

A variant of the high-school timetabling problem and a software solution for it based on integer linear programming

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Outline

- Problem statement
- 2 Problem formalization and ILP formulation
- 3 Tools and experimental results
- 4 Conclusion

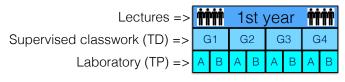
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Timetable at the Toulouse 2 University Institute of Technology (IUT)

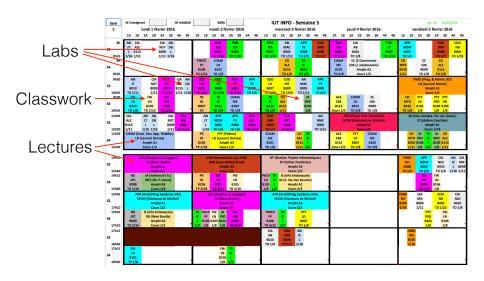
A particular type of High-School Timetabling problem.

Hierarchical division of student groups:



2nd year 🚻					
G1		G2		G3	
Α	В	А	В	Α	В

An example



- predefined course-group-teacher assignment
- different room pools (per type):
 - laboratories (6), classrooms (5), multimedia rooms (2), amphitheaters (1
 - rooms in a pool are interchangeable
 - subject to availability constraints
- dense program:
 - e.g., 33h over 4.5 days for G1A
 - potentially long days: start at 8 AM, end at 6:40 PM
- many research professors and adjunct professors (main job in industry)
 - ⇒ tight availability constraints
- Potentially overlapping time slots, e.g., 8-10 AM || (8-9:30 AM, 9h30-11 AM)
 (may be modeled with disjoint time slots by subdividing them)

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Motivation for this work

First of all, practical!

- need of convenient tooling
- keep control over the resolution engine, in order to:
 - fine-tune the solution
 - add new types of constraints as they come up
- ⇒ XLSScheduler: an automatic generator
 - based on open off-the-shelf ILP solvers (Cbc, Gurobi)
 - interacting via easy-to-use data format (Excel), batch style
 - reasonably generic (reusable, extensible...)

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Time slots:

- Slots set (e.g., $\{Mo0800_0930, Mo0800_1000, Mo0930_1100, ...\}$)
- SlotTypes set, $slType: Slots \rightarrow SlotTypes$ (e.g., use duration as type)
- $rank: Slots \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defines partial order between slots. E.g.:
 - $rank(Mo1415_1545) = 4$
 - rank(Mo1545 1715) = 5
 - $rank(Mo1715_1845) = 6$
 - $rank(Mo1545_1745) = 5$
 - $rank(Tu0800_0930) = 8$
- $overlap \subseteq Slot \times Slot$. $(s_1, s_2) \in overlap$ (denoted $s_1 \parallel s_2$) iff slots s_1 and s_2 overlap chronologically. E.g.:
 - Mo1545_1745 || Mo1545_1715
 - \bullet $Mo1545_1745 \parallel Mo1715_1845$

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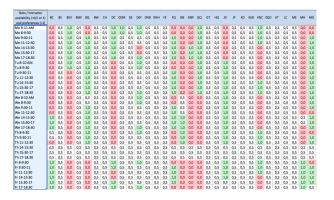
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Teachers:

- Teachers set
- $tAvail: Teachers \times Slots \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ defines teacher availability per time-slot.
- $tPref: Teachers \times Slots \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ defines teacher preferences per time-slot.



Student groups:

- ullet Groups set
- $subgroup \subseteq Groups \times Groups$. $(g_1, g_2) \in subgroup$ denoted $g_1 \prec g_2$

Rooms:

- ullet RoomCategories set
- $rAvail: RoomCategories \times Slots \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defines how many rooms of a particular category are available at each time-slot

- Courses set
- \bullet courseTeacher: Courses \rightarrow Teachers
- $\bullet \ courseSlotType: Courses \rightarrow SlotTypes \\$
- ullet courseRoomCat: Courses o RoomCategories
- $courseRoomNb: Courses \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
- $courseGroupNb : Courses \times Group \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. courseGroupNb(c,g) defines how many sessions there are in the course c for the group g.
- $consecCourses \subseteq Courses$ (courses whose instances must be consecutive)
- $precedes \subseteq Course \times Course$. $(c_1, c_2) \in precedes$ (denoted $c_1 \ll c_2$) means all time-slots allocated to c_1 must chronologically precede the slots of c_2 .
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Model variables

$$\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} \in \{0,1\}$$
 for $s \in Slots$, $c \in Courses$, $g \in Groups$

 $\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} = 1$ iff group g has a course c in time-slot s

All the courses are allocated a slot:

$$\forall c \in Courses, \forall g \in Groups : \sum_{s \in Slots} \mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} = courseGroupNb(c,g)$$

No group has two courses in parallel (nor a course in parallel with another course of one of its super-groups):

 $\forall s \in Slots, \forall g \in Groups:$

$$\sum_{c \in Courses} \left(\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} + \sum_{\substack{g' \in Groups \\ g \prec g'}} \mathbf{x}_{s,c,g'} \right) \leq 1$$

Taking into account slot overlapping:

 $\forall s, s' \in Slots \text{ such that } s \parallel s', \forall g \in Groups :$

$$\sum_{c \in Courses} \left(\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} + \mathbf{x}_{s',c,g} + \sum_{\substack{g' \in Groups \\ g \prec g'}} \left(\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g'} + \mathbf{x}_{s',c,g'} \right) \right) \le 1$$

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There are enough rooms of each category for each slot:

$$\forall s \in Slots, \forall t \in RoomCategories:$$

$$\sum_{\substack{c \in Courses \\ courseRoomCat(c) = t}} \sum_{g \in Groups} courseRoomNb(c) \cdot \mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} \leq rAvail(t,s)$$

No precise room assignment ⇒ smaller model

Extra constraint for taking into account slot overlapping

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Extra constraint for taking into account slot overlapping

Consecutiveness:

$$\forall c \in consecCourses, \forall g \in Groups,$$

$$\forall s, s' \in Slots \text{ such that } rank(s') - rank(s) \geq courseGroupNb(c, g) :$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{s,c,g} + \mathbf{x}_{s',c,g} \leq 1$$

Precedence:

which that common
$$C$$
 norm $Nh(a, a)$ common C norm $Nh(a', a') > 0$

$$\forall g, g' \in Groups \text{ such that } courseGroupNb(c, g) \cdot courseGroupNb(c', g') > 0,$$

$$s' \in Slots$$
 such that $rank(s) < rank(s')$

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 such that $c \ll c'$,

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Hard constraints

Other constraints:

- ullet The slots allocated to a Course have the right SlotType
- The teachers are available at the allocated slots
- A teacher does not have several courses in parallel
- Course availability per slot (courseAvail) is observed

Soft constraints and objective

Soft constraint: minimize use of unpreferred slots.

Objective = weighted sum of:

cost incurred by the use of unpreferred slots of teachers

$$UT = \sum_{\substack{s \in Stots \\ c \in Courses, t = courseTeacher(c) \\ g \in Groups}} (tAvail(t, s) - tPref(t, s)) \cdot \mathbf{x}_{s, c, g}$$

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$$UC = \sum_{\substack{s \in Slots \\ c \in Courses \\ a \in Grouns}} (courseAvail(c, s) - coursePref(c, s)) \cdot \mathbf{x}_{s, c, g}$$

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Other soft constraints: minimizing "long days"

Avoid days that start at 8AM to 6:45PM

- ullet Days is a set of the days of week
- $first: Days \rightarrow Slots$ maps each day to its first slot
- ullet last: Days
 ightarrow Slots maps each day to its last slot
- $\mathbf{L}_{d,t} \in \{0,1\}$ for $d \in Days$ and $t \in Teachers$: auxiliary variable $(\mathbf{L}_{d,t} = 1 \text{ iff } d \text{ is a "long day" for teacher } t$
- constraint linking L to x:

 $\forall d \in Days, t \in Teachers:$

$$\sum_{c \in Courses \atop course Teacher(c) = t} \sum_{g \in Groups} (\mathbf{x}_{first(d),c,g} + \mathbf{x}_{last(d),c,g}) - 2 \cdot \mathbf{L}_{d,t} \leq 1$$

additional cost component weighted into the cost function:

$$LT = \sum_{\substack{t \in Teachers \\ d \in Days}} \mathbf{L}_{d,t}$$

Other soft constraints

- Minimizing "long days" for students
- Clustering busy times

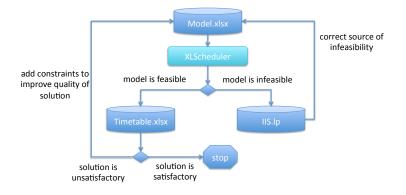
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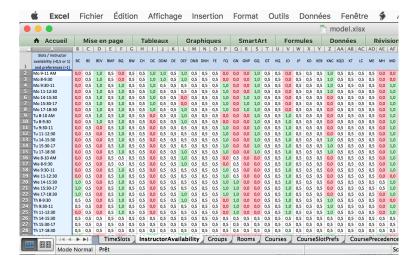
XLSScheduler tool

- Batch tool based on off-the-shelf ILP solvers (Gurobi or Cbc)
- Available as online service (Cbc-based, upon request)
- Workflow:



XLSScheduler tool

Input/Output format: convenient XLSX file format



Experimental results

- 2 versions of the tool:
 - Python / Gurobi (Python API + solver) http://www.gurobi.com
 - Python / PuLP / Cbc https://projects.coin-or.org/Cbc
- high speed (within seconds) and high quality for real-life workloads
- both solvers perform very well, but slow model creation with PuLP

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Conclusion

- practical approach for a relatively classical HSTT problem
- generic, extensible solution
- quick and good quality results
- possibility to troubleshoot and refine results

https://www.irit.fr/~Iulian.Ober/XLSScheduler

That's all folks!

Thank you!

Questions?