Metaheuristic algorithm for timetabling problem

(Seminar III)

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Overview

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Motivation:

- Currently EAFIT does not have an automated system that allows to schedule university timetabling.
- Each school or university has different characteristics that make the problem particular.
- This is a problem of combinatorial optimization of complexity NP-Hard Abdelhalim & El Khayat (2016).
- The algorithm in developing can be applied to different topics that are related to timetabling scheduling.

Introduction:

Figure 1.1: Timetabling problem

Hard constraints event:

A factible solution meets the following set of hard constraints $\mathrm{CH}_1 - \mathrm{CH}_6$ presented below:

- HC_1: (Two event can not be scheduled on the same day, period and room.)
- HC_2: (The room must meet the characteristics required by the event.)
- HC_3: (The maximum number of daily lessons for each event must be respected.)
- HC_4: (Two lessons from the same event must be consecutive when scheduled for the same day, in case it is required by the event.)

Hard constraints teacher:

- HC_5: (A teacher can not be scheduled to more than one lesson in a given period.)
- HC_6: (A teacher can not be scheduled to a period in which she/he is unavailable.)

Hard constraints student:

- HC_7: Give students with perfect curriculum six different schedules for each of the events they are studying and be part of this semester.
- HC_8: (No student can be assigned more than one event at the same time.)
- HC_9: (The number of students attending the event must be less than or equal to the capacity to the classroom.)

Soft constraints:

In addition to the feasibility with respect to difficult constraints, the requirements of $\mathrm{SC}_1 - \mathrm{SC}_4$ listed below should be satisfied as much as possible:

- SC_1: (Avoid teachers' idle periods.)
- SC_2: (A student should not have a single course on a day.)
- SC_3: (A student should not have more than two consecutive courses.)

Methodology:

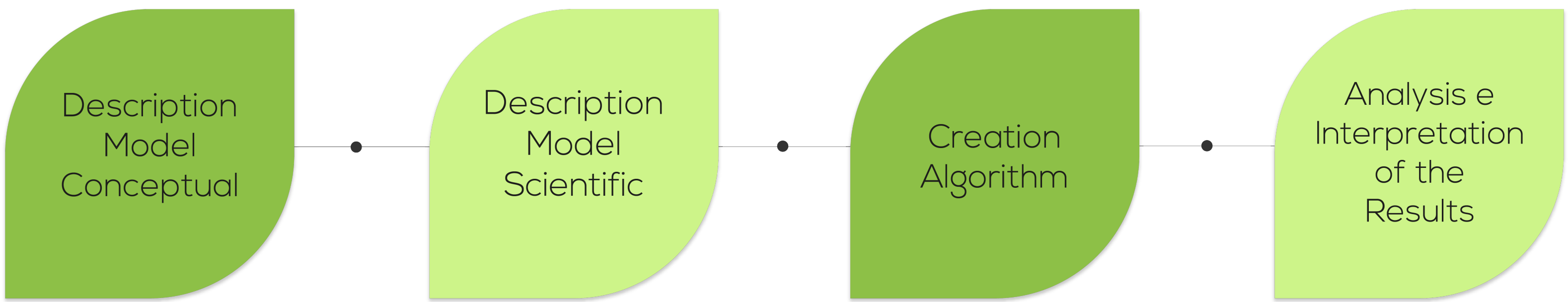

Figure 1.2: Timetabling problem methodology

Methodology:

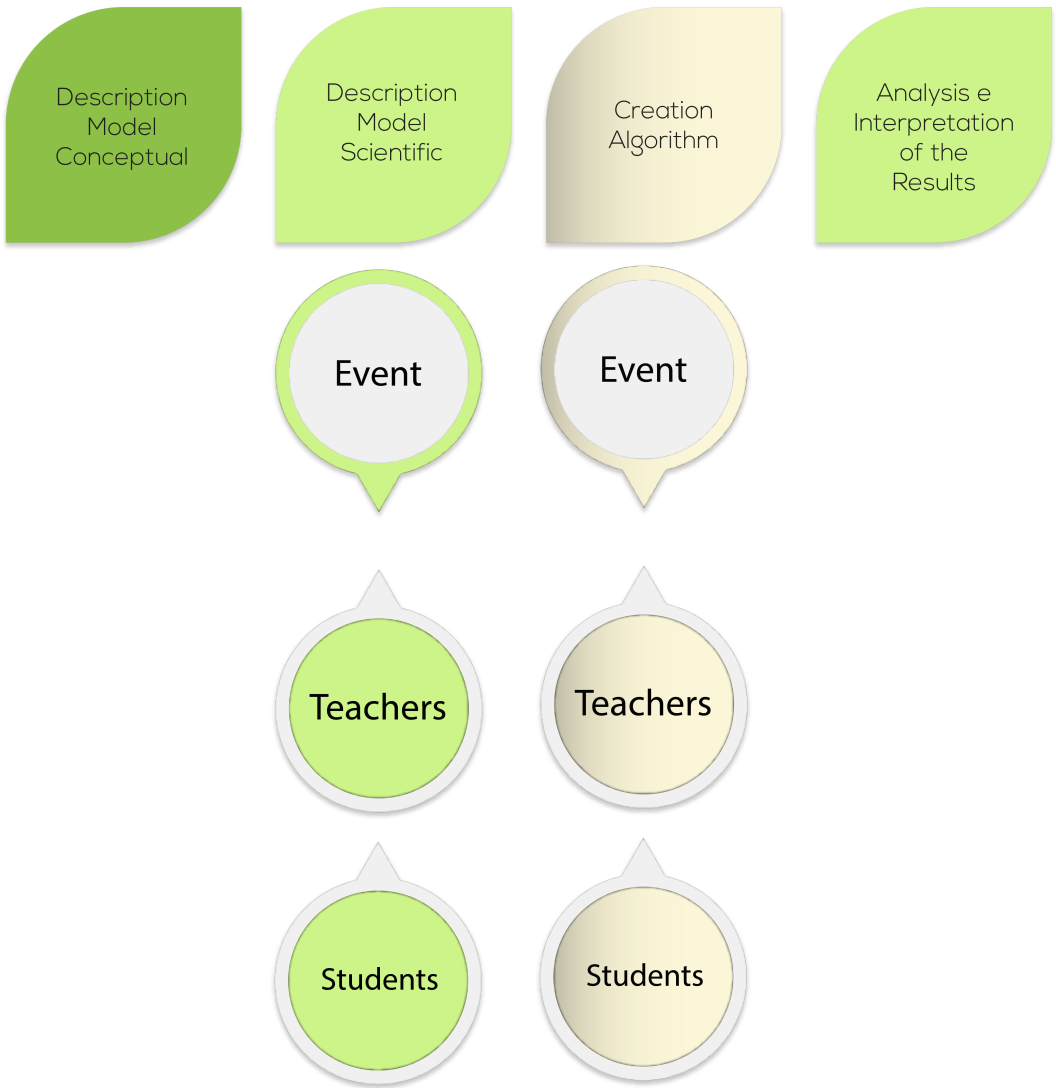

Figure 1.3: Timetabling problem methodology

Related work:

Techniques		Article name
Graph Coloring (GC)		An Introduction to TimeTabling de Werra (1985)
Integer/Linear Programming (IP/LP)		New integer linear programming approaches for course timetabling Boland *et al.* (2008) , Integer programming methods for large-scale practical classroom assignment problems Phillips *et al.* (2015)
Constraint Satisfaction Programming (CSP)		Timetable planning using the constraint-based reasoning Deris *et al.* (2000)
Multi-population	Genetic Algorithm (GA)	A Utilization-based Genetic Algorithm for Solving the University Timetabling Problem (UGA) Abdelhalim & El Khayat (2016)
	Ant Colony Optimization (ACO)	A MAX - MIN Ant System for the University Course Timetabling Problem Socha *et al.* (2002), A MAX-MIN Ant System for the University Course Timetabling Problem Brabazon *et al.* (2015)
	Artificial Bee Colony (ABC)	University course timetabling using hybridized artificial bee colony with hill climbing optimizer aro Bolaji *et al.* (2014)
	Meme tic Algorithm (MA)	Using improved memetic algorithm and local search to solve university Course Timetabling problem (UCTP) Joudaki *et al.* (2011)
	Harmony Search Algorithm (HSA)	University course timetabling using a hybrid harmony search metaheuristic algorithm Al-Betar *et al.* (2012)
Single-population	Local Search (LS)	A fuzzy genetic algorithm with local search for university course timetabling Kohshori *et al.* (2011), Genetic algorithms with guided and local search strategies for university course timetabling Yang & Jat (2011)
	Variable Neighborhood Search (VNS)	An Investigation Of Variable Neighbourhood Search For University Course Timetabling Abdullah *et al.* (2005)
	Simulated Annealing (SA)	Solving the Course Scheduling Problem Using Simulated Annealing Aycan & Ayav (2009), A hybrid simulated annealing with Kempe Chain neighborhood for the university timetabling problem Tuga *et al.* (2007)
	Tabu Search (TS)	The effect of neighborhood structures on tabu search algorithm in solving course timetabling problem Aladag *et al.* (2009), Design and implementation of a course scheduling system using Tabu Search Alvarez-Valdes *et al.* (2002)
Novel Intelligent	Hybrid Algorithms (Hybrid Meta heuristic)	A new hybrid algorithm for university course timetabling problem using events based on groupings of students Badoni *et al.* (2014)
	Fuzzy method	Fuzzy genetic heuristic for university course timetable problem Chaudhuri & De (2010), A fuzzy solution based on Memetic algorithms for timetabling Golabpour *et al.* (2008)
	Clustering Algorithms	Applying a novel clustering technique based on FP- tree to University timetabling problem: A case study Shatnawi *et al.* (2010)
Multi-Agent Systems	Review papers Multi-Agent Systems	A multi-agent system for course timetabling Yanga & Paranjapea (2011), Implementation of class timetabling using multi agents Nandhini & Kanmani (2009)

Table 1.1: Brief literature about University Timetabling Problem

Problem formulation:

Symbols	Definition
Sets	
$s \in S$	Set of slot composed of days D and periods P
$r \in R$	Set of rooms
$e \in E$	Set of event composed of courses C and groups G
Parameters	
w_r	Unit cost of using the room r
f_e	frequency with which an event e is given in the week
dem_e	Intensity in hours with which an e event is imparted in a day
cap_s	Capacity in hours the slot s has
com_{er}	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the event } e \text{ can be assigned to the room } r \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$
ϕ	Subset of incompatible slots with slot s
Decision variables	
x_{esr}	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the event } e \text{ is programmed to a time slot } s \text{ that is assigned to the room } r \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Table 1.2: Notation used for modeling events at EAFIT University

Model:

The objective (1.1.1) is to minimize the use of artificial salons. The IP restrictions are described below:

$$\min \sum_{e\in E}\sum_{s\in S}\sum_{r\in R} w_r \cdot x_{esr} \tag{1.1.1}$$

s. t.

$$\sum_{e \in E} x_{esr} \leq 1, \quad \forall\, s \in S,\, r \in R \tag{1.1.2}$$

$$\sum_{r \in R}\sum_{s \in S} x_{esr} = f_e, \quad \forall\, e \in E \tag{1.1.3}$$

$$x_{esr} \leq com_{er}, \quad \forall\, e \in E,\, s \in S,\, r \in R \tag{1.1.4}$$

$$\sum_{e \in E}\sum_{s' \in \phi(s)} x_{es'r} \leq 1, \quad \forall\, r \in R,\, s \in S \tag{1.1.5}$$

$$M \cdot (x_{esr} - 1) \leq -\frac{dem_e}{cap_s} + 1, \quad \forall\, e \in E,\, s \in S,\, r \in R \tag{1.1.6}$$

Constraints:

- (1.1.2) - satisfies the restriction HC_1.
- (1.1.3) - satisfies the restriction HC_3.
- (1.1.4) - satisfies the restriction HC_2.
- (1.1.5) - only one event can be assigned to one of the slots of the subset of incompatible slots ϕ.
- (1.1.6) - satisfies the restriction HC_4.

Algorithmic solution:

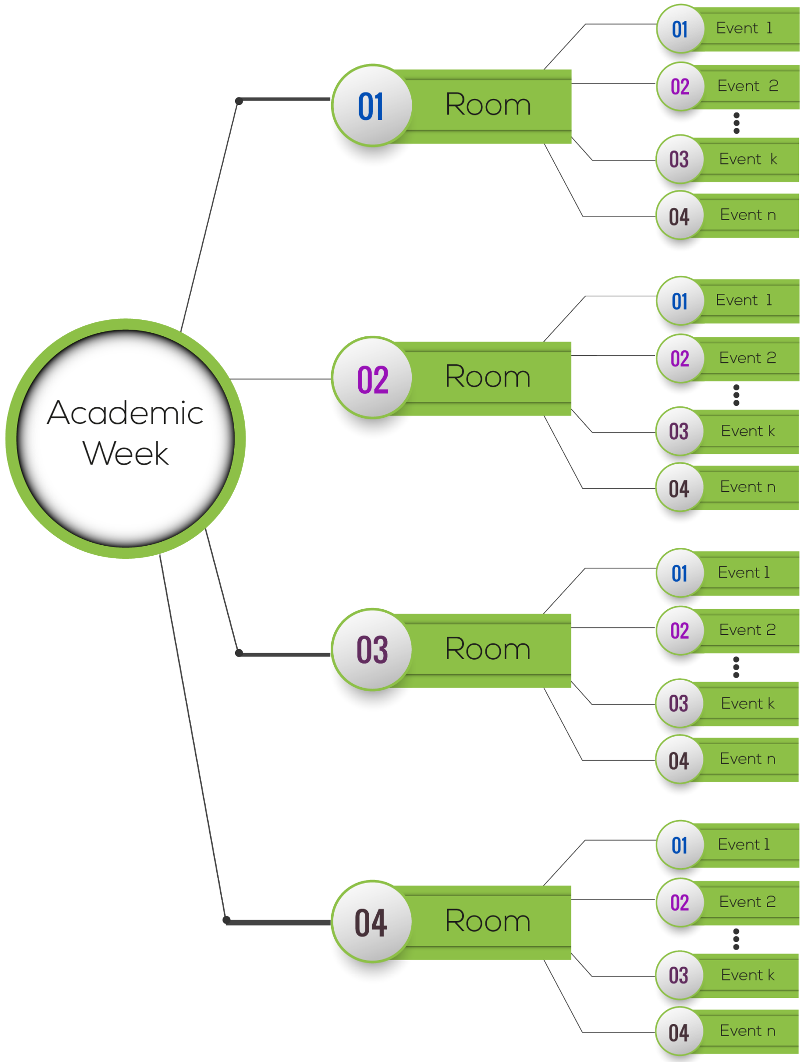

Figure 1.4: Chain Responsability to Timetabling problem

Algorithmic solution:

```
procedure GRASP METAHEURÍSTIC
    f* ← α
    input ← ReadInput();
    if validate(input) then
        for i ≤ i_max do
            x ← GreedyRandomized();
            x ← LocalSearch(x);
            if f(x) < f* then
                f* ← f(x);
                x* ← x;
            end if
        end for
    end if
    WriteOutput(x*);
end procedure
```

Computational experiments:

According to (aro Bolaji *et al.* , 2014) (McCollum, 2007) the algorithm will be tested using the following instances:

Instance	small	medium	large
Events	100	400	400
Room	5	5	10
Day	5	5	5
Slot	8	8	8

Table 1.3: Set of test instances at EAFIT University

Computational experiments:

Room	Type Room	Capacity	Event	Group	Max Student	Day	Start Time	End Time
35401	Aula Normal	50	METODOLOGÍA DEL APRENDIZAJE	024	26	T	7.0	9.0
35401	Aula Normal	50	MODELACIÓN Y SIMULACIÓN I	001	30	T	9.0	12.0
35401	Aula Normal	50	METODOLOGÍA DEL APRENDIZAJE	024	26	W	14.0	15.0
35401	Aula Normal	50	MATEMÁTICAS I	002	40	TH	18.0	21.0
35401	Aula Normal	50	MATEMÁTICAS 1	010	37	F	6.0	9.0
35403	Aula Normal	36	MATEMÁTICAS III (ECONOMÍA)	003	32	F	6.0	9.0
35501	Aula Normal	50	BIOLOGÍA MOLECULAR	101	30	F	6.0	9.0
35501	Aula Normal	50	MATEMÁTICAS 1	001	37	S	12.0	15.0
38107	Aula Normal	25	FUNDAMENTOS DE FISICOQUÍMICA	156	20	T	15.0	17.0
38107	Aula Normal	25	FUNDAMENTOS DE FISICOQUÍMICA	156	20	S	9.0	12.0
38201	Aula Normal	50	BIOÉTICA	001	30	M	6.0	8.0
38201	Aula Normal	50	METODOLOGÍA DEL APRENDIZAJE	022	26	W	14.0	15.0
38201	Aula Normal	50	ESTADÍSTICA 2 (ECONOMÍA)	001	26	W	9.0	12.0
38201	Aula Normal	50	BIOÉTICA	001	30	F	11.0	12.0

Table 1.4: Timetabling Events at EAFIT University

Conclusions:

- The first stage of the problem was successfully modeled, which corresponds to the assignment of events.
- An algorithm was proposed for the scheduling of events at the EAFIT University.
- An algorithm was proposed for the scheduling of teacher at the EAFIT University.

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(Bonus Slides)

Solution construction flow:

procedure GreedyRandomized
 teacher $\leftarrow$ **SetOutData(GetInData(***event***));**
 event $\leftarrow$ **SetNext(***teacher***);**
 room $\leftarrow$ **SetOutData(GetInData(***event***));**
 room $\leftarrow$ **SetNext(***event***);**
 slot $\leftarrow$ **SetSlotFree(GetInData(***slot***));**
 slot $\leftarrow$ **SetOutData(GetInData(***room***));**
 slot $\leftarrow$ **SetNext(***room***);**
 processor(*slot***);**
end procedure

Processor:

```
procedure PROCESSOR
    MakeObject(inData);
    if  Next() ≠ null then
        Next().processor()
    end if
end procedure
```