

Baselines_notebook

June 21, 2016

0.0.1 INITIALIZATION

```
In [13]: from ipywidgets import interact

        from baselines_plot import frequency_plot, schedule, scatter_plot, time_table
        from util import *
        import time

        %matplotlib inline

        bc = KTIBruggCables()
```

0.0.2 Get Opportunities and Batches

```
In [14]: opportunities = bc.get_opportunities()
        batches = bc.get_batches()
```

0.0.3 BASELINE GENERATION

```
In [15]: start = time.clock()
        baselines = bc.get_baselines()
        print(len(baselines), 'Baselines Generated in {0:.3f} sec.\n'
              .format(time.clock()-start))
```

896 Baselines Generated in 1.790 sec.

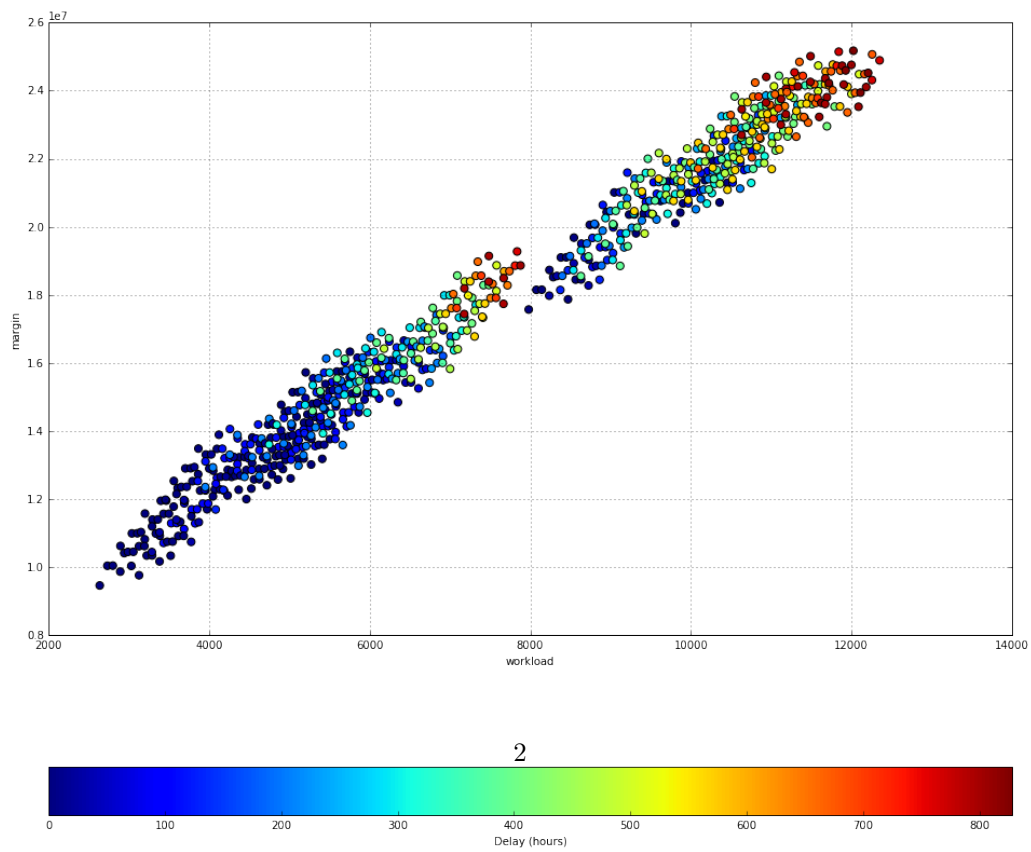
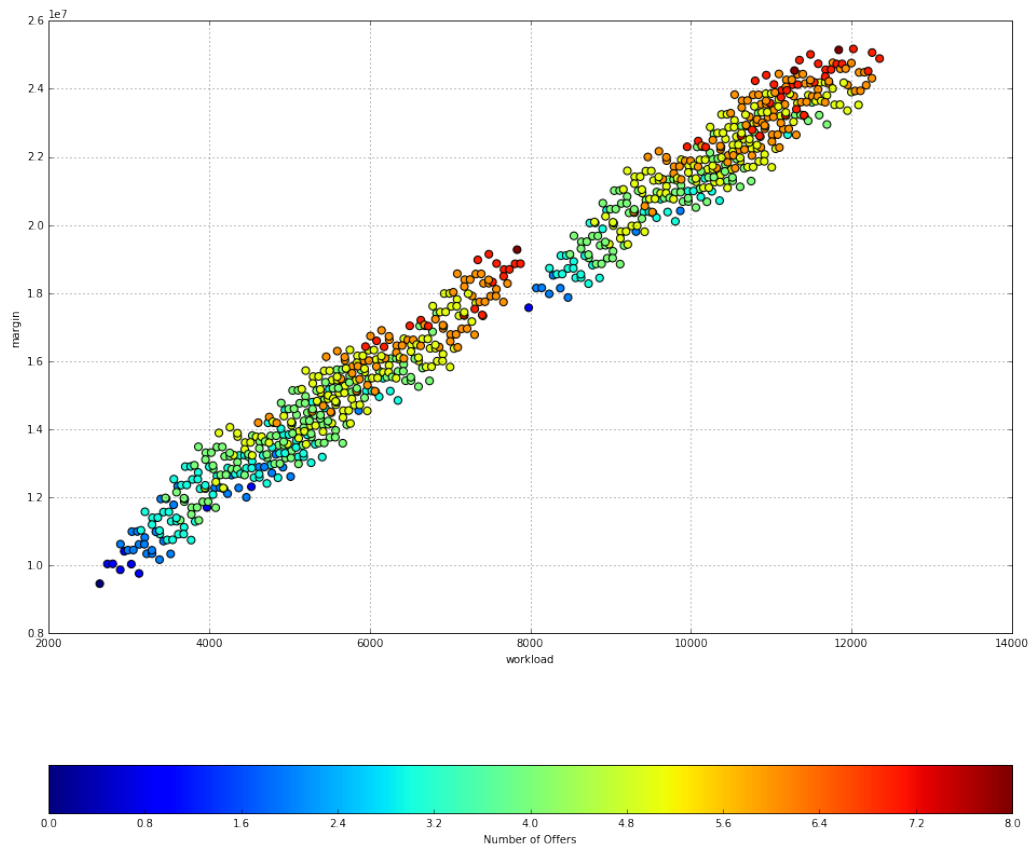
0.0.4 FITNESS: compute the fitness for the baselines

```
In [16]: start = time.clock()
        fitness_b = bc.compute_fitness(baselines)
        print('Fitness Computed in {0:.3f} sec.\n'.format(time.clock()-start))
```

Fitness Computed in 38.315 sec.

```
In [17]: def plot_scatter_dynam(delay):
        fitness_ = fitness_b[fitness_b.delay <= delay]
        scatter_plot(fitness_.baselines.tolist(), 'workload', 'margin', df = fitness_)

        interact(plot_scatter_dynam, delay=(0, fitness_b.delay.max() , 10))
```



```
Out[17]: <function __main__.plot_scatter_dynam>
```

0.0.5 SELECTION: preliminary selection rule for the best baseline

```
In [6]: fitness_ = fitness_b[fitness_b.delay <= 0]
        fitness_ = fitness_.sort_values(['margin', 'workload', 'number'], ascending=[False, False, True])
        baseline = fitness_.iloc[0].baselines

        schedule(baseline)
```



0.0.6 FILLING: combine the fillers to get the schedules

```
In [7]: start = time.clock()
        schedules = bc.filling(baseline)
        print(len(schedules), 'Schedules Filled in {0:.3f} sec.\n'
              .format(time.clock()-start))
```

```
Number of Fillers: 1
Number of Fillers: 0
Number of Fillers: 2
Number of Fillers: 6
Number of Fillers: 7
```

```
Number of Fillers: 7
Number of Fillers: 7
100 Schedules Filled in 23.793 sec.
```

0.0.7 FITNESS: compute the fitness for the FILLED SCHEDULES

```
In [8]: start = time.clock()
        fitness = bc.compute_fitness(schedules, opportunities=opportunities,\
                                     batches = batches)

        print('Fitness Computed in {0:.3f} sec.\n'.format(time.clock()-start))
```

```
Fitness Computed in 5.169 sec.
```

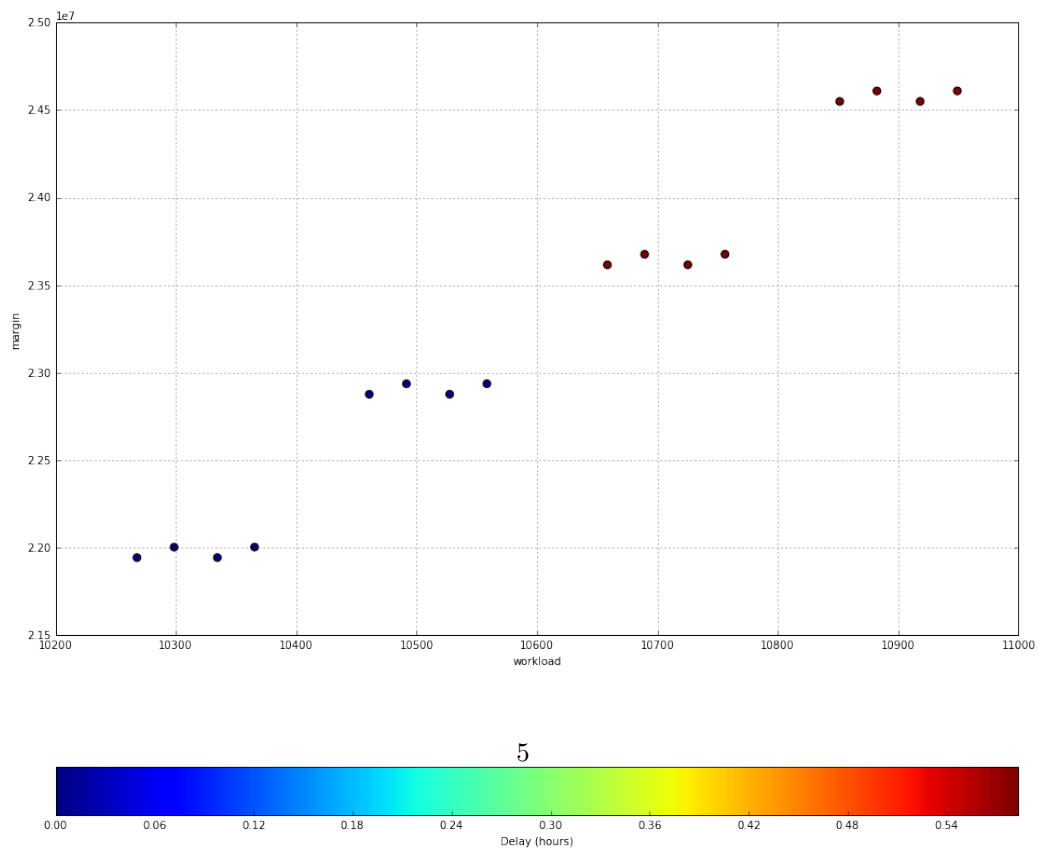
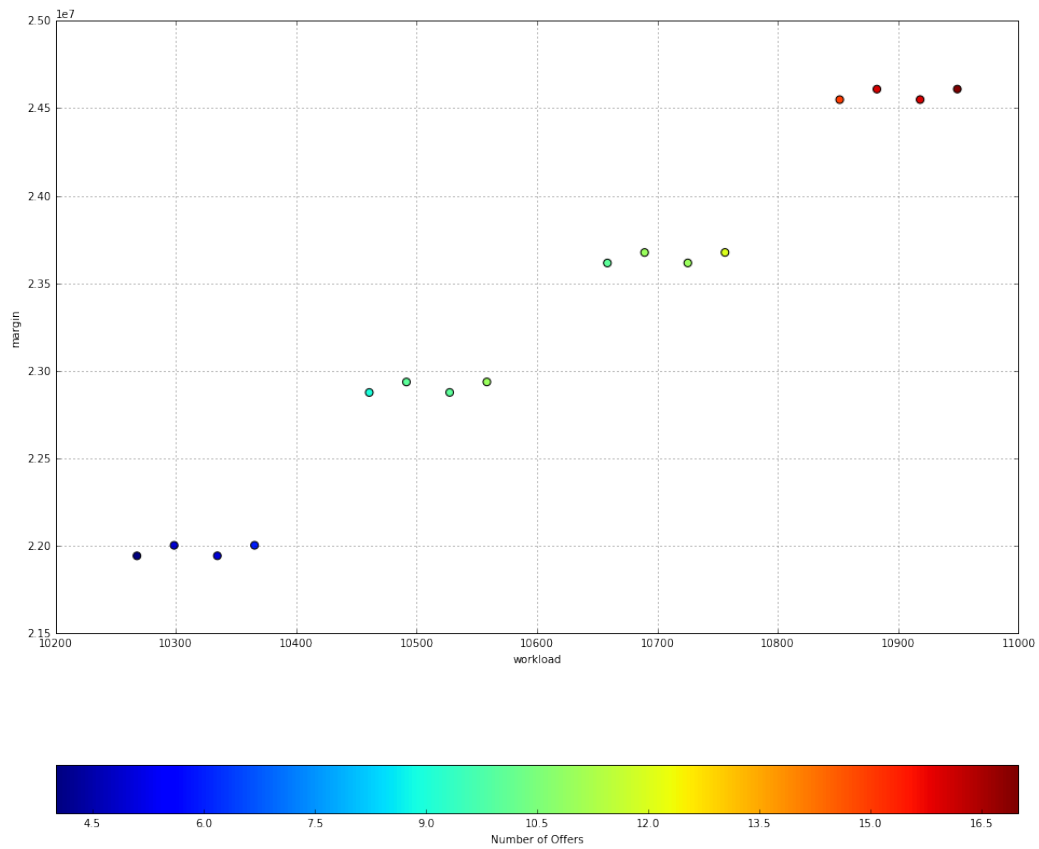
1 Diagnostic Plot

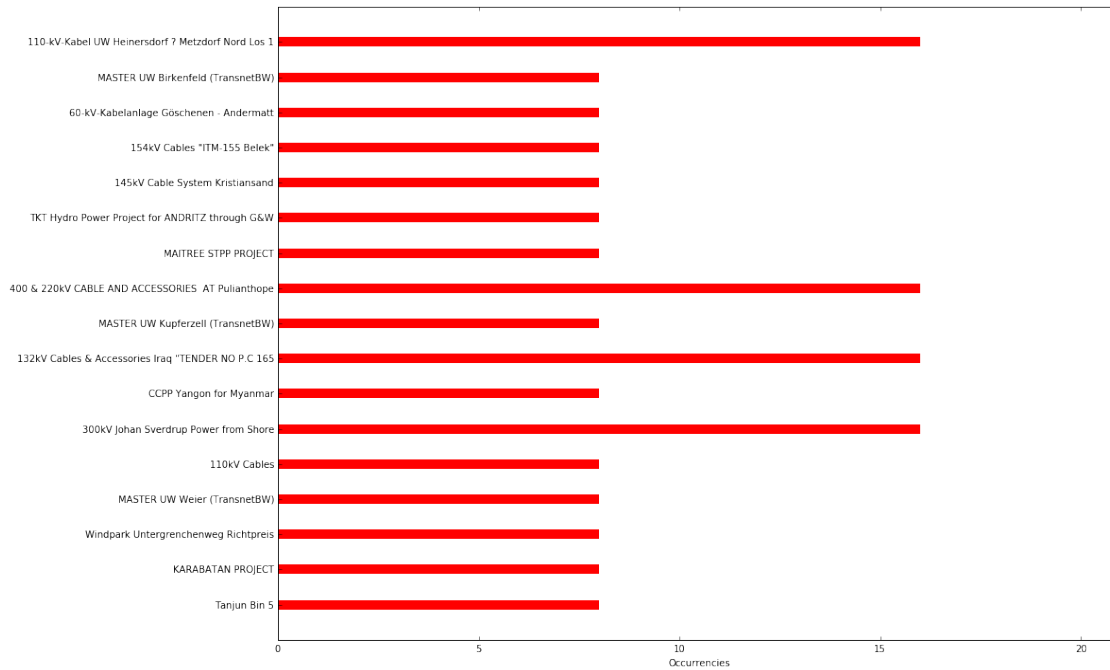
1.0.1 Distribution of the Combinations

```
In [9]: def plot_scatter_dynam(delay):
        fitness_p = fitness[fitness.delay <= delay]
        scatter_plot(fitness_p.baselines.tolist(), 'workload', 'margin', df = fitness_p)

        frequency_plot(fitness_p.baselines.tolist(), opportunities = opportunities)

        interact(plot_scatter_dynam, delay=(0, fitness.delay.max() , 10))
```





1.0.2 Selection of the “Best” Combination of Offers

```
In [11]: sel_fit = copy(fitness)
         sel_fit = sel_fit[sel_fit.delay < 20]

         sel_fit = sel_fit.sort_values(['workload', 'margin'],ascending=[False,False])
```

1.0.3 Workload Distribution

```
In [12]: def distr_overview(num):
         tmp_sel_fit = sel_fit.iloc[num]
         schedule(tmp_sel_fit.baselines)
         time_table(tmp_sel_fit.baselines, batches = batches)
         tmp_sel_fit

         interact(distr_overview, num=(0,len(sel_fit)-1 , 1))
```

