Extended Capacity Warehouse Location

Analytical Decision Support Systems

Francisco Pinto João Soares João Vieira

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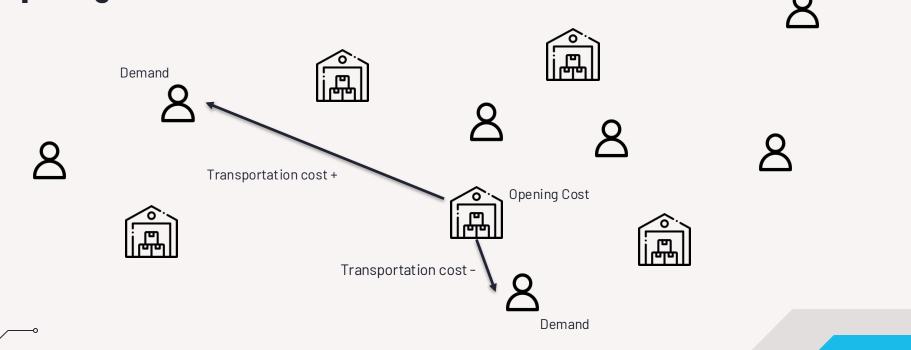
Problem MIP and CP Extended Restrictions

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Analysis of OR-Tools Conclusions
Results and Future
Work

1. Problem

The problem consisted in determining which warehouses supplied each client to meet demand, taking into account transportation costs and opening costs.



2. MIP

The objective function was to minimize the total cost

Decision Variables:

- Binary Variables:
 - x_i ∈ {0, 1}: Indicates whether the warehouse i is open (x_i = 1) or closed (x_i = 0).
 - y_{i,j} ∈ {0,1}: Indicates whether customer j is served by warehouse i.
- Integer Variables:
 - amountServed_{i,j} ≥ 0: Amount of goods transported from warehouse i to customer j.

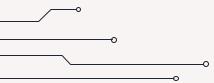
Objective Function:

Minimize
$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} \text{fixedCost}_i \cdot x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{nW} \sum_{j=1}^{nC} \text{transportCost}_{ij} \cdot \text{amountServed}_{ij}$$

Constraints:

- 1. All Customers must be assigned to warehouses
- 2. All Customers demand must be satisfied
- 3. Warehouse capacity can not be surpassed
- The amount served to a customer from all warehouses must not exceed demand
- 5. <u>x, y must be 0,1and amountServed larger or</u> equal to zero





2. CP

The decision variables and objective function of MIP and CP were the same, but the constrainst had some changes

Decision Variables:

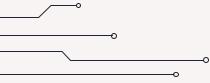
- Binary Variables:
 - x_i ∈ {0, 1}: Indicates whether the warehouse i is open (1) or closed (0).
 - y_{ij} ∈ {0, 1}: Indicates whether the client j is served by the warehouse i
 (1) or not (0).
- Integer Variables:
 - amountServed_{ij} ∈ [0, 15000]: Quantity of units supplied from warehouse i to client j.

Objective Function:

Minimize
$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} \text{fixedCost}_i \cdot x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{nW} \sum_{j=1}^{nC} \text{transportCost}_{ij} \cdot \text{amountServed}_{ij}$$

Constraints:

- 1. All Customers must be assigned to warehouses
- 2. All Customers demand must be satisfied
- 3. Warehouse capacity can not be surpassed
- 4. The amount served to a customer from all warehouses must not exceed demand
- 5. A Customer can only be assigned to an open warehouse
- 6. <u>If a Customer is assigned to a warehouse, the warehouse must supply at least 1 unit</u>



3. Extended Restrictions

Three Restrictions were added in order to add more complexity to the problem

Constraints:

A warehouse if open must serve at least
 80% of its capacity



Certain pairs of competitive customers
 cannot be served by the same
 warehouse



3. Some warehouses if open force otherwarehouse to open



Objectives with Constraints:

- To stress the MIP solvers and observe the impact of the adding complexity
- To create conditions for a possible better
 performance of the CP solvers and
 observe the impact of the adding
 complexity

To test the performance of the solvers of IBM (CPLEX), we utilized the file cap 44 with a time limit of 10 minutes

Metric	MIP (IBM Solver)	CP (IBM Solver)
Execution Time (seconds)	0.64	600.17
Optimal Result	1235500,45	1586247,50
Gap	0%	98.35%

- The MIP solver successfully computed the optimal solution in 0.64 seconds while the CP was not able to achieve a solution.
- Although adding the restrictions worsen the performance of both solvers, MIP was significantly more affected when in comparison with the base model, particularly for higher numbers of instances.

Results revealed that higher number of instances led to an overall negative impact on the solvers performance

The files used differed in the number of clients:

Cap44 - 16

Cap92 - 25

Cap123/124 - 50

MIP

Higher **Execution Times**

CP

Higher **Optimality Gaps**

Slower Branch
Speed



After 10 minutes, the improvements to performance became marginal

Time Limit	2 minutes	5 minutes	10 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes
Time (seconds)	120.14s	300.15s	600.37s	1800.09s	3600.06s
Best Solution Found	1820190.39	1542333.29	1452414.71	1430627.43	1429537.83
Gap	98.56%	98.31%	98.20%	98.17%	98.17%
Nº Branches	2187509	10217278	21947969	56112605	95797503
Nº Fails	529694	2398765	5577895	16290684	31055462
Memory Usage	168 MB	226.6 MB	283.1 mb	380.9 MB	474.9 MB
Search Sp. (br. /s)	18213.6	34045.0	36559.5	31172.7	26610.2

Altering search strategys had mixed results in the performance of the model, but the Auto (default setting) had the best overall performance

Search Strategy	DepthFirst	Restart	Multipoint	IterativeDiving	Neighborhood	Auto (default)
Time (seconds)	600.17s	600.18s	600.17s	600.21s	600.40s	600.37s
Best Solution Found	Not Found	1615092.60	1849364.34	1592999.19	Not Found	1452414.71
Gap	-	98.38%	100%	98.36%	-	98.20%
Nº Branches	6323802	38101122	16739693	19203337	176087	21947969
Nº Fails	3159049	8142085	6325995	4497714	-	5577895
Memory Usage	66.4 MB	234.3 MB	340.4 MB	261.4 MB	175.5 MB	283.1 MB
Search Sp. (br. /s)	10539.2	63486.4	27898.4	31996.0	293.5	36559.5

Failed to find Optimal Solution

High Search

Speed

High Memory Usage and worst Solution

2nd best solution

Failed to find solution and low Search Speed Best Overall

Log verbosity refers to how much information the program displays while it's running

Verbosity Level	Quiet	Terse	Normal (default)	Verbose
Time (seconds)	-	600.36s	600.37s	600.42s
Lower Bound	-	26142.21	26142.21	26142.21
Best Solution Found	1485744.28	1451732.90	1452414.71	1452506.40
Gap	-	98.20%	98.20%	98.20%
Nº Branches	-	23138180	21947969	21493557
Nº Fails	-	5910487	5577895	5444298
Memory Usage (MB)	-	283.7	283.1	282.4
Search Speed (br. /s)	-	38542.9	36559.5	35799.9

Higher Verbosity Setting:

- Slower Search Speed
- Worst Solution Foun

5. OR-Tools

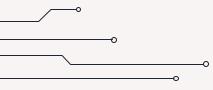
Comparison of OR-Tools and DOcplex

Base Results

MIP OR-Tools solver: CBC CP OR-Tools solver: CP-SAT solver

- MIP-based solvers and OR-tools CP achieve optimal solutions
- Docplex MIP implementation shows superior speed
- Cplex CP struggles with execution time and solution quality

	Method	cap44	cap92	cap123	cap124
S	Optimal Reference Value	$1235500,\!45$	855 733,50	895 302,33	946 051,33
	MIP - OR-Tools	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
	Execution Time (s)	0,400	0,410	1,430	3,030
	CP - OR-Tools	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
	Execution Time (s)	0,359	$0,\!325$	3,452	4,593
	MIP - cplex	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
	Execution Time (s)	0,640	0,170	0,380	0,380
	CP - cplex	$oxed{Suboptimal}$	$\overline{Suboptimal}$	Suboptimal	$\overline{Suboptimal}$
	Difference (%)	28,4%	7,1%	28,0%	17,7%
	Execution Time (s)	600,130	600,080	600,190	600,150



5. OR-Tools

Comparison of OR-Tools and DOcplex

Results with added Restrictions

Method	cap44	cap92	cap123	cap124
Optimal Achieved Value	1327373,35	1 080 811,69	1 095 811,69	1 118 311,69
MIP - OR-Tools	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Execution Time (s)	1,440	22,700	$429,\!280$	291,230
CP - OR-Tools	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Execution Time (s)	3,639	14,49	112,01	92,87
MIP - cplex	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Execution Time (s)	0,720	0,730	3,740	3,440
CP - cplex	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal	Suboptimal
Difference (%)	$9,\!42\%$	$27{,}18\%$	$77{,}15\%$	$38{,}56\%$
Execution Time (s)	600,340	600,130	600,360	600,170

- **CP OR-Tools outperforms MIP OR-Tools** in several cases, benefiting from its hybrid approach.
 - DOcplex MIP maintains **optimal** solutions with **fastest computation times**
- CP CPLEX consistently **underperforms** across all test scenarios

5. OR-Tools

Comparison of OR-Tools and DOcplex

Key Solver Performance Findings

CPLEX MIP: Superior Performance

• Why: Advanced simplex methods optimized for large-scale linear problems

OR-Tools CP: Surprising Strength

Outperformed OR-Tools MIP with the new restrictions

Why: Combinatorial Handling, Efficient Algorithms, Reduced Overhead

CPLEX CP: Underperformer- Poor performance across all test cases

Why: Less mature CP implementation compared to its MIP capabilities

OR-Tools MIP Solver: Unexpectedly Poor Performance

Why: The MIP solver (CBC), exhibited subpar performance, especially for larger datasets.







Conclusion

- CPLEX MIP model exceled compared to the rest while CPLEX CP struggled
- 2. OR-Tools CP performed unexpectedly well. On the other hand, OR-Tools MIP performed unexpectedly bad

6. Conclusions and Future Work

Future Work

- Explore the model **OR-Tools** in more detail.
- 2. Test with more instances
- Try different and more diverse constraitns



Do you have any questions?

Francisco Pinto João Soares João Vieira

Appendix

MIP Mathematical Constraints

 Assignment of Customers to Warehouses: Each customer must be served by at least one warehouse:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} y_{ij} \ge 1 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, nC$$

2. Demand Satisfaction: The total amount served to each customer must meet their demand:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} \text{amountServed}_{ij} = \text{demand}_{j} \quad \forall j=1,\dots,nC$$

3. Capacity Constraints: The total amount served by a warehouse cannot exceed its capacity if it is open:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{nC} \text{amountServed}_{ij} \leq \text{capacity}_i \cdot x_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, nW$$

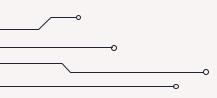
4. Linking Transportation and Assignment: The amount served to a customer from all the warehouses cannot exceed the customer demand:

 $\mathrm{amountServed}_{i,j} \leq \mathrm{demand}_j \cdot y_{i,j} \quad \forall i \in \mathrm{Warehouses}, \forall j \in \mathrm{Customers}$

$$y_{i,j} \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \text{Warehouses}, \forall j \in \text{Customers}$$

5. Non-Negativity and Binary Constraints:

$$x_i, y_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\}, \text{ amountServed}_{i,j} \ge 0$$



Appendix

CP Mathematical Constraints

 Assignment of Customers to Warehouses: Each customer must be served by at least one warehouse.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} y_{ij} \ge 1 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, nC$$

2. **Demand Satisfaction:** The total quantity served to each client must equal their demand.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nW} \text{amountServed}_{ij} = \text{demand}_{j} \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, nC$$

Capacity Constraints: The total quantity served by each warehouse cannot exceed its capacity.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{nC} \text{amountServed}_{ij} \leq \text{capacity}_i \cdot x_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, nW$$

4. Consistency Between Quantity and Assignment: The quantity supplied from warehouse i to client j must be zero if client j is not assigned to warehouse i.

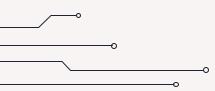
amountServed_{ij}
$$\leq$$
 demand_j \cdot $y_{ij} \quad \forall i = 1, ..., nW, j = 1, ..., nC$

Assignment to Open Warehouses: A client can only be assigned to an open warehouse.

$$y_{ij} \leq x_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, nW, \ j = 1, \dots, nC$$

Binding Variables: If a client is assigned to a warehouse, the warehouse must supply at least one unit.

amountServed_{ij}
$$\geq y_{ij} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, nW, j = 1, \dots, nC$$



Appendix

CPLEX performance results of MIP and CP models for different number of instances

Dataset	Metric	MIP (No Restriction)	MIP (With Restriction)
cap44	Execution Time (seconds)	0.64	0.72
Cap44	Solution Found	1235500.45	1327496.93
cap92	Execution Time (seconds)	0.17	0.73
	Solution Found	855733.5	1080811.69
cap123	Execution Time (seconds)	0.38	3.74
cap125	Solution Found	895302.32	1095811.69
cap124	Execution Time (seconds)	0.38	3.44
	Solution Found	946051.33	1118345.66

Table 4. Comparison of CP Solvers with and without Restrictions Across Datasets

Dataset	Metric	CP (No Restriction)	CP (With Restriction)
	Execution Time (seconds)	600.17	600.37
cap44	Solution Found	1586247.5	1452414.71
	Optimality Gap (%)	98.35%	98.20%
	Search Sp. (br. /s)	30962.3	36559.5
	Execution Time (seconds)	600.14	600.19
00000	Solution Found	916489.13	1374624.01
cap92	Optimality Gap (%)	98.39%	98.87%
	Search Sp. (br. /s)	23945.0	20403.8
	Execution Time (seconds)	600.28	600.46
cap123	Solution Found	1145804.16	1941252.85
Cap125	Optimality Gap (%)	98.47%	99.10%
	Search Sp. (br. /s)	14505.6	13330.3
20m194	Execution Time (seconds)	600.26	600.25
	Solution Found	1113363.93	1549509.59
cap124	Optimality Gap (%)	97.75%	98.39%
	Search Sp. (br. /s)	12256.9	11319.7

