# **Constraint Systems**

Lab 3 - Reminders from the Last Lecture

### Optimization in or-tools (reminder)

#### Branch and Bound in or-tools works via a search monitor

In detail:

```
m = slv.Minimize(<variable>, <step>) # Minimization
m = slv.Maximize(<variable>, <step>) # Maximization
...
slv.NewSearch(<dec builder>, [m, <other mon.>])
```

Instead of a cost function, we have a cost variable

Cost function implemented by posting a constraint

The <step> parameter represents the required improvement

■ Bounding constraint (minimization):  $z \le zbest - step$ 

### Meta-constraints in or-tools (reminder)

#### Reified constraints in or-tools

- Not all constraints can be reified!
- But many of them can

We just need to use the constraint as a term in an expression

Usually, this requires adding brackets

$$expr = 2 * (x \le y)$$

- (x <= y) represents the feasibility state of  $x \le y$
- It can be used like any other expression

# Max/Min operators in or-tools (reminder)

### Just a word of warning:

The sum function in python repeated applies +

- Since + is redefined in or-tools...
- ...we can use sum to build expressions

In python min and max are functions, not operators

- Hence, they are not redefined in or-tools
- Istead, we have ad-hoc functions in the solver API

```
slv.Min(<expr/var>, <expr/var>) # Binary min
slv.Min(<list of vars>) # Min with many terms
slv.Max(<expr/var>, <expr/var>) # Binary max
slv.Max(<list of vars>) # Max with many terms
```

# **Constraint Systems**

Lab 3 - A Production Scheduling Problem

# **Production Line Scheduling**

A small company can produce a number of product types



# **Production Line Scheduling**

### A small company can produce a number of product types

Every time unit, only a single product unit can be manufactured

The company has received a number of orders

- Each order refers to a single product type
- Each order requires a certain number of product units
- Each order has a deadline, which cannot be exceeded

Some pairs of products  $\langle p1, p2 \rangle$  are associated to a setup time:

- After manufacturing a unit of p1, before switching to p2
- We need to wait 1 time unit, or to manufacture another product type

# **Production Line Scheduling**

# A small company can produce a number of <u>product</u> types Goal:

- Model & solve the problem using CP
- Satisfy all constraints
- Minimize the makespan