

# Tutorial XI - Arena Seat Planning under Distancing Rules

## Applied Optimization with Julia

### Introduction

### Solutions

You will likely find solutions to most exercises online. However, I strongly encourage you to work on these exercises independently without searching explicitly for the exact answers to the exercises. Understanding someone else's solution is very different from developing your own. Use the lecture notes and try to solve the exercises on your own. This approach will significantly enhance your learning and problem-solving skills.

Remember, the goal is not just to complete the exercises, but to understand the concepts and improve your programming abilities. If you encounter difficulties, review the lecture materials, experiment with different approaches, and don't hesitate to ask for clarification during class discussions.

Later, you will find the solutions to these exercises online in the associated GitHub repository, but we will also quickly go over them in next week's tutorial. To access the solutions, click on the Github button on the lower right and search for the folder with today's lecture and tutorial. Alternatively, you can ask ChatGPT or Claude to explain them to you. But please remember, the goal is not just to complete the exercises, but to understand the concepts and improve your programming abilities.

Imagine you're tasked with optimizing seating arrangements for a major event venue during a pandemic. You need to balance safety with efficiency, ensuring groups can enjoy the event while maintaining proper distancing.

Your challenge is to:

1. Place different-sized groups strategically
2. Maintain safe distances between all attendees
3. Maximize either revenue or total attendance
4. Work around venue constraints and blocked seats

### The Venue Layout

Here's our event venue's seating arrangement, as we have used in the lecture:

	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	c10	
r1											r1
r2											r2
r3											r3
r4											r4
r5											r5
r6											r6
r7											r7
r8											r8
r9											r9
r10											r10
	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	c10	

Figure 1: Each white square represents an available seat, while grey squares are blocked

## Group Types and Their Characteristics

We have different types of groups wanting to attend the event:

- Singles (Type 'a'): Solo attendees
- Couples (Types 'b' and 'c'): Two people travelling together
- Small families (Types 'd' and 'e'): Groups of four
- Large families (Types 'f' and 'g'): Groups of six

Each group type has:

- A different ticket value (score)
- Limited availability (how many such groups want tickets)
- Space requirements (how many consecutive seats they need)

As we approach the end of the course, we'll remove some previous “guardrails” to give you more freedom in solving the problem.

### 💡 Tip

Don't worry, if you cannot solve everything by yourself. Try your best and ask for help if you need it!

## 1. Implement the Model

First, define all necessary sets, parameters, and variables to model the problem in Julia. The seating area layout is shown below:

	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	c10	
r1											r1
r2											r2
r3											r3
r4											r4
r5											r5
r6											r6
r7											r7
r8											r8
r9											r9
r10											r10
	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	c10	

## Distance Requirements

The following distancing rules must be maintained:

- Minimum one empty seat between groups
- One empty seat between rows
- One empty seat diagonally
- Maximum two groups per row
- Grey seats are obstacles and cannot be used

### ! Common Pitfalls

Watch out for the edge cases when implementing distancing constraints - especially around blocked seats!

## Define the Model

### i Note

The groups are given differently than in the lecture! Either adjust the data or the model, depending on what you think is easier.

```
using JuMP
using HiGHS

# Model
arena_model = Model(HiGHS.Optimizer)

# Sets
row_set = 1:10
col_set = 1:10

# Group data
groups = [
    "a",
    "b",
```

```

        "c",
        "d",
        "e",
        "f",
        "g"]
req_seats = Dict{
    "a" => 1,
    "b" => 2,
    "c" => 2,
    "d" => 4,
    "e" => 4,
    "f" => 6,
    "g" => 6)
scores = Dict{
    "a" => 1,
    "b" => 2,
    "c" => 4,
    "d" => 4,
    "e" => 5,
    "f" => 6,
    "g" => 12)
availability = Dict{
    "a" => 3,
    "b" => 2,
    "c" => 3,
    "d" => 5,
    "e" => 2,
    "f" => 1,
    "g" => 1)

# Blocked seats (coordinates [row, column])
blocked_seats = [
    (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 9), (1, 10),
    (2, 1), (2, 10),
    (6, 5), (6, 6),
    (7, 5), (7, 6),
]

# Variables
@variable(arena_model, x[groups, row_set, col_set], Bin)

# YOUR CODE BELOW

# Suggested structure:
# 1. Create parameters
# 2. Set objective function
# 3. Add constraints
# 4. Solve the model

```

---

## Visualization

To test your solution, visualize it with a plot in Julia. The visualization is a great tool to check if your solution is correct. We figure it is likely, that you won't have an applicable

solution after the first round, even if your model is working correctly. If everything works from the start, great!

```
using Plots

# Create visualization of the solution
function visualize_seating(model)
    # Get solution values
    solution_matrix = fill("", 10, 10)

    # Fill matrix with group assignments
    for r in 1:10, c in 1:10
        for g in groups
            if value(model[:x][g,r,c]) > 0.5 # Using 0.5 to handle
floating point
                solution_matrix[r,c] = g
            end
        end
    end

    # Create color mapping for groups
    color_map = Dict{
        "" => :white, # Empty seats
        "a" => :blue,
        "b" => :green,
        "c" => :red,
        "d" => :purple,
        "e" => :orange,
        "f" => :yellow,
        "g" => :pink
    }

    # Mark blocked seats
    for (r,c) in blocked_seats
        solution_matrix[r,c] = "" # Empty string for blocked seats
    end

    # Create plot
    p = plot(
        aspect_ratio=:equal,
        xlims=(0.5,10.5),
        ylims=(0.5,10.5),
        yflip=true, # Flip y-axis to match traditional seating layout
        legend=:outerright
    )

    # Plot seats
    for r in 1:10, c in 1:10
        group = solution_matrix[r,c]
        if group != ""
            group_length = req_seats[group]
            for i in 1:group_length
                if c+i-1 <= 10
                    println("Group $group in $r,$(c+i-1)")
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

```

        scatter!([c+i-1], [r],
                  color=color_map[group],
                  label=nothing,
                  markersize=10,
                  markershape=:square)
    end
end
else
    # Plot empty or blocked seats
    is_blocked = (r,c) in blocked_seats
    if is_blocked
        println("Blocked seat in $r,$c")
        scatter!([c], [r],
                  color=is_blocked ? :gray : :white,
                  markersize=10,
                  markershape=:square,
                  label= nothing)
    end
end
end

title!("Arena Seating Layout")
xlabel!("Column")
ylabel!("Row")

return p
end

# Display the visualization
p = visualize_seating(arena_model)
display(p)

```

If you encounter any difficulties and cannot solve the problem, please document your issues here:

```
#=
```

```
=#
```

## 2. Maximize the number of seats in use

Now let's explore a different optimization objective! Instead of focusing on revenue, imagine you're trying to accommodate as many people as possible at your venue - perhaps for a community event where maximizing attendance is more important than maximizing profit.

### 💡 Tip

Think about how this changes your objective function. What matters now is not the score per group, but how many seats each group occupies!

Try implementing this new objective while keeping all the safety constraints in place.

```
# YOUR CODE BELOW
```

Check if your solution is correct by visualizing it with the `visualize_seating` function below.

How many seats more are in use when compared to the previous solution? Write a short code that calculates and prints the difference.

```
# YOUR CODE BELOW
```

---

## Solutions

You will likely find solutions to most exercises online. However, I strongly encourage you to work on these exercises independently without searching explicitly for the exact answers to the exercises. Understanding someone else's solution is very different from developing your own. Use the lecture notes and try to solve the exercises on your own. This approach will significantly enhance your learning and problem-solving skills.

Remember, the goal is not just to complete the exercises, but to understand the concepts and improve your programming abilities. If you encounter difficulties, review the lecture materials, experiment with different approaches, and don't hesitate to ask for clarification during class discussions.

Later, you will find the solutions to these exercises online in the associated GitHub repository, but we will also quickly go over them in next week's tutorial. To access the solutions, click on the Github button on the lower right and search for the folder with today's lecture and tutorial. Alternatively, you can ask ChatGPT or Claude to explain them to you. But please remember, the goal is not just to complete the exercises, but to understand the concepts and improve your programming abilities.

## Bibliography