

# A replication of: 'A variable neighborhood search method for the orienteering problem with hotel selection' by Divsalar et al. (2013)

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## Abstract

In this paper I tried to reproduce and improve the methods and results by Divsalar et al. (2013) for solving numerous OPHS instances. I added small adjustments to the metaheuristic algorithm proposed by Divsalar et al. (2013) and implemented a new improvement method "Trips-Shake". On average I was unfortunately unable to beat the results by Divsalar et al. (2013), and also the computation times I generated greatly exceeded those by Divsalar et al. (2013). However, on several OPHS instances I was able to get better results, where in particular for the smaller OPHS instances.

## 1 Introduction

The orienteering problem with hotel selection (OPHS) can be viewed as an extension on the classic orienteering problem (OP). The OP can be described as a tourist planning the most satisfying tour, knowing the hotel he leaves at the start and the hotel he arrives at the end. The satisfaction of the traveler depends on the tourist attractions, or hotspots, he visits during his tour. Obviously, the total duration of the tour is limited. The traveler's preferences differ per hotspot, therefore optimizing the total number of hotspots visited is not per definition coherent to finding the tour with the optimal utility. Various methods to solve such an OP are offered by Vansteenwegen et al. (2011).

An OPHS can be described similarly to the OP. However, in an OPHS the tour of the tourist is divided into day trips. At the end of each trip the tourist has to arrive in a hotel, from which he will depart again the next day. Once

more only the hotels at which he will start and end his tour are specified. For each day trip the tourist has a maximum amount of time he wants to travel. The tourist is possible to spend the night in any hotel located in the traveling area, which can be reached without violating his time constraints. Since visiting the same hotspot for the second time in the tour does not increase the total utility of the tourist, the optimal utility of each day trip depends on the other day trips. Therefore it is unsatisfying to solely evaluate all day trips as individual OPs for every possible hotel pair. This aspect makes an OPHS in general drastically more complex than an classic OP.

Divsalar et al. (2013) found that solving an OPHS using established optimizing techniques require long computation times, which increase rapidly when the number of day trips, hotspots and hotels increase. Therefore they introduced a metaheuristic algorithm to solve the OPHS faster. However, this algorithm is unable to guarantee optimality. The algorithm was implemented in prepared OPHSs. Computation times dropped greatly in comparison to the established optimizing techniques and the number of times the actual optimal solution was found was impressive. In this paper I replicated the metaheuristic algorithm introduced by Divsalar et al. (2013) with some adjustments and extensions and tried to reproduce similar results. Since I will refer multiple times to the paper of Divsalar et al.(2013), I will refer to the paper as DVC in the rest of the paper.

## 2 OPHS Formulation

To clearly explain an individual OPHS, a numerous amount of information needs to be defined. This section clarifies all indices and parameters that are used to discuss and finally solve an OPHS.

As described earlier, the tourist has the option to decide which hotels and hotspots he visits during his tour. Obviously, these hotels and hotspots are specified beforehand. Let  $H$  be the number of hotels and  $N$  be the number of hotspots present in the traveling region. Both a hotel and a hotspot represent a location and can both be observed as a vertex on a map. Let vertex  $i$  represent a hotel for  $i = 1, \dots, H$ , and a hotspot for  $i = H + 1, \dots, H + N$ , where  $i = 1$  and  $i = 2$  represent the first hotel and the last hotel in the tour respectively. The tourist is allowed to visit these two hotel multiple times during his tour like the other hotels. Each hotspot has its own score  $S_i$  to reflect the preferences of the tourist. The time it takes to travel from vertex  $i$  to vertex  $j$  is defined by  $t_{ij}$ . Let  $D$  be the number of day trips the tourist plans to make and  $d$  represent the day at which a trip takes place, where  $d = 1, \dots, D$ . The total length of the tour is bounded by  $T$  and each individual day trip by  $T_d$ . The final utility of the tour is measured by the sum of the scores of all hotspots that are included in the tour. Each vertex is included at most once in the tour. The purpose of the OPHS is to maximize this final utility.

## 3 Proposed Algorithms

In this section, multiple metaheuristic algorithms I used to solve the OPHS are described. First, the skewed variable neighborhood search (SVNS), introduced

by DVC, is explained together with minor adjustments I implemented. This search is used in the final step of the metaheuristic algorithm. Also new alternative SVNSs are offered. The other subsections are dedicated to the phases that have to be executed prior to and within the SVNSs.

### 3.1 Structure of the algorithm

The main purpose behind a SVNS is just like an ordinary variable neighborhood search (VNS) to start of with an initial solution for a problem and attempt to improve this solution. Where the VNS only examines neighboring solutions of the best solution found so far, the SVNS also considers neighboring solutions of slightly worse solutions than the actual best found solution. This characteristic of the SVNS allows it to also investigate the search space further away from the initial solution and more extensively than the VNS does.

As stated above, before applying the SVNS, an initial solution is required. To reduce the total computation time it is preferred to start the SVNS with a good solution. The procedure from which I obtained the initial solution is described in section 3.2.

The SVNS itself basically exists out of two phases: 1)The shaking phase, in which a neighboring solution is found, and 2) the recentering phase, which evaluates whether the neighboring solution is better than the current best found solution or maybe good enough to serve as starting solution for the next iteration. Within the initialization phase as well as in the shaking phase a *Local Search* is applied to improve intermediate solutions. The *Local Search* algorithm and the *Local Search* moves used are described in section 3.4.

Due to the recentering phase in the SVNS proposed by Divsalar et al.(2013), the search tends to end up in an infinite loop. To strengthen this statement, it is useful to first discuss the methods used in the shaking phase more explicitly. Therefore, further explanations on this matter are in section 3.5. To avoid ending up in an infinite loop I slightly adjusted the SVNS by DVC and came up with two SVNS methods, these will be referred to as SVNS1 and SVNS2. Overviews of these SVNSs are presented in Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 respectively. The actual name of Algorithm 1 is SVNS1-V, where 'V' refers to the vertices shake that is used in the algorithm. The necessity of the additional letter is elucidated in Section 3.3.

For the SVNS1, the maximum number of iterations without improving the best found solution, *NoImprovementMax*, is set to 50 and the maximum percentage a solution is allowed to be lower than the prior solution to still be recentered is 0.03, *MaxPercentageWorse*. The value for *kMax* differs for every OPHS. The computation of this parameter is clarified in section 3.3. The values I used for these parameters are based on DVC who tested for parameter sensitivity in their paper.

For the SVNS2, the same values for *kMax* and *MaxPercentageWorse* are used as for SVNS1. Due to the different structure of SNVS2, it is unnecessary to have a evenly high value for *NoImprovementMax*, and is set to 3. Also further explanation on this follows after the clarification of the shaking phase in section 3.5.

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**Algorithm 1** SVNS1-V

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**Input** Initial Solution; Ranked list with Used Feasible Hotels Combinations;  
Kmax;

**Initialize** X, BestFound  $\leftarrow$  Initial Solution; NoImprovement  $\leftarrow$  0;  
NoImprovementMax  $\leftarrow$  50; MaxPercentageWorse  $\leftarrow$  0.03;

**while** NoImprovement < NoImprovementMax **do**  
    K  $\leftarrow$  1;  
    **while** K  $\leq$  Kmax **do**  
        X'  $\leftarrow$  Vertices-Shake(X);  
        **if** X' better than BestFound **then**  
            BestFound  $\leftarrow$  X';  
        **end if**  
        X''  $\leftarrow$  Hotels-Shake(X');  
        Recenter or not?  
        **if** X'' better than BestFound **then**  
            Recenter: X, BestFound  $\leftarrow$  X'';  
            NoImprovement  $\leftarrow$  0; K  $\leftarrow$  1;  
        **else**  
            NoImprovement+1; K+1;  
            **if** Score(X'')  $\geq$  (1-MaxPercentageWorse)  $\times$  Score(X) **then**  
                Recenter: X  $\leftarrow$  X'';  
            **end if**  
        **end if**  
    **end while**  
**end while**  
**return** BestFound;

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**Algorithm 2** SVNS2-V

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**Input** Initial Solution; Ranked list with Used Feasible Hotels Combinations;  
Kmax;  
**Initialize** BestFound  $\leftarrow$  Initial Solution; K  $\leftarrow$  1;  
**for** K  $\leftarrow$  1, Kmax **do**  
  NoImprovement  $\leftarrow$  0;  
  X  $\leftarrow$  Initialize(K);  
  **while** NoImprovement  $<$  3 **do**  
    X'  $\leftarrow$  Vertices-Shake(X);  
    **if** X' better than BestFound **then**  
      NoImprovement  $\leftarrow$  0;  
      X, BestFound  $\leftarrow$  X';  
    **else**  
      NoImprovement+1;  
      **if** Score(X')  $\geq$  0.997  $\times$  Score(X) **then**  
        X  $\leftarrow$  X';  
      **end if**  
    **end if**  
  **end while**  
**end for**  
**return** BestFound;

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### 3.2 Initialization phase

The initialization phase can roughly be divided into two steps. The first step focuses on determining the best feasible hotel combinations, being the hotels the tourist spends his nights. In the second step, feasible tours for the best hotel combinations are constructed.

Primarily, all feasible hotel combinations in the OPHS are determined, using the pruning rule. Next, a score is assigned to every possible hotel pair, containing the starting hotel  $i$  and ending hotel  $j$ , for day  $d = 1, \dots, D$ , by solving a sub-OP (planning a trip between hotel  $i$  and  $j$ ) heuristically with  $T_d$  as the maximum length and all hotspots in the OPHS being considered for insertion for each trip. Since the tourist is possible to start and end a day trip at the same hotel, each hotel also forms a pair with itself. If  $t_{ij} > T_d$ , the score for the hotel pair is set to  $-\infty$ . Every sub-OP is solved by a simple *Greedy sub-OP Heuristic*, see Algorithm 3, in which a newly obtained trip after an iteration is assumed to be better when the total score of the trip has increased, or the score has remained equal, but the length of the trip has decreased. The local search methods used in the heuristic are described in section 3.4. All scores corresponding to the found solutions to the sub-OPs are stored in an  $H \times H \times D$  matrix.

Now for every feasible hotel combination the *heuristic estimated score* (HES) is calculated by summing the previously obtained scores from every hotel pair that is present in the hotel combination on each day. The HES is only a rough estimation of the score of the final solution, since within the tour corresponding to the HES, the possibility exists that a hotspot is visited twice and therefore also counted twice for the HES. On the other hand the sub-OPs were solved heuristically and better sub-OPs might exist. So the optimal score of the is

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**Algorithm 3** Greedy Sub-OP Heuristic

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**Input** Start hotel  $s$ ; End hotel  $e$ ; Day;  
**Initialize**  $Y \leftarrow$  infeasible Trip;  $Y' \leftarrow$  empty Trip with  $s$  and  $e$ ;  
**while**  $Y'$  is better than  $Y$  **do**  
     $Y \leftarrow Y'$ ;  
    Insert( $Y'$ );  
    Replacement( $Y'$ );  
    Two-Opt( $Y'$ );  
    Move-best( $Y'$ );  
**end while**  
**return**  $Y$ ;

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possible to be higher than the highest obtained HES. All hotel combinations are ranked by their HES. Only a number of best hotel combinations based on the HES is used in the next step. Let this number be: 'the number of used hotel combinations' (NUFC).

Next, three strategies are applied to the selected set of hotel combinations to create feasible tours and finally also the initial solution for the SVNS.

1. *Local Search* is applied to a tour in which only the hotels are visited and no hotspots.
2. The sub-OP greedy heuristic is used to design trips, day by day, starting with the first day. *Local Search* is applied to improve the solution further.
3. The sub-OP greedy heuristic is used to design trips, day by day, starting with the last day. *Local Search* is applied to improve the solution further.

In strategies 2 and 3 the hotspots considered for insertion in the sub-OP greedy heuristic are only those which are not yet present in previous designed day trips. Therefore the obtained tour are impossible to contain hotspots multiple times. The strategy which results in the tour with the highest score is stored together with the tour itself. Next, the selected set of hotel combinations is again ranked according to the score of the best found tour. This ranked list existing out of NUFC hotel combinations is used again in the shaking phase described in section 3.3. The tour found with the highest score is set as the initial solution to start the SVNS.

### 3.3 Shaking Phase

The shaking phase proposed by DVC contains a Vertices-Shake and a Hotels-Shake. Both "shakes" are present in SVNS1. The SVNS2 contains the initialize method instead of the Hotels-shake. I also introduced a trips-shake method, a method to find different tours to attempt to improve the solution. All methods are described in this section.

The Vertices-Shake does not guarantee an improvement of the prior solution and might even lead to a slight decrease of the score. However, it possibly moves away from the prior solution, and gets closer to a better or even the optimal solution. The Vertices-Shake uses two strategies to adjust the current solution.

1. Remove the first halves of the hotspots for each day trip and improve the remaining solution by applying *Local Search*.
2. Remove the second halves of the hotspots for each day trip and improve the remaining solution by applying *Local Search*.

The SVNS then continues with the best solution obtained from one of the two strategies. If this solution appears to be better than the best found solution so far, the best found solution is immediately replaced by the new best found solution.

In the Hotels-shake, the current hotels are replaced. This method is only used in SVNS1. The hotel combination of the current solution is possibly not the hotel combination corresponding with the optimal tour. Before the hotel shake can be implemented a new hotel combination has to be specified. In the SVNS this new hotel combination is indicated with an integer  $K$  corresponding with the rank of the new hotel combination in the last ranked list obtained in the initialization phase. Once the new hotel combination is specified, the hotel of the current solution are replaced by those of the new hotel combination at exactly the same position in the tour. This is most likely to end up in an infeasible tour. Therefore hotspots are removed from the tour one by one based on the least ratio score over time saved by removal. Hotspots are removed until the tour is feasible. Then again *Local Search* is applied to further improve the solution. The total number of alternative hotel combinations that are considered in the hotel shake is limited by  $Kmax$ . Following the test results on parameter sensitivity by DVC. (2013), I set NUFC to 250 and  $Kmax$  to be  $\lceil 0.25 \times NUFC \rceil = 63$ . If the total number of feasible combinations (TNFC) for the OPHS is lower than NUFC, NUFC is set equal to TNFC and  $Kmax = \min\{TNFC, 63\}$ .

Since the Hotels-Shake actually forces a hotel combination into a tour, which was designed for another hotel combination, it appears inconvenient to find its best tour starting from such an odd solution. Therefore in the SVNS2, the initialize method is used which designs a starting solution for the  $K$ th ranked hotel combination using the best out of the three strategies offered in the initialization phase. The value for  $Kmax$  for the SVNS2 is still computed in the same way as for the SVNS1.

The last shake method I introduced is the Trips-Shake and can be used as a replacement of or in addition to the Vertices-Shake. The Trips-Shake designs new trips, day by day, starting with the first day, using the sub-OP Greedy Heuristic. In the sub-OP Greedy Heuristic, all currently inserted hotspots are excluded from insertion, also the hotspots included in trip that is going to be replaced. After having replaced a trip *Local Search* is applied to improve the solution. Replacing the Vertices-Shake by the Trips-Shake results in two new SVNSs, named SVNS1-T and SVNS2-T. For explicitness, the SVNSs in which the Vertices-Shake is used and no Trips-Shake are now named SVNS1-V and SVNS2-V.

Obviously, also the possibility exists to combine the Vertices-Shake and the Trips-Shake. In that case, the best solution evolving from one of the two 'Shakes' is used to continue the SVNS. This again result in two extra variants on the original SVNS. These are named SVNS1-VT and SVNS2-VT.

### 3.4 Local Search

In this section the Local Search algorithm is described together with the Local Search moves used in the Local Search and in the sub-OP Greedy Heuristic.

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**Algorithm 4** Local Search

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*Local Search Methods:* Insert(.)=Local[1](.); Move-Best(.)=Local[2](.);  
Two-Opt(.)=Local[3](.); Swap-Trips(.)=Local[4](.);  
Extract-Insert(.)=Local[5](.); Extract2-Insert(.)=Local[6](.);  
Extract5-Insert(.)=Local[7](.); Extract-Move-Insert(.)=Local[8](.);

**Input** Initial Solution;

**Initialize** X  $\leftarrow$  Infeasible Solution; Level  $\leftarrow$  1;

**while** Level  $\leq$  8 **do**

    X'  $\leftarrow$  Local[Level](X);

**if** X' better than X **then**

        X'  $\leftarrow$  X; Level  $\leftarrow$  1;

**else**

        Level+1;

**end if**

**end while**

**return** BestFound;

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An overview of the Local Search algorithm is presented in Algorithm 4. The algorithm is used to improve feasible predefined solutions, The Local Search moves are in general adapted from DVC, with two moves being small adjusted. An important characteristic of the Local Search is that it stops as soon as the solution cannot be improved anymore by one of the local search moves, and also never worsens the predefined solution. Besides, the solution always remains feasible after each move. Next each Local Search move is described briefly.

1. *Insert:* For every hotspot, that is currently excluded from the tour, the optimal position of insertion is determined, meaning that for inserting vertex  $i$  at position  $v$  in the tour, the tour remains feasible and the increase in time length of the tour is minimized. The vertex with the maximum ratio of score over increase in time is inserted.
2. *Move-best:* For each included hotspot, it is checked that whether moving the hotspot to a different position in the tour leads to a decrease in time. The movement which leads to the highest decrease in time is executed. Hence, this move is slightly different from the way *Move-best* it is applied by DVC.
3. *Two-opt:* For each hotspot, starting with the first hotspot in the tour, it is examined whether inverting the hotspot with any other hotspot in the same trip results in a decrease of the travel time. If any inversion results in a decrease of the travel time the order between the vertices for which an inversion leads to the highest time save are reversed. If an inversion takes place, the procedure starts again from the first hotspot of the tour in which the last inversion took place.
4. *Swap-trips:* It is very similar to the *Two-opt* move, but now it is examined whether inverting two hotspots from two different trips reduces the total



travel time, starting from the first hotspot that is visited in the tour. When swapping the two hotspots, both trips should remain feasible and the total travel time must decrease. If there appear to be multiple options to swap the current hotspot with another, the swap resulting in the largest decrease in total travel time is made. If a swap occurred, the examination starts from the first hotspot in the tour again

5. *Extract-Insert*: Starting from the first hotspot in the tour, a hotspot is extracted from the tour, then *Insert* is applied until it is not possible any longer. The excluded hotspot is not considered for insertion. The move is only executed when the new solution is better than the previous one. If a solution with a higher score is found, the first vertex of the tour is up for the same procedure again, otherwise it moves on to the next hotspot in the tour.
6. *Extract2-Insert*: Very similar to the previous move, but now two subsequent hotspots are extracted from the tour and both excluded vertices are not considered for insertion again.
7. *Extract5-Insert*: Again similar to the two moves above, but this time five subsequent hotspots are extracted. Note, this move is only applied when the trip exists out of at least five hotspots.
8. *Extract-Move-Insert*: The first hotspot visited in the tour is extracted. Then *Move-best* is applied, and at last *Insert*, where only excluded hotspots with a higher score are considered for insertion. Only if a new insertion takes place, the entire procedure is applied and the same process will start from the first hotspot on again. Otherwise it moves on the next hotspot in the tour. Also this move slightly diverges from the *Extract-Move-Insert* described by Divsalar et al. (2013).
9. *Replacement*: It first tries to apply the *Insert* move. If it is not successful: for each non-included hotspot, the best position of insertion is determined. The hotspot is included the trip. The solution has now become infeasible. Only if extracting one hotspot with a lower score than the inserted hotspot results in a feasible trip again, the respective hotspots are inserted and extracted. Nonetheless, it moves on to the next non-included vertex to repeat the same procedure.

### 3.5 Recentering Phase

This section first clarifies the decision to diverge from the SVNS used in DVC. Next the section describes the recentering phase in the SVNS1 as well as the one in the SVNS2, together with their advantages and disadvantages.

The SVNS proposed by DVC is very similar to SVNS1. The main difference between the two is that in the SVNS proposed by DVC,  $K$  is set back to 1 after any recentering. Once a slightly worse solution is found, and is recentered, in the next iteration, the hotel combination of this centered solution is replaced by the best found hotel combination according to the initialization phase. It is probable that the next new solution is better than the currently centered solution. Again  $K$  is set to 1, as soon as a slightly worse solution is centered again, the same process is likely to happen again, which results in the algorithm getting stuck in

the inner while-loop. One remark, unlike the algorithm presented in Algorithm 1, the SVNS proposed by DVC, does not recenter when a new solution after an iteration is found with the same score the new solution is not recentered. This prevents from recentering the same solution over and over again. However, this does not prevent the algorithm from ending up in an infinite loop as described earlier.

Within the SVNS1, the solution obtained at the end of an iteration is recentered if the solution is at most 0.3 per cent worse than the currently centered solution.  $K$  is only lowered when the best found solution has increased, or the inner while-loop has been finished, but the number of iterations without improvement has not yet exceeded its maximum. Since the hotel combinations change very quickly, it appears that the neighborhood of an individual hotel combination is explored insufficiently. Definitely, if one recalls the fact that the hotel combination is forced into a tour that was basically designed for a different hotel  $c$

To make sure that the neighborhood for every hotel combination that is considered is investigated sufficiently, I introduced the SVNS2. Instead of using the Hotels-Shake to evaluate different hotel combinations. The initialization method is used. The neighborhood search for each hotel combination with at most rank  $K_{max}$  after the initialization phase is similarly explored. The tour related to the hotel combination is 'shaken' at least three times, *NoImprovementMax*. If the tour turns out better than the best found tour so far, the area around the new best found tour is further explored. The value for *NoImprovementMax* is kept so low to reduce the total computation time and because increasing it to did not appear to improve the best found solution.

## 4 Experiments and results

This section is dedicated to the performances of the metaheuristic algorithm with multiple variations of the SVNS, described in this paper. They are compared to performances of the metaheuristic algorithm obtained by DVC. The test instances that are used the same as the instances solved in DVC. A brief description of the design of the test instances and how they were constructed is given in section 4.1.

### 4.1 Test Instances

Since there were no OPHS test instances available for DVC, they designed four different sets of benchmark instances to evaluate the performance of their metaheuristic algorithm. The first three sets of OPHS instances were derived from existing OP instances used in Tsiligiridis (1984) and Chao et al. (1996), by an ingenious technique. The major advantage of this technique is that the optimal tour and the corresponding score for the OPHS instance is exactly the same as the optimal tour for the OP instance. One consequence of the technique is that the hotel combination in the optimal tour always contains  $D+1$  different hotels, in other words the tourist will, when doing the optimal tour, spend every night in a different hotel.

For SET 1: in total 105 OPHS instances were designed. Where 35 test instances, for which  $H=3$  and  $D=2$ , 35 test instances for which  $H=4$  and  $D=3$ ,

and another 35 test instances for which  $H=5$  and  $D=4$ .

The last 70 test instances are used to construct more complex instances in SET 2. To each instance 3 extra hotels are added, which do not influence the optimal tour. SET 2 consequently contains 35 test instances where  $H=7$  and  $D=3$  and 35 test instances where  $H=8$  and  $D=4$ .

For SET 3, even more complex instances are designed. 22 instances where  $H=12$  and  $D=4$  and 22 instances where  $H=14$  and  $D=5$ . These instances are designed similarly as in SET 1 and SET 2.

SET 4 contains 6 test instances where  $H=5$  and  $D=2$  and 6 test instances where  $H=5$  and  $D=3$ . For these test instances, the optimal solution is not known in advance. The instance does evolve from an OP problem, but the hotels that are added, are located randomly. To get a benchmark for these instances, a sub-OP is solved up to optimality for each possible hotel pair. Like in the initialization phase the HES is computed for each possible hotel combination. The retrieved tour possibly includes hotspots that are visited twice. To obtain an upper bound for the instances, the highest HES is chosen. If all hotspots in the tour corresponding with the highest HES are visited only once, this tour then obviously serves as optimal solution of the OPHS. However, if at least one hotspot is visited twice in the tour, a lower bound to the OPHS is obtained by removing the duplicated hotspots. The optimal solution for the 6 test instances where  $D=2$  are found without an exception. On the other hand, no optimal solution was found for any of the instances where  $D=3$ .

Table 1: SET1: H=3 and D=2

S - T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	245	245	250	250	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>
30-80	280	270	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>
30-85	285	280	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	650	650	650	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>
30-80	710	690	680	680	680	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>
30-85	740	<b>740</b>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>
30-90	770	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>
30-95	790	780	750	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>	750	750	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>
30-100	800	770	760	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>	760	760	<u>760</u>	<b>800</b>
30-105	800	<b>800</b>	790	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	790	790	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
62-45	816	<b>816</b>	810	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	810	810	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>
62-50	900	876	852	858	858	870	870	<u>876</u>	<u>876</u>
62-55	984	972	942	972	972	942	942	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>
62-60	1062	1050	1044	1044	1044	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-65	1116	<b>1116</b>	1068	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	1068	1068	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-70	1188	1170	1164	1164	1164	1164	1164	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>
62-75	1236	<b>1236</b>	1212	1230	1230	1212	1212	<u>1230</u>	<u>1230</u>
62-80	1284	<b>1284</b>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>
64-40	575	570	550	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	550	550	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
64-45	650	645	625	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	625	625	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>
64-50	730	715	690	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	690	690	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>
64-55	825	805	805	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	805	805	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>
64-60	915	860	840	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>	840	840	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>
64-125	1670	1665	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>
64-130	1680	<b>1680</b>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

## 4.2 Results

In this section, the solutions found by the various metaheuristic algorithms for the different SETs of OPHS instances are presented. The outcomes are compared to the outcomes produced by DVC. The ranks of the hotel combinations of the best found solution by each SVNS described in this paper, are discussed. Next to that the computation times are discussed and again compared to DVC. Due to the size of the tables which show the obtained solutions, most of them are only presented in the appendix.

All OPHS instances that are contained by SET1, SET2 and SET4 were solved by the metaheuristic algorithm using SVNS1-V, SVNS2-V, SVNS1-T,

SVNS2-T, SVNS1-VT and SVNS2-VT. The instances in SET3 were only solved using the SVNS1-V, SVNS2-V, SVNS1-T and SVNS2-T, due to high computation times when using the SVNS1-VT and SVNS2-VT.

Table 1 shows the highest score found by each solving method for each OPHS instance in SET1, for which H=3 and D=2. The most left column denotes the number of hotspots present in the traveling area and the maximum length of the Tour. The second column shows the optimal value of each particular instance. The third column presents the highest scores that were found by DVC. Every value on the right hand of line were obtained in this research. The most left column on the right side shows the highest score obtained after the initialization phase. The remaining columns on the right side denote the best scores found by the solving methods with a varying SVNS, When the score is in bold it means that the particular solving method was able to find the optimal solution of the OPHS. When the score is underlined, it means that even though the optimal solution was not found, the solving method did perform the best for that particular instance. The scores that were found for each solving method for the other instances in SET1, SET2 and SET3 are present in Appendix A.

For every instance in SET1, SET2 and SET3 the optimal value is known. Therefore it is easy to compute a measure for the results, named the optimality gap. The optimality gap is defined as

$(OptimalResult - BestFoundResult) / OptimalResult$ . The optimality gap is computed for each instance for every solving method. The averages of these optimality gaps per instance sort can be found in table 3.

As described earlier, the optimal results for the instances in SET4 are not all known. The instances without a known optimal value have a an upper bound and a lower bound. The results of the solving method for the instances in SET4 are presented in table 2. To compare the solving methods, the results found by DVC are used as a benchmark. The gap for each solving method for each instance in SET4 is calculated by  $(DVCResult - BestFoundResult) / DVCResult$ . The average gaps for each solving method can also be found in table 3. The 'Best' column in table 3 represents the gaps when for every instance the best result of the six SVNSs is chosen.

Table 2: SET4 - H=5 and D=2/3

S - T - D	OptVal	LB	UB	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
98-20-2	247			247	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
98-30-2	385			385	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>
100-35-2	157			151	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>
100-40-2	210			210	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>
100-45-2	266			266	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>
98-20-3		357	376	368	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>
98-25-3		495	568	524	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>
100-30-3		230	380	324	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
100-40-3		299	493	383	<u>366</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>383</u>
100-45-3		356	579	442	420	<u>430</u>	425	425	425	425	427

Table 3: The Average Gap (AG) for each test instance

	H-D	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT	Best
SET1	3-2	1.22	2.61	1.71	1.71	1.91	1.91	1.15	1.00	1.00
	4-3	0.93	1.90	1.42	1.31	1.90	1.63	1.42	1.15	1.15
	5-4	0.92	1.88	1.56	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.47	1.41	1.23
SET2	7-3	0.98	1.56	1.17	1.15	1.56	1.37	1.17	0.98	0.93
	8-4	1.22	1.89	1.48	1.58	1.68	1.74	1.39	1.48	1.24
SET3	12-4	2.61	4.32	3.10	3.43	4.15	4.15	-	-	2.84
	14-5	3.58	4.49	4.09	3.82	4.49	4.49	-	-	3.69
SET4*	5-2/3	0.00	2.42	1.75	1.86	1.76	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.64
Overall AG**		1.46	2.46	1.90	1.89	1.86	1.79	1.32***	1.20***	1.54

\*Not all optimal values in SET4, therefore the value presented is the average gap to the solutions found by DVC

\*\*The Overall AG only considers the instances in SET1, SET2 and SET3

\*\*\*The Overall AG for this value is based only on the instances in SET1 and SET2

Also the computation times for solving the OPHS instances are often discussed by DVC. The average computation time for each solving method for each test instance is presented in table 4 and can be compared to the computation times stated in DVC.

Table 4: The Average Computation Time (ACPU) for each instance set

	H-D	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
SET1	3-2	0.18	0.20	2.21	0.45	1.75	0.32	4.87	0.79
	4-3	0.21	0.63	3.08	1.31	2.74	1.13	5.77	2.93
	5-4	0.65	3.76	5.94	6.24	5.64	5.59	8.71	10.11
SET2	7-3	0.34	2.06	6.05	4.55	5.64	3.69	10.18	8.15
	8-4	1.39	9.02	11.22	11.86	11.16	10.97	14.19	16.55
SET3	12-4	8.20	56.68	75.72	79.38	74.96	71.40	-	-
	14-5	6.77	50.05	64.67	73.48	71.14	70.00	-	-
SET4	3-2/3	0.24	0.47	2.57	0.91	2.62	0.89	6.55	1.96
Overall ACPU		1.95	13.23	18.66	19.26	11.45	10.50	8.74*	7.71*

\*The Overall ACPU is only based on the computation times of the instances in SET1, SET2 and SET4

Table 5: The number of Best Found solutions without the highest ranked hotel combination after the initialization phase

	H - D	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
SET1	3-2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	4-3	1	1	0	1	1	2
	5-4	1	2	0	0	1	2
SET2	7-3	1	2	0	1	1	3
	8-4	3	3	1	1	3	4
SET3	12-4	8	6	2	3	-	-
	14-5	2	7	0	1	-	-
SET4	5-2/3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		17	21	3	7	6	12

The reason to introduce the SVNS2 was to make sure, also the neighborhood of solutions with a lower ranked hotel combination are investigated sufficient. Table 5 shows the number of times the highest ranked hotel combination is *not* used in the best found solution for each subset of OPHS instances. The ranks of the actual hotel combinations used in the best found solutions can be found in the tables in Appendix B.

## 5 Conclusion

The varying solving methods that I introduced resulted in different best found solution. Only for the instances of SET1 where H=3 and D=2, two individual solving methods, SVNS-1VT and SVNS-2VT, performed better than the SVNS by DVC. Jointly the solution methods I introduced also performed better for the instances in SET2 where H=7 and D=3. Also in several individual instances the SVNS by DVC is outperformed by one of other solving. In general, however DVC were able to find better solutions to the OPHS instances which is shown by table 3. Also the efficiency of the SVNS by DVC is impressive when comparing the computation times I obtained.

About the differences between the SVNSs introduced in this paper. Overall the SVNSs only using the Vertices-Shake outperform the SVNSs only using the Trips-Shake. When used together however the average optimality gap is significantly decreased. The disadvantage of using both 'Shakes' is a rise in the average computation time.

The differences between the SVNS1 and the SVNS2 are smaller than I expected. Table 5 shows that the SVNS2 slightly more often leads to a best found solution with a hotel combination that was ranked second or lower after the initialization phase, the difference in number times however is negligible. Both methods do regularly end up with a different best solution and can therefore complement each other.

## References

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## A Scores of the Best Found Solution per Instance per SVNS

These tables show the highest score found by each solving method for each OPHS instance. The most left column denotes the number of hotspots present in the traveling area and the maximum length of the Tour. The second column shows the optimal value of each particular instance. The third column presents the highest scores that were found by DVC. Every value on the right hand of line were obtained in this research. The most left column on the right side shows the highest score obtained after the initialization phase. The remaining columns on the right denote the best scores found by the solving methods with a varying SVNS, When the score is in bold it means that the particular SVNS was able to find the optimal solution of the OPHS. When the score is underlined, it means that even though the optimal solution was not found, the solving method did perform the best for that particular instance.

Table 6: SET1 - H=3 and D=2

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>235</u>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	245	245	250	250	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>
30-80	280	270	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>270</u>
30-85	285	280	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	650	650	650	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>670</b>
30-80	710	690	680	680	680	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>
30-85	740	<b>740</b>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>
30-90	770	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>
30-95	790	780	750	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>	750	750	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>
30-100	800	770	760	<u>760</u>	<u>760</u>	760	760	<u>760</u>	<b>800</b>
30-105	800	<b>800</b>	790	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	790	790	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
62-45	816	<b>816</b>	810	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	810	810	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>
62-50	900	876	852	858	858	870	870	<u>876</u>	<u>876</u>
62-55	984	972	942	972	972	942	942	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>
62-60	1062	1050	1044	1044	1044	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-65	1116	<b>1116</b>	1068	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	1068	1068	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-70	1188	1170	1164	1164	1164	1164	1164	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>
62-75	1236	<b>1236</b>	1212	1230	1230	1212	1212	<u>1230</u>	<u>1230</u>
62-80	1284	<b>1284</b>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1272</u>
64-40	575	570	550	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	550	550	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
64-45	650	645	625	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	625	625	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>
64-50	730	715	690	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	690	690	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>
64-55	825	805	805	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>
64-60	915	860	840	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>	840	840	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>
64-125	1670	1665	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1640</u>
64-130	1680	<b>1680</b>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

Table 7: SET1 - H=4 and D=3

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>
30-80	280	<b>280</b>	<u>275</u>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>
30-85	285	<b>285</b>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
30-80	710	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>
30-85	740	<b>740</b>	670	680	700	670	<b>740</b>	680	<b>740</b>
30-90	770	730	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>
30-95	790	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>
30-100	800	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
30-105	800	790	780	<u>790</u>	<u>790</u>	780	780	<u>790</u>	<u>790</u>
62-45	816	<b>816</b>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>
62-50	900	876	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>
62-55	984	954	<u>948</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>954</u>
62-60	1062	1038	996	<u>1026</u>	<u>1026</u>	996	996	<u>1026</u>	<u>1026</u>
62-65	1116	1092	1080	<u>1080</u>	<u>1092</u>	1080	1080	<u>1080</u>	<u>1098</u>
62-70	1188	1170	1158	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>	1158	1158	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>
62-75	1236	1212	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>
62-80	1284	1260	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>
64-40	575	570	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
64-45	650	645	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>
64-50	730	715	<u>690</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>
64-55	825	805	805	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	805	805	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
64-60	915	910	890	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	890	890	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>
64-125	1670	<b>1670</b>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>
64-130	1680	1665	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

Table 8: SET1 - H=5 and D=4

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>
30-80	280	275	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
30-85	285	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
30-80	710	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>
30-85	740	<b>740</b>	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
30-90	770	<b>770</b>	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
30-95	790	<b>790</b>	750	750	<b>790</b>	750	750	750	<b>790</b>
30-100	800	760	750	<b>800</b>	750	750	750	<b>800</b>	750
30-105	800	<b>800</b>	770	770	790	770	770	770	790
62-45	816	<b>816</b>	798	810	810	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>
62-50	900	870	846	852	852	846	846	852	852
62-55	984	978	972	972	972	972	972	972	972
62-60	1062	1038	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044
62-65	1116	1104	1110	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	1110	1110	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-70	1188	1170	1122	1152	1152	1122	1122	1152	1152
62-75	1236	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
62-80	1284	1266	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
64-40	575	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570
64-45	650	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645
64-50	730	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715
64-55	825	805	805	805	805	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
64-60	915	910	910	910	910	910	910	910	910
64-125	1670	1635	1635	1635	1645	1635	1635	1635	1645
64-130	1680	1670	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

Table 9: SET2 - H=7 and D=3

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>
30-80	280	275	<u>275</u>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>
30-85	285	<b>285</b>	280	<b>285</b>	280	280	280	<b>285</b>	280
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
30-80	710	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>
30-85	740	710	690	690	700	690	<b>740</b>	690	<b>740</b>
30-90	770	740	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>730</u>
30-95	790	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>
30-100	800	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
30-105	800	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
62-45	816	<b>816</b>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>804</u>
62-50	900	870	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>
62-55	984	954	<u>948</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>954</u>
62-60	1062	1056	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>1056</u>
62-65	1116	1092	<u>1080</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>1092</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>1098</u>
62-70	1188	1170	<u>1158</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>1158</u>	<u>1158</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>1170</u>
62-75	1236	1218	<u>1206</u>	<u>1212</u>	<u>1212</u>	<u>1206</u>	<u>1206</u>	<u>1212</u>	<u>1212</u>
62-80	1284	1260	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>1260</u>
64-40	575	570	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
64-45	650	645	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>
64-50	730	715	<u>690</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>
64-55	825	<b>825</b>	805	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	805	805	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
64-60	915	890	<u>890</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>
64-125	1670	1655	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>1655</u>
64-130	1680	1675	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

Table 10: SET2 - H=8 and D=4

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	240	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
30-70	260	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
30-73	265	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
30-75	270	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>
30-80	280	<b>280</b>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>
30-85	285	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>
30-65	610	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>
30-75	670	650	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
30-80	710	<b>710</b>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>
30-85	740	<b>740</b>	<u>710</u>	<b>740</b>	<u>710</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>710</u>	<b>740</b>	<u>710</u>
30-90	770	730	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>
30-95	790	750	<u>750</u>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>	<b>790</b>	<b>790</b>
30-100	800	760	<u>740</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>740</u>
30-105	800	<b>800</b>	<u>770</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>790</u>
62-45	816	792	<u>798</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>810</u>	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>816</b>
62-50	900	870	<u>846</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>852</u>
62-55	984	972	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>972</u>
62-60	1062	1044	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>1044</u>
62-65	1116	<b>1116</b>	<u>1110</u>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>	<u>1110</u>	<u>1110</u>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1116</b>
62-70	1188	1164	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>1152</u>
62-75	1236	1200	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>
62-80	1284	1266	<u>1266</u>	<u>1266</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1266</u>	<u>1266</u>	<u>1266</u>	<u>1272</u>
64-40	575	570	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
64-45	650	645	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>645</u>
64-50	730	715	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>715</u>
64-55	825	805	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>805</u>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
64-60	915	910	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>910</u>
64-125	1670	1645	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1650</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1645</u>	<u>1650</u>
64-130	1680	1670	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>	<u>1675</u>
99-30	173	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
99-35	241	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
99-40	299	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>299</b>
99-45	367	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
101-50	181	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
101-60	243	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>

Table 11: SET3: H=12 and D=4

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T
62-75	1236	1224	1200	1206	<u>1218</u>	1200	1200
62-80	1284	1278	1266	1266	<u>1272</u>	1266	1266
64-125	1670	<b>1670</b>	1655	1655	<u>1660</u>	1655	1655
64-130	1680	1675	1665	1665	<u>1675</u>	1665	1665
98-50	412	408	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>
98-60	504	<b>504</b>	488	<b>504</b>	<b>504</b>	488	488
98-70	590	575	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>
98-80	652	641	626	<b>652</b>	<u>626</u>	626	626
98-90	725	706	706	<b>725</b>	706	<b>725</b>	<u>725</u>
98-100	782	766	756	764	756	756	<u>756</u>
98-110	835	<b>835</b>	792	<u>805</u>	795	792	792
98-120	894	886	827	<u>861</u>	855	837	837
98-130	956	909	884	<u>918</u>	885	884	884
98-140	1013	954	930	<u>948</u>	<u>948</u>	930	930
98-150	1057	1042	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>
98-160	1114	1023	1018	1018	<u>1022</u>	1018	1018
98-170	1164	1077	1070	1070	<u>1078</u>	1070	1070
98-180	1201	1142	1126	<u>1167</u>	<u>1167</u>	1126	1126
98-190	1234	1176	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>
98-200	1261	1220	<u>1193</u>	<u>1210</u>	<u>1213</u>	<u>1193</u>	<u>1193</u>
98-210	1284	1235	1218	1220	<u>1235</u>	1218	1218
98-240	1306	1299	1292	1292	<u>1303</u>	1292	1292

Table 12: SET3 - H=14 and D=5

S-T	OptVal	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T
62-75	1236	1224	1200	1206	<u>1218</u>	1200	1200
62-80	1284	1278	1266	1266	<u>1272</u>	1266	1266
64-125	1670	<b>1670</b>	1655	1655	<u>1660</u>	1655	1655
64-130	1680	1675	1665	1665	<u>1675</u>	1665	1665
98-50	412	408	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>
98-60	504	<b>504</b>	488	<b>504</b>	<b>504</b>	488	488
98-70	590	575	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>
98-80	652	641	<u>626</u>	<b>652</b>	<u>626</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>626</u>
98-90	725	706	706	<b>725</b>	706	<b>725</b>	<u>725</u>
98-100	782	766	756	<u>764</u>	756	756	<u>756</u>
98-110	835	<b>835</b>	792	<u>805</u>	795	792	792
98-120	894	886	827	<u>861</u>	855	837	837
98-130	956	909	884	<u>918</u>	885	884	884
98-140	1013	954	930	<u>948</u>	<u>948</u>	930	930
98-150	1057	1042	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>1025</u>
98-160	1114	1023	1018	1018	<u>1022</u>	1018	1018
98-170	1164	1077	1070	1070	<u>1078</u>	1070	1070
98-180	1201	1142	1126	<u>1167</u>	<u>1167</u>	1126	1126
98-190	1234	1176	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>	<u>1155</u>
98-200	1261	1220	<u>1193</u>	<u>1210</u>	<u>1213</u>	<u>1193</u>	<u>1193</u>
98-210	1284	1235	1218	1220	<u>1235</u>	1218	1218
98-240	1306	1299	1292	1292	<u>1303</u>	1292	1292

Table 13: SET4 - H=5 and D=2/3

S - T - D	OptVal	LB	UB	DVC	Init.	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
98-20-2	247			247	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>
98-30-2	385			385	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>
100-35-2	157			151	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>
100-40-2	210			210	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>
100-45-2	266			266	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>254</u>
98-20-3		357	376	368	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>368</u>
98-25-3		495	568	524	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>524</u>
100-30-3		230	380	324	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
100-40-3		299	493	383	<u>366</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>383</u>
100-45-3		356	579	442	420	<u>430</u>	425	425	425	425	427



## B Rank of the Hotel Combinations of the Best Found Solutions

These tables show for each test instance and each solving method the rank of the hotel combination of the best found solution, which was determined after the initialization phase.

Table 14: SET1 - H=3 D=2

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-70	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-73	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-65	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-90	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-95	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-100	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-105	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-45	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-50	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-55	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-60	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-65	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-70	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-75	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-80	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-40	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-45	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-50	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-55	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-60	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-125	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-130	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-30	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-40	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-45	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-50	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-60	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 15: SET1 - H=4 and D=3

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-70	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-73	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-65	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	16	16	5	3	1	3	5	3
30-90	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-95	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-100	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-105	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-45	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-50	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-55	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-60	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-65	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	8
62-70	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-75	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-80	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-40	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-45	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-50	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-55	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-60	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-125	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-130	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-35	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-40	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-50	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-60	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 16: SET1 - H=5 and D=4

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-70	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-73	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-65	100	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-90	100	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-95	100	63	1	6	1	1	1	5
30-100	125	63	14	1	1	1	14	1
30-105	125	63	1	3	1	1	1	3
62-45	44	44	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-50	72	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-55	100	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-60	100	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-65	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-70	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-75	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-80	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-40	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-45	88	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-50	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-55	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-60	107	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-125	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-130	125	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-30	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-50	33	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-60	60	60	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 17: SET2 - H=7 and D=3

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-70	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-73	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-65	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	49	49	1	12	1	13	1	12
30-90	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-95	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-100	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-105	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-45	42	42	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-50	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-55	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-60	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-65	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	26
62-70	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-75	49	49	4	15	1	1	4	15
62-80	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-40	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-45	47	47	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-50	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-55	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-60	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-125	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-130	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-35	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-40	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-50	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-60	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 18: SET2 - H=8 and D=4

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
30-65	482	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-70	482	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-73	482	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	482	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-65	448	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-75	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-80	482	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-85	482	63	2	1	1	1	2	1
30-90	448	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-95	448	63	11	11	1	1	11	11
30-100	512	63	21	1	1	1	21	1
30-105	512	63	1	7	1	1	1	7
62-45	252	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-50	378	63	1	1	2	7	1	1
62-55	448	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-60	448	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-65	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-70	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-75	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
62-80	512	63	1	2	1	1	1	2
64-40	302	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-45	228	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-50	357	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-55	400	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-60	424	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
64-125	512	63	1	7	1	1	1	7
64-130	512	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-30	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99-45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-50	60	60	1	1	1	1	1	1
101-60	105	63	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 19: SET3 - H=12 and D=4

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T
62-75	1728	63	24	42	1	1
62-80	1728	63	1	11	1	1
64-125	1728	63	1	3	1	1
64-130	1728	63	1	13	1	1
98-50	39	39	1	1	1	1
98-60	161	63	1	1	1	1
98-70	276	63	1	1	1	1
98-80	892	63	7	1	1	7
98-90	1220	63	2	1	2	2
98-100	1296	63	11	1	1	1
98-110	1728	63	2	1	1	1
98-120	1728	63	36	1	12	1
98-130	1551	63	55	3	1	51
98-140	1551	63	1	1	1	1
98-150	1728	63	1	1	1	1
98-160	1728	63	1	11	1	1
98-170	1728	63	1	1	1	1
98-180	1728	63	1	1	1	1
98-190	1728	63	1	1	1	1
98-200	1728	63	25	1	1	1
98-210	1728	63	1	12	1	1
98-240	1728	63	1	1	1	1

Table 20: SET3 - H=14 and D=5

S-T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T
62-75	32928	63	7	1	1	14
62-80	32928	63	1	11	1	1
64-125	38416	63	1	1	1	1
64-130	38416	63	1	1	1	1
98-50	26	26	1	1	1	1
98-60	442	63	1	1	1	1
98-70	1273	63	1	1	1	1
98-80	3053	63	1	1	1	1
98-90	5240	63	1	1	1	1
98-100	15272	63	2	1	1	1
98-110	10991	63	1	1	1	1
98-120	15423	63	1	1	1	1
98-130	24210	63	1	2	1	1
98-140	27440	63	1	31	1	1
98-150	38416	63	1	1	1	1
98-160	35672	63	1	1	1	1
98-170	38416	63	1	1	1	1
98-180	38416	63	1	6	1	1
98-190	38416	63	1	2	1	1
98-200	38416	63	1	1	1	1
98-210	38416	63	1	23	1	1
98-240	38416	63	1	21	1	1

Table 21: SET4 - H=5 and D=2/3

S - T	TNFC	kMax	1-V	2-V	1-T	2-T	1-VT	2-VT
98-20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
98-25	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-35	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-40	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
98-20	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1
98-25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-30	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-40	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
100-45	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1