SCHEDULING ENGINE - TESTING SYSTEM

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION & MATHEMATICAL FRAMEWORK

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Abstract

This document presents a mathematically rigorous, deterministic framework for generating comprehensive test cases for the 7-stage scheduling engine. The framework ensures complete validation coverage across all input CSV files, internal processing stages, and output generation, providing both synthetic data generation and expected output verification mechanisms. This system enables exhaustive unit testing, integration validation, and algorithmic fine-tuning through systematic, reproducible test case creation.

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1 THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

1.1 Mathematical Framework

Let $\mathcal{T} = (I, P, O, V)$ be our test case generation system where:

- $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{12}\}$ represents the 12 input CSV files
- $P = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_7\}$ represents the 7 processing stages
- $O = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_k\}$ represents all output files and tables
- $V: I \times P \to O$ represents the validation function

1.2 Deterministic Generation Principle

For any test case $t \in \mathcal{T}$, we define the deterministic generation function:

$$G(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{12} G_i(seed, constraints) \rightarrow (CSV_i, Expected_{stages}, Expected_{output})$$

Where each G_i generates syntactically and semantically valid data following the relational constraints defined in our PostgreSQL schema.

2 INPUT DATA GENERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 Core Institution Data Generation

2.1.1 Institutions.csv Generation

$$\mathcal{I}_{inst} = \{(id, tenant_id, name, code, type, state, district)\}$$

Generation algorithm:

$$institution_id = UUID.v4()$$
 (1)

$$tenant_id = UUID.v4() \tag{2}$$

$$institution_name = f"Test_Institution_{seed}"$$
 (3)

$$institution_code = f"INST{seed : 04d}"$$
 (4)

$$institution_type \in \{GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE, AUTONOMOUS\}$$
 (5)

$$state = "Jharkhand"$$
 (6)

$$district \in \{Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Jamshedpur\}$$
 (7)

2.1.2 Departments.csv Generation

$$\mathcal{D}_{dept} = \{(dept_id, tenant_id, inst_id, code, name, head_faculty)\}$$

For each institution i, generate $n_d \in [3, 8]$ departments:

$$department_count = random(3,8)$$
(8)

$$\forall j \in [1, department_count]: \tag{9}$$

$$dept_id = UUID.v4() \tag{10}$$

$$dept_code = f"DEPT\{j: 03d\}"$$
(11)

 $dept_name \in \{Computer_Science, Electronics, Mechanical, Civil, Mathematics\}$ (12)

2.1.3 Programs.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{P}_{prog} = \{(prog_id, tenant_id, inst_id, dept_id, code, name, type, duration, credits)\}$

For each department d, generate $n_p \in [2, 4]$ programs:

$$program_count = random(2, 4) \tag{13}$$

$$program_type \in \{UNDERGRADUATE, POSTGRADUATE, DIPLOMA\}$$
 (14)

$$duration_years = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{if DIPLOMA} \\ 4 & \text{if UNDERGRADUATE} \\ 2 & \text{if POSTGRADUATE} \end{cases}$$
 (15)

$$total_credits = duration_years \times 30 \tag{16}$$

2.1.4 Courses.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{C}_{course} = \{(course_id, tenant_id, inst_id, prog_id, code, name, type, theory_hrs, practical_hrs, credits)\}$

For each program p, generate courses following curriculum distribution:

$$core_courses = 0.6 \times total_credits/3$$
 (17)

$$elective_courses = 0.25 \times total_credits/3$$
 (18)

$$skill_courses = 0.15 \times total_credits/3$$
 (19)

$$credits \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$
 (20)

$$theory_hours = credits \times 15 \tag{21}$$

$$practical_hours = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if theory course} \\ credits \times 30 & \text{if lab course} \end{cases}$$
 (22)

2.2 Operational Resources Generation

2.2.1 Shifts.csv Generation

$$S_{shift} = \{(shift_id, tenant_id, inst_id, code, name, type)\}$$

Standard shift generation:

$$shifts = \{MORNING, AFTERNOON, EVENING\}$$
 (23)

$$\forall s \in shifts: \tag{24}$$

$$shift_{-}id = UUID.v4()$$
 (25)

$$shift_code = s[0:3] + "_SHIFT" \tag{26}$$

$$shift_type = s$$
 (27)

2.2.2 Time_slots.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{T}_{slot} = \{(slot_id, tenant_id, inst_id, shift_id, code, day_num, start_time, end_time)\}$

For each shift s and each day $d \in [1, 6]$:

$$time_slots_per_day = \begin{cases} 8 & \text{if MORNING shift} \\ 6 & \text{if AFTERNOON shift} \\ 4 & \text{if EVENING shift} \end{cases}$$
 (28)

$$slot_duration = 60 \text{ minutes}$$
 (29)

$$start_time_base = \begin{cases} 09:00 & \text{if MORNING} \\ 14:00 & \text{if AFTERNOON} \\ 18:00 & \text{if EVENING} \end{cases}$$
 (30)

2.2.3 Faculty.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{F}_{faculty} = \{(faculty_id, tenant_id, inst_id, dept_id, code, name, designation, employment_type, max_hours, pre$ For each department d, generate faculty with distribution:

$$faculty_per_dept = random(5, 12) \tag{31} \\ designation_distribution = \{PROFESSOR: 0.2, ASSOCIATE: 0.3, ASSISTANT: 0.4, LECTURER: 0.1, ASSISTANT: 0.4, ASSIST$$

$$max_hours_per_week = random(12, 22)$$
(32)

$$preferred_shift = random_choice(available_shifts)$$
 (34)

2.2.4 Rooms.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{R}_{room} = \{(room_id, tenant_id, inst_id, code, name, type, capacity, dept_relation, assigned_depts)\}$

Room generation with capacity constraints:

$$total_rooms = \lceil 1.5 \times total_courses \rceil$$
(35)
$$room_type_distribution = \{CLASSROOM : 0.7, LABORATORY : 0.25, AUDITORIUM : 0.05\}$$
(36)

$$capacity = \begin{cases} random(30,60) & \text{if CLASSROOM} \\ random(20,30) & \text{if LABORATORY} \\ random(100,300) & \text{if AUDITORIUM} \end{cases}$$
(37)

2.2.5 Equipment.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{E}_{equip} = \{(equip_id, tenant_id, inst_id, code, name, type, room_id, dept_id, criticality)\}$

Equipment generation for laboratory rooms:

$$\forall r \in rooms_laboratory:$$
 (38)

$$equipment_count = random(3,8)$$
 (39)

$$criticality = \{CRITICAL : 0.4, OPTIONAL : 0.6\}$$

$$(40)$$

 $equipment_types = \{Computer, Projector, Whiteboard, Lab_Bench, Microscope\}$ (41)

2.2.6 Student_data.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{S}_{student} = \{(student_id, tenant_id, inst_id, uuid, enrolled_courses, preferred_shift, academic_year)\}$ Student generation with enrollment patterns:

$$students_per_program = random(80, 200)$$
 (42)

$$enrolled_courses_count = random(4,8)$$
 (43)

$$course_selection = core_courses \cup random_subset(elective_courses, 2)$$
 (44)

$$preferred_shift = weighted_random(shifts, [0.6, 0.3, 0.1])$$
 (45)

2.3 Relationship Mappings Generation

2.3.1 Faculty_course_competency.csv Generation

 $\mathcal{FC}_{comp} = \{(comp_id, faculty_id, course_id, competency_level, preference_score, years_exp, cert_status)\}$ Competency assignment with realistic constraints:

$$\forall f \in faculty, \forall c \in courses_same_dept: \tag{46}$$

$$assignment_probability = \begin{cases} 0.8 & \text{if course matches faculty specialization} \\ 0.3 & \text{if course is general/basic} \\ 0.1 & \text{if course is advanced/specialized} \end{cases}$$

(47)

$$competency_level = random(5, 10) \text{ if assigned}$$
 (48)

$$preference_score = competency_level + random(-2, 2)$$
 (49)

$$years_experience = faculty_age - 25$$
 (50)

2.3.2 Constraints.csv Generation

$$\mathcal{CN}_{const} = \{(const_id, tenant_id, code, name, type, expression, weight)\}$$

Standard scheduling constraints:

$$hard_constraints = \{no_overlap, faculty_hours, room_capacity\}$$
 (51)

$$soft_constraints = \{preferred_times, room_preferences, workload_balance\}$$
 (52)

$$constraint_weight = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if HARD constraint} \\ random(0.1, 1.0) & \text{if SOFT constraint} \end{cases}$$
 (53)

3 INTERNAL PROCESSING VALIDATION

3.1 Stage-2: Student Batching Validation

Expected batch generation algorithm:

$$B_{expected} = BatchingAlgorithm(S_{students}, C_{courses}, R_{rooms}) \\$$

Where batching follows multi-objective optimization:

$$minimize \sum_{b \in batches} |B_b| - optimal_batch_size|^2$$
 (54)

subject to
$$\bigcup_{b} B_{b} = S_{students}$$
 (55)
 $B_{i} \cap B_{j} = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j$ (56)

$$B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j \tag{56}$$

$$|B_b| \le max_room_capacity \quad \forall b$$
 (57)

Expected outputs:

- student_batches table: batch_count $\in [\lceil |students|/60 \rceil, \lceil |students|/30 \rceil]$
- batch_course_enrollment table: entries = $\sum_b |courses_for_batch_b|$

3.2 Stage-3: Data Compilation Validation

Expected normalization results:

$$\mathcal{N} = Normalize(Arrays \rightarrow Relations)$$

$$course_prerequisites = \{(c_i, c_j) | c_j \in prerequisites_array[c_i]\}$$
(58)

$$room_department_access = \{(r_i, d_j) | d_j \in assigned_departments[r_i]\}$$
 (59)

Expected table sizes:

- course_prerequisites: $\leq 0.3 \times |courses|^2$
- room_department_access: $\leq |rooms| \times 2$

3.3 Stage-4: Feasibility Check Validation

Seven-layer feasibility validation:

$$F = (F_1 \wedge F_2 \wedge F_3 \wedge F_4 \wedge F_5 \wedge F_6 \wedge F_7)$$

Where:

$$F_1 = DataCompletenessCheck() \tag{60}$$

$$F_2 = ReferentialIntegrityCheck() \tag{61}$$

$$F_3 = ResourceCapacityCheck() \tag{62}$$

$$F_4 = TemporalWindowCheck() (63)$$

$$F_5 = Competency Eligibility Check() \tag{64}$$

$$F_6 = ConflictGraphCheck() \tag{65}$$

$$F_7 = GlobalConstraintCheck() \tag{66}$$

Expected feasibility output CSV:

Layer	Status	Violations
Data_Completeness	PASS/FAIL	count
Referential_Integrity	PASS/FAIL	count
Resource_Capacity	PASS/FAIL	count
Temporal_Window	PASS/FAIL	count
Competency_Eligibility	PASS/FAIL	count
Conflict_Graph	PASS/FAIL	count
Global_Constraints	PASS/FAIL	count

Stage-5: 16-Parameter Complexity Analysis

Expected complexity parameter calculation:

$$\Pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_{16}) \text{ where } \pi_i \in [0, 1]$$

Parameter definitions and expected ranges:

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\log_2(|C| \times |F| \times |R| \times |T| \times |B|)}{\log_2(10^6)} \in [0.1, 1.0]$$
(67)

$$\pi_2 = \frac{|constraints|}{|possible_assignments|} \in [0.01, 0.3]$$
(68)

$$\pi_{1} = \frac{\log_{2}(|C| \times |F| \times |R| \times |T| \times |B|)}{\log_{2}(10^{6})} \in [0.1, 1.0]$$

$$\pi_{2} = \frac{|constraints|}{|possible_assignments|} \in [0.01, 0.3]$$

$$\pi_{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{|F|} \sum_{f} \frac{|courses_{f}|}{|total_courses|} \in [0.2, 0.8]$$
(69)

$$\vdots (70)$$

$$\pi_{16} = \frac{\sigma^2(solution_quality)}{\text{max_variance}} \in [0.1, 0.9]$$
(71)

Expected complexity analysis CSV:

Parameter	Value	Category
Problem_Dimensionality	0.234	Low
Constraint_Density	0.156	Medium
Faculty_Specialization	0.678	High
:	:	:
Solution_Variance	0.445	Medium

Stage-6: Solver Family Output Validation 3.5

Expected solver outputs for each family:

3.5.1PuLP Solver Output

Metric	Expected Range	Validation
Optimal_Value	[0.8, 1.0]	> 0.7
Solver_Status	OPTIMAL/FEASIBLE	$status \neq INFEASIBLE$
Execution_Time	[5,300] seconds	< 600 seconds
Memory_Usage	[50, 200] MB	< 512 MB

OR-Tools Solver Output

Metric	Expected Range	Validation
Objective_Value	[0.85, 1.0]	> 0.8
Search_Status	FEASIBLE/OPTIMAL	status = FEASIBLE
Branch_Count	[100, 10000]	< 50000
$Wall_Time$	[10,400] seconds	< 600 seconds

DEAP Evolutionary Output 3.5.3

Metric	Expected Range	Validation
Best_Fitness	[0.75, 0.95]	> 0.7
Generations	[50, 500]	< 1000
Population_Size	[20, 100]	fixed
Convergence_Rate	[0.01, 0.1]	> 0

PyGMO Global Optimization Output 3.5.4

Metric	Expected Range	Validation
Global_Best	[0.8, 0.98]	> 0.75
Islands_Count	[4, 16]	fixed
Migration_Rate	[0.1, 0.3]	parameter
Function_Evaluations	[1000, 50000]	< 100000

Stage-7: Output Validation 3.6

Expected validation metrics for schedule assignments:

$$V_{metrics} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{12})$$

$$v_1 = \text{Course Coverage Ratio} = \frac{|scheduled_courses|}{|required_courses|} \ge 0.95$$
 (72)
 $v_2 = \text{Faculty Workload Balance} = 1 - \frac{\sigma(faculty_hours)}{\mu(faculty_hours)} \ge 0.8$ (73)

$$v_2 = \text{Faculty Workload Balance} = 1 - \frac{\sigma(faculty_hours)}{\mu(faculty_hours)} \ge 0.8$$
 (73)

$$v_3 = \text{Room Utilization} = \frac{|used_rooms|}{|available_rooms|} \in [0.7, 0.9]$$
 (74)

$$v_3 = \text{Room Utilization} = \frac{|used_rooms|}{|available_rooms|} \in [0.7, 0.9]$$
 (74)
 $v_4 = \text{Time Slot Efficiency} = \frac{|used_slots|}{|total_slots|} \in [0.6, 0.85]$ (75)

$$\vdots (76)$$

$$v_{12} = \text{Student Satisfaction} = \frac{|preferred_assignments|}{|total_assignments|} \ge 0.7$$
 (77)

FINAL OUTPUT GENERATION 4

4.1 Final Timetable Structure

Expected final_timetable.csv structure:

 $TT = \{(assignment_id, course, faculty, room, timeslot, batch, day, time, duration)\}$

Constraints validation:

```
\forall a \in assignments: \qquad (78)
course\_id \in valid\_courses \qquad (79)
faculty\_id \in competent\_faculty(course\_id) \qquad (80)
room\_id \in suitable\_rooms(course\_type) \qquad (81)
timeslot\_id \in available\_slots \qquad (82)
batch\_id \in enrolled\_batches(course\_id) \qquad (83)
\neg \exists a' : conflicts(a, a') \text{ (no overlaps)} \qquad (84)
```

Expected output metrics:

- Total assignments: $|assignments| = \sum_{c} \sum_{b} required_sessions(c, b)$
- Hard constraint violations: = 0
- Soft constraint penalty: $\leq 0.3 \times max_penalty$
- Faculty utilization: $\in [0.7, 0.9]$
- Room utilization: $\in [0.6, 0.85]$

5 TEST CASE GENERATION ALGORITHM

5.1 Master Generation Function

```
Listing 1: Test Case Generation Algorithm
def generate_comprehensive_test_case(seed: int, complexity_level: str) -> TestCa
----Generate-a-complete, -internally-consistent-test-case
-----seed: Random-seed-for-reproducibility
  ·····complexity_level: · 'simple', · 'medium', · 'complex'
 ·--Returns:
-----TestCase-with-all-CSV-files-and-expected-outputs
    random.seed(seed)
    np.random.seed(seed)
   # Scale parameters based on complexity
    scale_params = \{
        'simple': {'students': 100, 'courses': 20, 'faculty': 15},
        'medium': { 'students': 500, 'courses': 50, 'faculty': 30},
        'complex': {'students': 2000, 'courses': 100, 'faculty': 80}
    }
    params = scale_params [complexity_level]
    # 1. Generate base institutional data
    institution = generate_institution (seed)
```

```
departments = generate_departments(institution, count=random.randint(3, 8))
programs = generate_programs (departments, count_per_dept=3)
courses = generate_courses(programs, total_target=params['courses'])
# 2. Generate operational resources
shifts = generate_shifts(institution)
timeslots = generate_timeslots(shifts, slots_per_day=8)
faculty = generate_faculty(departments, total_target=params['faculty'])
rooms = generate_rooms(institution, capacity_for_students=params['students']
equipment = generate_equipment(rooms)
# 3. Generate student data and relationships
students = generate_students(programs, total_target=params['students'])
faculty_competency = generate_faculty_competency(faculty, courses)
constraints = generate_constraints(institution)
# 4. Calculate expected intermediate outputs
expected_batches = calculate_expected_batches(students, courses, rooms)
expected_enrollment = calculate_expected_enrollment(expected_batches, course
expected_prerequisites = normalize_prerequisites(courses)
expected_room_access = normalize_room_access(rooms, departments)
# 5. Calculate expected complexity analysis
expected_complexity = calculate_complexity_parameters(
    courses, faculty, rooms, timeslots, expected_batches
# 6. Generate expected solver outputs
expected\_solver\_outputs = \{\}
for solver in ['pulp', 'ortools', 'deap', 'pygmo']:
    expected_solver_outputs[solver] = simulate_solver_output(
        solver, courses, faculty, rooms, timeslots, expected_batches
# 7. Generate expected final timetable
expected_final_timetable = generate_expected_timetable(
    expected_solver_outputs['ortools'], # Use OR—Tools as baseline
    courses, faculty, rooms, timeslots, expected_batches
)
# 8. Calculate expected validation metrics
expected_validation = calculate_validation_metrics(expected_final_timetable)
return TestCase(
    input_csvs={
        'institutions': institution_to_csv(institution),
        'departments': departments_to_csv(departments),
        'programs': programs_to_csv(programs),
        'courses': courses_to_csv(courses),
```

```
'shifts': shifts_to_csv(shifts),
        'timeslots': timeslots_to_csv(timeslots),
        'faculty': faculty_to_csv(faculty),
        'rooms': rooms_to_csv(rooms),
        'equipment': equipment_to_csv(equipment),
        'student_data': students_to_csv(students),
        'faculty_course_competency ': competency_to_csv(faculty_competency),
        'constraints': constraints_to_csv(constraints)
    },
    expected_intermediate={
        'student_batches': expected_batches,
        'batch_course_enrollment': expected_enrollment,
        'course_prerequisites': expected_prerequisites,
        'room_department_access': expected_room_access,
        'feasibility_check': generate_feasibility_expectations(),
        'complexity_analysis': expected_complexity,
        'solver_outputs': expected_solver_outputs
    },
    expected_final={
        'schedule_assignments': expected_final_timetable,
        'validation_metrics': expected_validation
    },
    metadata={
        'seed': seed,
        'complexity': complexity_level,
        'generated_at': datetime.now(),
        'total_students': params['students'],
        'total_courses': params['courses'],
        'total_faculty': params['faculty']
    }
)
```

5.2 Validation Framework

Listing 2: Test Case Validation Framework

class Test Case Validator:
 """ Rigorous - validation - of - test - case - generation - and - execution - results"""

def validate_complete_pipeline(self, test_case: Test Case, actual_results: Di
 """

Comprehensive - validation - of - entire - pipeline - execution
 """

report = ValidationReport()

1. Input Data Validation
 report.input_validation = self.validate_input_consistency(test_case.input)

2. Stage-by-Stage Validation

for stage_num in range (1, 8):

```
stage_key = f'stage_{stage_num}'
          expected = test_case.expected_intermediate.get(stage_key)
          actual = actual_results.get(stage_key)
          if expected and actual:
              report.stage_validations[stage_num] = self.validate_stage_output
                  stage_num, expected, actual, tolerance=0.05
     # 3. Final Output Validation
     report.final_validation = self.validate_final_timetable(
          test_case.expected_final['schedule_assignments'],
          actual_results.get('final_timetable'),
          test_case.input_csvs
     )
     # 4. Performance Validation
     report.performance_validation = self.validate_performance_metrics(
          actual_results.get('performance_metrics'),
          expected_limits=test_case.metadata
     return report
 def validate_mathematical_consistency(self, test_case: TestCase) -> bool:
······Validate - that - generated - test - case - satisfies - all - mathematical - constraints
     \# Resource capacity constraints
     total_student_hours = sum(
          batch ['student_count'] * len(batch ['courses']) * 3 # 3 hours per co
          for batch in test_case.expected_intermediate['student_batches']
     )
      total_faculty_capacity = sum(
          faculty['max_hours_per_week']
          for faculty in test_case.input_csvs['faculty']
     \# Validate: total demand <= total supply with 20\% buffer
     if total_student_hours > total_faculty_capacity * 0.8:
          return False
     # Room capacity constraints
     max\_concurrent\_students = max(
         sum(batch['student_count']
              for batch in test_case.expected_intermediate['student_batches']
              if batch.get('preferred_shift') == shift_id)
          for shift_id in [s['shift_id'] for s in test_case.input_csvs['shifts
```

```
total_room_capacity = sum(
    room['capacity']
    for room in test_case.input_csvs['rooms']
    if room['room_type'] in ['CLASSROOM', 'LABORATORY']
)

# Validate: peak demand <= total room capacity
if max_concurrent_students > total_room_capacity:
    return False

return True
```

6 IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 Test Case Storage Structure

Each generated test case creates the following directory structure:

```
test_cases/
tc_{seed}_{complexity}/
    inputs/
       institutions.csv
       departments.csv
       programs.csv
       courses.csv
       shifts.csv
       time_slots.csv
       faculty.csv
       rooms.csv
       equipment.csv
       student_data.csv
       faculty_course_competency.csv
       constraints.csv
    expected_outputs/
       stage_2_batches.csv
       stage_2_enrollment.csv
       stage_3_prerequisites.csv
       stage_3_room_access.csv
       stage_4_feasibility.csv
       stage_5_complexity.csv
       stage_6_pulp_output.csv
       stage_6_ortools_output.csv
       stage_6_deap_output.csv
       stage_6_pygmo_output.csv
       stage_7_validation.csv
       final_timetable.csv
    metadata.json
    validation_rules.json
```

6.2 Reproducibility Guarantees

The framework ensures complete reproducibility through:

$$TestCase(seed_i) = TestCase(seed_i) \quad \forall \text{ executions}$$
 (85)

$$||ExpectedOutput - ActualOutput|| < \epsilon$$
 for correctly implemented stages (86)

$$ValidationScore(TestCase) \ge 0.95$$
 for all generated cases (87)

7 QUALITY ASSURANCE METRICS

7.1 Test Case Coverage Matrix

Component	Simple	Medium	Complex	Coverage Tar-	
				get	
Data Consistency	100%	100%	100%	All relationships	
				validated	
Constraint Satis-	95%	90%	85%	Most constraints	
faction				feasible	
Algorithm Con-	100%	95%	90%	Solutions found	
vergence					
Performance	100%	100%	95%	Within resource	
Bounds				limits	
Output Com-	100%	100%	100%	All required fields	
pleteness					

7.2 Validation Tolerance Specifications

Numerical Tolerance:	$ \text{expected} - \text{actual} < 10^{-3}$	(88)

Count Tolerance:
$$|\text{expected_count} - \text{actual_count}| \le 1$$
 (89)

Percentage Tolerance:
$$|expected_ratio - actual_ratio| < 0.05$$
 (90)

Time Tolerance:
$$|\text{expected_time} - \text{actual_time}| < 10\%$$
 (91)

8 CONCLUSION

This rigorous mathematical framework provides a complete foundation for generating deterministic, validated test cases for the scheduling engine. The system ensures:

- Deterministic Generation: Same seed produces identical test cases
- Mathematical Consistency: All generated data satisfies relational constraints
- Comprehensive Coverage: All 12 input files, 7 processing stages, and final output validated
- Scalable Complexity: Support for simple, medium, and complex problem instances

- Quantitative Validation: Precise tolerance specifications for all output comparisons
- Performance Verification: Resource usage and execution time bounds

This framework enables exhaustive testing of the scheduling engine, ensuring robust validation before deployment and providing clear benchmarks for algorithmic improvements.