# Real-life Examination Timetabling MISTA 2013 

- Objectives
- Examination timetabling at Purdue University
- Large problem ( $\sim$ I,800 exams), with some interesting differences
- Solver
- Local-search based hybrid approach, used at ITC2007
- Data sets
- Nine large instances from Purdue University
- Made publicly available as part of this work
- Experiments
- Why do we allow for student direct conflicts?
- An alternative approach to avoiding direct conflicts
- Conclusion


## Examination Model

- The Usual
- Examinations with students enrolled in them
- Examination periods (not overlapping, can have various lengths)
- Rooms (with capacities, availabilities, and period preferences)
- Individual examination requirements and preferences (on periods and on rooms)
- Distribution constraints (same/different room, same/different period, precedence)
- The Unusual
- Seating type (normal / examination seating)
- Direct student conflicts are allowed
- An examination can be split among multiple rooms
- Sharing a room between multiple exams is not allowed


## Examination Model

- Hard Constraints
- No two exams in the same period and room
- Examination must fit the period and room
- Room must be available
- An exam cannot be placed in a period or a room that is prohibited for the exam
- Required (hard) distribution constraints must be satisfied
- Soft Constraints / Objectives
- Direct student conflicts
- More than two exams on a day
- Back-to-backs
- Period, room, and distribution penalties
- ... and a few others
- Minimize room splits (and the distance between these rooms, if an exam is split)
- Distance to original room (for class exams, original room is where the class took place)
- Large exams first
- Rotation (average period)


## Algorithm

- Phases
- Construction (IFS with conflict-based statistics)
- Hill Climbing (accept a neighbor that does not worsen the objective)
- Great Deluge (accept a worsening neighbor if the objective is still below the bound)
- Neighborhoods
- Assign one unassigned exam, conflicting exams are unassigned (if any)
- Period / room change, examination swap, random move
- Highlights
- Operates over feasible timetables
- Construction always returns a complete timetable
- Great deluge includes reheating
- Very much like the one used in ITC 2007 (PATAT 2008)
- ITC2007 solver description: a hybrid approach
- Tomás Müller, Annals of OR, November 2009,Volume I27, Issue I, pp 429-446


## Data Sets

- Nine data sets from Purdue University
- Starting with Fall 2008, four latest are discussed in the paper in more detail

| Problem | Fall 2012 | Spring 2012 | Fall 2011 | Spring 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exams | I,864 | 1,798 | 1,914 | I,866 |
| Periods | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Students | 33,279 | 31,593 | 33,856 | 31,688 |
| Enrollments | 117,27 \| | 111,355 | 122,386 | 1 13,224 |
| Distribution constraints | 20 | 13 | 6 | 1 |
| Exams fixed in time | 57 | 63 | 58 | 99 |
| Exams fixed in room | 24 | 6 | 70 | 170 |
| Large exams (600+) | 22 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| Exams needing room split | 10 | 9 | 20 | 13 |
| Exams with original room | 1,533 | 1,485 | 1,524 | 1,485 |
| Available periods | $28.2 \pm 0.4$ | $28.0 \pm 0.5$ | $28.2 \pm 0.4$ | $27.5 \pm 0.7$ |
| Available rooms | $262.9 \pm 6.1$ | $265.8 \pm 3.2$ | $256.3 \pm 9.8$ | $234.7 \pm 11.8$ |
| that are big enough | $143.3 \pm 38.5$ | $143.3 \pm 37.1$ | $135.1 \pm 40.1$ | $126.6 \pm 37.5$ |

- Nine data sets from Purdue University
- 29 periods, $\sim$ 1,800 exams, $\sim 32,000$ students, $\sim 350$ rooms
- Hard in size, density and utilization of large rooms

| Fall 20I2 | All | $\geq 100$ seats | $\geq 200$ seats | $\geq 400$ seats | $\geq 600$ seats |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rooms | 347 | $30(16)$ | $12(8)$ | $7(3)$ | $2(2)$ |
| Exams | $1,864(8 \mid 9)$ | $248(179)$ | $87(69)$ | $37(32)$ | $22(21)$ |
| Density | $3.3 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ | $60.0 \%$ | $81.2 \%$ | $83.6 \%$ |

- Chromatic number of at least 27
- Available online in XML format (http://www.unitime.org/exam datasets.php)


## Experiments

- Configurations
- Production
- Base (more weight on student conflicts)
- Color (graph coloring in construction phase, direct conflicts not allowed)
- Split (added ability to split an exam in two and move students in between)

| Weight | Production | Base | Color | Split |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct Conflict | 1,000 | $\mathrm{I}, 000,000$ | - | $\mathrm{I}, 000,000$ |
| More Than 2 A Day | 100 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Back-To-Back | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Period Penalty | I | I | I | I |
| Room Penalty | I | I | I | I |
| Room Split | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Hard Constraint Violation | - | - | $\mathrm{I}, 000$ | - |
| Exam Period Split | - | - | - | 5,000 |

## Experimental Results

| Fall 2012 | Production | Base | Color | Split |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct Conflicts | $79.7 \pm 3.4$ | $32.7 \pm 3.9$ | $0.0 \pm 0.0$ | $0.0 \pm 0.0$ |
| More Than 2 A Day | $345.2 \pm 10.0$ | $344.8 \pm 26.6$ | $650.7 \pm 38.0$ | $71.3 \pm 11.6$ |
| Back-To-Back | $4107.2 \pm 74.5$ | $4792.1 \pm 151.2$ | $6342.0 \pm 133.5$ | $1802.7 \pm 112.0$ |
| Period Preferences [\%] | $91.5 \pm 0.3$ | $88.2 \pm 0.4$ | $85.8 \pm 0.3$ | $88.6 \pm 0.4$ |
| Room Preferences [\%] | $74.3 \pm 0.5$ | $72.4 \pm 0.3$ | $72.5 \pm 0.4$ | $72.3 \pm 0.7$ |
| Room Splits | $43.0 \pm 2.3$ | $48.5 \pm 8.9$ | $19.8 \pm 9.7$ | $46.8 \pm 3.6$ |
| Unavailable Period | - | - | $12.7 \pm 1.3$ | - |
| Unavailable Room | - | - | $10.8 \pm 0.9$ | - |
| Violated Distribution | - | - | $2.8 \pm 0.8$ | - |
| Period Splits | - | - | - | $64.10 \pm 3.54$ |

- Average of 10 runs, 2 hour time limit
- More details are in the paper and online


## Experimental Results

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## Conclusion

- Conclusion
- Real world instances with solutions applied in practice at Purdue
- Available in UniTime (open-source university timetabling system)
- Future work
- Include instances from other schools as well
- Allow for room sharing
- For more details
- See our paper
- Visit http://www.unitime.org/exam_datasets.php

