

# Test case and logic analysis

Example 1 - The human approach

Simple rescheduling
Maximizing personal benefit

#### Initial state

<b>TD</b> : 1	
Times	10tc
1 1111031	ww

1 11110	51015				

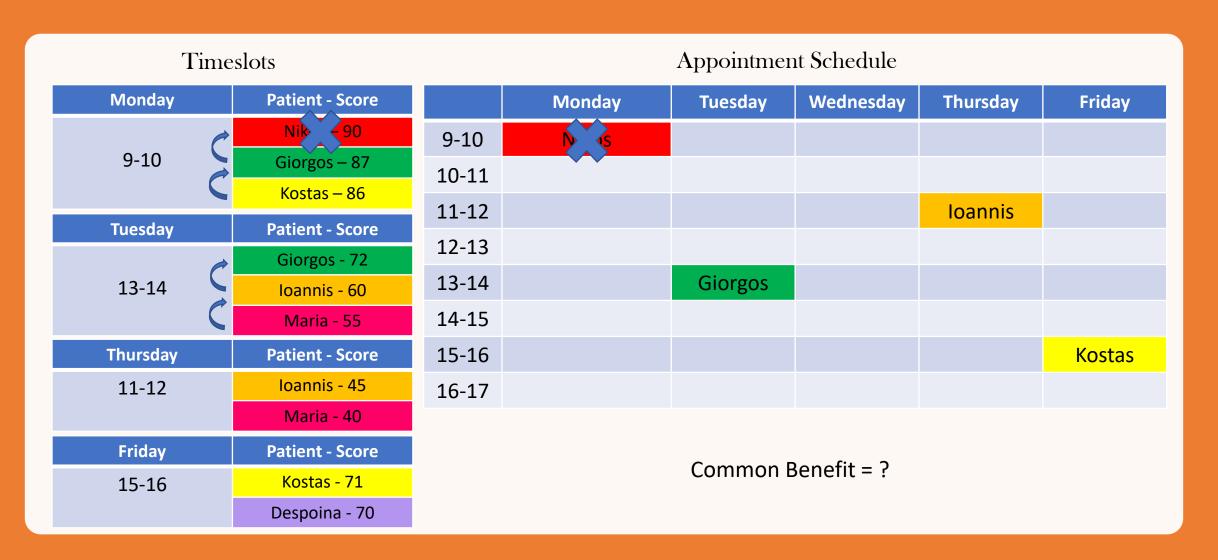
Monday	Patient - Score	
	Nikos – 90	
9-10	Giorgos – 87	
	Kostas – 86	
Tuesday	Patient - Score	
13-14	Giorgos - 72	
	Ioannis - 60	
	Maria - 55	
Thursday	Patient - Score	
11-12	Ioannis - 45	
	Maria - 40	
Friday	Patient - Score	
15-16	Kostas - 71	
	Despoina - 70	

#### Appointment Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Nikos				
10-11					
11-12				Ioannis	
12-13					
13-14		Giorgos			
14-15					
15-16					Kostas
16-17					

Common Benefit = 90 + 72 + 45 + 71 = 278

## Nikos cancels his appointment



#### New timeslots become available for Giorgos and Ioannis

#### Timeslots

#### Appointment Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Giorgos				
10-11					
11-12				?	
12-13					
13-14		Ioannis			
14-15					
15-16					Kostas
16-17					

Common Benefit = ?

## Now Maria can receive an appointment

#### **Timeslots**

Monday	Patient - Score		
9-10	Giorgos – 87		
	Kostas – 86		
Tuesday	Patient - Score		
13-14	Ioannis - 60		
	Maria - 55		
Thursday	Patient - Score		
11-12	Maria - 40		
Friday	Patient - Score		
15-16	Kostas - 71		
	Despoina - 70		

#### Appointment Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Giorgos				
10-11					
11-12				Maria	
12-13					
13-14		Ioannis			
14-15					
15-16					Kostas
16-17					

Common Benefit = 87 + 60 + 40 + 71 = 258

Example 2 - The AI approach

Rescheduling with foresight Maximizing common benefit

### The same initial state

#### Timeslots

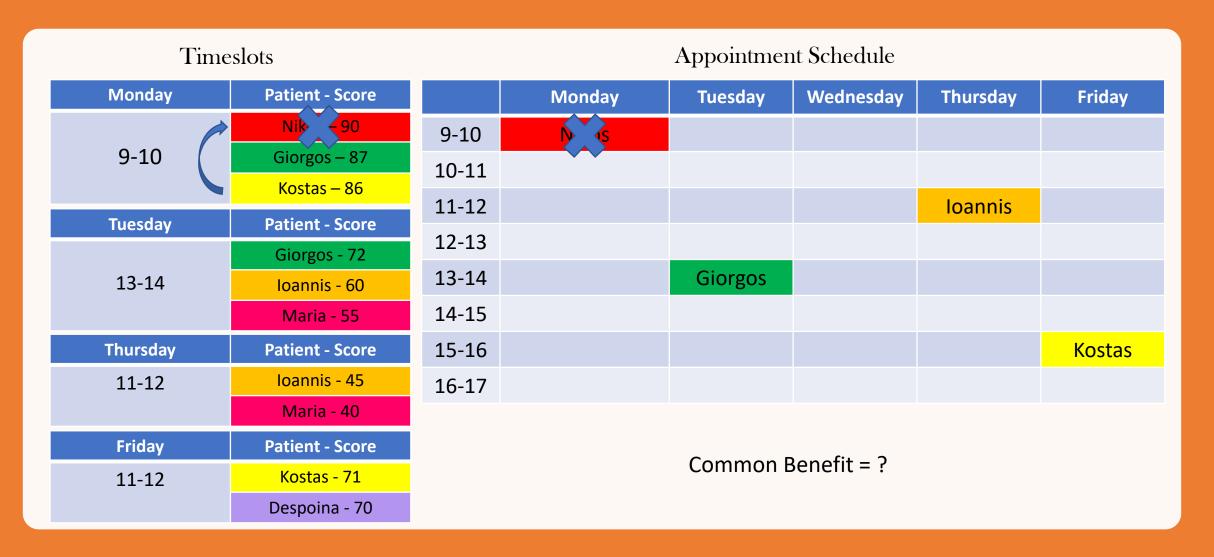
Monday	Patient - Score	
	Nikos – 90	
9-10	Giorgos – 87	
	Kostas – 86	
Tuesday	Patient - Score	
13-14	Giorgos - 72	
	Ioannis - 60	
	Maria - 55	
Thursday	Patient - Score	
11-12	Ioannis - 45	
	Maria - 40	
Friday	Patient - Score	
15-16	Kostas - 71	
	Despoina - 70	

#### Appointment Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Nikos				
10-11					
11-12				Ioannis	
12-13					
13-14		Giorgos			
14-15					
15-16					Kostas
16-17					

Common Benefit = 90 + 70 + 45 + 75 = 280

## Again, Nikos cancels his appointment but ...



## This time the system chooses Kostas

Time	slots	Appointment Schedule					
Monday	Patient - Score		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Kostas – 86	9-10	Kostas				
	Giorgos – 87	10-11					
Tuesday	Patient - Score	11-12				Ioannis	
	Giorgos - 72	12-13				100.11110	
13-14	Ioannis - 60	13-14		Giorgos			
	Maria - 55			Giorgos			
Thursday	Patient - Score	14-15					
11-12	Ioannis - 45	15-16					Ś
	Maria - 40	16-17					
Friday	Patient - Score						
15-16	Kos - 71 Despoina - 70			Common E	Benefit = ?		

## And a greater common benefit is produced

Times	lots
1 111103	ww

Appointmen	it Schedule

				1 ppomaner	ic Schedale		
Monday	Patient - Score		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-10	Kostas – 86	9-10	Kostas				
	Giorgos – 87	10-11					
Tuesday	Patient - Score	11-12				Ioannis	
	Giorgos - 72					Touring	
13-14	Ioannis - 60	12-13					
	Maria - 55	13-14		Giorgos			
Thursday	Patient - Score	14-15					
11-12	Ioannis - 45	15-16					Despoina
	Maria - 40	16-17					
Friday	Patient - Score						

Friday	Patient - Score
15-16	Despoina - 70

Common Benefit = 80 + 70 + 45 + 70 = 273 > 258

## Notes (|)

- A chain reaction can only occur if a patient who has already received an
  appointment cancels the request for the appointment he or she has received. As
  a result, only in this case the clingo code for rescheduling will be executed.
- A chain can be realized only if every patient in it gives their consent. For that
  reason, the system will reach for the patient in every step of the chain to ask for
  permission to reschedule the appointment. A time limit for the patient's
  response must also be set.
- In case a patient in the chain denies the reschedule or their time limit exceeds the system should consider the request as deleted and execute the clingo code again.
- While the process of confirming a chain reaction takes place another cancelation might occur. The clingo code that will be executed must take into consideration the current state of the knowledge base to output the optimal chain reaction. All the ongoing chain reactions will be stored in the system. Once a reschedule is confirmed the patient will receive the timeslot and the confirmation process will continue to the next patient of the chain.



## Notes (||)

If a patient appears in multiple chains one of them must be chosen over the others and all the rest will break at the point where the patient appears. The designer must choose from the following four criteria when considering which chain will be chosen by the system:

- 1. The system chooses the chain in which the patient has the highest score, prioritizing the patient's preference.
- 2. The system chooses the chain in which the patient is closer to the top of the chain and thus more likely to receive a rescheduled appointment.
- 3. The system chooses the chain with the smaller common benefit from the patient in question until the end of the chain, thus minimizing the common benefit loss.
- 4. The system chooses the chain with the greater common benefit in anticipation of the chain's completion.