour(start_places,m,n,h,t,alpha,beta);
tour=horzcat(tour,tour(:,1));

% Step 3: Calculate the cost --> total distace
[cost,f]=calculate_cost(m,n,d,tour,e1);
[t]=update_the_trace(m,n,t,tour,f,e);
average_cost(i)=mean(cost);

% Step 4: Determine the best route
```

```

        [min_cost(i),best_index]=min(cost);
        besttour(i,:)=tour(best_index,:);
        iteration(i)=i;
end
%
-----

% Plot Average of tour distance vs Number of Iterations
subplot(3,1,2);plot(iteration,average_cost);
title('Average of tour distance vs Number of iterations');
xlabel('iteration');
ylabel('distance (km)');

% Plot the best route
[k,l]=min(min_cost);
for i=1:n+1
    X(i)=x(besttour(l,i));
    Y(i)=y(besttour(l,i));
end
subplot(3,1,3);plot(X,Y,'--o',...
    'MarkerEdgeColor','k',...
    'MarkerFaceColor','g',...
    'MarkerSize',10)
xlabel('x (km)');ylabel('y (km)');
title(['minimum cost (total length)= ',num2str(k)]);
end

```

h =

Columns 1 through 7

0	0.1352	0.1820	0.1803	0.1143	0.2075	0.1261
0.1352	0	0.0780	0.2730	0.0631	0.1533	0.2113
0.1820	0.0780	0	0.0915	0.1892	0.1203	0.0760
0.1803	0.2730	0.0915	0	0.0771	0.1375	0.3965
0.1143	0.0631	0.1892	0.0771	0	0.0775	0.0686
0.2075	0.1533	0.1203	0.1375	0.0775	0	0.1031
0.1261	0.2113	0.0760	0.3965	0.0686	0.1031	0
0.0965	0.3374	0.0634	0.1649	0.0534	0.1107	0.1661
0.1488	0.1474	0.0884	0.3088	0.0837	0.1009	0.3368
0.1167	0.1897	0.0728	0.3110	0.0667	0.0962	1.4317

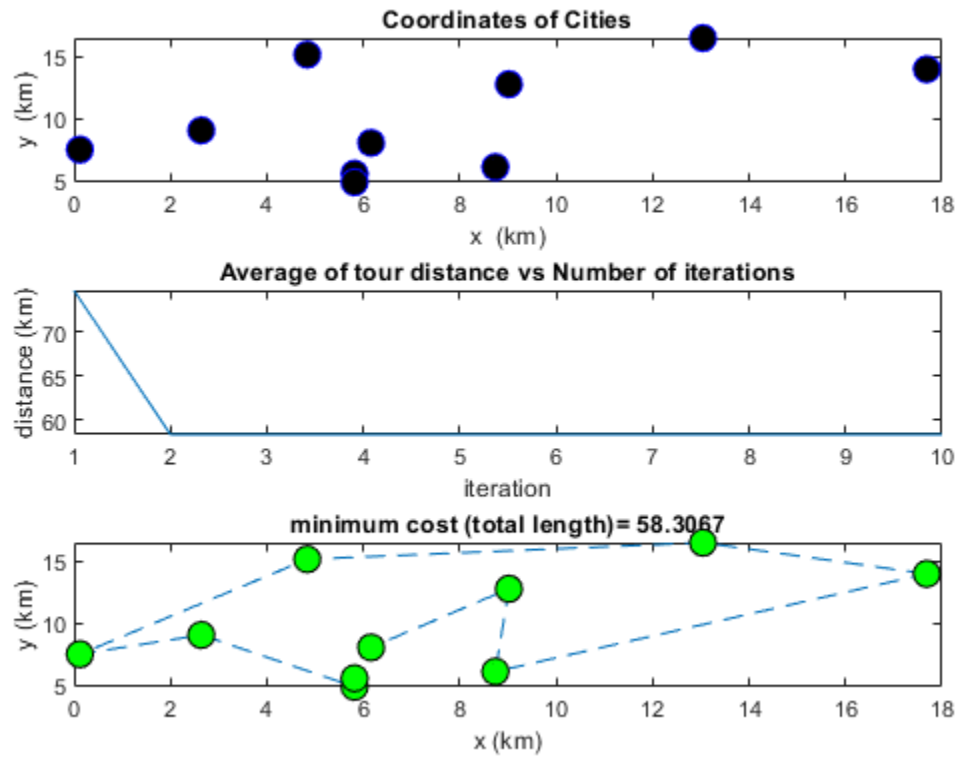
Columns 8 through 10

0.0965	0.1488	0.1167
0.3374	0.1474	0.1897
0.0634	0.0884	0.0728
0.1649	0.3088	0.3110
0.0534	0.0837	0.0667
0.1107	0.1009	0.0962
0.1661	0.3368	1.4317
0	0.1145	0.1593
0.1145	0	0.3153

0.1593

0.3153

0



Conclusion:

This code implementation of Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) to solve traveling #salesman problem (TSP). Given a list of cities and their pairwise distances, the task is to find a shortest #possible tour that visits each city exactly once. #And hence through the output graphs plotted we can observe the desired output.

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