

## CSE422: Artificial Intelligence [C02]

11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

### Lab Assignment 2

#### Part 1 [7 points]

Brac University plans to optimize its course scheduling for the upcoming academic semester. The university offers a variety of courses across different disciplines, each with specific scheduling requirements and constraints. The university needs to find a way to schedule its courses into a limited number of timeslots per day while ensuring that each course is scheduled **exactly once** and **no timeslot has more than one course planned at the same time**.

You are tasked with optimizing the schedule for courses offered at Brac University using the popular ***Genetic Algorithm***.

#### Chromosome Representation (Encoding):

Each chromosome will be a binary string that encodes the schedule of courses across different time slots. Here's how we will represent a chromosome:

- **Length of the Chromosome:** The length of a chromosome will be equal to  $N \times T$  (product of  $N$  and  $T$ ), where  $N$  is the number of courses and  $T$  is the number of timeslots.
- **Structure of the Chromosome:** Each chromosome will be divided into  $T$  segments, where each segment will be of length  $N$ . Each segment will represent a timeslot, and each bit within a segment will represent whether a particular course is scheduled in that time slot.

### **Fitness Calculation:**

- The fitness function will evaluate each solution based on the number of course overlaps and consistency of a course.
- The fitness function evaluates the quality of a schedule based on minimizing course overlaps and making sure a course is scheduled exactly once:

$$Fitness(S) = - [ Penalty_{overlap}(S) + Penalty_{consistency}(S) ]$$

Here:

- $S$ : Binary String representing schedule
- $Penalty_{overlap}(S)$ :  $\sum$   
(Number of courses overlap in schedule  $S$  in the same timeslot).
- $Penalty_{consistency}(S)$ :  
 $\sum$ (Number of times courses appeared more than once in schedule  $S$ )

### ***Overlap Penalty:***

- For each timeslot, count the number of courses scheduled.
- If more than one course is scheduled in the same timeslot, add a penalty ***equal to the number of extra courses.***

### ***Consistency Penalty:***

- For each course, check if it is scheduled exactly once.
- If a course is ***not scheduled exactly once, add a penalty.***

### **Task Breakdown:**

1. Model the course schedule array in a way suitable for the problem.
2. Implement the fitness function that penalizes overlapping courses and ensures each course is scheduled exactly once.
3. Choose two parents based on ***random selection*** for crossover. **Show it as a separate function.**
4. Perform ***single-point crossover*** to create **2 offspring** from each pair of selected parents. **Show it as a separate function.**
5. Write the **mutation function** to introduce random changes.
6. Create a population of randomly generated course schedules.
7. Run genetic algorithms on the population until the highest fitness has been reached and/or the number of maximum iterations has been reached.

### **Input**

The first line has a number  $N$  denoting the number of courses and a number  $T$  denoting the number of timeslots for a particular day. It will be followed by  $N$  lines each having a string that represents a course code that needs to be scheduled where,

$$T \geq N$$

*[In this problem statement, we are considering that 1 course will have only 1 section]*

### **Output**

The output should be a binary string denoting 1 for scheduled courses and 0 for not scheduled courses in each timeslot. A string consisting of all zeros won't be accepted. You also need to print the fitness value of the output string.

### **Example:**

Sample Input
3 3 CSE110 MAT110 PHY112
Sample Output
110110010 -6
Explanation
<p><b><u>Chromosome Representation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>N \times T = 3 \times 3 = 9</math></li> <li>• A chromosome of length 9 represents the schedule of courses across 3 timeslots.</li> <li>• Each timeslot is represented by a segment of length <math>N=3</math>.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Fitness Calculation</u></b></p>

Let's take the output chromosome: 110110010

- Timeslot 1: 110
  - CSE110: 1 (scheduled)
  - MAT110: 1 (scheduled)
  - PHY112: 0 (not scheduled)
- Timeslot 2: 110
  - CSE110: 1 (scheduled)
  - MAT110: 1 (scheduled)
  - PHY112: 0 (not scheduled)
- Timeslot 3: 010
  - CSE110: 0 (not scheduled)
  - MAT110: 1 (scheduled)
  - PHY112: 0 (not scheduled)

### Interpretation of the Chromosome

1. Timeslot 1: CSE110, MAT110 are scheduled.
2. Timeslot 2: CSE110, MAT110 are scheduled.
3. Timeslot 3: MAT110 is scheduled.

### Penalty Calculation

#### Overlap Penalty:

- Timeslot 1: 2 courses scheduled, penalty =  $2-1=1$
- Timeslot 2: 2 courses scheduled, penalty =  $2-1=1$
- Timeslot 3: 1 course scheduled, penalty =  $1-1=0$
- **Total overlap penalty =  $1+1+0=2$**

#### Consistency Penalty:

- CSE110: scheduled 2 times, penalty =  $|2-1|=1$
- MAT110: scheduled 3 times, penalty =  $|3-1|=2$
- PHY112: scheduled 0 times, penalty =  $|0-1|=1$
- **Total consistency penalty =  $1+2+1=4$**

**Total penalty** = overlap penalty + consistency penalty =  $2+4=6$

### Summary

- Chromosome 110110010 results in a penalty of 6. So Fitness will be -6

## Part 2 [3 points]

For this part randomly select two parents from the initial population of your problem statement. Then perform a **two-point crossover** to generate two children. The two points have to be chosen **randomly**, but it has to be made sure the second point always comes after the first point.

Here is an example of how **two-point crossover** works:

Parent 1: 000111000

Parent 2: 111000111

For two points crossover, we have randomly chosen the following points:

1<sup>st</sup> point:- between index 2 and index 3

2<sup>nd</sup> point:- between index 6 and index 7

So the two resultant offsprings are, 000000100 & 111111011

*[In this part, you just need to iterate once and print the resultant offspring after doing the crossover]*

### Part 3 [0 points]

In part 1, you selected parents through random sampling from the initial population. Another advanced technique for parent selection is known as ***Tournament Selection***. Please take some time to research and understand this method at home. Might be helpful in the near future!