

In this paper a genetic algorithm (GA) is applied on Maximum Betweenness Problem (MBP). The maximum of the objective function is obtained by finding a permutation which satisfies a maximal number of betweenness constraints. Every permutation considered is genetically coded with an integer representation. Standard operators are used in the GA. Instances in the experimental results are randomly generated. For smaller dimensions, optimal solutions of MBP are obtained by total enumeration. For those instances, the GA reached all optimal solutions except one. The GA also obtained results for larger instances of up to 50 elements and 1000 triples. The running time of execution and finding optimal results is quite short.