

DSA/ISE 5113

Advanced Analytics and Metaheuristics

Charles Nicholson, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

School of Industrial & Systems Engineering

Data Science and Analytics Institute

Gallogly College of Engineering

University of Oklahoma

Lecture 1

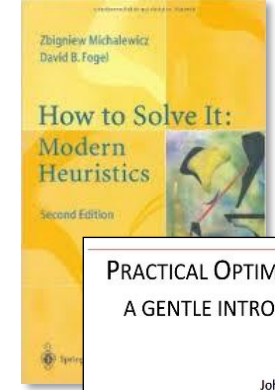
INTRO TO COURSE

Basic Information

Instructor	Charles Nicholson, Ph.D.	
Email	cnicholson@ou.edu	
Office	Zoom	
Office Hours	M:9:30-11a; W:11a-12p	
TAs	Rafia Bushra rafia37@ou.edu	Paxton Leaf jpleaf21@ou.edu
Office hours	TBD	TBD
Software	AMPL www.ampl.com Python www.python.org IDE www.wingware.com	

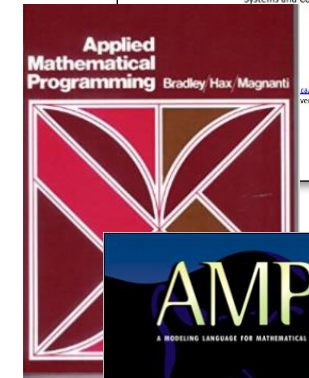
Textbooks

	Textbooks and links
HTSI	Michalewicz, Z. and D. Fogel. 2004. How to Solve It: Modern Heuristics. Springer http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-662-07807-5
PO	Chinneck, J. Practical Optimization: A Gentle Introduction. Carleton University: Canada, 2016. http://www.sce.carleton.ca/faculty/chinneck/po.html
AMP	Bradley, S. P., Hax, A.C., Magnanti, T.L. 1977. Applied Mathematical Programming. Addison-Wesley. Out of print, but available here: http://web.mit.edu/15.053/www/AMP.htm)
AMPL	Fourer, R., D. Gay, and B. Kernighan. 2002. AMPL: A Modeling Language for Mathematical Programming. Cengage Learning, 2 nd Edition. http://ampl.com/resources/the-ampl-book/
HM	Gendreau, M. and Potvin, J-Y. (Eds.). 2010. Handbook of Metaheuristics. Springer. http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-1-4419-1665-5
EAMOP	Coello, C., G. Lamont, and D. Van Veldhuizen. Evolutionary Algorithms for Solving Multi-objective Problems. Second Edition. Barcelona, Spain: Springer Science Business Media, LLC http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-0-387-36797-2

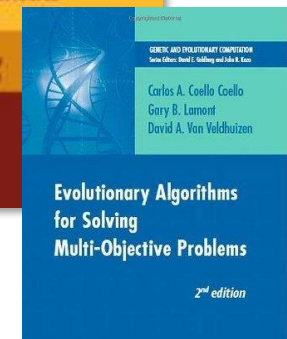
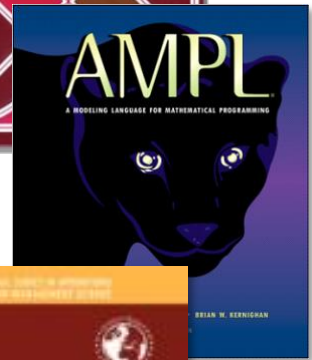


PRACTICAL OPTIMIZATION:
A GENTLE INTRODUCTION

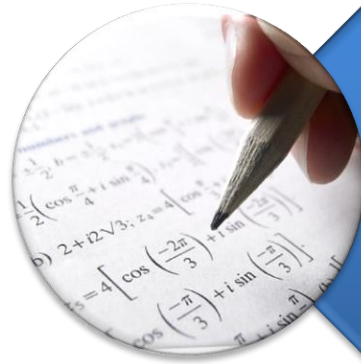
John W. Chinneck
Systems and Computer Engineering
Carleton University
Ottawa, Canada



Available online at
<http://web.mit.edu/15.053/www/AMP.htm>
version dated June 23, 2015.



Grades



Homework.....60%

(6 assignments)



Exams.....25%

(1 mid-term, 1 final)



Participation*.....15%

(attendance, discussions, quizzes)

Grading Policy

- All assignments must be uploaded to course website by the due date and time indicated.
- Ensure your familiarity with the system in advance and allot sufficient time for assignment submission *and any technical difficulties that may arise*.
- Assignments should be submitted in advance of an anticipated absence.
- ***Late assignments will be penalized.***

Submission is:	Maximum possible grade:
On time + up to 10 min late	100%
Up to 12 hours late	80%
12 to 24 hours late	60%
More than 24 hours late	0%

Slack Day

- Each student will be allocated *one slack day* per semester.
- A slack day is a 24-hour extension for a homework assignment (not applicable to project/quiz/exam/etc.)
- The slack day may be invoked only once per student, but it may be used as the student sees fit. To invoke the slack day provide a comment during the submission of the homework on Canvas.
- Slack days are not retroactive.
- For team assignments, a slack day value = 24 hours / # of students on the team.

Cheating, plagiarism, or any act of dishonesty will NOT be tolerated.

- Incorrect or missing citations is plagiarism...
- Do not copy and paste large swathes of information/code from another source!
- Do not copy work from a previous semester.
- I am interested in *your contribution* and *your success*...
- Know the requirements of the Academic Misconduct Code http://integrity.ou.edu/students_guide.html



pythonTM

AMPL



Changing the rules of business[®]



GUROBI
OPTIMIZATION



Which of the following are valid ways of contacting the professor?

(select all that apply)

- A. Emailing him at cnicholson@ou.edu**
- B. Zoom virtual office hours**
- C. Quietly communicating with him using only mental telepathy**

Which of the following are valid ways of contacting the professor?

(select all that apply)

✓ Emailing him at cnicholson@ou.edu

✓ Zoom virtual office hours

~~✗ Quietly communicating with him using only mental telepathy~~

If your assignment was several minutes late due to technical difficulties while submitting your work, this is perfectly okay, everyone understands and appreciates these issues: no one expects you to attempt to submit your assignment more than a few minutes prior to the deadline anyway.

- **True**
- **False**

If your assignment was several minutes late due to technical difficulties while submitting your work, this is perfectly okay, everyone understands and appreciates these issues: no one expects you to attempt to submit your assignment more than a few minutes prior to the deadline anyway.

~~• True~~

✓ False

An assignment that is submitted 5 hours late will incur the following:

- A. No penalty – after submitting late, I'll just write an email to the prof and explain why I was late... I'm sure I am special enough as an individual that whatever reason that I give will be something that he has not heard a million times before and therefore, effectively, no penalty.**
- B. 100% penalty**
- C. 20% penalty**

An assignment that is submitted 5 hours late will incur the following:

~~X No penalty – after submitting late, I'll just write an email to the prof and explain why I was late... I'm sure I am special enough as an individual that whatever reason that I give will be something that he has not heard a million times before and therefore, effectively, no penalty.~~

~~X 100% penalty~~

✓ 20% penalty

Discussion Question:
How to invoke a “slack day”?

Participation is graded and accounts for 15% of your total grade.

- **True**
- **False**
- **Well, sort of true and sort of false, I mean, at the end of the course I will ask for (and expect!) all participation points regardless if I actually participated in class, visited the professor or TA during office hours, or contributed at all. So, yes, it's "graded", but you know.**

Participation is graded and accounts for 10% of your total grade.

- True

- ~~• False~~

- ~~• Well, sort of true and sort of false, I mean, at the end of the course I will ask you to (I expect!) all participation points regardless if I asked you to participate in class, visited the professor during office hours, or contributed at all. So, yes, it is "graded", but you know.~~

oklahomaAnalytics.com
facebook.com/ou.analytics

Will “liking” the professors Analytics Lab facebook page and following his blog help my grade?

✓ It can't hurt to try!

analytics lab @ OU

solving problems that matter

f

HOME

RESEARCH

TEAM

BIOSKETCH: CHARLES NICHOLSON

SOFTWARE AND DATA

COURSES

CONTACT

Graduate Seminar: eBay Machine Learning Engineer!



Weili Zhang was the first analytics lab @ OU student to join the team, the first MS Data Science and Analytics graduate from OU, and will be Dr. Nicholson's first student to complete his PhD in Industrial & Systems Engineering. He accepted a machine learning job at eBay last year in San Jose, CA, but... [Read More »](#)

Category: Seminar Tags: DSA, machine learning, students

New Masters 2017!



This week I am very happy to congratulate all of the students completing their Master's of Science and PhD degrees. Several of these students are my advisees and I am quite proud of their accomplishments. As of today, all of my MSc students have defended their work. And on Friday, my first PhD student will...

Category: Students Tags: Masters, students, thesis

Welcome to the Analytics @ OU lab!

The **analytics lab** at the University of Oklahoma is actively pursuing research in various aspects of data science and analytics, with particular interest in enhancing "community resilience" to natural hazards and disruptive events through analysis of complex interdependent networks, predictive modeling, and optimal allocation of resources for both mitigation and recovery.

Dr. Charles Nicholson, an Assistant Professor in the School of Industrial and Systems Engineering, is the Analytics Lab director. The lab team members and active collaborators include Masters and PhD students in Data Science and Analytics, Industrial and Systems Engineering, and Civil Engineering.



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Advanced Analytics and Metaheuristics

Competitive Advantage

What's the best that can happen?

Optimization

Prescriptive

What will happen next?

Predictive Modeling

Predictive

What if these trends continue?

Forecasting

Why is this happening?

Statistical Analysis

Alerts

What actions are needed?

Query Drilldown

Where exactly is the problem?

Ad hoc Reports

How many, how often, where?

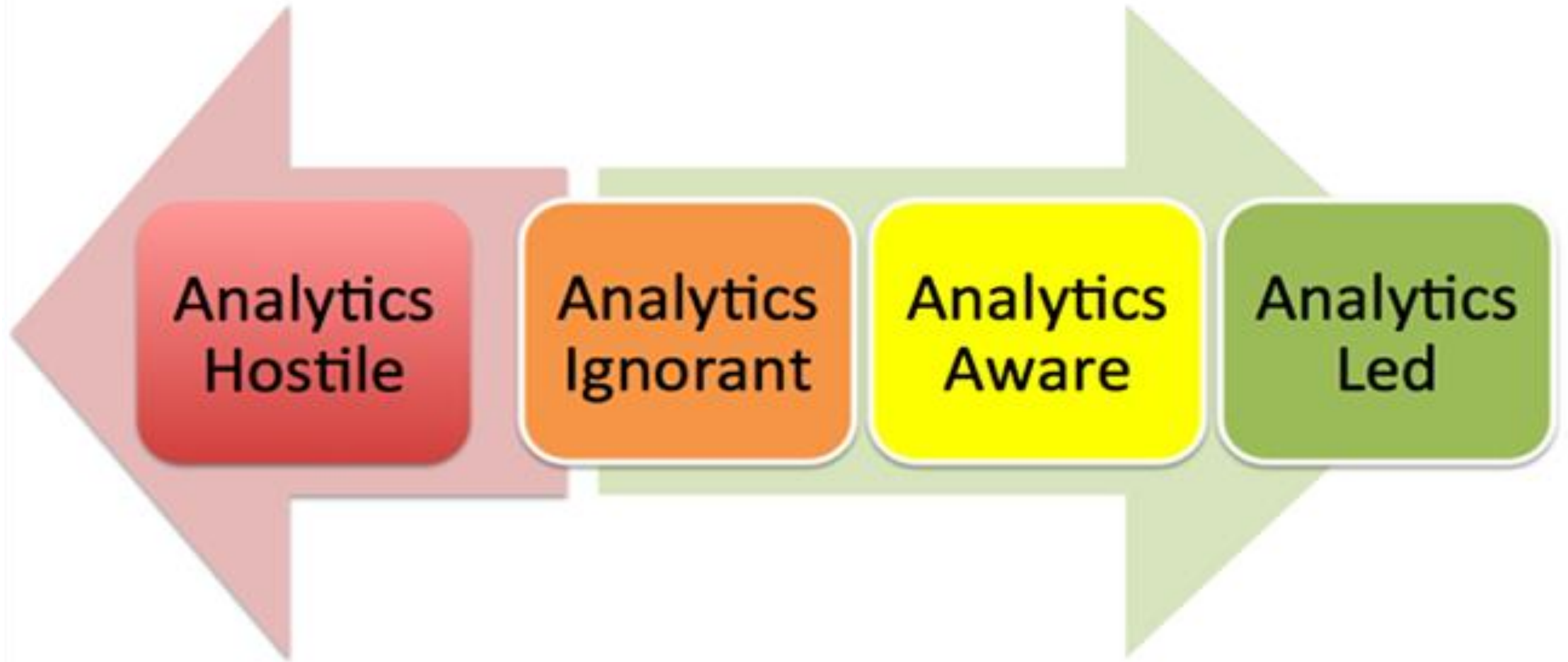
Std. Reports

What happened?

Descriptive

Degree of Intelligence

A word of caution...



Expand fundamental problem-solving ability and creativity

There are 26 sheep and 10
goats on a ship.

How old is the captain?

An army bus holds 36 soldiers.
If 1,128 soldiers are being
bussed to their training site,
how many busses are needed?

32

23%

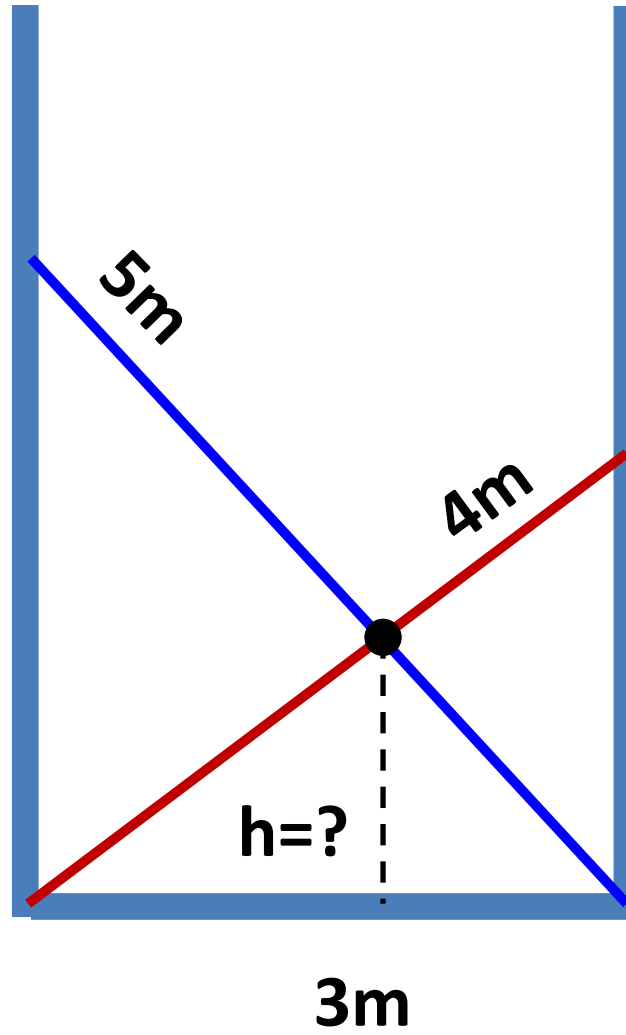
31

18%

31 $\frac{1}{3}$

29%

Problems are the
possession of
purpose-driven
decision makers



Why are some problems difficult to solve?

- large search space
- too complex; complications with evaluation
- conflicting objectives
- ill-defined problem
- heavily constrained
- dirty data; untrustworthy data
- stochastic elements
- psychological barrier

Boolean satisfiability problem (SAT)

Given a boolean expression written using only AND, OR, NOT of variables, determine the true or false variable assignment that will make the entire expression true.

simple SAT problem

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 \wedge \neg x_2) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_3)$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	$x_1 \wedge \neg x_2$	$\neg x_2 \vee x_3$	$f(\mathbf{x})$
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

not so simple SAT problem

What if there were a 100 variable SAT problem?

$$f(x) = (x_{17} \vee \neg x_3 \vee x_7) \wedge (\neg x_{91} \vee \neg x_6) \wedge \cdots \wedge (x_1 \vee \neg x_{64} \vee x_{11} \vee x_9)$$

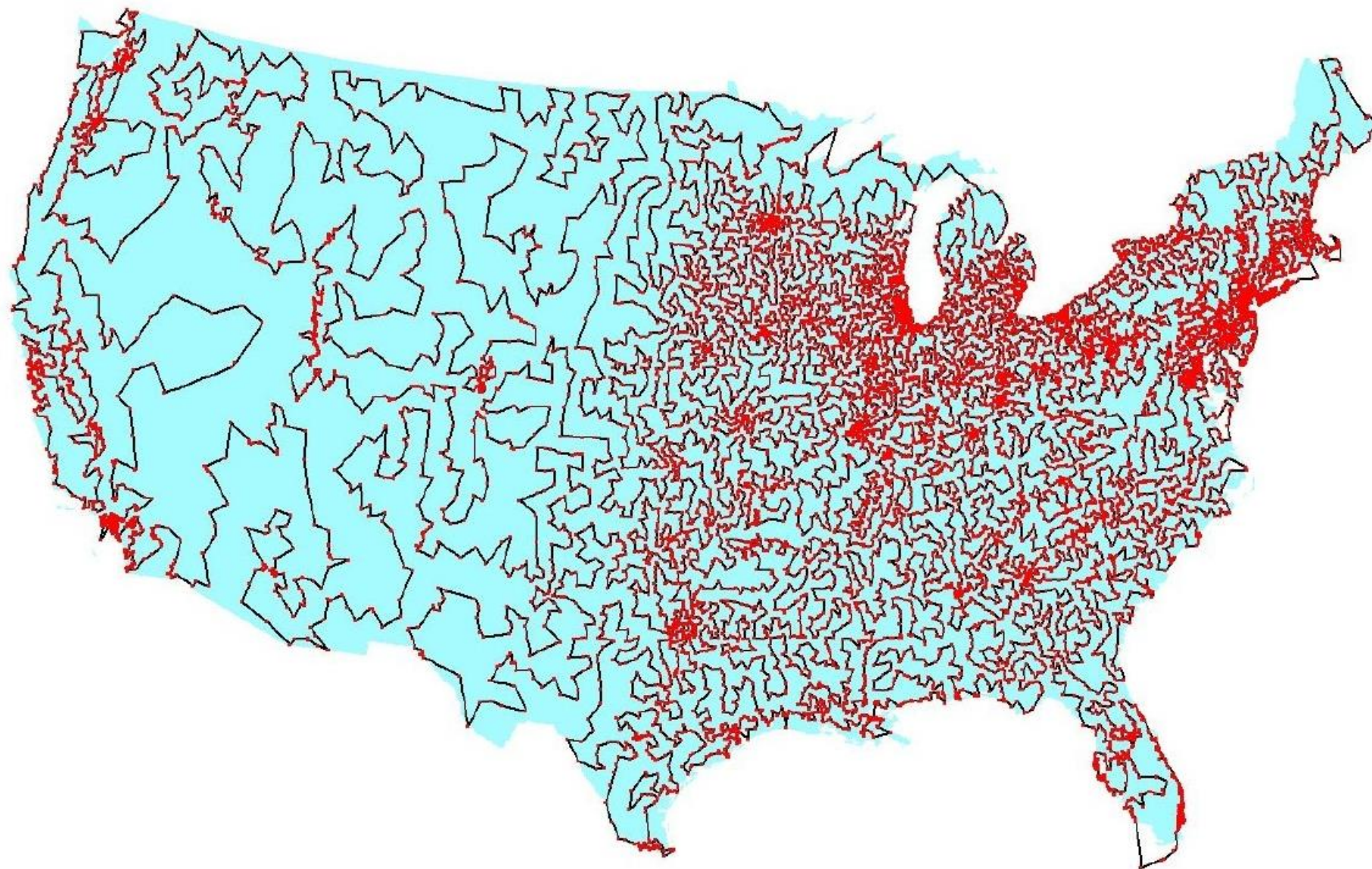
In general, how many possible solutions?

Traveling Salesman problem (TSP)

A traveling salesman must visit every city in his territory exactly once and then return home using a shortest possible route

TSP Solutions

[illegible]

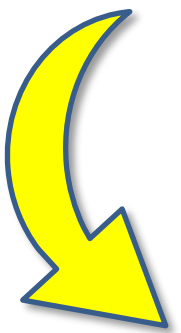


13,509 cities in US TSP solved in 1998

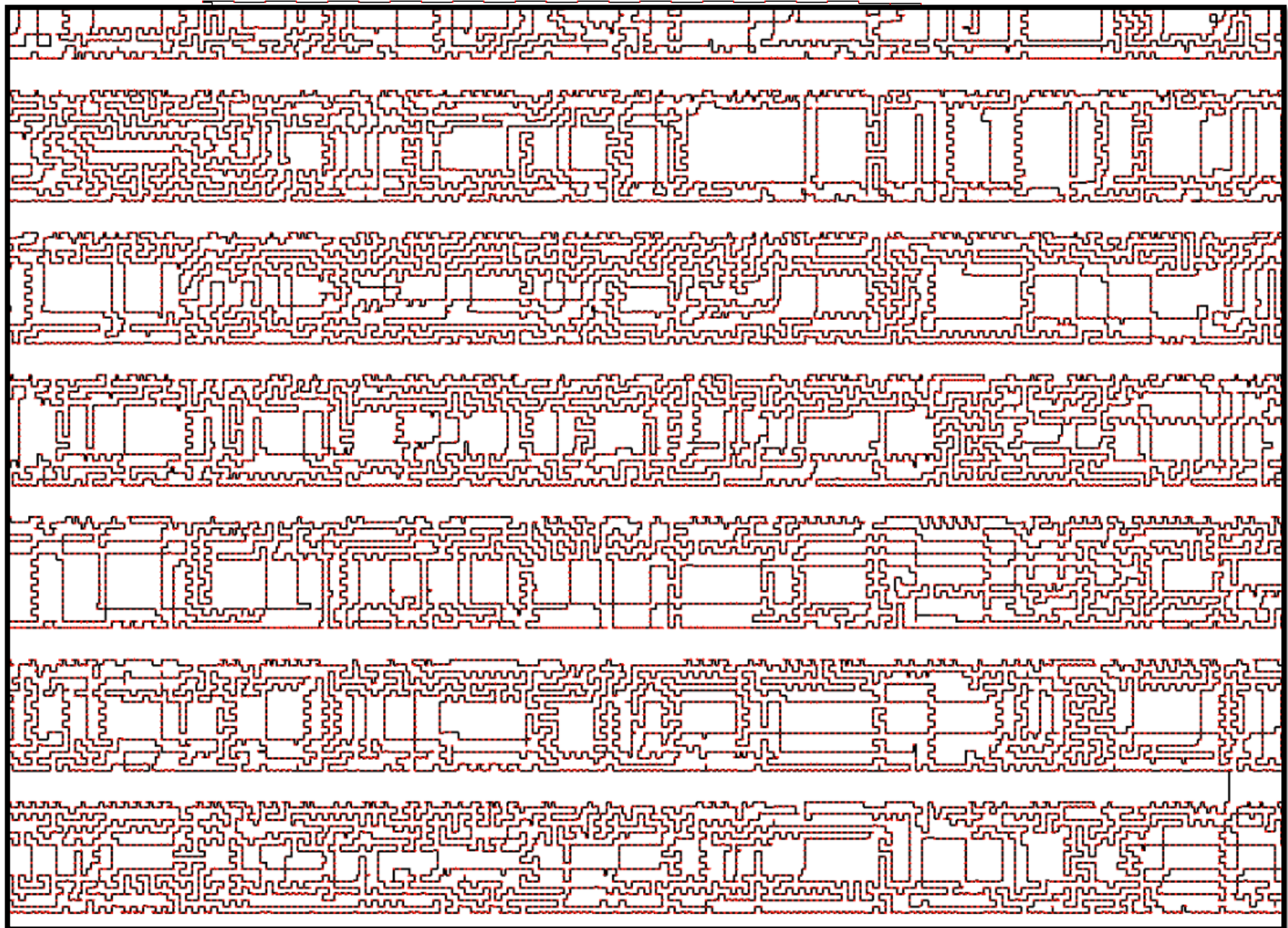
TSP Solutions

- 15,112 cities in Germany solved in 2001
- 24,978 cities in Sweden solved in 2004
- 85,900 locations solved solved in 2006

<http://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/tsp/pla85900/>



The total amount of computer usage for the computations was approximately **136 CPU years!**



Nonlinear Programming Problem (NLP)

Find x_1, \dots, x_n so as to

min or *max* $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ (objective function)

subject to $g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq b_i$ (functional constraints)

$x_1, \dots, x_n \in S$ (set constraints)

where at least some of the f and g_i functions are nonlinear.

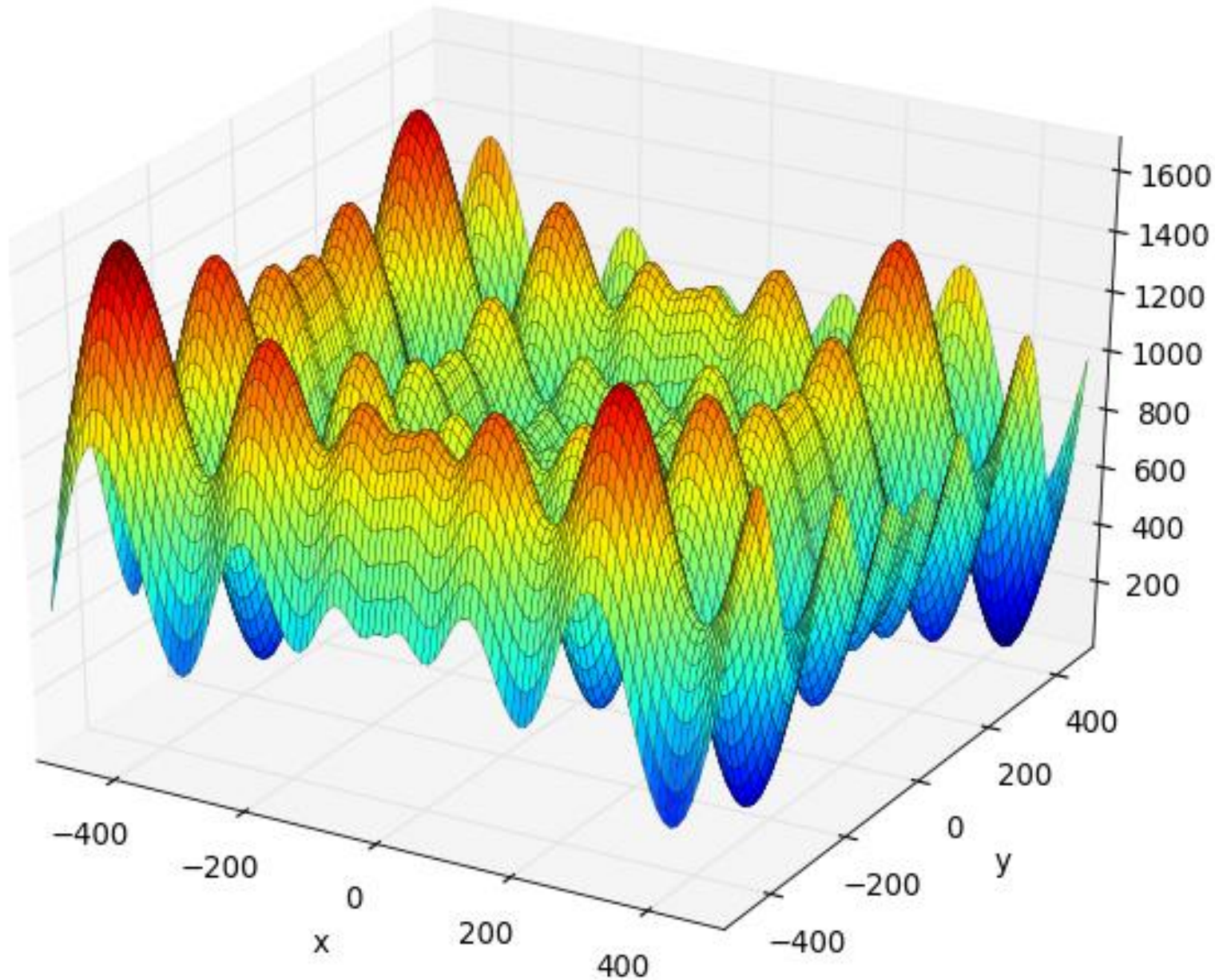
$$\text{maximize } G2(\mathbf{x}) = \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \cos^4(x_i) - 2 \prod_{i=1}^n \cos^2(x_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n i x_i^2}} \right|$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \geq 0.75,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq 7.5n,$$

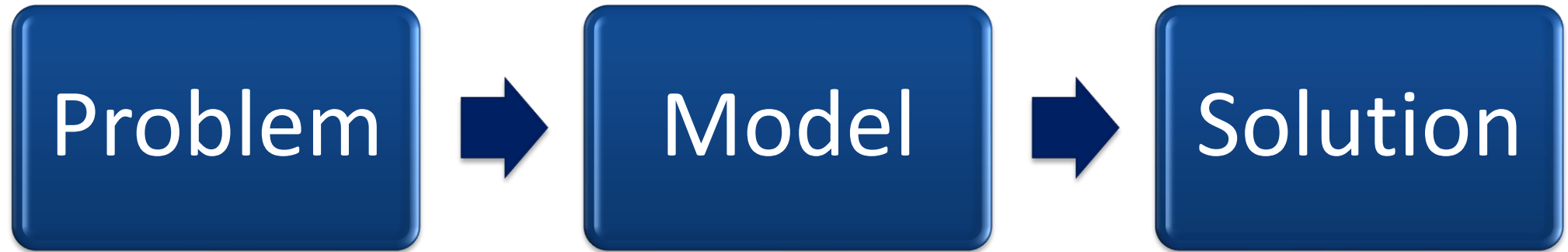
$$0 \leq x_i \leq 10 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$f_{\text{Schwefel}}(\mathbf{x}) = 418.9828872724339 \cdot N - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \sin \left(\sqrt{|x_i|} \right)$$



Acquire information, data, specifications

Visualize, assume, simplify, formulate



Decide on approach, solve

Mr. Smith and his wife invited four other couples over for a party. When everyone arrived, some of the people in the room shook hands with some of the others. Of course, nobody shook hands with their spouse and nobody shook hands with the same person more than once.

After that, Mr. Smith asked everyone how many times they shook someone's hand. He received different answers from everybody.

How many times did Mrs. Smith shake someone's hand?

Any problem worth
solving is worth
thinking about.