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Indonesian Operations Research Association – International Conference on Operations Research 2017

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The poster features a hand holding a smartphone that displays a 3D architectural rendering of a modern building complex on a green hillside under a night sky with a full moon. In the top right corner, there are three logos: Universitas Terbuka, Universitas Terbuka (with a stylized '33'), and the International Operations Research Association (ICOR). The main title 'IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017' is prominently displayed in white text on a dark blue background. Below the hand, the date '12 OCT 2017' and the location 'Universitas Terbuka Convention Center' are listed, along with the website 'www.iora-icor.fmipa.ut.ac.id'. The theme 'COMPETING IN THE ERA OF ANALYTICS' is written in large blue letters on a light blue background.

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**THE CONFERENCE****IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017**

Date: 12th October 2017 (Thursday), 08.00 – 17.00
Venue: Universitas Terbuka Convention Center (UTCC)
Jl. Cabe Raya, Pondok Cabe, Pamulang,
Tangerang Selatan 15418, Indonesia

In the spirit to promote decisions based analytics through OR/MS, the theme of the conference is

“Competing in the Era of Analytics.”

The primary objectives of the conference are:

1. to facilitate interaction between OR/MS researchers and academicians in discussing current challenges that need to be addressed as well as highlighting new developments of methods, algorithms, and tools in the field,
2. to provide OR/MS researchers, academicians and practitioners an appropriate platform for sharing experiences, communication and networking with other experts within the nation and from around the world in maximizing the contribution of OR/MS for sustainable growth, promoting of a knowledge-based economy, and utilizing the limited resources.



FOREWORD

IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017

Conference Chair:

Dr. Agnes Puspitasari Sudarmo, *Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia*

It is well-known that the use of data in decisions making is not a new idea. But the field of business analytics that was born in the mid-1950s, with the advent of analytical tools that could digest a bulky quantity of information and perceive patterns in it far more quickly than the unassisted human mind ever could. Taking full advantage of big data's potential means companies must comprehend analytics into their strategic vision and utilize it to provide better and faster decisions, i.e., promote decisions based on analytics rather than instinct, while in other side, volume of data continues to double every three years as information surges in from digital platforms. Thus, analytical capability helps decision makers look beyond their own perspective in discerning real pattern and expecting opportunity.

Operation research as well as management science (OR/MS) has had an impressive contribution on improving the efficiency of numerous organizations around the world by offering a best solution. In the process, OR/MS has made a significant support to increasing the productivity of the economies of various countries. In this era of data-driven analytics, OR/MS is an ultimate tool for technical professionals who want to acquire the knowledge and skills required to incorporate analytics to solve real business problems.

This second conference, IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017, is held in conjunction with Universitas Terbuka National Seminar on Mathematics, Sciences, and Technology 2017. The conference and seminar initiate to bring together OR/MS researchers, academicians and practitioners, whose collective work has sustained continuing OR/MS contribution to decision-making in many fields of application. It can be considered as good platforms for the OR/MS community, particularly in Indonesia, to meet each other and to exchange ideas. Thank you!





WELCOME REMARKS

IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017

From the President

Indonesian Operations Research Association (IORA)

Prof. Sudradjat Supian

Drawn extensively from the divisions of mathematics and science, operations research (OR) applies cutting-edge statistical analysis and mathematical modeling to address a number of conflicting interests in inventory planning and scheduling, production planning, transportation, financial and revenue management and risk management as well as to improve decision-making mechanism. Yet, the importance of analytics inclusion into managerial decision making has grown significantly in the recent years. Massive amounts of data are now available for many organizations and businesses to be analyzed to support decision making process. How will big data fundamentally change what we do in OR? Analytics—the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions is now our key point.

For this conference we choose the following theme for our stand of work: “Competing in the Era of Analytics.” It is our conviction that OR can make significant contribution to this emerging situation and challenging domain of research. It seems that the practice of big data analytics would fall entirely in the field of OR. By this conference we aim to promote the increase in the use of OR as a practical tool for problems in many aspects of data analysis. The ability to analyze large and complicated problems with operations research techniques is expected to suggest better decisions.

Establishment of Indonesian Operations Research Association (IORA) in 2014 is evidently intended to reinforce the above mentioned initiative. We hope IORA can be considered as good platforms for OR researchers, academicians and professionals in Indonesia to meet each other, exchange ideas and strengthen their collaboration.

Welcome to Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia, and welcome to IORA-ICOR 2017.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

IORA International Conference on Operations Research 2017

No	Authors	Paper title
1	A Tan, M Shahrill, S Daud, E Leung	<i>Trends in currency's return</i>
2	A Bachrudin, N B Mohamed, S Supian, Sukono, Y Hidayat	<i>A spatial model for a stream networks of Citarik River with the environmental variables: potential of hydrogen (PH) and temperature</i>
3	A Syarif, K Muludi, R Adrian, M Gen	<i>Solving fuzzy shortest path problem by genetic algorithm</i>
4	A Sugandha, A Tripena, A Prabowo, F Sukono	<i>Nonlinear Diophantine equation $11^x + 13^y = z^2$</i>
5	A Supriatna, B Subartini, E Hertini, Sukono, Rumaisha, N Istiqamah	<i>Strengthening economy through tourism sector by tourist arrival prediction</i>
6	A Chairunnas, I Abdurrazyid	<i>Near field communication (NFC) model for arduino uno based security systems office system</i>
7	A Saputra, Sukono, E Rusyaman	<i>Risk adjustment model of credit life insurance using a genetic algorithm</i>
8	A Qur'ania, I Sarinah	<i>Identification of jasmine flower (<i>Jasminum sp.</i>) based on the shape of the flower using sobel edge and k-nearest neighbour</i>
9	B H Situmorang, E Pibriana, E T Tosida	<i>Decision support system for determining Bantuan Siswa Miskin (BSM) receivers with profile matching method</i>
10	C-H Lien, S Vaidyanathan, A Sambas, Sukono, M Mamat, W S M Sanjaya, Subiyanto	<i>A new two-scroll chaotic attractor with three quadratic nonlinearities, its adaptive control and circuit design</i>
11	D Chaerani, E Lesmana, N Tressiana	<i>Handling uncertain gross margin and water demand in agricultural water resources management using robust optimization</i>
12	E G Sonjaya, E Paulus, A Hidayat	<i>Selecting the best rayon in customer's perspective using fuzzy analytic hierarchy process</i>

No	Authors	Paper title
13	E Hertini, N Anggriani, W Mianna, A K Supriatna	<i>Economic order quantity (EOQ) optimal control considering selling price and salesman initiative cost</i>
14	E Carnia, H Napitupulu, and A K Supriatna	<i>A genetic algorithm application in backcross breeding problem</i>
15	E Lesmana, B Subartini, Riaman, D A Jabar	<i>Analysis of forecasting and inventory control of raw material supplies in PT INDAC INT'L</i>
16	E Lesmana, D Chaerani, H N Khansa	<i>Determining the optimal solution for quadratically constrained quadratic programming (QCQP) on energy-saving generation dispatch problem</i>
17	E S Hasbullah, M Suyudi, N A Halim, Sukono, F Gustaf, A S Putra	<i>A comparative study of three pillars system and banking methods in accounting long-term purposes of retiree in Indonesian saving account</i>
18	E T Tosida, O Hairlangga, F Amirudin, M Ridwanah	<i>Application of decision rules for empowering of Indonesian telematics services SMEs</i>
19	Ernawati, E Carnia, A K Supriatna	<i>Eigenvectors determination of the ribosome dynamics model during mRNA translation using the Kleene Star algorithm</i>
20	F D Wihartiko, H Wijayanti, F Virgantari	<i>Performance comparison of genetic algorithms and particle swarm optimization for model integer programming bus timetabling problem</i>
21	F M Zenis, S Supian, E Lesmana	<i>Optimization of land use of agricultural farms in Sumedang regency by using linear programming models</i>
22	Firdaniza, N Gusriani	<i>Markov chain model for demersal fish catch analysis in Indonesia</i>
23	G R Sutanto, S Kim, D Kim, H Sutanto	<i>A heuristic approach to handle capacitated facility location problem evaluated using clustering internal evaluation</i>
24	H Napitupulu, Sukono, I Bin Mohd, Y Hidayat, S Supian	<i>Steepest descent method implementation on unconstrained optimization problem using C++ program</i>
25	I J A Saragih, A G Meygatama, F M Sugihartati, M Sidauruk, A Mulsandi	<i>Study of atmospheric condition during the heavy rain event in Bojonegoro using weather research and forecasting (WRF) model: case study 9 February 2017</i>
26	I Aisah, M Suyudi, E Carnia, Suhendi, A K Supriatna	<i>Representation mutations from standard genetic codes</i>
27	J Nahar, E Rusyaman, S D V E Putri	<i>Application of improved Vogel's approximation method in minimization of rice distribution costs of Perum BULOG</i>

No	Authors	Paper title
28	K Nanaa, M N A Rahman, M Rizon, F S Mohamad, M Mamat	<i>Neuro-fuzzy model for estimating race and gender from geometric distances of human face across pose</i>
29	L Karlitasari, D Suhartini, L Nurrosikawati	<i>Implementation of preference ranking organization method for enrichment evaluation (Promethee) on selection system of student's achievement</i>
30	M Mamat, M K Dauda, M A bin Mohamed, M Y Waziri, F S Mohamad, H Abdullah	<i>Derivative free Davidon-Fletcher-Powell (DFP) for solving symmetric systems of nonlinear equations</i>
31	M Z Ndi, Z Amarti, E D Wiraningsih, A K Supriatna	<i>Rabies epidemic model with uncertainty in parameters: crisp and fuzzy approaches</i>
32	M Iqtait, F S Mohamad, M Mamat	<i>Feature extraction for face recognition via Active Shape Model (ASM) and Active Appearance Model (AAM)</i>
33	M Mamat, S Vaidyanathan, A Sambas, Mujiarto, W S M Sanjaya, Subiyanto	<i>A novel double-convection chaotic attractor, its adaptive control and circuit simulation</i>
34	M Dwisatyadini, R T S Hariyati, E Afifah	<i>The effects of the application of SIMPRO on the completeness and time efficiency of nursing documentation in the outpatient instalation at Dompot Dhuafa Hospital Parung</i>
35	N S Nurkholipah, Z Amarti, N Anggriani, A K Supriatna	<i>A fuzzy mathematical model of West Java population with logistic growth model</i>
36	N Anggriani, M Mardiyah, N Istifadah, A K Supriatna	<i>Optimal control issues in plant disease with host demographic factor and botanical fungicides</i>
37	N Gusriani, Firdaniza	<i>Linear regression based on Minimum Covariance Determinant (MCD) and TELBS methods on the productivity of phytoplankton</i>
38	A Udomsungworagul, P Charnsethikul	<i>A hybrid Dantzig-Wolfe, Benders decomposition and column generation procedure for multiple diet production planning under uncertainties</i>
39	J C T Nainggolan, R D Kusumastuti	<i>Scheduling nurses' shifts at PGI Cikini Hospital</i>
40	Riaman, K Parmikanti, I Irianingsih, S Supian	<i>Pricing of premiums for equity-linked life insurance based on joint mortality models</i>
41	Riaman, E Lesmana, B Subartini, S Supian	<i>Time prediction of failure a type of lamps by using general composite hazard rate model</i>
42	R Cahyandari, R L Ariany, Sukono	<i>Optimization of hybrid model on hajj travel</i>

No	Authors	Paper title
43	S Setyaningsih	<i>Improving the quality of learning in science through optimization of lesson study for learning community</i>
44	S W Kridasakti, Sudirah, H Siregar	<i>CO-CD base management model of Universitas Terbuka community service program</i>
45	S Supian, S Wahyuni, J Nahar, Subiyanto	<i>Optimization of territory control of the mail carrier by using Hungarian methods</i>
46	Sukono, D Susanti, M Najmia, E Lesmana, H Napitupulu, S Supian, A S Putra	<i>Analysis of stock investment selection based on CAPM using covariance and genetic algorithm approach</i>
47	Sukono, I Aisah, Y R H Tampubolon, H Napitupulu, S Supian, Subiyanto, P Sidi	<i>Estimated value of insurance premium due to Citarum River flood by using Bayesian method</i>
48	S Vaidyanathan, A Sambas, Sukono, M Mamat, G Gundara, W S Mada Sanjaya, Subiyanto	<i>A new chaotic attractor with two quadratic nonlinearities, its synchronization and circuit implementation</i>
49	S D Permai, U Mukhaiyar, N L P Satyaning P P, M Soleh, Q Aini	<i>Spatial weighting approach in numerical method for disaggregation of MDGs indicators</i>
50	T A S Bestari, S Supian, S Purwani	<i>Economic impact due to Cimanuk river flood disaster in Garut district using Cobb-Douglas analysis with least square method</i>
51	Z Amarti, N S Nurkholipah, N Anggriani, A K Supriatna	<i>Numerical solution of a logistic growth model for a population with Allee effect considering fuzzy initial values and fuzzy parameters</i>
52	F Hanum, A P Hartono, T Bakhtiar	<i>On the multiple depots vehicle routing problem with heterogeneous fleet capacity and velocity</i>
53	P Sidi, M B Mamat, Sukono, S Supian, A S Putra	<i>Demand analysis of flood insurance by using logistic regression model and genetic algorithm</i>
54	P Harsani, I Mulyana, D Zakaria	<i>Fuzzy logic and A* algorithm implementation on goat foraging games</i>

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Solving fuzzy shortest path problem by genetic algorithm

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Solving fuzzy shortest path problem by genetic algorithm

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Abstract: Shortest Path Problem (SPP) is known as one of well-studied fields in the area Operations Research and Mathematical Optimization. It has been applied for many engineering and management designs. The objective is usually to determine path(s) in the network with minimum total cost or traveling time. In the past, the cost value for each arc was usually assigned or estimated as a deterministic value. For some specific real world applications, however, it is often difficult to determine the cost value properly. One way of handling such uncertainty in decision making is by introducing fuzzy approach. With this situation, it will become difficult to solve the problem optimally. This paper presents the investigations on the application of Genetic Algorithm (GA) to a new SPP model in which the cost values are represented as Triangular Fuzzy Number (TFN). We adopt the concept of ranking fuzzy numbers to determine how good the solutions. Here, by giving his/her degree value, the decision maker can determine the range of objective value. This would be very valuable for decision support system in the real world applications. Simulation experiments were carried out by modifying several test problems with 10-25 nodes. It is noted that the proposed approach is capable of attaining a good solution with different degrees of optimism for the tested problems.

Keywords: Shortest Path Problem, Network Design Problem, Genetic Algorithm, Ranking Fuzzy Number, Decision Support System

1. Introduction

In business management, many important problems are expressed as network design problems. Among all classes of problems in network optimization, Shortest Path Problem (SPP) has been one of the most extensively discussed in computer science literature. It is commonly encountered in a wide array of practical applications including transportation planning, communication, and production applications, salesperson routing and often imbedded within other types of network optimization problems [1], [2].

Given a weighted network graph, the SPP is to obtain the minimum total weight path(s) between nodes in the network. In the real world applications, the weight value represents the average delivery time of the commodities, reliability of transportation, and accessibility to the users, product deterioration, and so on. Thus, finding a good solution of SPP would be very important and could save millions of transportation and/or industrial cost, yet computationally difficult task. There have been several methods for solving traditional SPP including Dijkstra method [3]. However, due to the intrinsic difficulty, many authors introduced search methods based upon heuristics to give solutions within reasonable computational time [4], [5].



Traditionally, SPP was investigated in the area of Operations Research and Artificial Intelligence that is modelled by certain/deterministic cost values. However, for many real world applications, the deterministic model can be far from sufficient. For instance, in a transportation network, the path that has the least travel time, during the rush hours would have traffic jams that may lead to a drastic increase in travel time. One way of handling such uncertainty in decision making is by introducing fuzzy programming approach [6].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been discussed in many recent research fields. It has been successfully used to solve many difficult-real-world optimization problems. Among them, Genetic algorithm (GA) has been known as one of effective and popular methods. Since introduced by Holland [7], it has been implemented to give optimal or near optimal solution for many NP-hard optimization problems with less computational cost [8]. There are several advantages of using GA as follows: It deals with coding instead of decision variables. It requires no domain knowledge - only the payoff or objectives. In addition, traditional methods use deterministic transition rules to guide the search, such as hill-climbing, and neighbourhood search. Another difference between traditional methods and genetic algorithms is: the latter searches from a set of points, while the former from a single point. This makes GA more robust than traditional methods regarding their potential as optimization techniques [9]. In our previous works, we also have successfully implemented GA to solve various combinatorial optimization problems and found that GA can give very good solutions to the problems within reasonable computational time [10], [11], [12], [13].

In this paper, we develop new model of SPP called fuzzy Shortest Path Problem (f-SPP). Here, the cost values of the f-SPP are represented by using Triangular Fuzzy numbers (TFN). Our major efforts in this work include the adaption of the the ranking method for handling the fuzziness. We adopt the concept of the ranking Fuzzy numbers with integral value for the evaluation and selection. In this technique, the decision maker can determine his decision by giving flexible value for the degree of optimism [14].

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: The description of the mathematical formulation of the f-SPP is given in Section 2. Section 3 describes a brief discussion design of algorithm. It includes ranking Fuzzy numbers, representation of chromosome, genetic operations and selection method. Section 4 presents the numerical experiments and results obtained by the proposed method. Finally, some concluding remarks are given in Section 5.

2. Mathematical Model

In this section, we shall present a comprehensive mathematical model of the problem. Suppose that we are given a graph G in which the length of each arc has associated with a TFN. In some applications, that TFN may actually represent traveling time or some other values. For any two vertices, s and t in G , it is possible that there exist several paths from s to t . The problem involves finding path(s) from s to t that has the shortest traveling time.

The model of f-SPP can mathematically be stated as follows:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_{ij} x_{ij} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & (i=1) \dots\dots\dots (2) \\ 0 & (i=2,3,\dots,n-1) \dots\dots\dots (3) \\ -1 & (i=n) \dots\dots\dots (4) \end{cases}$$

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if link } (i, j) \text{ is included in the path} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In the above model, directed graph $G=(V, A)$ where V is a set of nodes, A is a set of links. \tilde{c}_{ij} is a TFN representing fuzzy cost associated with each arc (i, j) . Source node and destination node are node 1 and node n respectively. The length of a path is defined as the sum of the lengths of all individual arcs comprising the path.

3. Design of the Proposed Algorithm

3.1. Ranking Fuzzy Number (TFN)

When considering an optimization problem that its coefficients are represented with TFNs, the objective values of the problem will also be TFNs. In a fuzzy environment, an effective, efficient, and accurate ranking method becomes a very important decision making procedure. Many authors have investigated various ranking methods for fuzzy numbers [15]. The ranking fuzzy number with integral value technique was proposed by Liou & Wang [14]. The basic concept of this technique is to rank the TFN based on its total integral value that represents a "mean value". The left and right integral values are used to reflect the pessimistic and optimistic viewpoint of decision maker respectively. The total integral value is then computed based on this degree of optimism and each objective function values. A parameter α is given to adjust the degree of optimism.

Definition 1 [14]

Let \tilde{A} be a TFN with its membership function $\mu_{\tilde{A}}$ as shown in Figure 1. A TFN is denoted by a triplet (a_1, a_2, a_3) where a_1, a_2, a_3 are real numbers. i.e. a minimum value, a modal value and a maximum value. The membership function of a TFN \tilde{A} , $\mu_{\tilde{A}}$ is defined as:

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < a_1 \\ \frac{(x - a_1)}{(a_2 - a_1)} & , a_1 \leq x \leq a_2 \\ \frac{(a_3 - x)}{(a_3 - a_2)} & , a_2 \leq x \leq a_3 \\ 0 & , x > a_3 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

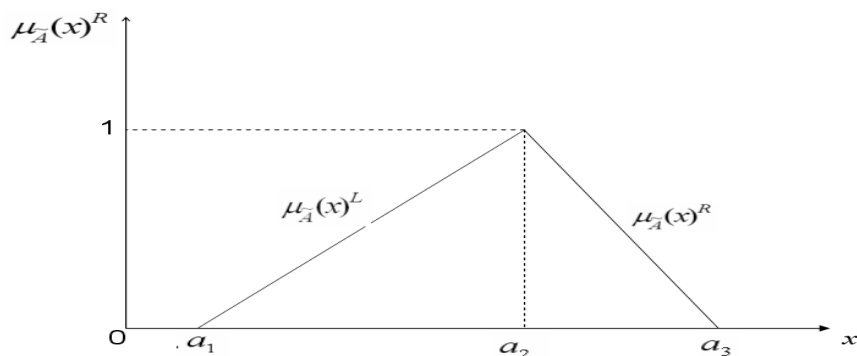


Figure 1. The membership function of TFN

From the definition of the above membership function, we can see that the left membership function $\mu_{\tilde{A}}^L(x)$ is continuous and strictly increasing. Its inverse function $g_{\tilde{A}}^L(x)$ would exist and continuous on interval $[0, 1]$. So we can compute its integral value on that interval. Similarly for the right membership function $\mu_{\tilde{A}}^R(x)$. We can compute both left and right integral values as follows:

$$I(\tilde{A})^L = \int_0^1 g_{\tilde{A}}^L(x)^L dy = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_2) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$I(\tilde{A})^R = \int_0^1 g_{\tilde{A}}^R(x)^R dy = \frac{1}{2}(a_2 + a_3) \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Thus, the total integral value for triangular fuzzy number \tilde{A} is

$$\begin{aligned} I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}) &= \alpha I(\tilde{A})^R + (1 - \alpha) I(\tilde{A})^L \dots\dots\dots (8) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\alpha a_3 + a_2 + (1 - \alpha) a_1] \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

The following definition is used in relation to the ranking of the TFN:

Definition 2: Suppose that $S = \{\tilde{A}_1, \tilde{A}_2, \dots, \tilde{A}_n\}$ is a set of convex fuzzy numbers and that ranking fuzzy number R is a mapping from S to the real numbers. For any distinct $\tilde{A}_i, \tilde{A}_j \in S$ the ranking has the following properties.

1. if $R(\tilde{A}_i) < R(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i < \tilde{A}_j$
2. if $R(\tilde{A}_i) = R(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i = \tilde{A}_j$
3. if $R(\tilde{A}_i) > R(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i > \tilde{A}_j$

Based on the above definition, thus for any fuzzy numbers \tilde{A}_i and \tilde{A}_j we shall have:

- if $I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_i) < I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i < \tilde{A}_j$
- if $I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_i) = I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i = \tilde{A}_j$
- if $I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_i) > I_T^\alpha(\tilde{A}_j)$ then $\tilde{A}_i > \tilde{A}_j$.

3.2. Design of Genetic Algorithm (GA)

Generally, the behaviour of GAs depends on many uncertain factors. One of the important factors is the balance between exploitation and exploration in the search space. The balance is strongly affected by design strategy for GA and GA parameter values. Here, we would like to describe the consideration underlying the design of GA approach including representation method, genetic operators and selection method.

3.2.1. Chromosome Representation and Evaluation

It is well known that the first step in applying GA is to find a representation for a possible solution. An efficient design of the chromosome would lead to a good performance of GA.

For this problem, we adopt permutation-based representation. In this representation, the value of gene represents the priority of the node number for being included in the arc. There are several advantages of using this representation for network problems [9]. Those include, first, any permutation

of the encoding corresponds to a path (legality). Most existing genetic operators can be easily applied to the encoding. Any path has a corresponding encoding (completeness). And, any point in solution space is accessible for genetic search.

The following Figure 2 shows the illustration of priority based representation.



Figure 2. Priority-based chromosome

In order to compute the fitness value, we decode the above chromosome using the decoding procedure as follows:

Procedure: Decoding

Step 1:

- number of nodes n ,
- the alpha value
- the set of nodes S_i with all nodes adjacent to node i .
- the set of the TFN weight values denoted by (a_1, a_2, a_3)

Step 2

Determine path corresponding to the chromosome as follows:

initial source node $i \leftarrow 1, P_k \leftarrow \phi$;

while $S_i \neq \phi$ **do**

select l from S_i with the highest priority;

if $v_k(l) \neq 0$ **then** $v_k(l) = 0$;

$P_k \leftarrow P_k \cup \{x_{il}\}$;

$i \leftarrow l$;

else $S_i \leftarrow S_i \setminus \{l\}$

end

output the complete path P_k ;

end

Step 3

Compute the fuzzy objective values

Step 4

Determine the integral values of TFNs

3.2.2. Crossover and Mutation

The next step of GA is to select chromosome for replication by using genetic operator, in order to have new chromosome to be evaluated further. Basically, GA use two genetic operators, crossover and mutation.

Crossover is known as the most important recombination operator in GA. There have been many variants of crossover operations given in the literature for permutation based representation such as: PMX method (Partially Matched Crossover) [16], PX (Position-based crossover) [17] and WMX (Weight mapping crossover) [18].

In this paper, we adopt PMX crossover operations as follows:

Procedure : PMX

Step 1: Select a section of chromosome randomly

Selected sub string

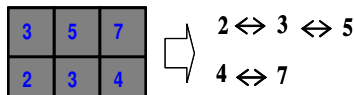


Parent 1	1	7	2	3	4	6	5	8
Parent 2	4	6	3	5	7	1	8	2

Step 2: Exchanged each sub string

Parent 1	1	7	3	5	7	6	5	8
Parent 2	4	6	2	3	4	1	8	2

Step 3: Determine the mapping of genes in each substring



Step 4: Update chromosome with information given by Step 3

Offspring 1	1	4	3	5	7	6	2	8
Offspring 2	7	6	2	3	4	1	8	5

Mutation is usually done to prevent premature loss of information by exchanging the information within a chromosome. In this paper, we adopt the inversion mutation. It is done by selecting two positions within a chromosome at random and then inverts the sub-string between these two positions. We show the illustration of this mutation operation in Figure 3

Parent	4	6	3	5	7	1	8	2
offspring	4	6	7	5	3	1	8	2

Figure 3. Illustration of inversion mutation

3.2.3. Selection

When implementing GA, the way to select chromosome for the next generation is also very important issue. It should provide a balance between exploitation and exploration to search solution in search space. Here, we adopt one of the fitness-proportional methods called *roulette wheel* selection [2]. If the best chromosome is not selected for the next generation, we select one of the chromosome randomly and replace it with the best chromosome. We express our selection method as follows:

Procedure: Selection

Step 1: Calculate a cumulative probability a_p for each chromosome

$$X_p, (p = 1, 2, \dots, pop_size).$$

Step 2: Generate a random real number r in $[0,1]$.

Step 3: If $r \leq a_1$, then select the first chromosome X_1 ; otherwise select the p^{th} chromosome

$$X_p, (2 \leq p \leq pop_size) \text{ such that } a_{p-1} < r < a_p.$$

Step 4: Repeat Steps 2 and 3 pop_size times and obtain pop_size copies of chromosome.

Step 5: If the best chromosome is not selected in the next generation, replace one randomly from the new population by the best one.

3.2.4. Overall Procedure

The overall GA procedure used in this paper is illustrated as in Figure 4.

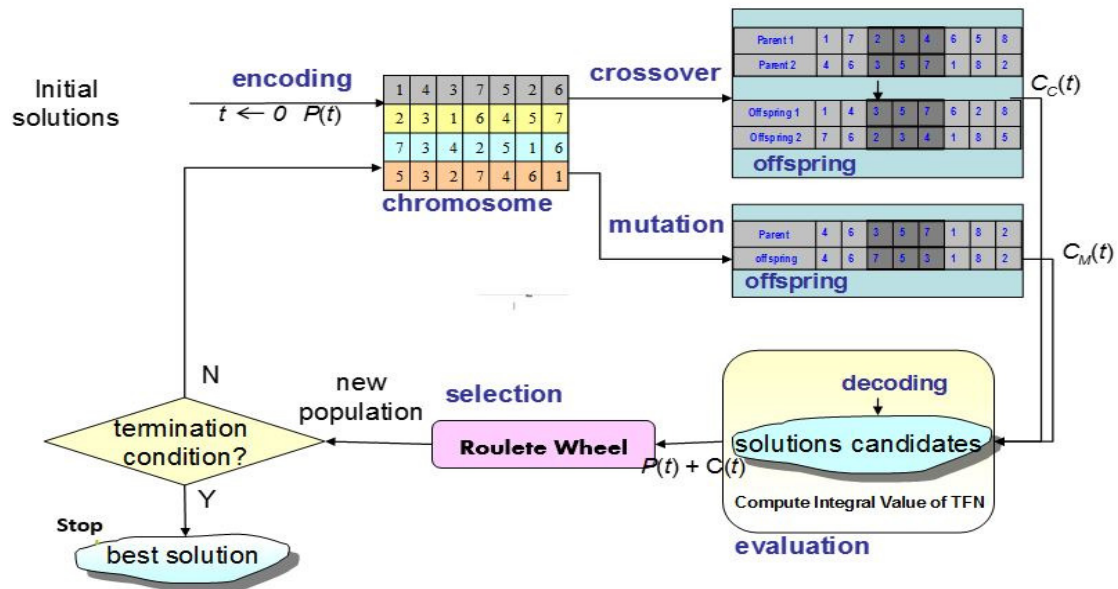


Figure 4. Overall procedure of proposed method

4. Experimental Design and Results

To explore how well the proposed GA can solve f-SPP, we have designed several numerical experiments. The proposed method was implemented by Using C language and run on PC Core i3. For the test problems, we modified the SPP test problems given [19], [2] and [20]. The size of test problems and GA parameters used for these experiments are set as presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Problem size and GA parameter values

Test Problem	Number of Node	Crossover Probability	Mutation Probability	Population Size	Maximum generation
1	20	0.4	0.2	20	100
2	10	0.4	0.2	10	100
3	25	0.4	0.2	15	100

The first experiments were conducted to see the effectiveness of GA with respect to the heterogeneity of the degree of optimism. To investigate this issue, for all test problems, we take a look at the variation of the degree of optimisms (0, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 1). For each different degree of optimism, the experiment was done 10 (ten) times. We note the best, the average and the worst results. The experimental results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Computational results for different alpha values

	Alpha										
	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Problem 1											
Maximum	152,5	164,6	176,7	188,8	200,9	213	232,6	237,2	249,3	261,4	273,5
Minimum	112,5	122,1	131,7	141,3	150,9	160,5	170,1	179,7	189,3	198,9	208,5
Average	120,5	130,6	140,7	155,55	160,9	171	187,35	191,2	201,3	205,2	221,5
STDEV	16,86	17,91	18,97	22,94	21,08	22,13	27,85	24,24	25,29	19,76	27,41
Problem 2											
Maximum	94	95,4	96,8	98,2	99,6	101	102,4	103,9	107,3	107,3	109
Minimum	92	93,7	95,4	97,1	98,8	100,5	102,2	103,8	105,2	106,6	108
Average	92,6	94,21	95,96	97,21	99,04	100,65	102,24	103,8	105,44	106,7	108,3
STDEV	0,96	0,82	0,72	0,34	0,38	0,24	0,08	0,042	0,66	0,29	0,483
Problem 3											
Maximum	89	88,35	90,7	92,8	95,4	98	100,6	103,2	104,8	107,2	110
Minimum	85	87,6	90	92,5	94,5	96,75	99	101,3	103,5	105,8	108
Average	85,85	87,825	90,07	92,56	94,59	97	99,32	101,4	103,63	106,2	108,2
STDEV	1,31	0,36	0,22	0,12	0,28	0,52	0,67	0,617	0,41	0,67	0,632

To observe the speed of convergence of the proposed GA, we noted the objective value in each generation for the test problem 3. We compared the results for three different alpha values (0, 0.5 and 1). The results are shown in Figure 5.

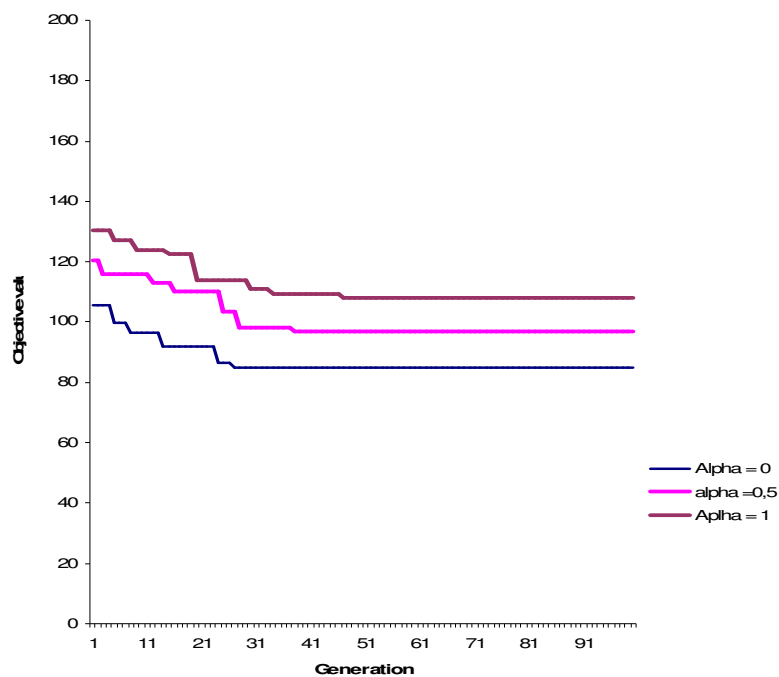


Figure 5. The comparative convergence behavior for different alpha values

We noted from the above results that, GA is very sensitive for overall optimization degrees. For different degree of optimism (alpha), GA can give different objective value all of the times. Thus by giving different alpha value, GA would be able to give decision maker solution for the problem. The above results also show that GA can convergence to the best solution very fast.

5. Conclusion

The contribution of this paper consists of introducing the model of shortest path problem with fuzzy coefficient (fSPP) and providing GA-based algorithm to solve it. Here, the proposed method use the fuzzy ranking strategy based on the alpha value/degree of optimism. The performance of the proposed method was evaluated by using modified several test problems given in the literature. The findings reported in this study show that, GA is very sensitive for overall degrees of optimism. Thus, the decision makers can have their solution based on their degree of optimism. Moreover, the results also show that GA can convergence to the best solution very fast (less than 50 generations).

Acknowledgments

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Appendix: Test Problems

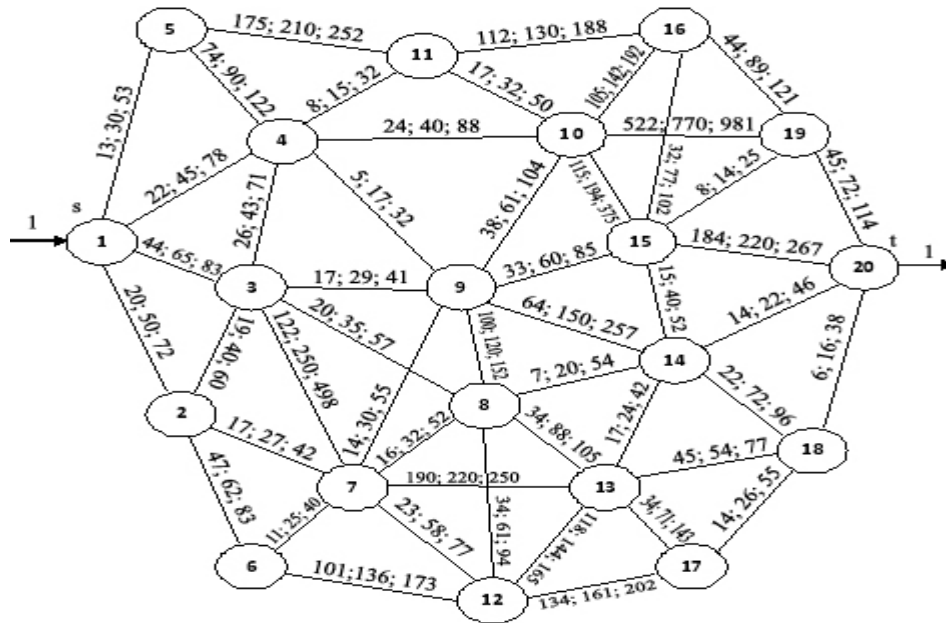


Figure 6. Test Problem 1 (modified from [19])

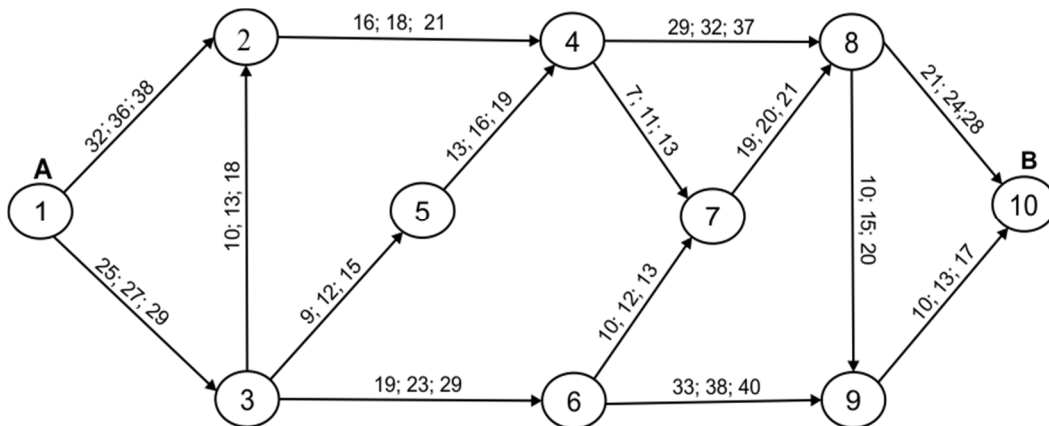


Figure 7 Test Problem 2 (modified from [2])

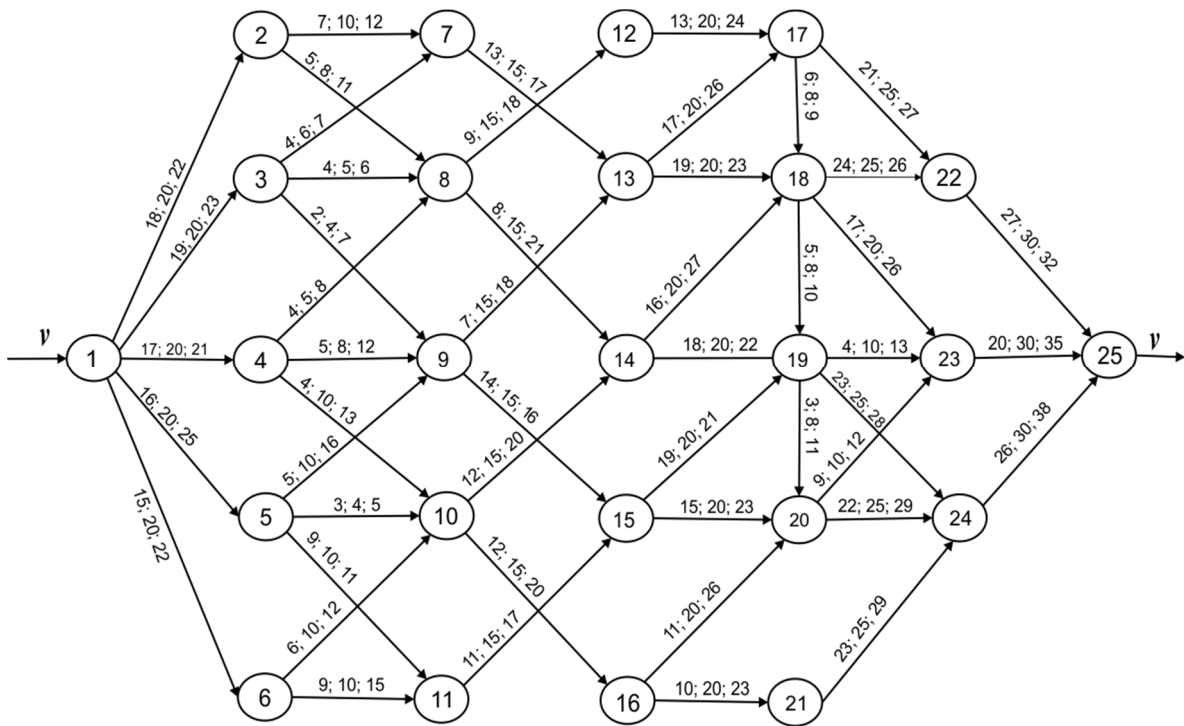


Figure 8 Test Problem 3 (modified from [20])