Interactive Timetabling

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Introduction - Timetabling

- Allocation of activities
- Resources
- Various constraints
- Interactivity
 - combination of automated timetabling with user interaction
 - solution is built step by step

Goals

- Generic model
 - to describe timetabling problems
 - motivated by School Timetable Problem
- An interactive algorithm
 - mixture of local search and backtracking based methods
- Implementation in JAVA
 - generic scheduling engine
 - GUI School Timetable

Motivation – School Timetable

- Activities
 - lectures
- Resources
 - classrooms
 - teachers
 - classes
 - other (special) resources
- Dependencies
 - relations between lectures

The Model

- Time Slots
- Time Preferences
 - soft and hard constraints
- Activities
 - name, duration, time preferences
 - sets of needed resources resource groups
- Resources
 - name, time preferences conjunctive disjunctive
- Dependencies
 - binary, between two activities
 - before, closely before, concurrently

The (Partial) Solution

- Every (scheduled) activity has all required resources reserved.
 - all from conjunctive, one from disjunctive group
- Two (scheduled) activities cannot use the same resource at the same time.
- No hard constraint of time preference is violated.
- All dependencies are satisfied.

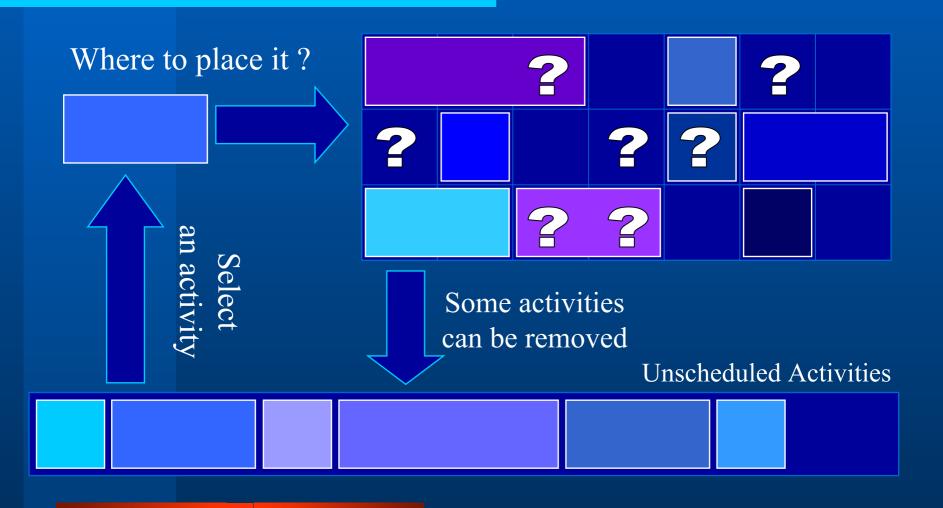
Furthermore:

We want to minimize the number of violated soft constraints.

An Interactive Solver

- Basic Approaches
 - local search
 - backtracking based search
- Interactive Solving Algorithm
 - forward based search
 - works in iterations
 - extending consistent partial solution
 - interactivity

An Interactive Solver



Activity Selection

- First-fail Principle
- Weighted Sum
 - for each unscheduled activity
 - $-vaI_{activity}=w_1N_{\#Rm}+w_2N_{\#Dep}+w_3N_{\#Plc}+w_4N_{\#PlcNc}$
 - activity with minimal value is selected
- Improvements
 - select randomly 20% of unscheduled activities first

Location Selection

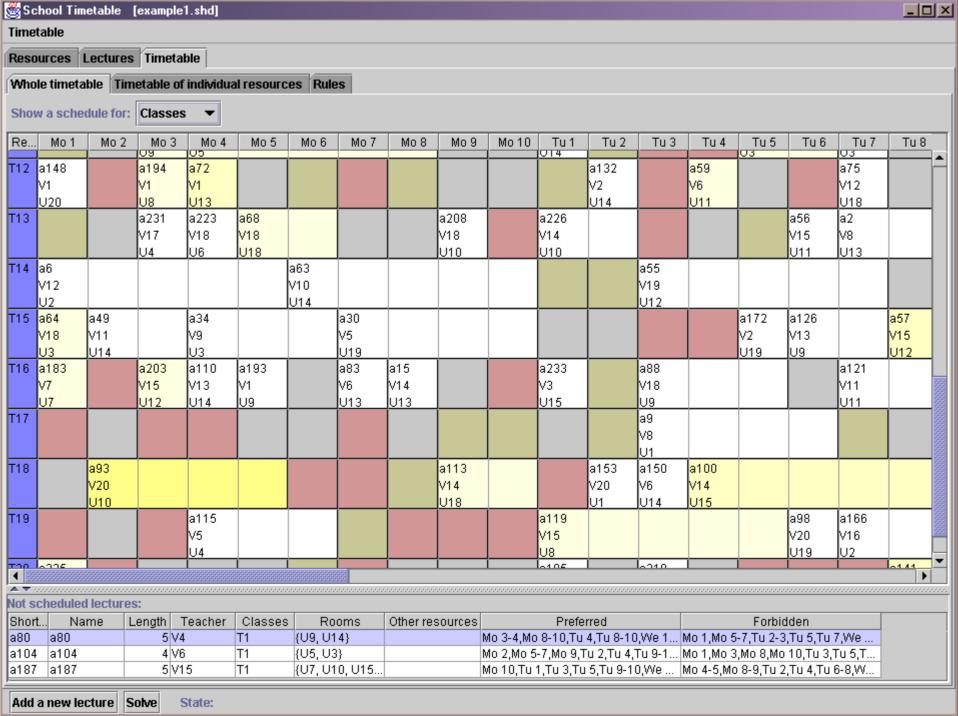
- Select The Best-Fit Place
- Weighted Sum
 - for each possible location
 - $-val_{place}=w'_{1}N_{\#CnfAct}+w'_{2}N_{\#Rep}+w'_{3}N_{\#ConfNoRsh}+w'_{4}N_{\#Soft}+w'_{5}N_{\#DiffPlace}+w'_{6}N_{\#User}$
 - place with minimal value is selected
- Improvements
 - random selection of the top N places

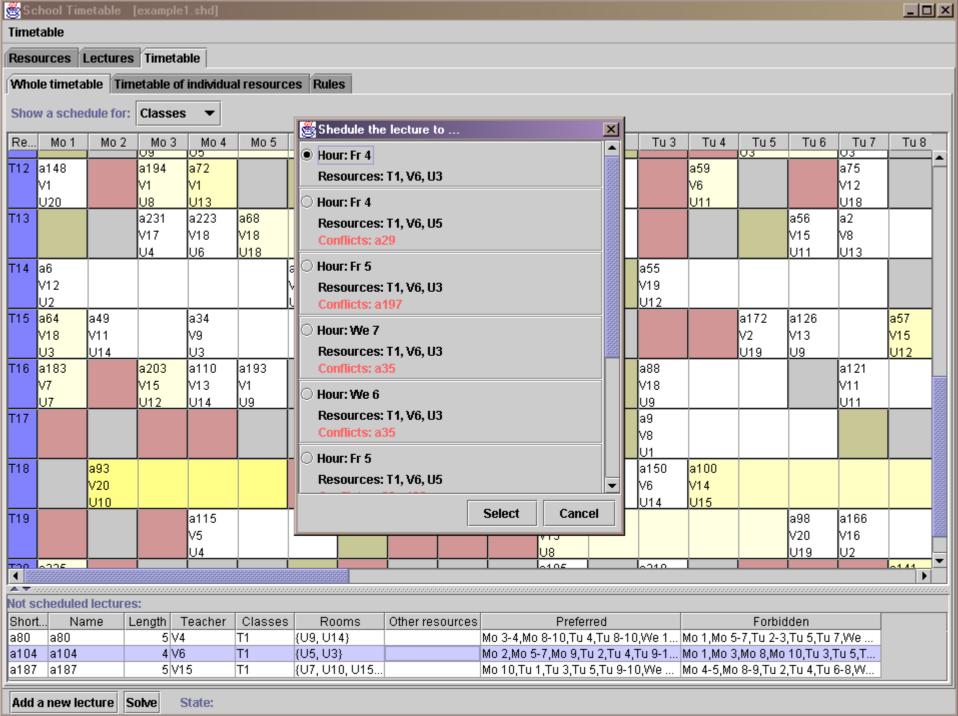
Note:

Scheduling of an activity can cause another activities removal.

Demonstration

- School Timetable Program
 - extension of a generic solver
 - written in JAVA
 - GUI

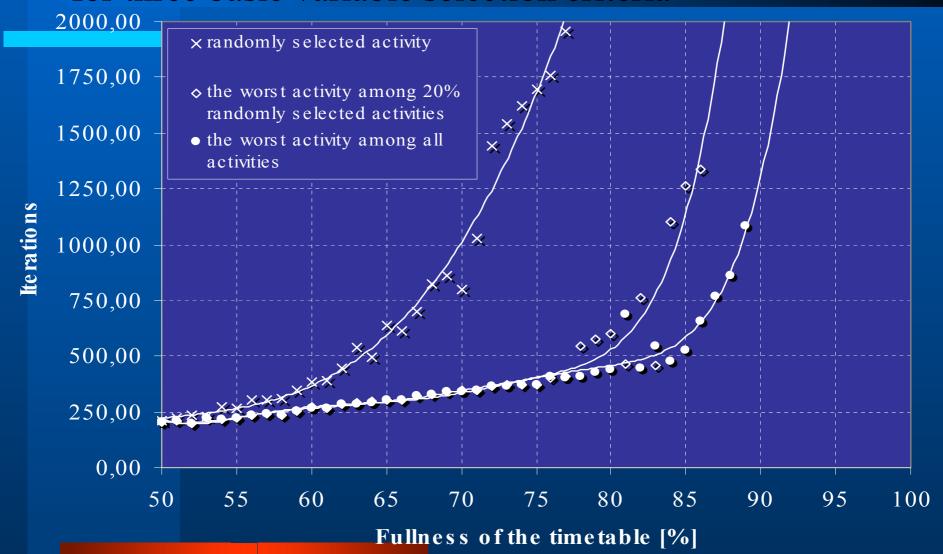




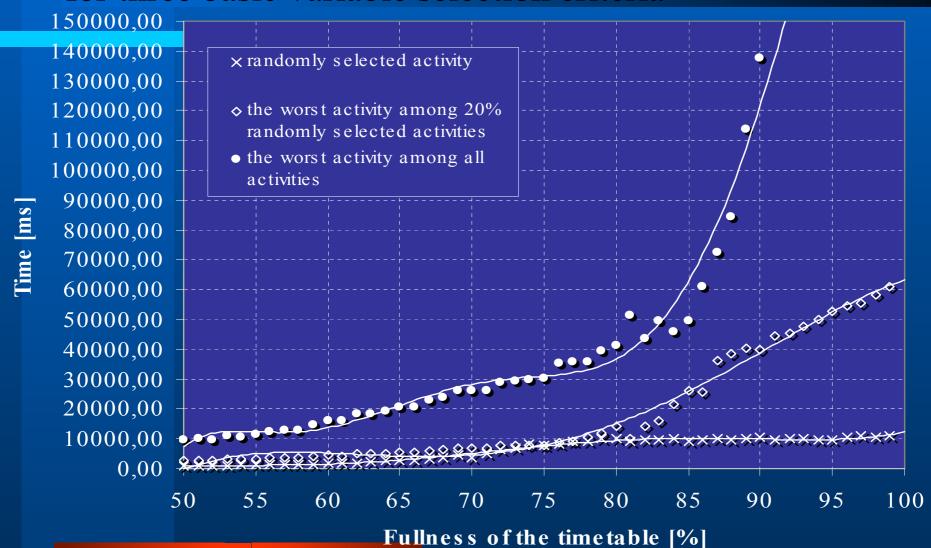
Conclusions and Future Work

- Some results are in the paper
 - comparison of activity selection methods
- Extension of presented algorithm to other constraint satisfaction problems

Comparison of the number of iterations for three basic variable selection criteria



Comparison of the time for three basic variable selection criteria



Comparison of the number of scheduled activities for three basic variable selection criteria

