

## Algorithm for Optimization

### Practical No.7

#### AIM: Path finding using Ant Colony Optimization with an Application

using AntColony

distance\_matrix = rand(10, 10)

```
julia> using AntColony

julia> distance_matrix = rand(10, 10)
10x10 Matrix{Float64}:
 0.824622  0.00623681  0.281237  0.240057  0.471508  0.00516013  0.660492  0.0559531  0.314669  0.438172
 0.661733  0.826745  0.204688  0.339903  0.56631  0.721412  0.683554  0.716741  0.347818  0.498817
 0.138833  0.749431  0.908617  0.339447  0.783906  0.330239  0.795608  0.867407  0.0175684  0.0445954
 0.903882  0.907094  0.910118  0.95947  0.569798  0.444485  0.747864  0.174705  0.20856  0.463078
 0.80631  0.85562  0.379039  0.108105  0.954438  0.964236  0.554527  0.318331  0.723261  0.977239
 0.0834763 0.947673  0.744703  0.754849  0.57223  0.189027  0.231067  0.925509  0.211845  0.751963
 0.780277  0.957359  0.81096  0.321566  0.481487  0.0963212  0.0759098  0.570381  0.0542128  0.473055
 0.371616  0.915276  0.609221  0.360236  0.394985  0.20593  0.413508  0.658264  0.446517  0.066185
 0.487281  0.76164  0.721803  0.376796  0.492438  0.358712  0.0691508  0.403011  0.926671  0.249932
 0.253876  0.025487  0.524138  0.0998651  0.927657  0.706969  0.155056  0.810767  0.695894  0.268308
```

# note that distance\_matrix[3, 5] = travel distance from node 5 to node 3

aco(distance\_matrix, is\_tour = true)

```
julia> aco(distance_matrix, is_tour = true)
10-element Vector{Int64}:
 9
 3
 2
 1
 6
 7
10
 8
 4
 5
```

aco(distance\_matrix, start\_node = 1, end\_node = 5)

```
julia> aco(distance_matrix, start_node = 1, end_node = 5)
10-element Vector{Int64}:
 1
 6
 7
 9
 3
 2
10
 8
 4
 5
```