

# Job Shop Scheduling Problem with GRASP

Joan Fernández Navarro

HEURISTIC ALGORITHMS IN TRANSPORT AND FINANCE

# Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusion

- **Problem:** Schedule a set of jobs on a set of machines
- **Each job** has a specific sequence of operations to follow
- **Each operation** must be processed on a specific machine for a given time
- **Constraints:**
  - One machine can process only one operation at a time
  - Operations of the same job must follow predefined sequence

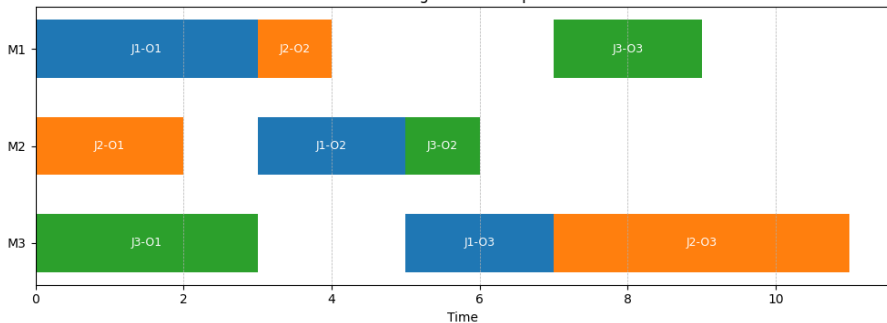
## Objective

**Minimize the makespan**  
(Total completion time of all jobs)

# Example

Job	Operations
J1	(M1,3), (M2,2), (M3,2)
J2	(M2,2), (M1,1), (M3,4)
J3	(M3,3), (M2,1), (M1,2)

Gantt Diagram - Makespan: 11



# Mathematical Definition

- **Jobs:**  $J = \{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n\}$
- **Machines:**  $M = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_m\}$
- **Operations:**  $O_{ij}$  for job  $i$  on machine  $j$
- **Processing time:**  $p_{ij}$  for operation  $O_{ij}$
- **Machine sequence:**  $\pi_i$  for job  $i$

## Objective Function

$$\text{minimize } C_{max} = \max\{C_i : i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

where  $C_i$  is completion time of job  $i$

## Source: JSSP Instances and Results Repository

- First line: number of jobs and machines
- Following lines: machine sequences and processing times per job
- Best Known Solution (BKS) available

20	15																												
6	105	5	16	0	48	3	114	1	54	2	90	4	159	13	133	10	65	14	153	8	146	9	28	11	15	12	41	7	141
6	29	1	82	3	40	0	45	2	151	4	103	5	24	7	117	11	55	12	185	9	25	13	119	10	168	8	58	14	3
0	26	2	190	4	40	1	135	3	120	5	4	6	126	9	36	7	127	10	99	11	99	12	62	8	174	13	155	14	143
0	140	1	21	4	74	2	194	5	9	3	173	6	169	13	128	12	183	10	93	11	122	7	91	14	56	8	18	9	52
4	33	2	196	1	160	6	6	0	22	3	164	5	125	10	150	8	19	14	73	11	40	9	105	13	39	12	93	7	105
3	89	6	174	4	75	2	35	0	118	5	117	1	33	8	40	9	97	11	82	13	113	10	130	12	130	7	99	14	5
6	141	3	141	0	11	2	15	1	79	5	78	4	134	14	41	7	180	10	130	13	134	9	187	12	131	8	40	11	64
1	9	2	98	5	172	0	101	6	2	4	74	3	135	8	32	13	176	7	174	12	95	9	105	10	36	14	165	11	190
6	156	2	135	5	95	0	161	1	110	4	196	3	33	9	188	8	45	14	159	7	137	11	31	13	112	12	83	10	89
2	30	0	166	5	99	6	165	3	59	1	151	4	122	10	128	13	193	8	38	7	118	11	136	14	127	12	154	9	82
2	67	1	154	6	125	0	57	5	24	4	21	3	11	14	79	8	142	13	29	10	186	11	107	12	57	7	192	9	197
5	118	1	54	6	74	4	94	3	123	0	88	2	182	14	35	13	120	7	190	11	159	9	92	10	34	12	80	8	101
2	15	0	108	3	163	5	118	4	107	1	30	6	126	8	189	11	7	9	131	13	122	7	173	12	173	10	132	14	8
1	127	2	151	4	1	3	116	5	158	0	148	6	131	12	36	9	194	13	92	11	23	8	177	7	65	10	165	14	182
6	125	2	5	3	31	4	50	5	174	0	94	1	98	7	38	9	26	8	162	10	5	11	87	13	101	14	141	12	11
1	198	6	65	0	173	3	169	4	46	2	164	5	151	9	14	8	150	14	108	13	123	10	67	12	14	11	166	7	116
0	174	2	165	3	180	1	115	6	185	4	100	5	122	11	38	14	112	9	93	10	137	7	74	12	34	13	50	8	42
3	95	6	15	1	13	4	103	2	42	0	187	5	188	12	143	13	87	9	182	14	21	10	165	7	69	11	4	8	55
6	13	0	134	5	177	1	40	3	132	4	1	2	42	11	35	13	65	14	92	7	121	9	111	12	94	10	27	8	137
5	111	6	167	3	117	0	3	4	76	2	110	1	79	13	142	9	200	14	33	11	148	8	90	10	82	12	163	7	25

Figure 1: Instance 'cscmax\_20\_15\_1'

# Implementation

**JSSPInstance:** Represents a problem instance

- Stores parameters: jobs, machines, sequences, times
- Methods: load instances from files

**JSSPSolution:** Represents a candidate solution

- Stores: schedule, makespan, feasibility
- Methods: makespan calculation, feasibility verification

```
class JSSPInstance:
    def __init__(self): ...

    def load_instance(self, instance_name: str): ...

class JSSPSolution:
    def __init__(self, instance: JSSPInstance): ...

    def calculate_makespan(self): ...

    def is_feasible(self): ...
```



---

**Algorithm 1:** Greedy Solution

---

Create list of available operations;

Sort operations by processing time (shortest first);

**while** *available operations not empty* **do**

    Select operation with shortest processing time;

    Schedule at  $\max(\text{machine available time}, \text{job available time})$ ;

    Update machine and job available times;

    Add next operation of the job to available list;

**end**

**return** solution;

---

---

## Algorithm 2: GRASP

---

```
Initialize solution and data structures;  
while  $iterations \leq max. iterations$  do  
    solution  $\leftarrow$  GRASP Construction;  
    improved  $\leftarrow$  Local Search(solution);  
    if  $improved \geq best\ solution$  then  
        best solution  $\leftarrow$  improved;  
        Update data structures;  
    end  
end  
return best solution;
```

---

---

**Algorithm 3:** GRASP Construction

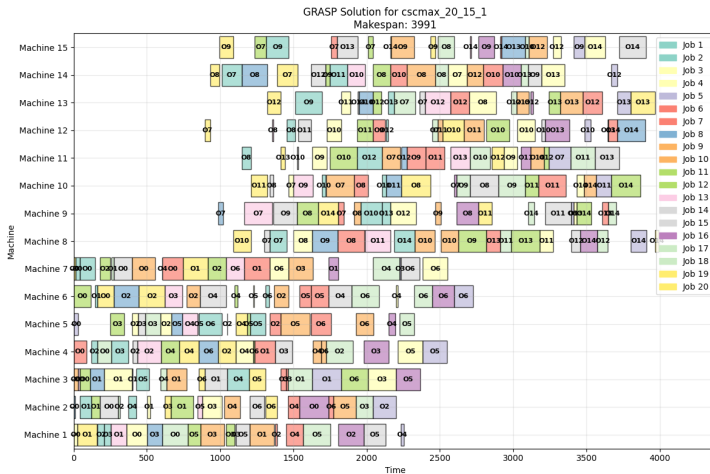
---

```
Initialize solution and data structures;  
Create candidate list of available operations;  
while available operations not empty do  
    Calculate estimated finish times for all candidates;  
    Sort candidates by estimated finish time;  
    Calculate threshold using  $\alpha$ ;  
    Build RCL with candidates  $\leq$  threshold;  
    Select one candidate randomly from RCL;  
    Schedule selected operation;  
    Update data structures;  
end  
return solution;
```

---

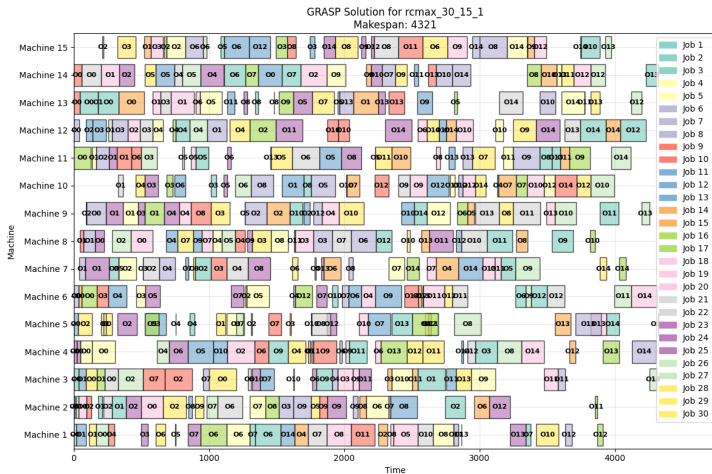
# Results

# Solution for Instance 'cscmax\_20\_15\_1'



Greedy: 14,389 - **GRASP: 3,991** - Best Known: 3,272

# Solution for Instance 'rcmax\_30\_15\_1'



Greedy: 22,426 - **GRASP: 4,321** - Best Known: 3,343

# Convergence Plot

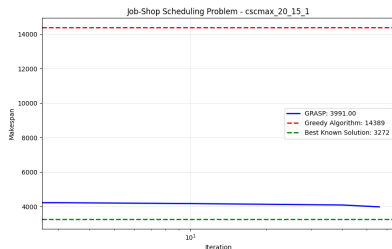


Figure 2: Convergence plot for instance 'cscmax\_20\_15\_1'

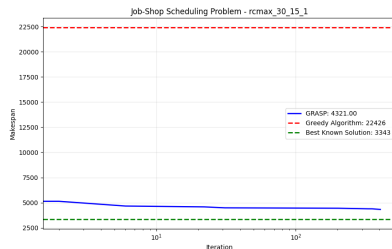


Figure 3: Convergence plot for instance 'rcmax\_30\_15\_1'

# Computational Results

Instance	Greedy	GRASP	Best Known	Time (s)
cscmax_20_15_1	14,389	3,991	3,272	30.12
rcmax_30_15_1	22,426	4,321	3,343	40.76
rcmax_30_20_10	34,104	4,888	3,814	58.62
rcmax_40_20_3	48,442	6,369	4,848	80.47
cscmax_50_15_4	32,050	8,267	6,196	73.86

Table 1: Comparison of results for different JSSP instances

## Performance Analysis

- **GRASP vs Greedy:** Average improvement of **81%**
- **GRASP vs Optimal:** Average gap of **24%**
- **Computation Time:** Scales with instance size (30-75 seconds)
- **Solution Quality:** Consistent performance across instances



- **Quality Gap:** GRASP solutions remain worse than optimal solutions
- **Effective Balance:** Good trade-off between solution quality and computation time
- **Robust Performance:** Consistent results across different problem instances
- **Reduce Iterations:** The convergence plots show that best solutions are reached at early stages

**Thank You!**