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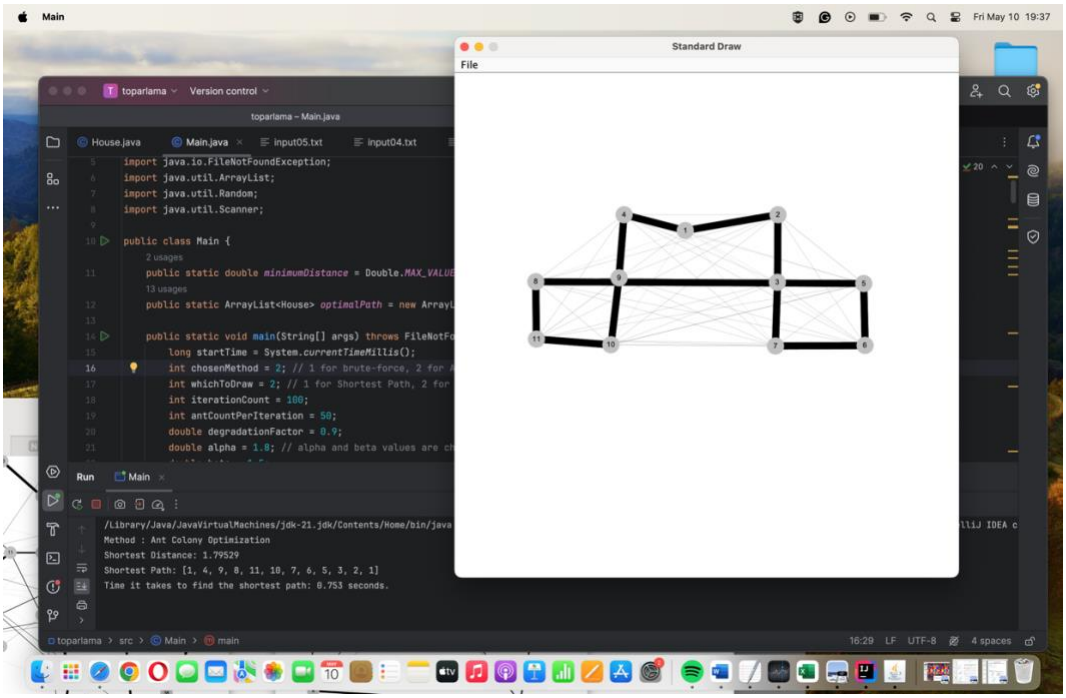
USED PARAMETERS FOR ANT COLONY OPTİMİZATİON:

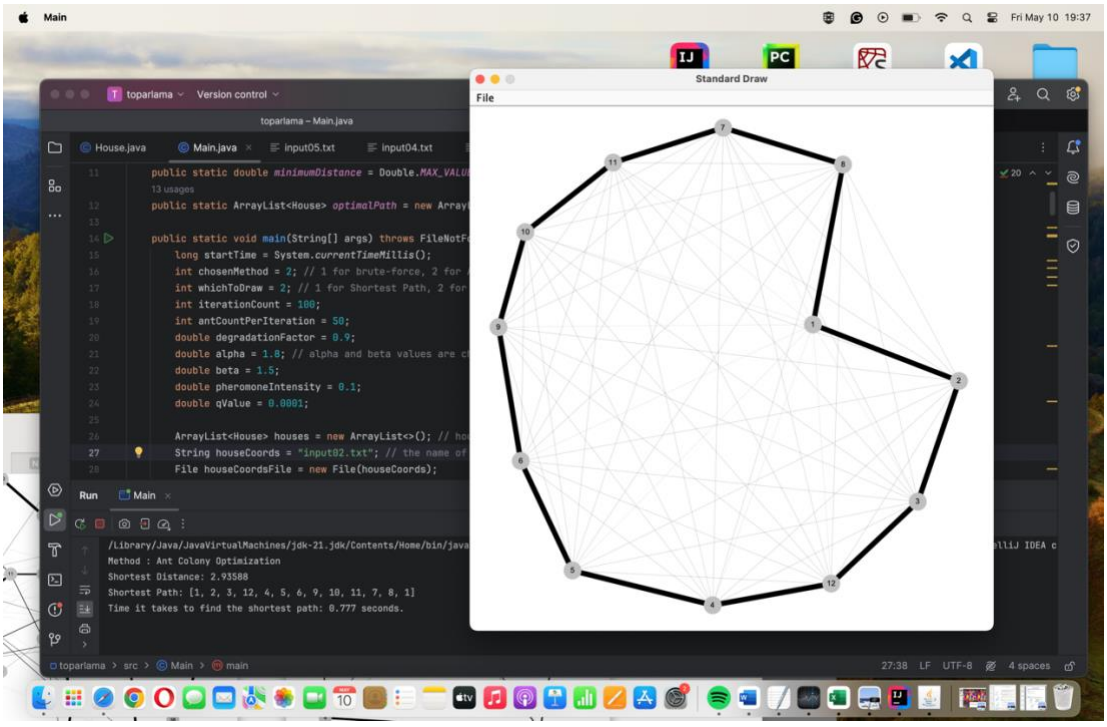
- ⇒ iterationCount = 100;
- ⇒ antCountPerIteration = 50;
- ⇒ degradationFactor = 0.9;
- ⇒ alpha = 1.8;
- ⇒ beta = 1.5;
- ⇒ pheromoneIntensity = 0.1;
- ⇒ qValue = 0.0001;

Pheromone Itensity Graphs:

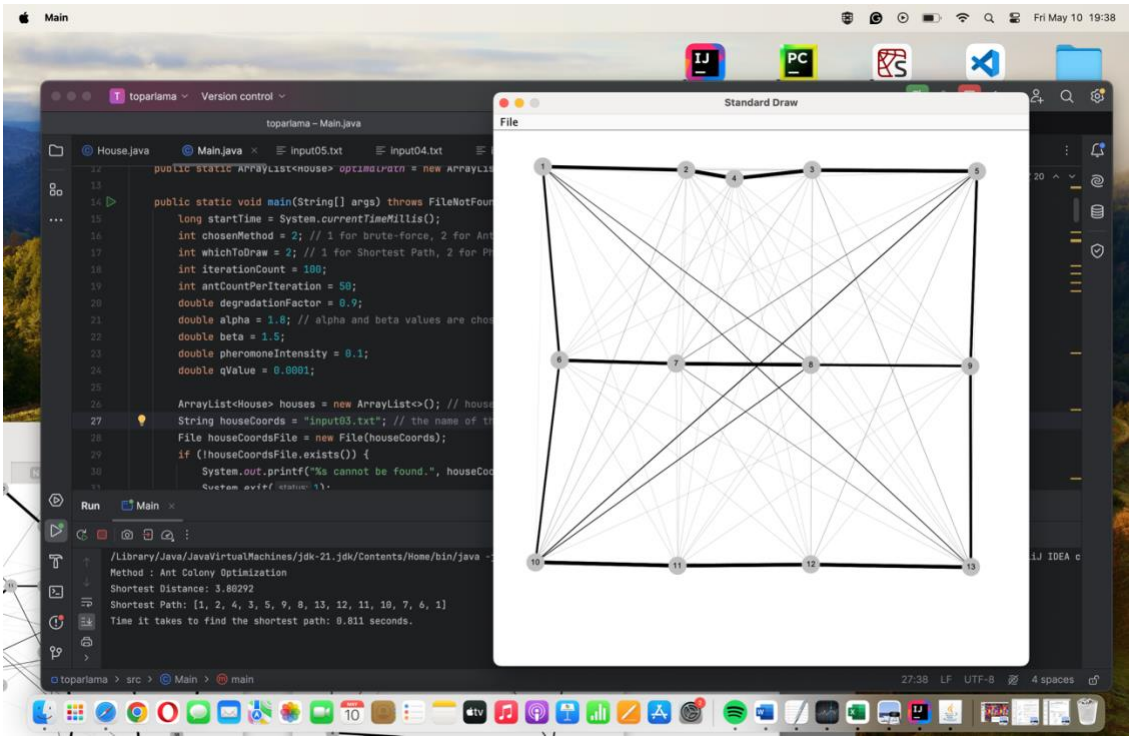
INPUT1:



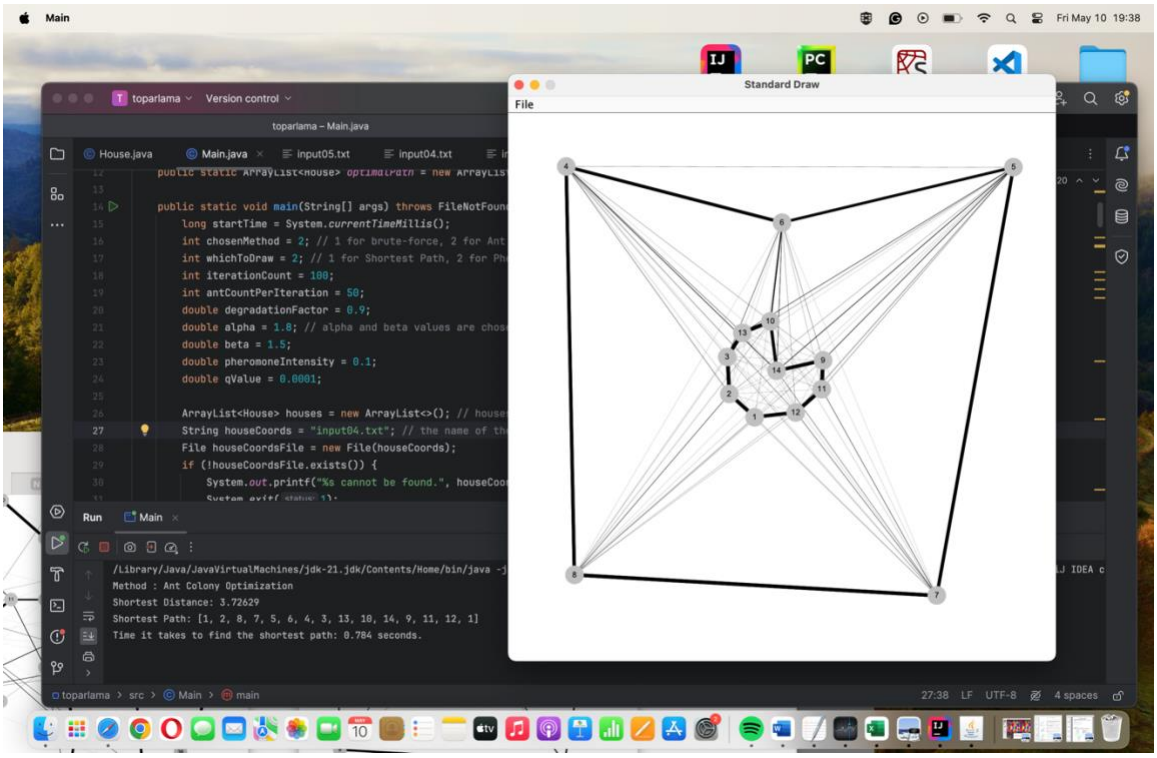
INPUT 2:



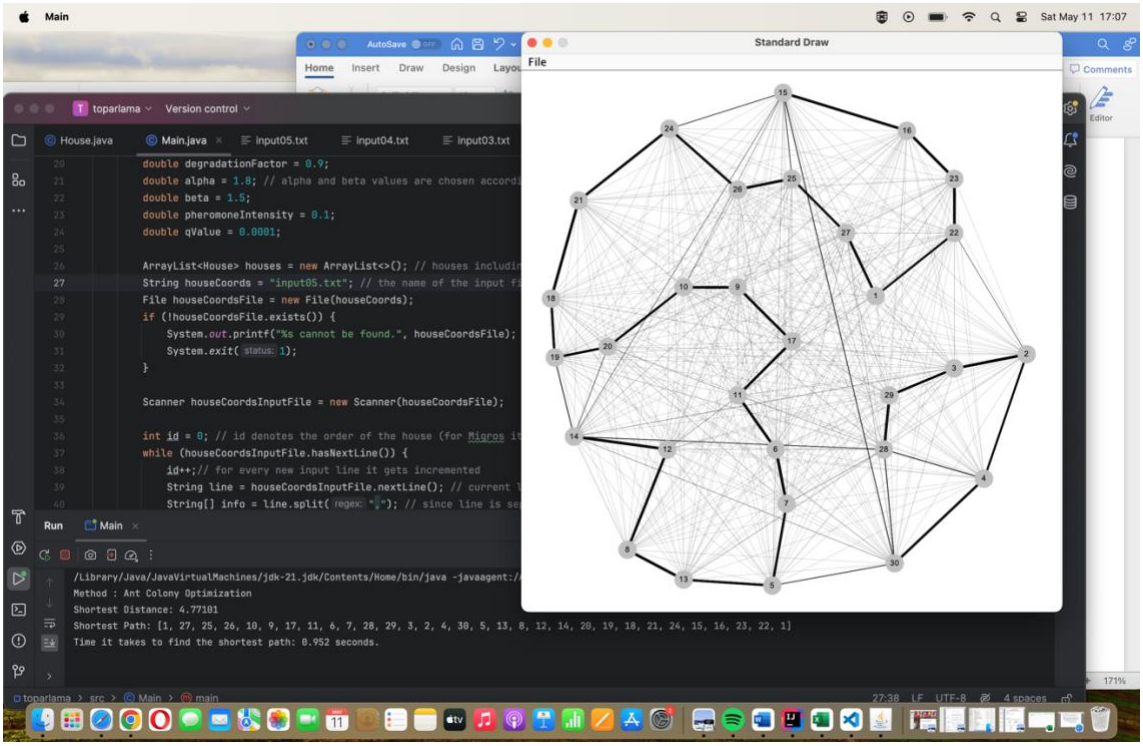
INPUT 3:



INPUT 4:



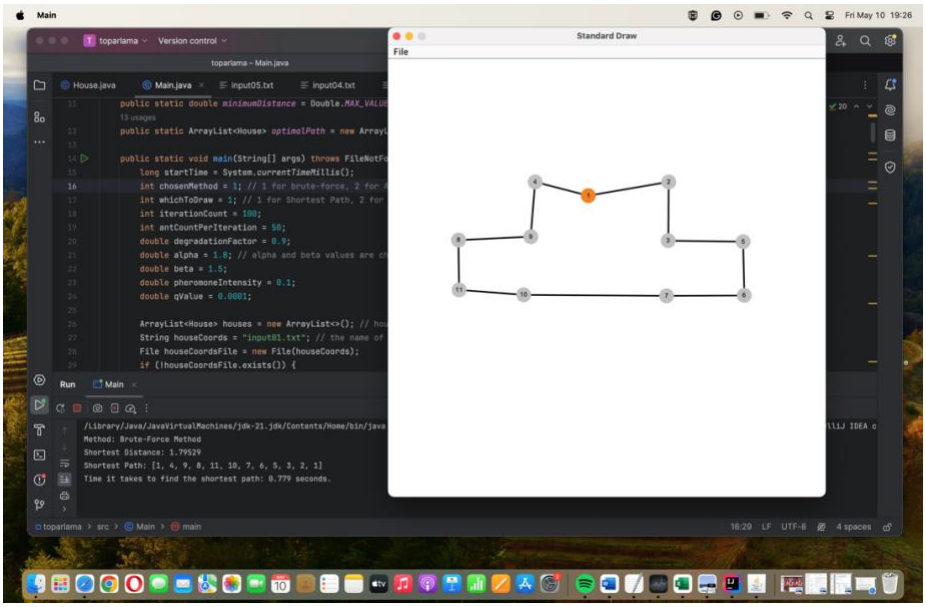
INPUT 5:



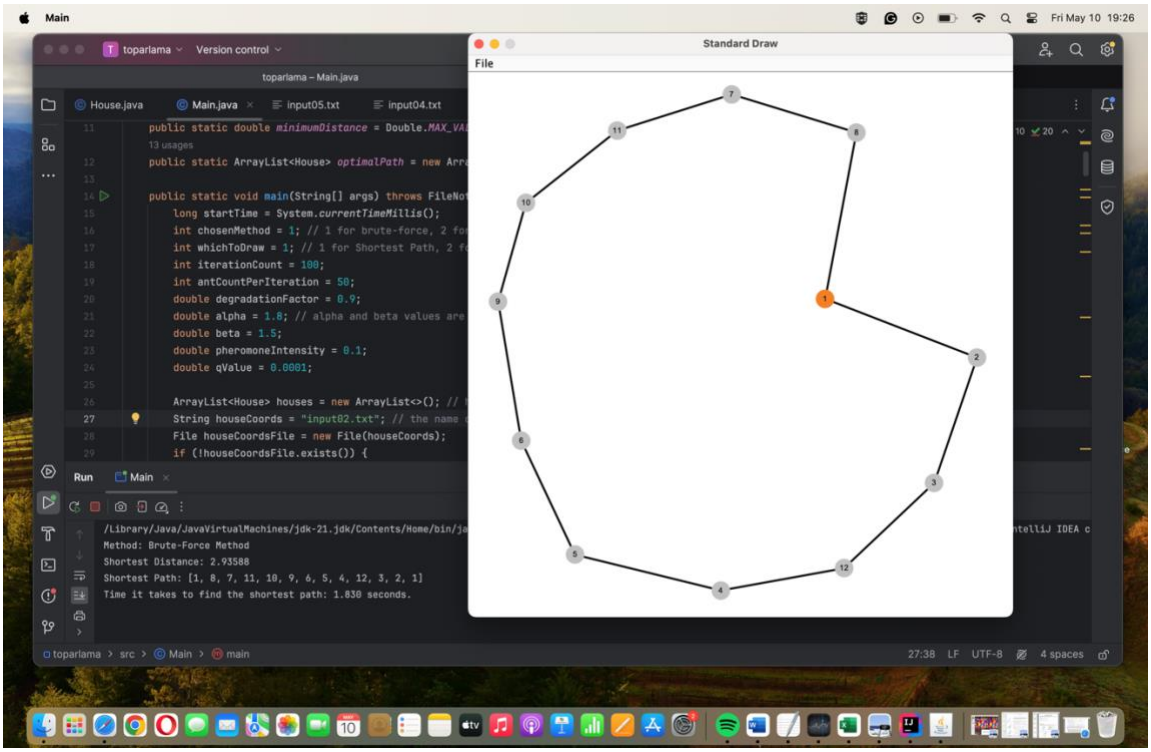
SHORTEST PATH GRAPHS AND CONSOLE OUTPUTS:

BRUTE FORCE:

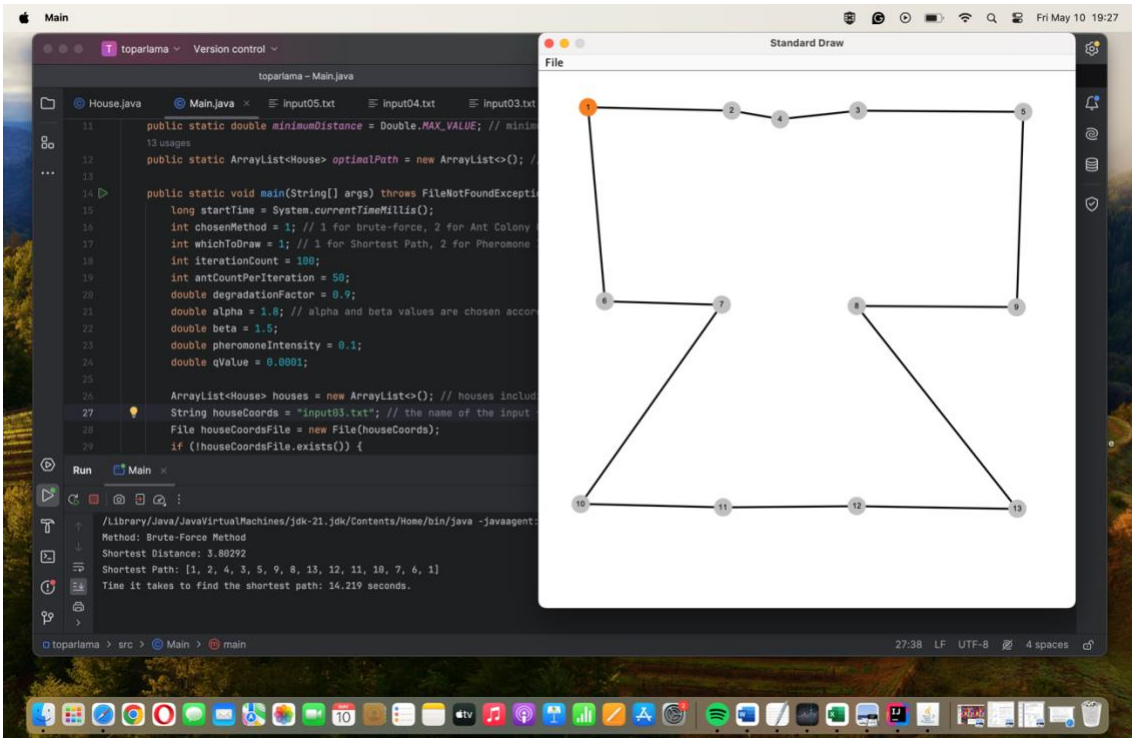
INPUT 1:



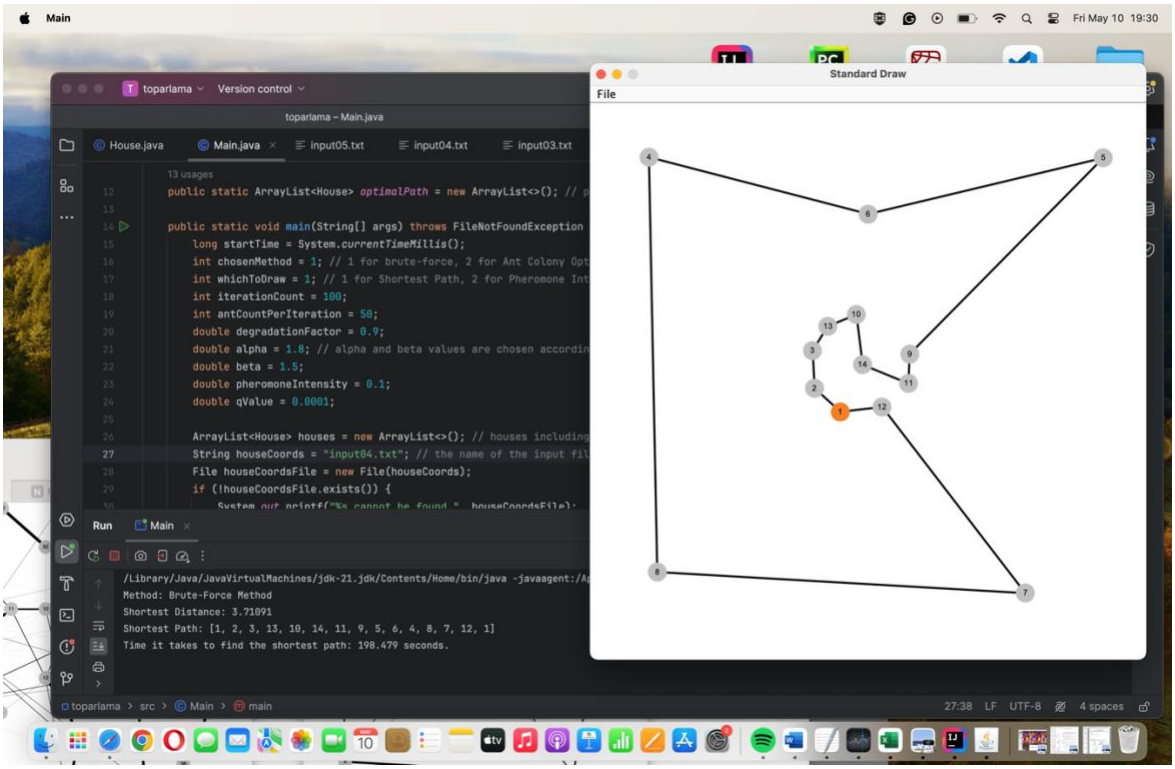
INPUT 2:



INPUT 3:



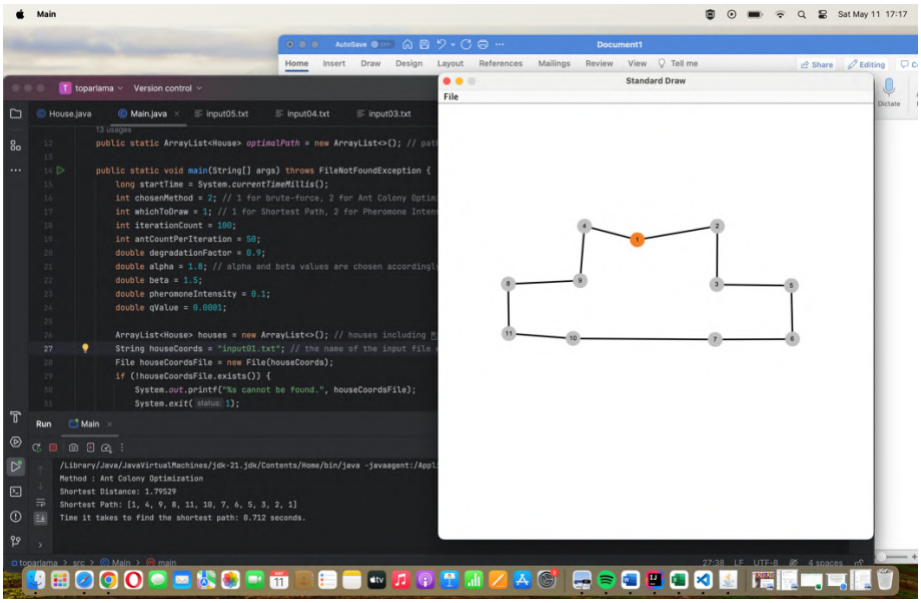
INPUT 4:



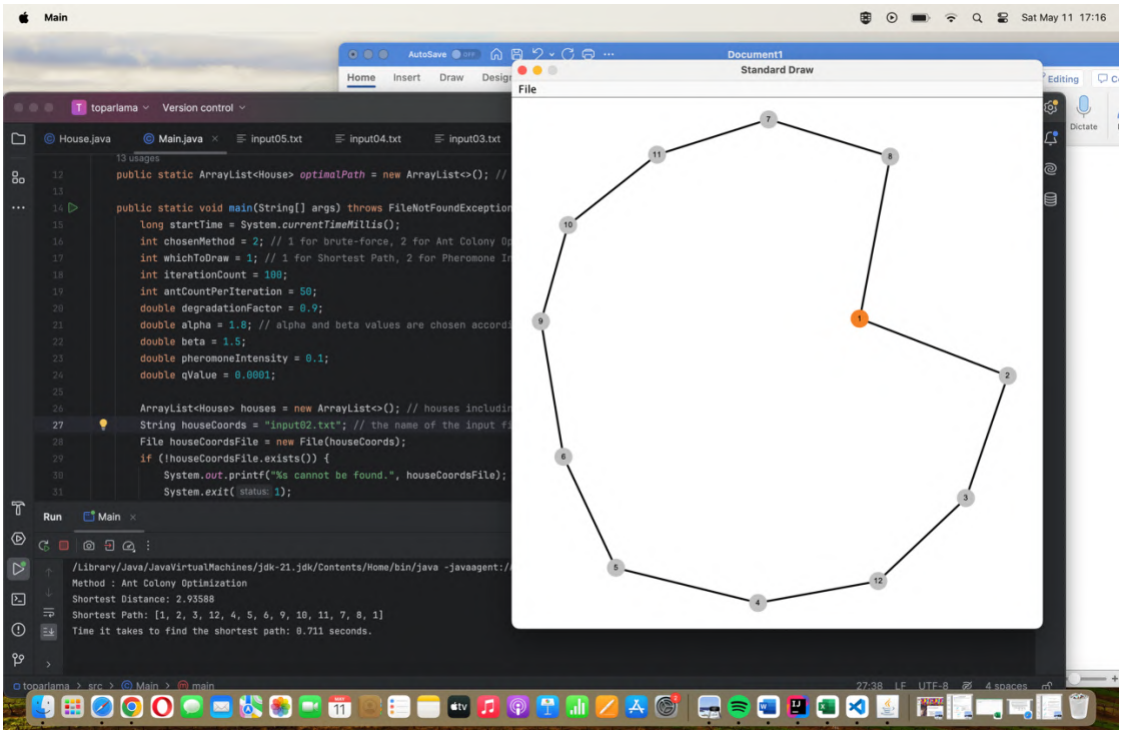
INPUT 5: Too long runtime.

ANT COLONY OPTİMİZATİON SHORTEST PATH GRAPHS:

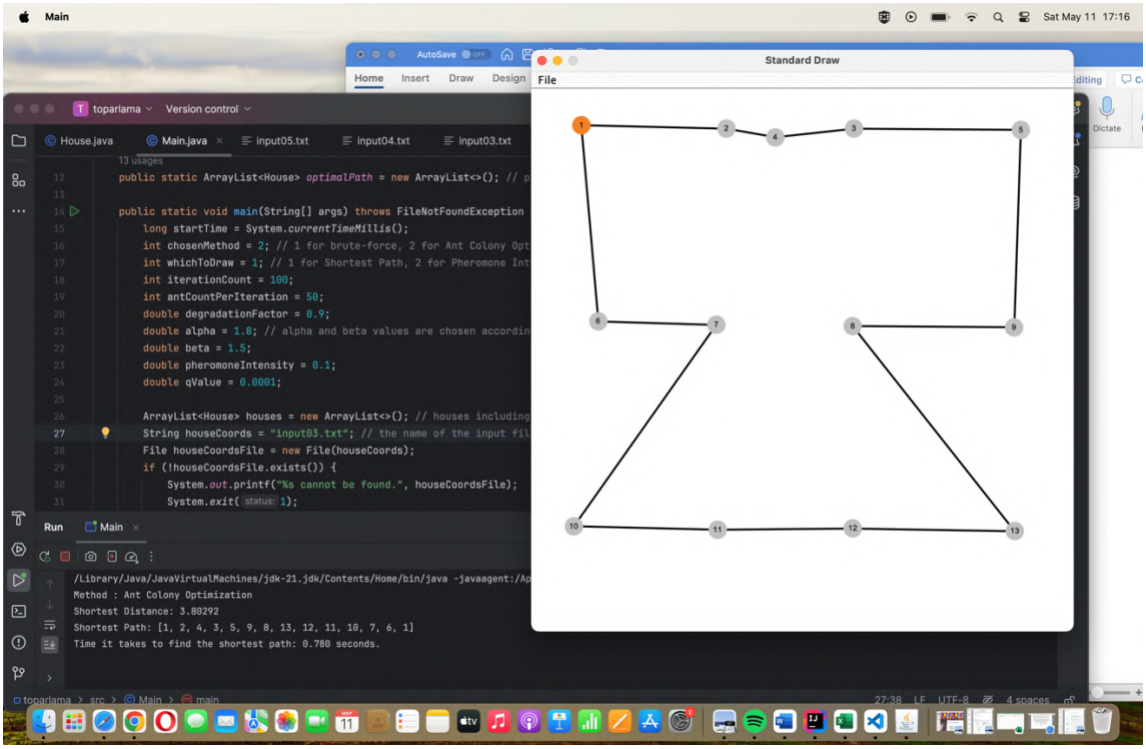
INPUT 1:



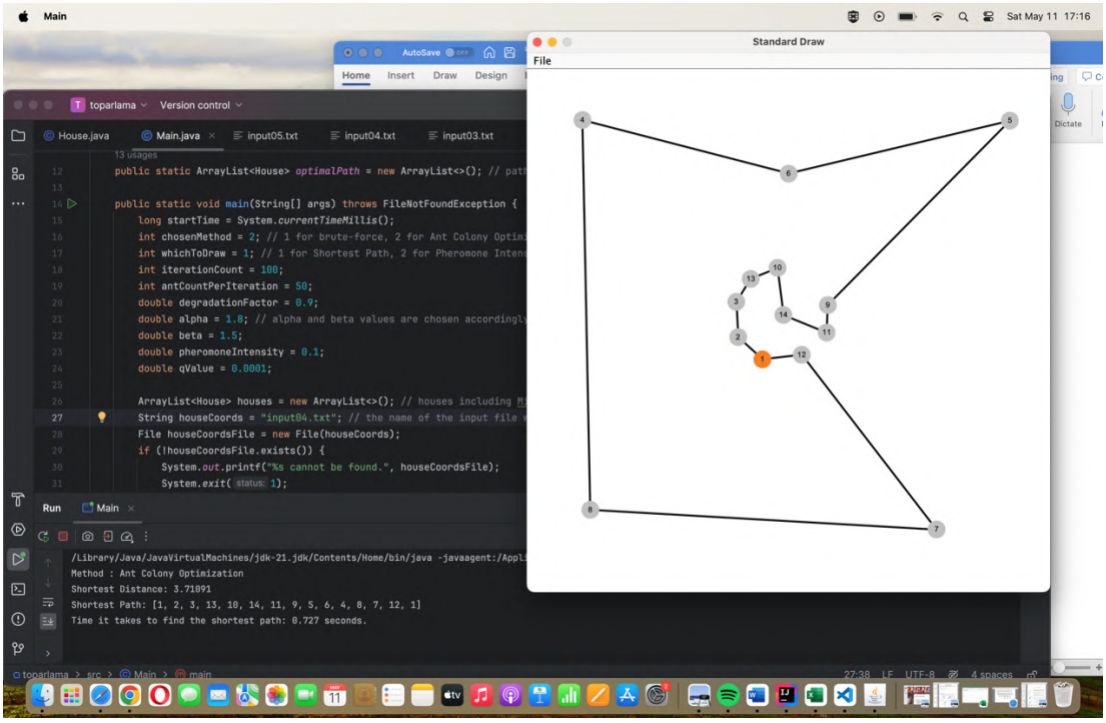
INPUT 2:



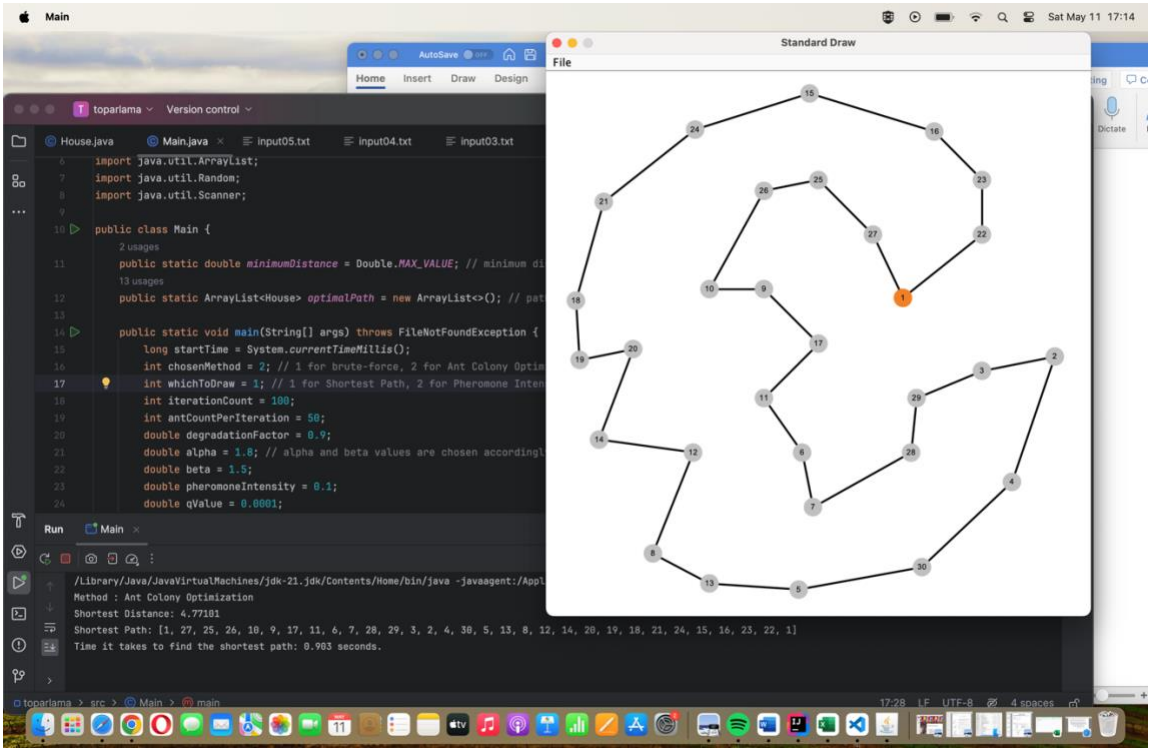
INPUT 3:



INPUT 4:



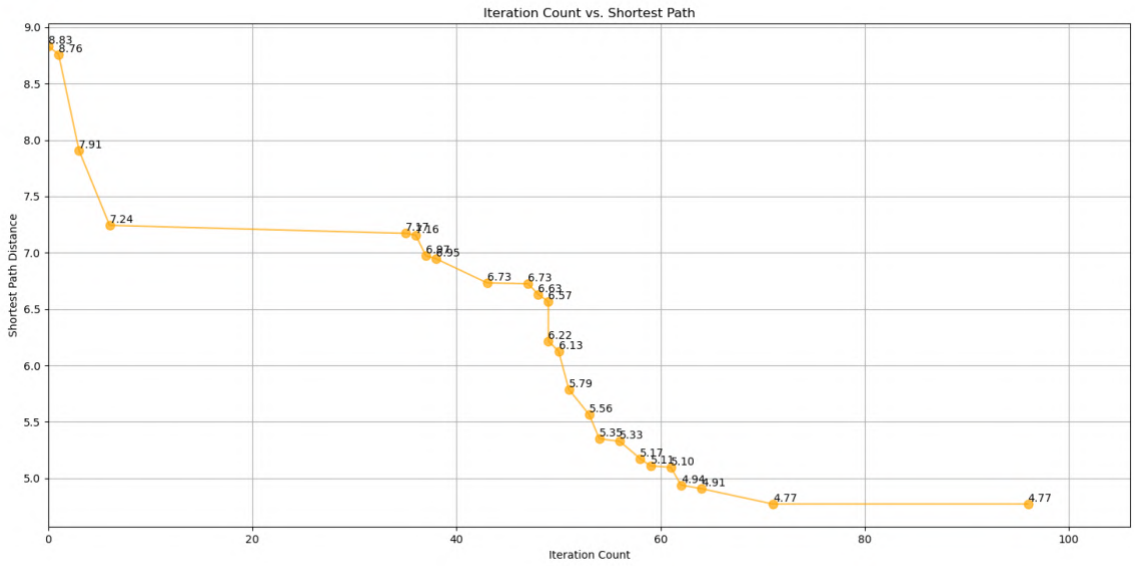
INPUT 5:



Input File	Number of (Houses+Migros)	Brute-Force Time(seconds)	Ant Colony Time(seconds)	Speed Up Factor
Input1	11	0.787 (Distance: 1.79529	0.764 (Distance: 1.79529)	1.03 times faster
Input2	12	1.846 (Distance: 2.93588)	0.723 (Distance: 2.93588)	2.55 times faster
Input3	13	14.197 (Distance: 3.80292)	0.749 (Distance: 3.80292)	18.95 times faster
Input4	14	198.888 (Distance: 3.71091)	0.747 (Distance: 3.71091)	266.24 times faster
Input5	15	Too long to compute	0.839 (Distance: 4.77101)	A lot faster

- Especially in inputs 4 and 5, the minimum distance sometimes may oscillate a little.

FOR INPUT FILE 5:



REFERENCES:

- Matplotlib (utilized its plotting libraries)
- Instructor's(Berk Gökberk's) explanation of the algorithm at the lecture .(Mostly)
- Youtube → Simulife Hub, HK Lam (reinforced what I learned at the lecture)
- www.upperinc.com (searched advantages and disadvantages of the algorithm)

Pros and Cons of Ant Colony Optimization:

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) is a metaheuristic inspired by the foraging behavior of ants.

ADVANTAGES:

1. ACO can efficiently explore large solution spaces by focusing on promising areas through pheromone trails, which helps in finding good solutions quickly.

2. ACO excels at finding near-optimal solutions, even in complex problem spaces. By leveraging the collective intelligence of artificial ants and the reinforcement of pheromone trails, ACO can efficiently explore and exploit promising regions of the solution space.

3. ACO is adaptable to dynamic environments where the problem or its constraints change over time. The algorithm can dynamically adjust the pheromone trail intensities, allowing it to quickly respond to changes and find updated optimal or near-optimal solutions.

DİSADVANTAGES:

1. ACO may struggle to converge to the global optimum in complex problem spaces with multiple local optima. The algorithm's reliance on pheromone trails and local information exchange can lead to premature convergence to suboptimal solutions.

2. ACO's performance is sensitive to the appropriate tuning of its parameters. The choice of parameters, such as the pheromone evaporation rate and exploration-exploitation trade-off, can significantly impact the algorithm's convergence speed and solution quality.

3. ACO can be computationally expensive, especially when dealing with large problem instances. As the number of ants and iterations increases, the algorithm's execution time and memory requirements grow, making it challenging to handle real-time or time-critical applications.