

Savings, Savings, Savings

by

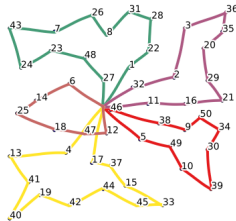
Gabriel C-Parent

Overview

- ❏ cvrp problem
- ❏ implementation details
- ❏ improvement procedures
- ❏ random savings
- ❏ genetic algorithm
- ❏ tabu search
- ❏ QA

The Problem

Capacitated Vehicle Routing



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && \sum_{route \in solution} distance(route) \\ &\text{subject to} && weight(route) \leq vehicle\ capacity \end{aligned}$$

Implementation

Implementation Details

```
IPython Notebook genetic_algorithm_evaluation Last Checkpoint: 1hr 11:04 (autosaved)
File Edit View Insert Cell Window Help
In [32]: %matplotlib inline
import pygspart
pygspart.install([release, experimental])
#Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib
In [33]: from pygspart.pygspart.PygSparter at 8c758b3ec1d6c1
In [34]: import benchmark
import time
import sys
import timeit
In [35]: # Read some solutions to Chromatide's instance (without distance limit)
from knapsack import benchmark
problem_names = sorted(benchmark.knapsack_names())
In [36]: # Read the data and average by increasing number of clients
data = {}
for name in problem_names:
    data[name] = [sum([problem.solve(client) for client in range(1, 10)]) for name in problem_names]
problem_names = sorted(data.keys())
In [37]: # Solve with the genetic algorithm
# Use the seed for name's random number generator
```



Implementation Details

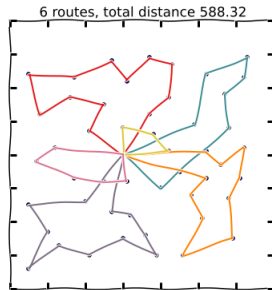
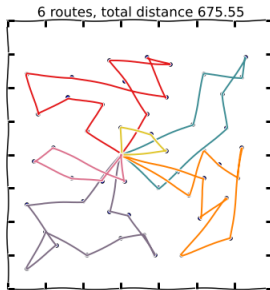
- ✦ reuse basic operators
- ✦ modularity
- ✦ concise

Improvement

2-opt descent

- ✚ uses common 2-opt operator
- ✚ calculates all possible 2-opt for each iteration
- ✚ chooses the best available

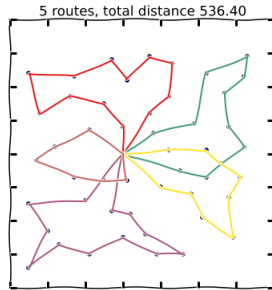
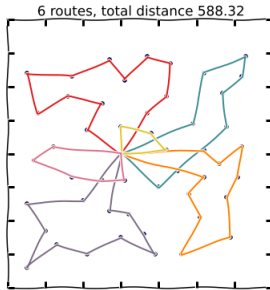
2-opt example



1-interchange definition

- ❖ λ -interchange, Osman, 1991
- ❖ exchange of customers between routes
- ❖ only feasible exchanges (capacity constraint)
- ❖ insertion (1, 0) and (0, 1) or interchange (1, 1)
- ❖ chooses the best option at each iteration
- ❖ apply 2-opt descent on routes implicated

1-interchange example

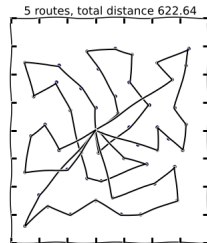
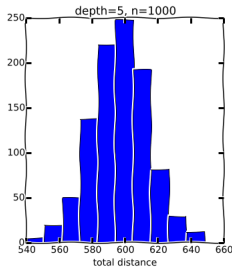
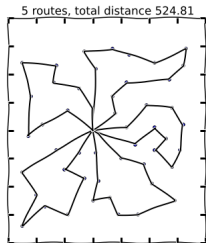


Random Savings

Random Savings Definition

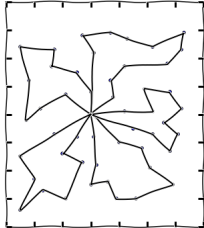
- ❏ iterated local search
- ❏ variant of parallel savings
- ❏ select randomly from top *depth* moves
- ❏ *depth*=1 \rightarrow normal parallel savings
- ❏ once finished, apply improvement method

Random Savings, $depth = 5$

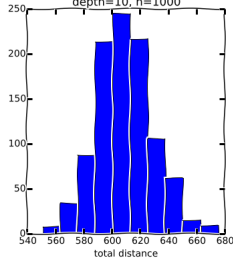


Random Savings, $depth = 10$

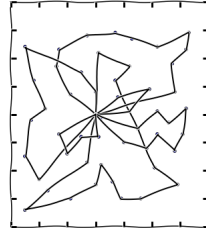
5 routes, total distance 524.63



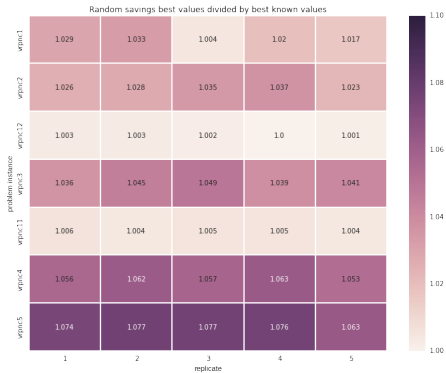
depth=10, n=1000



6 routes, total distance 630.35

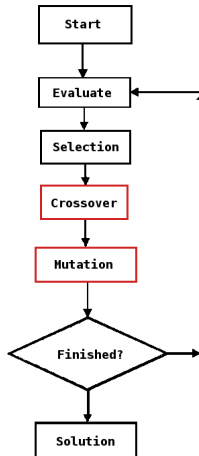


Best result in 60 secs

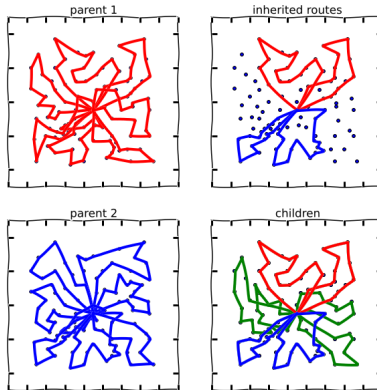


Genetic Algorithm

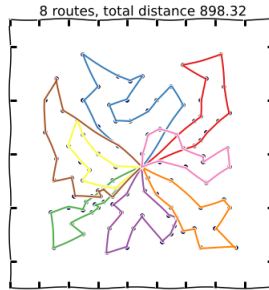
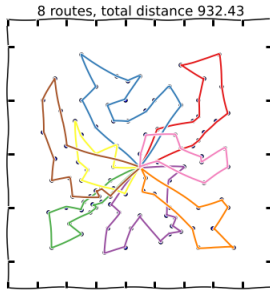
Overview



Crossover



Mutation example



Results



Tabu Search

Neighbourhood Structure

- 1-interchange
- only feasible solutions

Tabu List

- ❖ avoid reversing a move
- ❖ remember pairs (*client*, *route*)
- ❖ $\max\{7, -40 + 9.6 \times \ln(n \times v)\}$

Diversification by Multi-Start

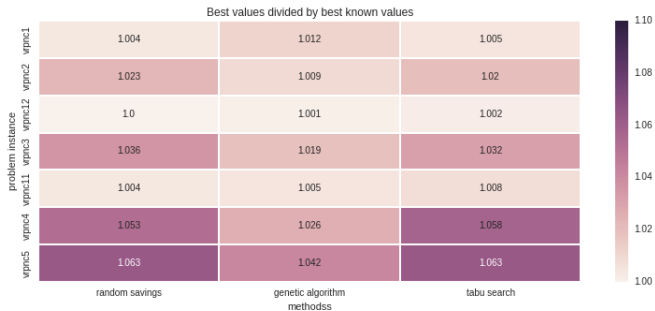
- ❖ takes a parameter called *patience*
- ❖ patience replenish after a new best is found
- ❖ patience runs out → random savings

Best Results in 60 sec



Overall Performance

Comparison



Q&A