INVESTIGACIÓN **OPERATIVA SUPERIOR**

nuevo módulo: planificación

'irtual Sincrónica

segundo módulo: planificación

programación de restricciones





planificación de proyectos

presentación de resultados y reportes



distintas bibliotecas para planificación

planificación de la producción



conexión de modelos a base de datos

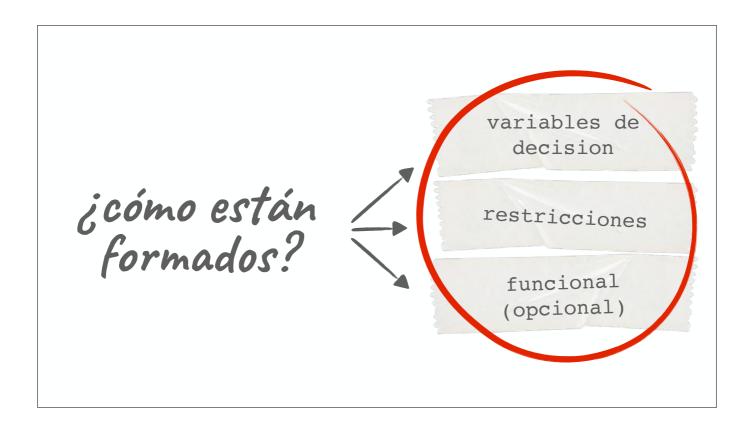
programación de restricciones





... pero, ¿qué son?

algoritmos de búsqueda basados en la satisfacción de las restricciones



nuestro simple problema ...

 $\max \min z \text{ ar } 30^{*}x + 15^{*}y$ $x + 2^{*}y \le 55$ $x \le 50$ $y \le 50$



digamos ahora que x e y son enteras

modelo de programación matemática

jy en programación de restricciones?

ipor qué buscamos alternativas a la programación matemática?

tiempo de resolución

mejoras en la formulación instrucciones especiales

algunas instrucciones especiales

contar valores en un vector

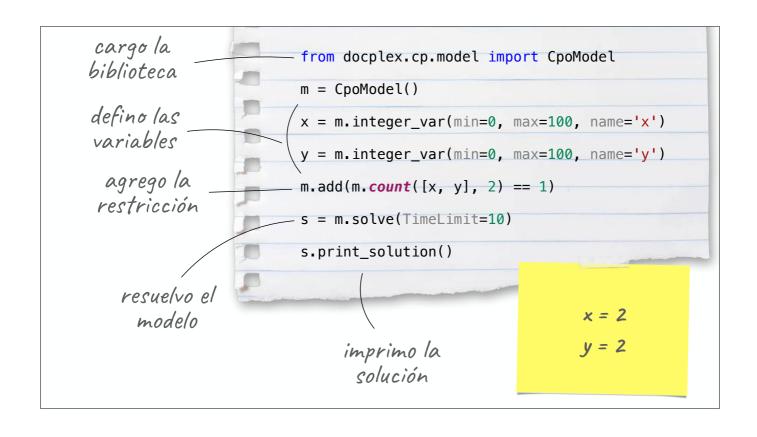
```
valor a contar

walor a contar

walor a contar

lista, v == 1)

lista de python pero ...
el tipo de variable debe ser
compatible con CP
```



valores diferentes

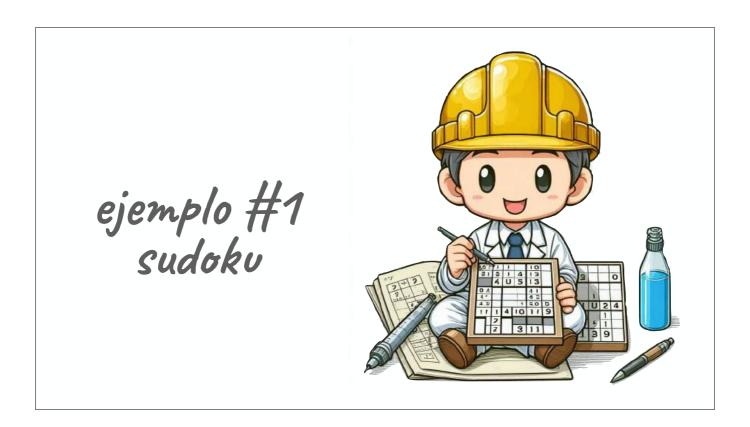
```
modelo.add(all_diff(lista))
```

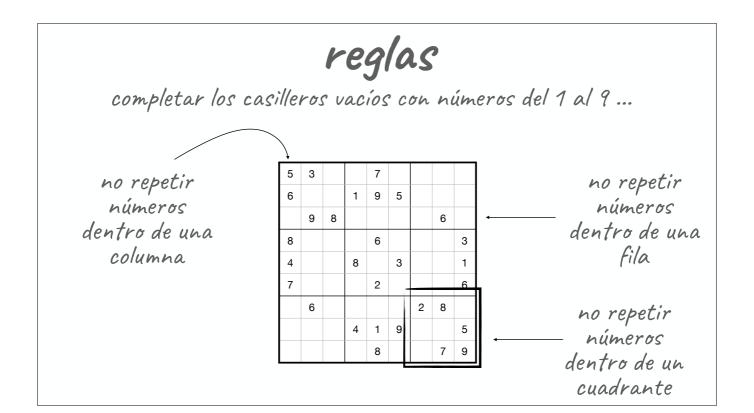
lista de python pero ... el tipo de variable debe ser compatible con CP

```
m = CpoModel()

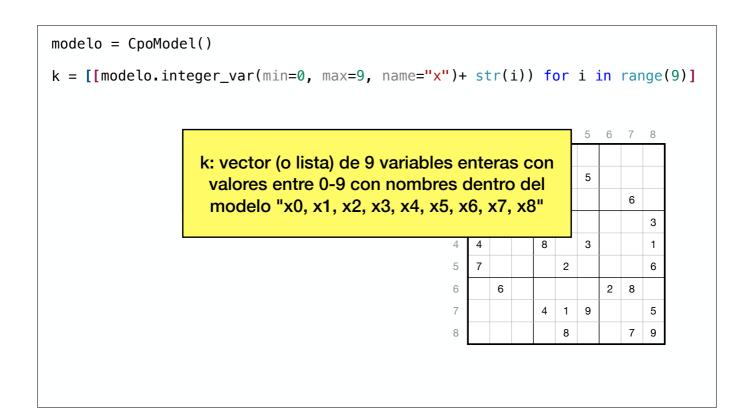
k = [m.integer_var(
min=0,
max=10,
name="x" + str(i)
) for i in range(4)]

m.add(sum(k) == 20)
m.add(all_diff(k))
```





```
modelo = CpoModel()
      modelo.integer_var(min=0, max=9, name="x")
k =
                                                                       6 7 8
                  k: variable entera cuyo valor estará entre 0-9
                    y su nombre dentro del modelo será "x"
                                                                          6
                                                   3
                                                      8
                                                                             3
                                                                 6
                                                   4
                                                      4
                                                               8
                                                                    3
                                                                             1
                                                      7
                                                                 2
                                                                             6
                                                   5
                                                   6
                                                         6
                                                                         8
                                                   7
                                                                 1
                                                                    9
                                                                             5
                                                                          7
```



```
modelo = CpoModel()
k = [[modelo.integer_var(min=0, max=9, name="x")+ str(i) + str(j))
for i in range(9)] for j in range(9)]
modelo.add(k[0][0] == 5)
modelo.add(k[0]
modelo.add(k[0]
                 k: matriz (o lista) de 9x9 variables enteras con
modelo.add(k[1]
                   valores entre 0-9 con nombres dentro del
modelo.add(k[1]
                                                                        6
modelo.add(k[1]
                        modelo "x00, x10, x20, ..., x88"
modelo.add(k[1]
                                                                          3
modelo.add(k[2]
                                                                          1
modelo.add(k[2][2] == 8)
                                                     7
                                                               2
                                                                          6
modelo.add(k[2][7] == 6)
                                                  5
modelo.add(k[3][0] == 8)
                                                       6
                                                                        8
                                                  6
modelo.add(k[3][4] == 6)
                                                  7
                                                             4
                                                                          5
                                                               1
                                                                  9
modelo.add(k[3][8] == 3)
modelo.add(k[4][0] == 4)
                                                  8
                                                                        7
                                                                          9
modelo.add(k[4][3] == 8)
modelo.add(k[4][5] == 3)
etc ...
```

```
# elementos de la fila diferentes
```

modelo.add(all_diff([k[0][0], k[0][1], k[0][2], k[0][3], k[0][4], k[0][5], k[0][6], k[0][7], k[0][8], k[0][9]]))

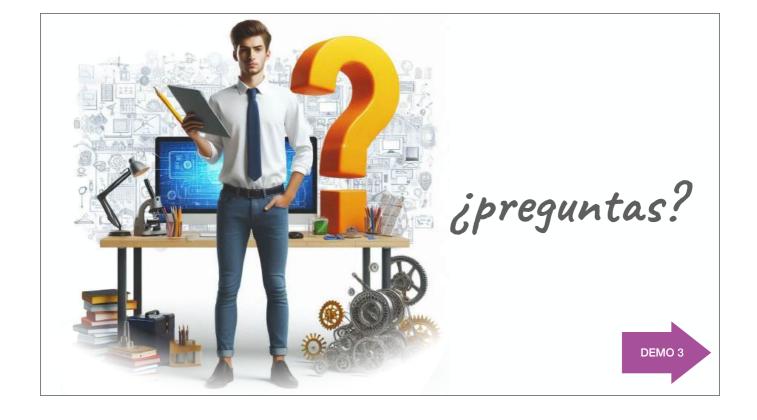
todos los elementos de la primera fila son diferentes ...

```
# elementos de la fila diferentes

modelo.add(all_diff([k[0][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[1][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[2][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[3][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[4][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[5][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[6][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[8][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[8][j] for j in range(9)]))
modelo.add(all_diff([k[9][j] for j in range(9)]))
```

```
# elementos de la fila diferentes

for i in range(9): [k[0][j] for j in range(9)]))
    modelo.add(all_diff([k[i][j] for j in range(9)]))
```





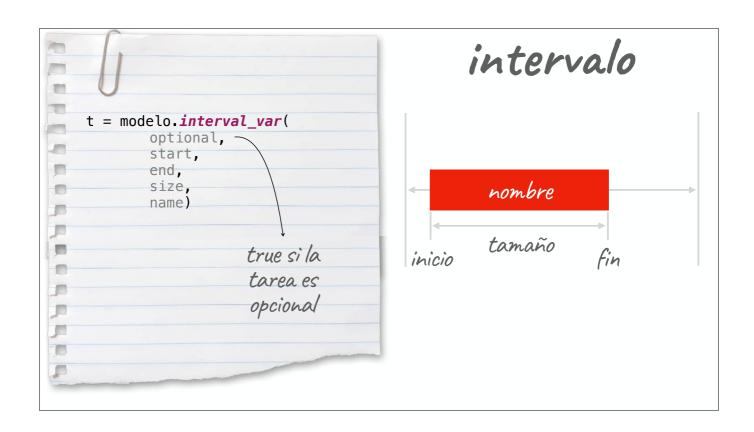


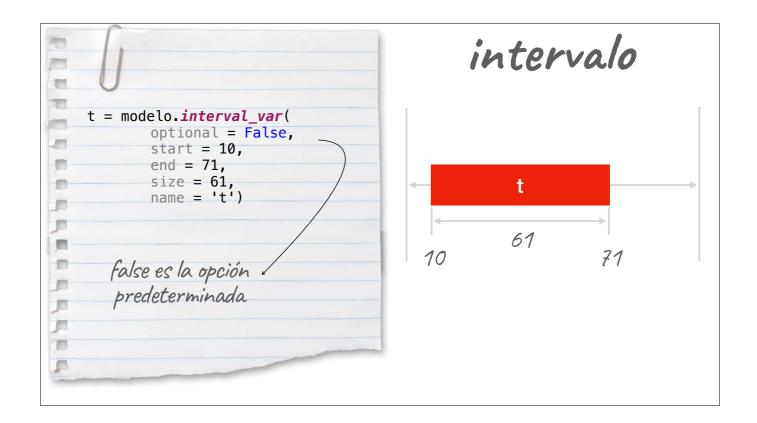


scheduling

(con constraint programming optimization)

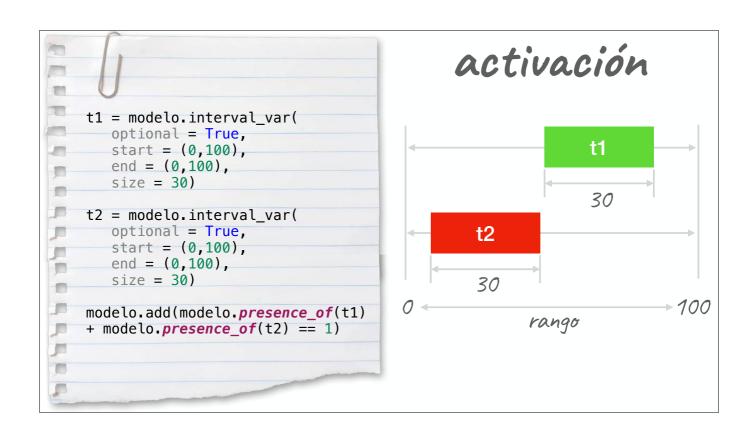
intervalos



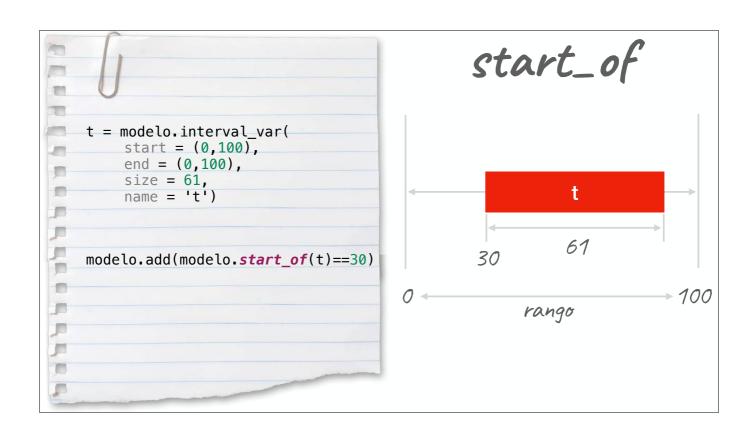


funciones para intervalos . . .

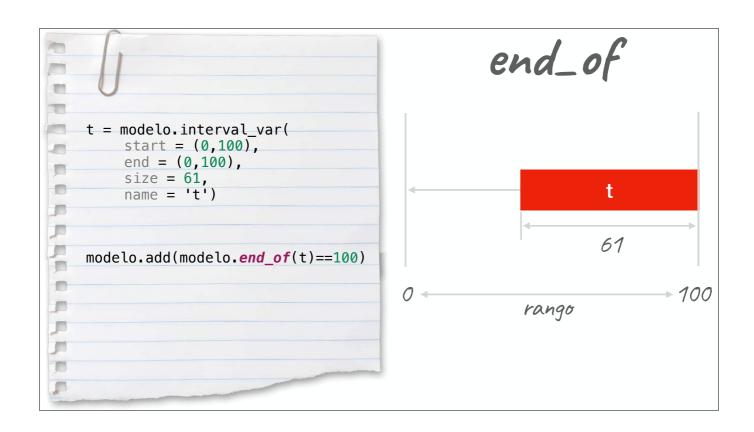
```
activación
   t = modelo.interval_var(
          optional = True,
          start = 10,
100
          end = 71,
          size = 61,
1
          name = 't')
100
61
   modelo.add(modelo.presence_of(t)
100
                                          10
                                                              71
   == True)
-
modelo.presence_of(t) == True
0
                                          modelo.presence_of(t) == False
F
```



```
start_of
    t = modelo.interval_var(
         start = (0,100),
        end = (0,100),
size = 61,
name = 't')
100
                                                         t
1
100
61
modelo.add(modelo.start_of(t)==30)
-
-
                                                                            100
                                           0
-
                                                          rango
0
```



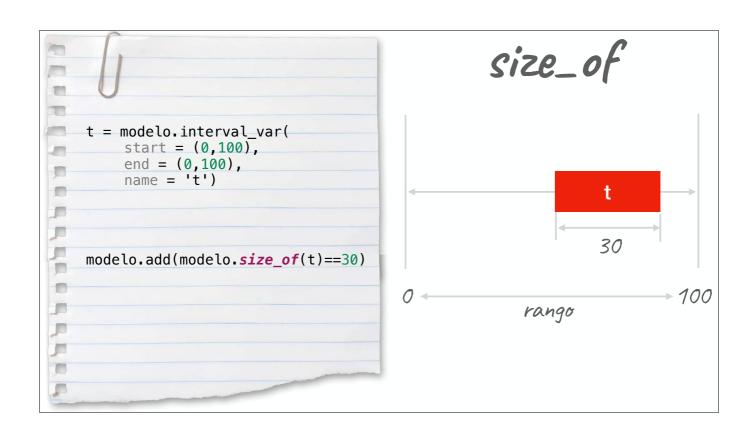
```
end_of
100
    t = modelo.interval_var(
         start = (0,100),
         end = (0,100),
size = 61,
name = 't')
100
-
                                                                   t
m
61
    modelo.add(modelo.end_of(t)==100)
100
0
                                                                                100
                                              0
P
                                                             rango
m
0
```



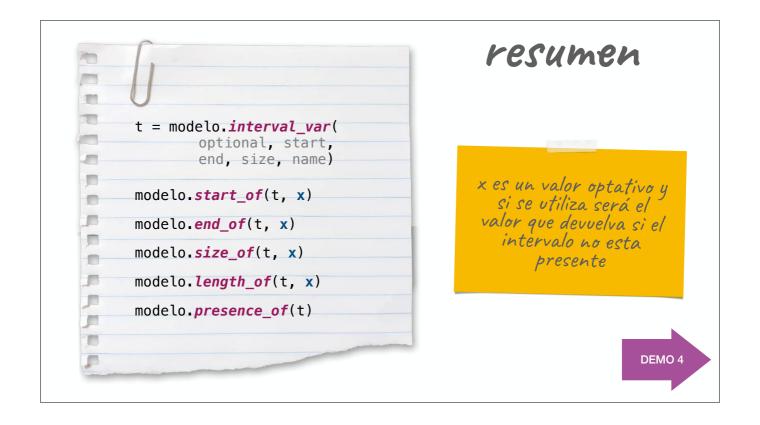
```
size_of
    t = modelo.interval_var(
          start = (0, 100),
         end = (0,100),

size = 61,

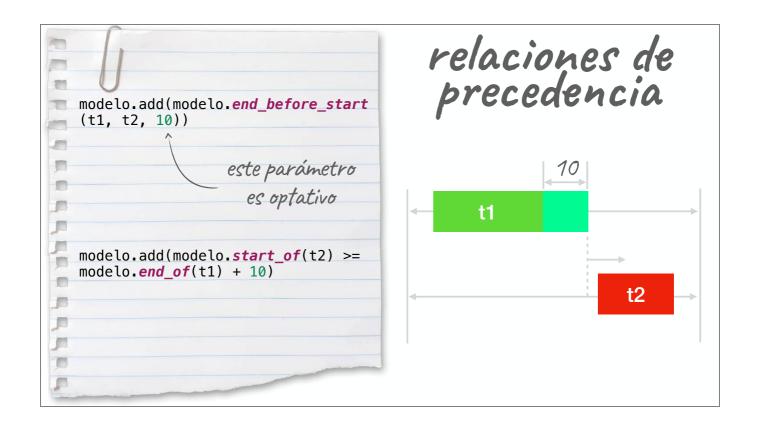
name = 't')
100
-
                                                                       t
100
61
    modelo.add(modelo.size_of(t)==30)
100
0
                                                                                  - 100
                                               0
P
                                                               rango
m
0
```

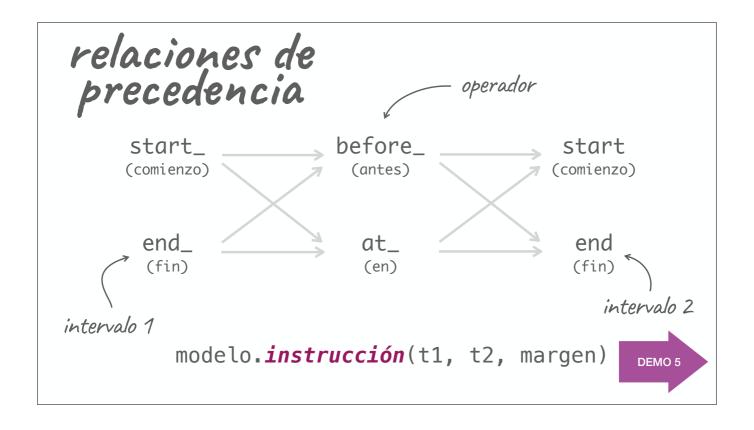


```
length_of
100
    t = modelo.interval_var(
         start = (0,100),
         end = (0,100),
name = 't')
100
-
                                                                         t
100
30
    modelo.add(
100
              modelo.length_of(t) == 30)
-
                                              0
                                                          por ahora length = size
pero más adelante
veremos que no siempre
m
                                                                   es así
0
```

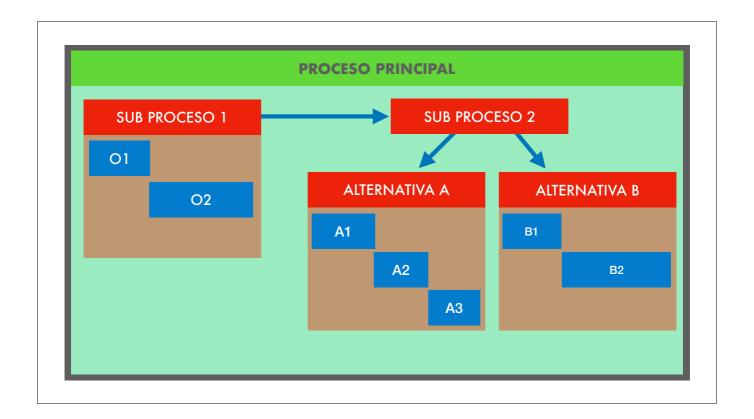


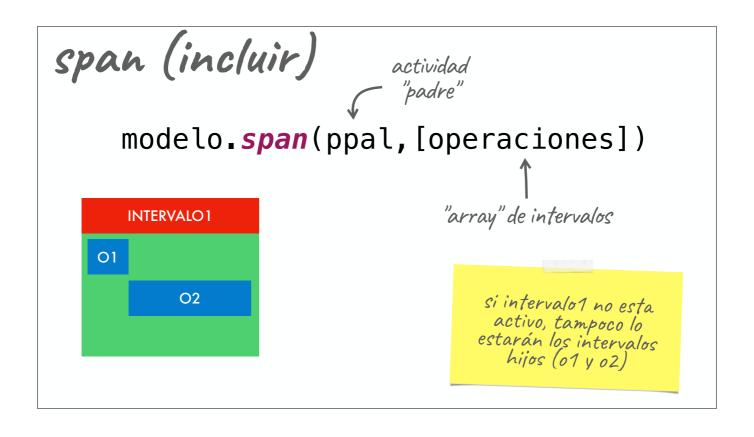
relaciones de precedencia ...



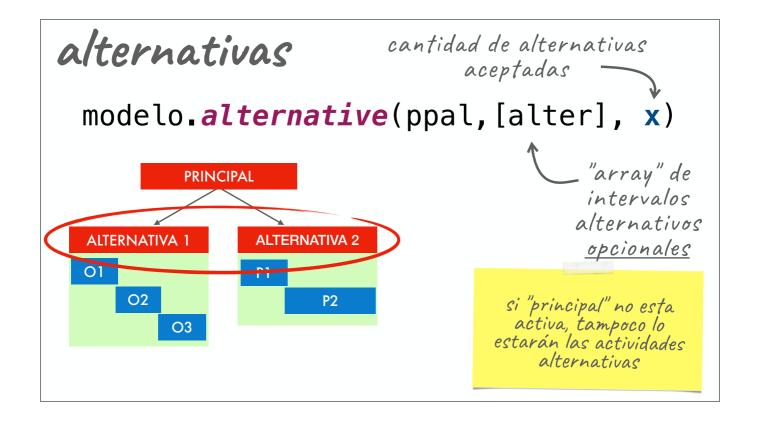


relaciones de jerarquía ...





```
span (incluir)
   a1 = modelo.interval_var
   (name = 'a1')
   o = [modelo.interval_var
                                                  0[0]
   (name='op'+str(i)) for i in
   range(2)]
                                                           o[1]
   o[0].set_size(12)
   o[1].set_size(40)
   modelo.add(modelo.end_before_start
   (o[0], o[1]))
   modelo.add(
                                            relaciones de
    modelo.span(a1, o)
                                           precedencia y
m
0
                                           configuración
```



```
alternativas
    d = [12, 10]
                                                           a2
    a2 = modelo.interval_var(
    name = 'a2')
                                                            0[0]
    o = [modelo.interval_var(
     optional = True,
                                                          0[1]
     size = d[i],
name = 'o'+str(i))
     for i in range(2)]
    modelo.add(
     modelo.alternative(a2, o)
m
0
                                                                      DEMO 6
```

docplex tiene su propio visualizador ...

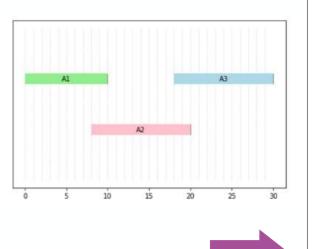
visu diagramas de gantt

```
import docplex.cp.utils_visu as visu

visu.interval(0, 10, 'lightgreen', 'A1')
visu.interval(8, 20, 'pink', 'A2')
visu.interval(18, 30, 'lightblue', 'A3')

visu.show()

esto se puede
reemplazar por las
variables tipo
intervalo
```



DEMO 7

mediumslateblue	lightseagreen	darkgoldenrod	maroon
mediumpurple	mediumturquoise	goldenrod	darkred
rebeccapurple	teal	cornsilk	brown
blueviolet	darkeyan	gold	firebrick
indigo	aqua	khaki	rosybrown
darkorchid	cyan	lemonchiffon	indianred
darkviolet	darkslategray	palegoldenrod	lightcoral
mediumorchid	darkslategrey	darkkhaki	red
purple	paleturquoise	olive	snow
darkmagenta	lightcyan	beige	mistyrose
thistle	azure	lightgoldenrodyellow	salmon
plum	darkturquoise	yellow	tomate
violet	cadetblue	lightyellow	darksalmon
fuchsia	powderblue	ivory	coral
magenta	lightblue	olivedrab	orangered
orchid	deepskyblue	yellowgreen	lightsalmon
mediumvioletred	skyblue	darkolivegreen	sienna
deeppink	lightskyblue	greenyellow	seashell
hotpink	steelblue	chartreuse	saddlebrown
lavenderblush	aliceblue	lawngreen	chocolate
palevioletred	dodgerblue	darkseagreen	sandybrown
crimson	slategray	darkgreen	peachpuff
pink	slategrey	green	peru
lightpink	lightslategray	lime	linen
black	lightslategrey	forestgreen	bisque
dimgray	lightsteelblue	limegreen	darkorange
dimgrey	cornflowerblue	lightgreen	burlywood
gray	royalblue	palegreen	tan
grey	navy	honeydew	antiquewhite
darkgray	darkblue	seagreen	navajowhite
darkgrey	mediumblue	mediumseagreen	blanchedalmond
silver	blue	springgreen	papayawhip
lightgray	midnightblue	mintcream	moccasin
lightgrey	lavender	mediumspringgreen	orange
gainsboro	ghostwhite	mediumaquamarine	wheat
whitesmoke	slateblue	aquamarine	oldlace
7	darkstatebine	turquotse	TOTALMITTE

bibliografía y otros ...

[Python] IBM CPO

https://www.ibm.com/products/ilog-cplex-optimization-studio/cplex-cp-optimizer https://ibmdecisionoptimization.github.io/docplex-doc/cp/docplex.cp.modeler.py.html

[Investigación Operativa 3] VIDEOS

1. DATA SCIENCE

1. SCHEDULING

2. SCHEDULING

3. SCHEDULING

clase de hoy pero con optimization studio próxima clase pero en el video es con optimization studio



INVESTIGACIÓN OPERATIVA SUPERIOR

jmuchas gracias!

[intervalo]