

# Cinema Seating Planning

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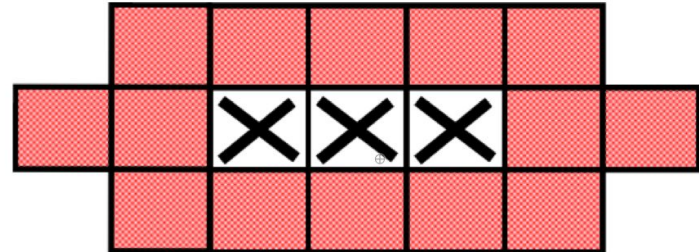
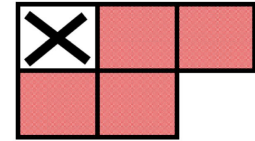
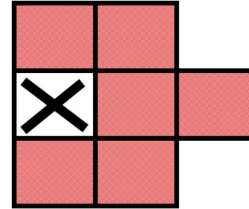
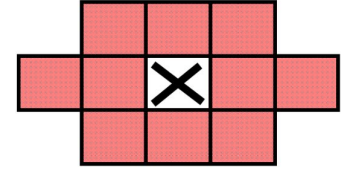
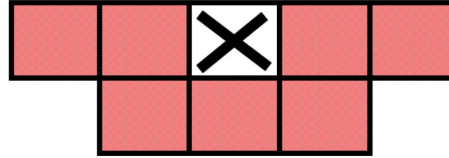
# Cinema seating problem

Goal is to optimize amount of people

Group sizes can differ from 1 to 8

Groups cannot sit in the red areas

Offline vs Online



# OFFLINE CINEMA PROBLEM

# ILP APPROACH

# ILP SOLUTION APPROACH FOR THE OFFLINE CINEMA PROBLEM

## Advantages:

- Using well-known solving techniques like branch and bound and cutting planes, we know for sure that the solution of this model would be optimal because of the optimality proof behind these algorithms
- Implement the model in a well-known commercial solver, in order to be sure that the problem would be solved in the most efficient way, because of the best practice developed by the software owners

## Disadvantages:

- Not easy to model and implement
- Modeling structure will directly determine the runtime necessary to solve this problem, especially for large inputs

# **GUROBI and Python**

Commercial Solver choice: GUROBI (license provided by UU)

Programming language choice: Python (library: gurobipy)

Reason: More documentation available respect to other API for other languages

# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: VARIABLES

VARIABLES:

$$y_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if a } (i,j) \text{ seat is assigned to a group of size } k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if a } k \text{ size group starts seating from the position } (i,j) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Cinema grid:

$x_{111}$ $x_{112}$ ... $x_{118}$	$y_{111}$ $y_{112}$ ... $y_{118}$	$x_{121}$ $x_{122}$ ... $x_{128}$	$y_{121}$ $y_{122}$ ... $y_{128}$	...	$x_{1m1}$ $x_{1m2}$ ... $x_{1m8}$	$y_{1m1}$ $y_{1m2}$ ... $y_{1m8}$
$x_{211}$ $x_{212}$ ... $x_{218}$	$y_{211}$ $y_{212}$ ... $y_{218}$	$x_{221}$ $x_{222}$ ... $x_{228}$	$y_{221}$ $y_{222}$ ... $y_{228}$	...	$x_{2m1}$ $x_{2m2}$ ... $x_{2m8}$	$y_{2m1}$ $y_{2m2}$ ... $y_{2m8}$
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$x_{n11}$ $x_{n12}$ ... $x_{n18}$	$y_{n11}$ $y_{n12}$ ... $y_{n18}$	...	...	...	$x_{nm1}$ $x_{nm2}$ ... $x_{nm8}$	$y_{nm1}$ $y_{nm2}$ ... $y_{nm8}$

# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

## OBJECTIVE FUNCTION:

Maximize the total amount of people in the cinema that is equal to maximizing the place where each group starts sitting times the size of that group:

$$\max z = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^8 kx_{ijk}$$

Note that we can't simply maximize this because of the way the constraints of this model are defined.



# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (1)

- 1) Preprocessing constraints: for  $(i,j)$  positions without a chair (0 in the given input), we have to enforce the corresponding  $y_{ijk}$  variables to be equal to 0, because no one could sit there:

$$\sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk} = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n; \forall j = 1, \dots, m \text{ where } (i,j) = 0 \text{ in the given input}$$

- 2) The amount of people seated have to be less or equal than the total people given in input:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m y_{ijk} \leq k s_k \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, 8$$

Where  $s_k$  is: how many groups of size  $k$  that have to be placed

# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (2)

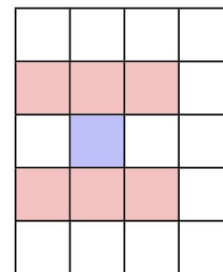
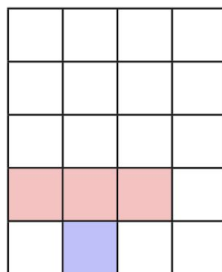
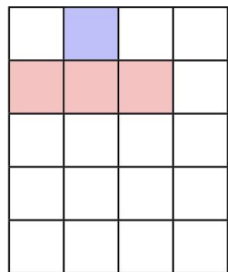
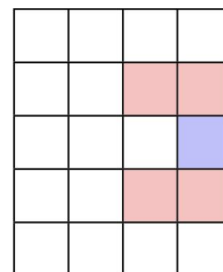
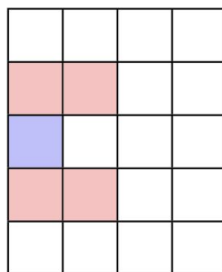
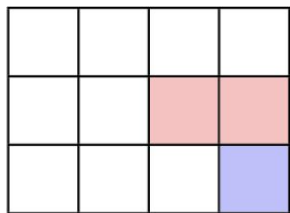
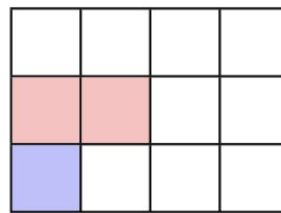
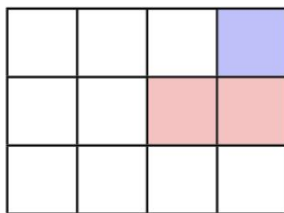
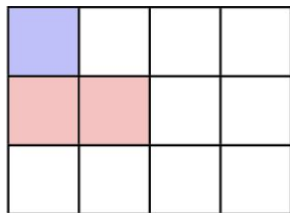
3) Constraints regarding the 1.5m distance rule. These constraints have been split in two parts: the first part yields that if some  $y_{ijk} = 1$  it means that a person is seated in that chair, therefore, every chair in front, under and diagonally should be forced to be equal to 0.

## FIRST PART

This first part also has been split in 9 sets of constraints. The problem of writing them in only 1 set of constraints was the dependence of these constraints by the position of where they have to be written.

We call that: patterns and we have 9 individual patterns.

## A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (3)



# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (4)

For each pattern a constraint:

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j+1,k} \quad \text{for } i = 1; j = 1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j+1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j-1,k} \quad \text{for } i = 1; \forall j = 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j-1,k} \quad \text{for } i = 1; j = m$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j-1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j+1,k} \quad \text{for } i = n; \forall j = 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j+1,k} \quad \text{for } i = n; j = 1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j-1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j+1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j+1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j-1,k}$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j-1,k} \quad \text{for } i = n; j = m$$

$$\forall i = 2, \dots, n-1; \forall j = 2, \dots, m-1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j+1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j+1,k} \quad \text{for } j = 1; \forall i = 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$M\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{ijk}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i-1,j-1,k} + \sum_{k=1}^8 y_{i+1,j-1,k} \quad \text{for } j = m; \forall i = 2, \dots, n-1$$

# A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (5)

## SECOND PART

This second part yields that if a chair is selected to let seat-down a group of size  $k$ , the 2 chairs after that group (namely, the 2 chairs after  $k$  people) have to be forced equal to 0:

$$N(1 - x_{ijk}) \geq \sum_{s=1}^8 \sum_{L=0}^{\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m-j-k > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}} y_{i,j+k+L,s} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n; \forall j = 1, \dots, m - k; \forall k = 1, \dots, 8$$

Where  $N$  is a number big enough to not put a wrong constraint if  $x_{ijk} = 0$ . In this case:  $N = 16$  is sufficient.

## A WALKTHROUGH IN THE MODEL: CONSTRAINTS (6)

4) People in the same group have to be placed near each other:

$$(k - 1)x_{ijk} \leq \sum_{L=1}^{k-1} y_{i,j+L,k} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n; \forall j = 1, \dots, m - 1; \forall k = 2, \dots, \min(m + 1 - j, 8)$$

These constraints are written in order to not exceed the length of the cinema by writing them for j that goes till m-1 and for k with a min function

# AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION ON GUROBI

- The model can find an optimal solution in a reasonable time only for not too large inputs
- it can also handle larger input by being stopped while running: in this way, it will output the best solution found till that moment, but for very large cinemas ( $n, m > 250$ ) it doesn't find a first solution.

Though, consider the real sizes of real cinemas, this ILP model it is fully functional and will always find the optimal solution in reasonable time. However, in order to satisfy all the input sizes permitted, we need to find something that can handle inputs till  $n=1000$  and  $m=1000$ .

# ALGORITHMIC APPROACH



# Algorithmic approach

## **Advantages:**

- Much faster than the ILP solver
- Can handle bigger inputs
- Many different approaches possible

## **Disadvantages:**

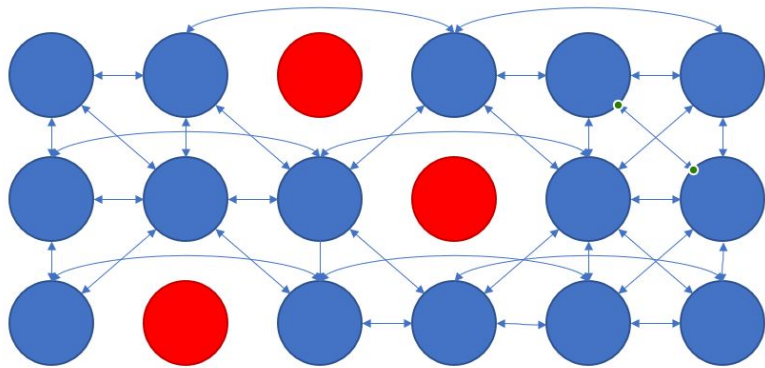
- Not all approaches guaranteed to be optimal
- Optimal approaches are slow

# First Fit

Greedy algorithm

Cinema as graph-like structure

- Nodes are seats
- Edges to every seat blocked when occupying a seat



# First Fit

Start with the biggest group available.

Search the cinema row by row.

Enough adjacent seats? Place group.

Not enough open seats? Discard any group of this size.

*Solutions not optimal*

# Non optimality of First Fit

1. Does not consider the location of placement

Input	FF result	Optimal
11111	XXXXX	XXXXX
11111	11111	11111
11011	11011	X10XX
11111	XXXXX	11111
11111	11111	XXXXX
1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0		

2. Does not try different combinations of groups

Input	FF result	Optimal
100	100	X00
111	XX1	11X
111	111	X11
001	00X	00X
4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0		

# First Fit Ordered Rows

Search is similar to First Fit

Order rows by least amount of edges to adjacent rows

More general bound

Overfit → no guarantee a row with few edges will contain optimal position

Slow → Sorting the list of rows

# Least Blocked Seats

Place each group in the position that blocks the fewest seats

Search through the whole cinema per group

Keep track of location that blocks the least amount of seats

# Combining ILP and Algorithmic Approach

Solution from an ALG approach could be used as the first solution of the ILP solver

Could help decrease runtime

Sadly no time to implement this

# OFFLINE CINEMA PROBLEM

## RESULTS COMPARISON



# RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (1)

## LAYOUT:

```
7
12
0000101111110
000110111111
000000000000
011110111111
111110111111
111000001111
111000001111
2 2 1 1 0 1 0 0
```

Number of seats: 49

## ILP:

```
0000101111110
000xx011x11x
000000000000
011110xxxxxx
xxx10111111
111000001111
xxx00000xx11
```

NPS: 19

Runtime: 0.0334

GFO: 0.0 %

## FIRSTFIT:

```
0000X01111110
000110XXXXXX
000000000000
0XXXX01XXX11
11111011111X
XX100000XX11
111000001111
```

NPS: 19

Runtime: 0.007

GFO: 0.0 %

## LeastBlockFit:

```
0000X01111110
000110XXXXXX
000000000000
011XX0111111
XX1110X11111
111000001111
XXX00000XXXX
```

NPS: 19

Runtime: 0.000

GFO: 0.0 %

In this particular case, all the algorithm gave the same optimal answer, but note that the final layouts are all different

# RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (2)

## LAYOUT:

```
15
15
110111011101110
101110111011101
011101110111011
111011101110111
110111011101110
101110111011101
011101110111011
111011101110111
110111011101110
101110111011101
011101110111011
111011101110111
110111011101110
110111011101110
101110111011101
011101110111011
111011101110111
110111011101110
101110111011101
011101110111011
20 20 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Number of seats: 168

## ILP:

```
xx01xx01xx01xx0
101110111011101
0xx10xx10xxx01x
111011101110111
xx01xx01xx01xx0
101110111011101
0xx10xxx01x10xx
111011101110111
xx01xx01xx01xx0
101110111011101
0xxx01x10xx10xx
111011101110111
x10xx10xx10xxx0
101110111011101
0xxx01x10xxx01x
```

NPS: 64

Runtime: 2.10301

GFO: 0.0 %

## FIRSTFIT:

```
X10XXX01X10XXX0
101110111011101
0XXX01X10XXX01X
111011101110111
X10XXX01110XXX0
1011101XX011101
0XX1011101XX011
1110XX1011101XX
XX01110XX101110
101XX01110XX101
011101XX01110XX
XX1011101XX0111
110XX1011101XX0
101110XX1011101
0XX101110XX10XX
```

NPS: 61

Runtime: 0.007

GFO: 4.69 %

## LeastBlockFit:

```
X10XXX01110XXX0
1011101XX011101
0XXX011101XX011
11101XX011101XX
XX011101XX01110
101XX011101XX01
011101XX0111011
XX1011101XX01XX
110XX1011101110
101110XX10XX101
0XX1011101110XX
1110X110XX10111
XX011101110XXX0
101110XX1011101
0XXX01110XXX01X
```

NPS: 61

Runtime: 0.000

GFO: 4.69 %

## RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (3)

## LAYOUT:

## ILP:

## FIRSTFIT:

## LeastBlockFit:

13  
31

```

00000000111111111111111110000000
00001111000000001000000011110000
001110001111111111111000111100
0111000111000001000001110001110
1110011100011111111100011100111
1100011000110000000110001100011
11001110001100000000000000000000
1100011000110000000110001100111
1110011100011111111100011100111
0111000111000000000001110001110
001111000111111111111000111100
0000111100000000000000011110000
0000000111111111111110000000
60 66 6 0 0 0 0

```

```

000000011x11xx111x11xxx1000000
0000xxxxx000000x00000001xxx0000
00x111000xx111x111xx11000111x00
0111000x110000x0000x110001110
xxx00x110001xx111xx1000x1100x11
1100011000x100000001x0001x0001x
xx00xxx00011000000000000000000
1100011000x100000001x0001x001x
xxx00x110001xxx11x1000x1100x11
0111000x110000000000x110001110
00xxx000xxx00011xx1111000111x00
0000111x00000000000000xxx0000
000000011x11x11x11xxx110000000

```

```

00000000XXXX11XXXX11XXXX10000000
00001111000000001000000011XX0000
00XXXX0000XXXX11XXXX111000111100
0111000111000001000000XXXX000XXX
XXXX00XXXX00XXXX11XX1100011100111
11000110001110000000XX000XX000XX
XX00XX11000110000000000000000000
11000110001100000000X1000X1000X1
X1100X11000X11X1X1100011100111
01X1000X11000000000000X11000X110
0011X1000X11X1X11X111000X11100
00001X100000000000000000X1110000
00000001X1X1X1X1X1X1110000000

```

```

00000000XXXX11XXXX11XXXX10000000
0000XX11000000001000000011XX0000
00X1111000XXXX11XXXX111000111X00
011100011100000100000XXX0001110
X1100XXX000XXXX11XXXX00011100X11
1100011000110000000011000XX0001X
X100XX000XX00000000000000000000
11000110001100000000XX000X1000X1
X1100XXX000XX11XX11100011100111
011100011X0000000000001X10001110
00X11100011X11X11X11000111X00
0000X1110000000000000000X1X000
00000000X11X11X11X11110000000

```

NPS: 86

NPS: 80

NPS: 79

Number of seats: 191

Runtime: 5.45584

Runtime: 0.006

Runtime: 0.000

GFO: 0.0 %

GFO: 6.98 %

GFO: 8.14 %

This is the only instance that LeastBlockFit performed worse than FirstFit

## RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (4)

## LAYOUT:

## ILP:

## FIRSTFIT:

## LeastBlockFit:

17  
29

```

111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
000000000000000000000000000000
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
000000000000000000000000000000
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
111111111011111111101111111111
7 159 10 5 4 0 6

```

```

xxxxxxx1110xxxxxxx10xxxx1lxxx
1111111xx0111111110111111111
xxxxxx11110xxx1lxxx0lxxxxxxx
111111xxx0111111110111111111
xxxxx11110xxxxx1lxx0lxxxxxxx
00000000000000000000000000000
xx11lxxx01lxxx1110xx1lxxxxx
11l111110x111111xx0111111111
xx11lxxx01lxxx1110xxxx1lxxx
11l1111110xx111111xx011111111
xx11lxxx01lxxx1110xxxx1lxxx
00000000000000000000000000000
xxxxxxxx10xxxxx1lxx011lxxxxx
11111111101111111110xx1111111
xxxxxxxxx10xxx1lxxx011lxxxxx
11111111101111111110xx1111111
xxxx1lxxx0lxxxxxxx011lxxxxx

```

NPS: 191

Number of seats: 405

Runtime: 1673.21 (27 min)

GFO: 0.0 %

```

XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX1
111111110111111110111111111
XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX1
111111110111111110111111111
XXXXXX110XXXXXX110XXXXXX1X
0000000000000000000000000000
XXXXXX110XXXXX1110XXXXX1111
1111111XX0111111XX0111111XX
XXXXX1110XXXXX1110XXXXX1111
111111XX0111111XX0111111XX
XXXX11110XXXX1110XXXX1111
0000000000000000000000000000
XXXX11110XXXX11110XXXX1111
11111XXXX011111XXXX011111XXXX
XXXX11110XXXX11110XXXX11111
11111XXXX101111XX110111XX11
XX111110XX1111110XX11111XX

```

NPS: 177

Runtime: 0.008

GFO: 7.33 %

```

XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX1
111111110111111110111111111
XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXX11
1111111101111111101111111XX
XXXXXXXXX10XXXXXXXX110XXXXXX11
00000000000000000000000000000
XXXXXX1110XXXX111110XXXX11111
1111111XX011111XX011111XXXX
XXXXX11110XXXX111110XXXX11111
111111XX011111XXXX011111XXXX
XXXXX11110XXXX11110XXXX11111
00000000000000000000000000000
XXXXX11110XXX11XXX10XXX11XXX1
111111XX0111111110111111111
XXXXX11110XXXX11XX110XX11XX111
111111XX011111111X01111111XX
XXXXX11110XXXX11XX110XX11XX111

```

NPS: 183

Runtime: 0.001

GFO: 4.19 %

## RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (5)

## LAYOUT:

[illegible]

## ILP:

[illegible]

NPS: 488

Runtime: 16541.85 (4.5 hours)

GFO: 0.0 %

## FIRSTFIT:

[illegible]

NPS: 466

Runtime: 0.007

GFO: 4.5 %

## LeastBlockFit:

```

XXXXXXXXX01XXXXXXX1111XXXX10XXXXXXXK11
11111111111111111111111111111111111111
XXXXXXX0X00XXXXXXX11111111110XXXXXXXK00
1111111110X1111111111XXXXXXX0111111100
0XXXXXXX00XXXXXXX1111111110XXXXXXXK000
01111111111111111111XXXXXXX1111111100
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK111111110XXXXXXXK000
11111111111111111111XXXXXXX0111111100
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK11111111110XXXXXXXK00
11111111111111111111XXXXXXX0111111100
XXXXXXXK1111111111111111111111111111
100000000000000000000000000000000000
XXXXXXX000000000000000000000000000000
111111111000000000000000000000XXXXXXXK00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK11XXXXXXX0111111111X
111111111111111111111111110XXXXXXXK00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK11XXXXXXX0111111100
11111111111111111111111110XXXXXXXK00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK111111111111111100
1111111111111111111XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK111111111111111100
1111111111111111111XXXXXXX0XXXXXXXK10
XXXXXXXK1111111111111111111111111111
100000000000000000000000000000000000
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK11XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK00
1111111111111111111111111011111111X00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK11111111110XXXXXXXK100
111111111111111111XXXXXXX1X01111111X00
XXXXXXX01XXXXXXXK1111111110XXXXXXXK100
111111111111111111XXXXXXX1X01111111X00
000XXXXXXX001111111111111100XXXXXXX000
000111111000XXXXXXX1XXXXXXX00111100000
000XXXXXXX001111111111111100010000000
00001110XXXXXXXK1XXXXXXX1XXXXXXX00000
000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000111011011110XXXXXXX00000000
0001100XXXXXXX1XXXXXXX11110000000000
0011100111110000011111111XXXXXXX0000
00XXXXX10XXXXXXX00000XXXXXXXK111111000

```

NPS: 470

Runtime: 0.012

GFO: 3.69 %

Number of seats: 1020



## RESULTS ON INTERESTING CINEMAS (6)

## LAYOUT:

[illegible]

Number of seats: 1065

## ILP:

```

000xxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxx11xxxx11xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxxxx00
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxxxx00
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxx11xxxxxxx00
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx000
001111111111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxxx0xxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx0xxxxx00
001111001111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxx0xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxxxx0xxxxx00
001111001111111111111111111111111100
000xxxxx0xxxxx11xxxxxxx11xxxxx110xxxxx00
111111110011111111111111111111111100
xxxxxxx00xxxxxx11xxxxxx11xxxxxxx00xxxxx00
111111110011111111111111111111111100
xxxxxxx00xxxxxx11xxxxxx11xxxxxxx00xxxxx00
111111110011111111111111111111111100
xxxxxxx00xxxxxx11xxxxxx11xxxxxxx00xxxxx00

```

NPS: 456

Runtime: 515.235 (9 min)

GFO: 18.8 %

## FIRSTFIT:

[illegible]

NPS: 438

Runtime: 0.008

GFO: 22 %

## LeastBlockFit:

[illegible]

NPS: 450

Runtime: 0.013

GFO: 19.87 %

This is an example of the ILP being stopped before find the optimal value. Note that, after a runtime of 39112 seconds (about 11 h), the GFO is equal to 12.5 % but always 456 people seated. Thus, the GFO of the FirstFit algorithm is 15.95 % and the GFO of the LeastBlockFit is 13.65 % in this case.

# RESULTS FOR LARGER INPUTs

For large inputs, the ILP solver is becoming useless since it takes too much time even for compute a first solution, thus, the results are calculated only with both the FirstFit and clever FirstFit based algorithm.

Let's look at the nearly worst size input:  $n = 998$ ,  $m = 993$

For that layout, we used the test instance on MS Teams: Exact21.txt (number of seats: 868537)

## FirstFit results:

NPS: 330348    Runtime: 807.487 sec (about 14 min)

GFO: not available (NO upper bound)

## LeastBlockFit results:

NPS: 343494    Runtime: 11443 sec (about 3.2 hours)

GFO: not available (NO upper bound)

This last result shows that both the algorithms are able to compute a good solution in a reasonable time even for the worst size input allowed.

# OFFLINE CONCLUSIONS

Interesting consideration about the ILP model:

More “ordered” (more 1s)

⇒ combinatorially more possibilities

⇒ ILP slower (but FF/FBF don't care)



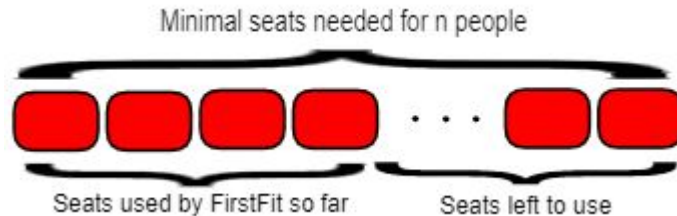
# ONLINE CINEMA PROBLEM

Proof competitiveness of FF

# Proof - One Row

► **Lemma 1.** *The minimum number of seats needed on a single row for  $n$  people  $s(n)$ , is*

$$s(n) = n + \lfloor \frac{n-1}{8} \rfloor \cdot 2$$



1

10

1111111111

1 8

The optimal solutions would be:

xxxxxxxx00

# Proof - One Row

► **Lemma 2.** *The FirstFit algorithm uses at most  $3 \cdot N$  chairs when placing  $N$  people on a single row.*

1  
10  
1111111111  
1 8

The solution by FirstFit would be:

x0011111111

# Proof - One Row

► **Theorem 3.** *The competitive ratio  $\frac{OPT}{ALG}$  on a single row cannot exceed 8*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{\#free chairs} &\geq OPT + \lfloor \frac{OPT - 1}{8} \rfloor \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot ALG \\ &\geq 8 \cdot ALG + 1 + \lfloor \frac{8 \cdot ALG + 1 - 1}{8} \rfloor \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot ALG \\ &= 5 \cdot ALG + 1 + \lfloor \frac{8 \cdot ALG}{8} \rfloor \cdot 2 \\ &= 7 \cdot ALG + 1\end{aligned}$$

Thus, CONTRADICTION, so competitive ratio of  $ALG/OPT=1/8$

# Proof - Multiple Rows

► **Lemma 4.** *The minimum number of seats needed on a single row, with gaps of size  $\alpha$  inbetween groups, for  $n$  people  $s_\alpha(n)$ , is*

$$s_\alpha(n) = n + \lfloor \frac{n-1}{8} \rfloor \cdot \alpha$$

# Proof - Multiple Rows

► **Lemma 5.** *We need  $s_9(n)$  or more seats in a cinema with multiple rows to seat  $n$  people.*

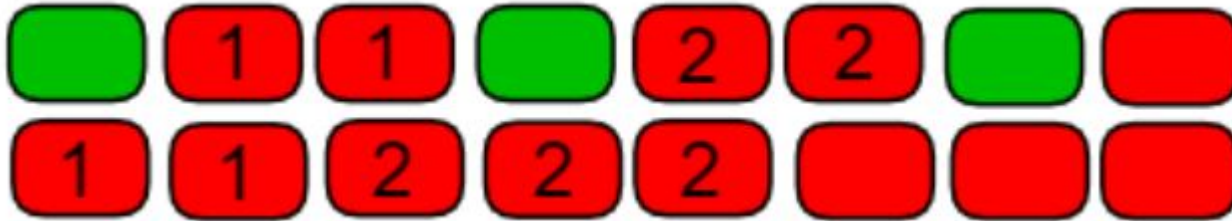


■ **Figure 1** An example setup for  $n = 24$  with row width  $m = 26$ . If  $n$  was bigger this pattern is repeated until  $n$  is reached

$$s_9(n) + \beta.$$

# Proof - Multiple Rows

► **Lemma 6.** *In the worst case the FirstFit algorithm uses less than  $6 \cdot N$  seats for  $N$  people.*





# Proof - Multiple Rows

► **Theorem 7.** *The ratio  $\frac{OPT}{ALG}$  on multiple rows cannot exceed 8.*

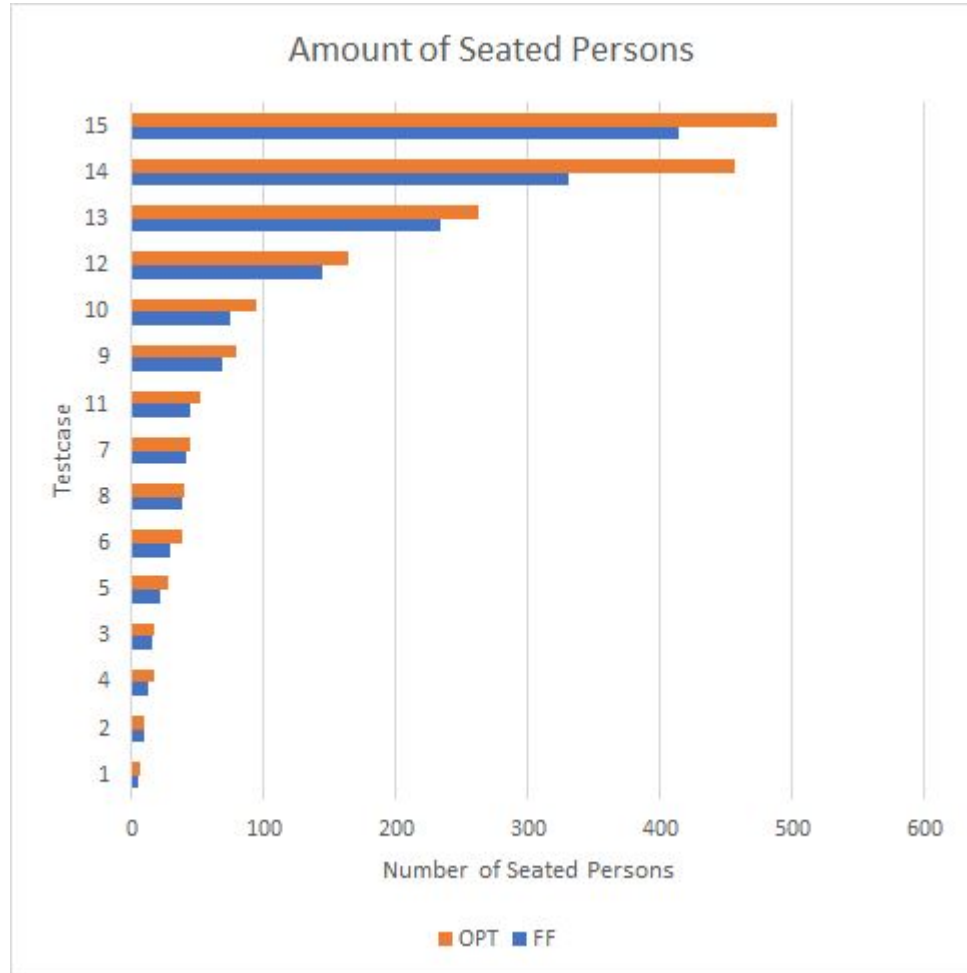
$$\begin{aligned}\text{\#free chairs} &\geq s_9(OPT) - 6 \cdot ALG \\ &= OPT + \lfloor \frac{OPT - 1}{8} \rfloor \cdot 9 - 6 \cdot ALG \\ &\geq 8 \cdot ALG + 1 + \lfloor \frac{8 \cdot ALG + 1 - 1}{8} \rfloor \cdot 9 - 6 \cdot ALG \\ &= 2 \cdot ALG + 1 + \lfloor \frac{8 \cdot ALG}{8} \rfloor \cdot 9 \\ &= 11 \cdot ALG + 1\end{aligned}$$

Thus, CONTRADICTION, so competitive ratio of  $ALG/OPT = 8$

# RESULTS COMPARISON: OFFLINE vs ONLINE PROBLEM

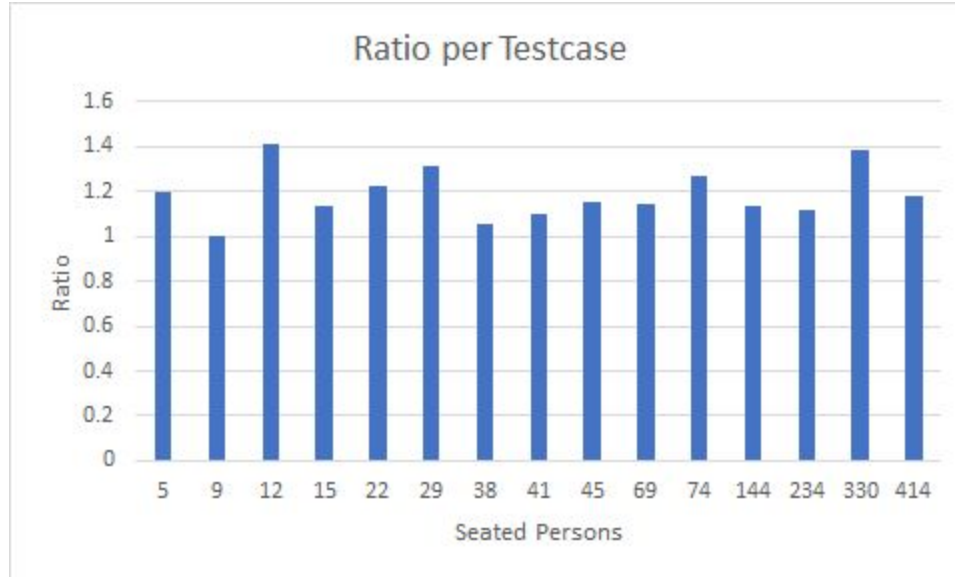
# Online VS Offline

- Ratio seems not so bad



# Ratio OPT/ALG

- Quite consistent
- Once 1.42



- Only test cases where OPT could be calculated

# Runtime FF

- Quite consistent
- Very high OnlineA18

