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GSCM 330

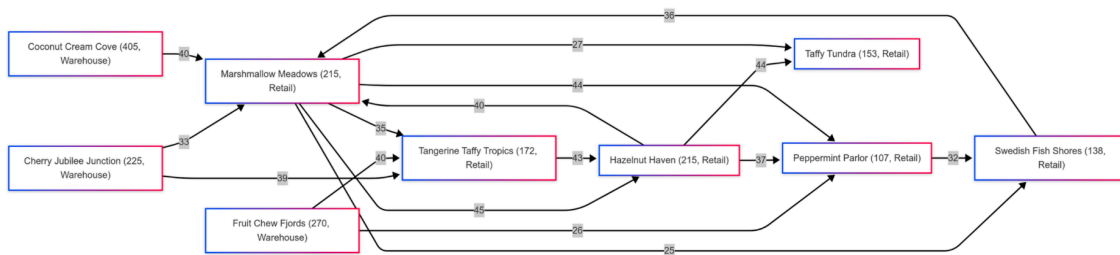
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## Module 06 – Transshipment Problem

### Exploratory Data Analysis

*In this section, you should perform some data analysis on the data provided to you. Please format your findings in a visually pleasing way, and please be sure to include these cuts:*

- *Make a visual graph of your data, like what we saw for the sample problem*



### Model Formulation

Minimize the total transportation cost:

$$\text{Minimize } Z = \sum_{(i,j) \in A} c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

Where:

- $A$  is the set of all arcs (routes) in the network
- $c_{ij}$  represents the cost per mile for shipping from location  $i$  to location  $j$

## Model Optimized for Minimal Transportation Cost

*Implement your formulation into Excel and be sure to make it neat. This section should include:*

From\To	3	4	5	6	7	8				
0	0	25	107	93	0	0				
1	215	190	0	0	0	0				
2	0	0	0	0	98	172				
Total Received	215	215	107	93	98	172				
Cost Matrix										
From\To	3	4	5	6	7	8				
0	0	33	0	0	0	39				
1	0	40	0	0	0	0				
2	0	0	26	0	0	40				
Total Transportation Cost \$ 15,305.00										
Constraints Tables										
Warehouse	Total Shipped	Capacity	Retail	3	4	5	6	7	8	
0	225	225		215	215	107	93	98	172	
1	405	405								
2	270	270	Requirements	215	215	107	138	153	172	

### Text Explanation:

The transportation model was designed to minimize the total shipping cost while meeting the supply constraints at the warehouse and the demand requirement at the retail locations.

- Cherry Jubilee Junction (Warehouse 0)
  - Ships 25 units to marshmallow meadows.
  - Ships 107 units to peppermint parlor
  - Ships 93 units to swedish fish shores

### Model with Stipulation

*Please copy the tab of your original model before continuing with the next part to avoid messing up your original solution.*

1. **Increase Supply:** Increased supply at one of the sources by 115 units. In the initial attempt, I added these extra units to Warehouse 0 → increasing its supply from 225 to 340

2. **Imbalance:** This change resulted in a total supply equal the total demanded. If the extra units were forced into the existing network
3. **Introduce Dummy:** This dummy node was assigned a demand equal to the surplus and was connected to each warehouse with a transportation cost of 0, allowing the extra supply to be used without affecting the overall transportation cost
4. **Rerun Model:** The model with these changes allocated extra 115 units to the dummy retail node. All real retail demand requirements remained satisfied