

Job Shop

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Chapter 1

Data Structure Index

1.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

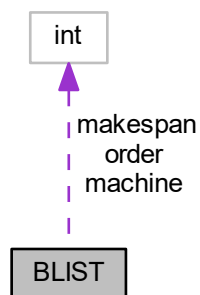
bottle.c	Core algorithms	17
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Chapter 3

Data Structure Documentation

3.1 BLIST Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for BLIST:



Data Fields

- int [machine](#)
- int [makespan](#)
- int [order](#) [[MAXJOB](#)]

3.1.1 Detailed Description

Store the bottle information.

3.1.2 Field Documentation

3.1.2.1 machine

```
int machine
```

Machine number of this bottle.

3.1.2.2 makespan

```
int makespan
```

Makespan of this bottle.

3.1.2.3 order

```
int order[MAXJOB]
```

Job order of this bottle.

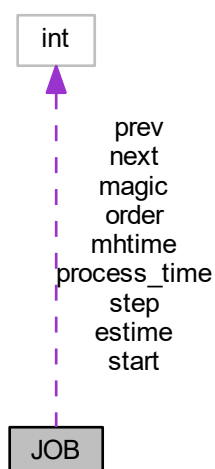
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.c](#)

3.2 JOB Struct Reference

```
#include <bottle.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for JOB:



Data Fields

- int [etime](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [mhtime](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [magic](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [order](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [process_time](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [step](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [next](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [prev](#) [MAXMACHINE]
- int [start](#) [MAXMACHINE]

3.2.1 Detailed Description

Data representation for a job.

3.2.2 Field Documentation

3.2.2.1 [etime](#)

```
int etime[MAXMACHINE]
```

Earlist starting time of this job on each machine. Which is simply the sum of this job's processing times on the machine before [order[machine]] in this jobs prescribed ordering.

3.2.2.2 [magic](#)

```
int magic[MAXMACHINE]
```

The number generated and managed by the God in the computer. Every one who changed the name of this feild will be seen as an evil and will be cursed by the God.

3.2.2.3 [mhtime](#)

```
int mhtime[MAXMACHINE]
```

Minimum halting time of this job after [machine num]. Which is simply the sum of this job's processing times on the machine after [order[machine]] in this jobs prescribed ordering.

3.2.2.4 [next](#)

```
int next[MAXMACHINE]
```

Next job on machine [i].

3.2.2.5 order

```
int order[MAXMACHINE]
```

Required machine order for the job.

3.2.2.6 prev

```
int prev[MAXMACHINE]
```

Previous job blah blah.

3.2.2.7 process_time

```
int process_time[MAXMACHINE]
```

Process time of each machine.

3.2.2.8 start

```
int start[MAXMACHINE]
```

Start time of this job on each machine.

3.2.2.9 step

```
int step[MAXMACHINE]
```

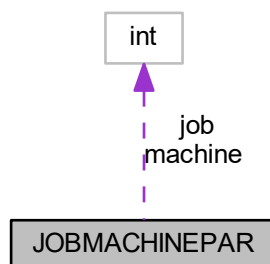
Solution step indexed by machine.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.h](#)

3.3 JOBMACHINEPAR Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for JOBMACHINEPAR:



Data Fields

- int [job](#)
- int [machine](#)

3.3.1 Detailed Description

Auxiliary struct to calculate the makespan.

3.3.2 Field Documentation

3.3.2.1 [job](#)

```
int job
```

3.3.2.2 [machine](#)

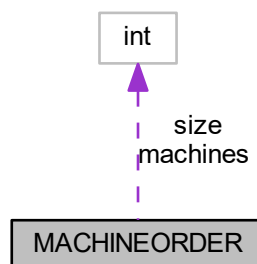
```
int machine
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [eval.c](#)

3.4 MACHINEORDER Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for MACHINEORDER:



Data Fields

- int [size](#)
- int [machines](#) [[MAXMACHINE](#)]

3.4.1 Detailed Description

Machine order type.

3.4.2 Field Documentation

3.4.2.1 machines

```
int machines[MAXMACHINE]
```

Sequenced machine list.

3.4.2.2 size

```
int size
```

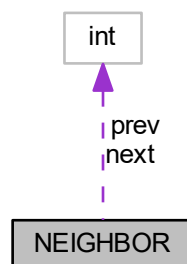
Sequenced machine number.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.c](#)

3.5 NEIGHBOR Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for NEIGHBOR:



Data Fields

- int [next](#) [[MAXMACHINE](#)]
- int [prev](#) [[MAXMACHINE](#)]

3.5.1 Detailed Description

A temporary struct to store a sequence.

3.5.2 Field Documentation

3.5.2.1 next

```
int next[MAXMACHINE]
```

You will be either silly or able to understand the name's mean.

3.5.2.2 prev

```
int prev[MAXMACHINE]
```

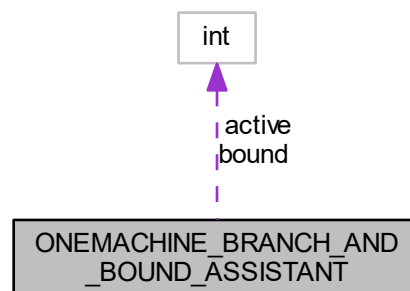
Same as the previous one.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.c](#)

3.6 ONEMACHINE_BRANCH_AND_BOUND_ASSISTANT Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for ONEMACHINE_BRANCH_AND_BOUND_ASSISTANT:



Data Fields

- int [active](#)
- int [bound](#)

3.6.1 Detailed Description

Info of node of a branch and bound tree.

3.6.2 Field Documentation

3.6.2.1 active

```
int active
```

Wether this node is active

3.6.2.2 bound

```
int bound
```

See "JOBTYPE" for more info.

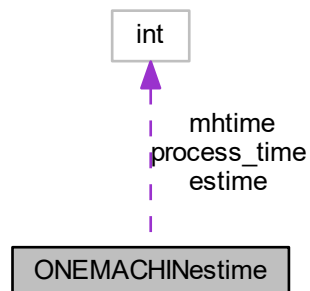
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [onemachine.c](#)

3.7 ONEMACHINestime Struct Reference

```
#include <bottle.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for ONEMACHINestime:



Data Fields

- int [etime](#) [[MAXJOB](#)]
- int [mhtime](#) [[MAXJOB](#)]
- int [process_time](#) [[MAXJOB](#)]

3.7.1 Detailed Description

Store the time info for every job runs on the same machine.

3.7.2 Field Documentation

3.7.2.1 etime

```
int etime[MAXJOB]
```

See "JOBTYPE" for more info.

3.7.2.2 mhtime

```
int mhtime[MAXJOB]
```

See "JOBTYPE" for more info.

3.7.2.3 process_time

```
int process_time[MAXJOB]
```

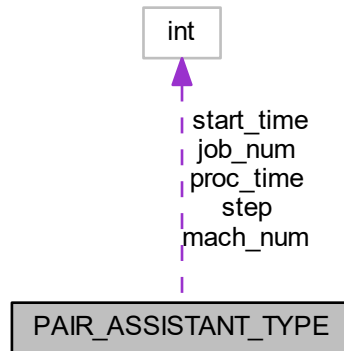
See "JOBTYPE" for more info.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.h](#)

3.8 PAIR_ASSISTANT_TYPE Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for PAIR_ASSISTANT_TYPE:



Data Fields

- int [start_time](#)
- int [job_num](#)
- int [mach_num](#)
- int [proc_time](#)
- int [step](#)

3.8.1 Detailed Description

A temporary struct for converting the internal representation of the solution to the format required by those sore-heads.

3.8.2 Field Documentation

3.8.2.1 job_num

```
int job_num
```

Serial number of the job of this node.

3.8.2.2 mach_num

```
int mach_num
```

Serial number of the machine of this node.

3.8.2.3 proc_time

```
int proc_time
```

Process time (a.k.a duration) of this node.

3.8.2.4 start_time

```
int start_time
```

Start time of this node.

3.8.2.5 step

```
int step
```

Serial number of the order of this node in the job.

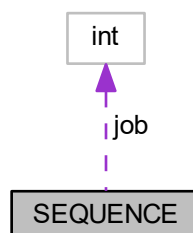
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [io.c](#)

3.9 SEQUENCE Struct Reference

```
#include <bottle.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for SEQUENCE:



Data Fields

- int [job](#) [[MAXJOB](#)]

3.9.1 Detailed Description

Job sequences on a machine.

3.9.2 Field Documentation

3.9.2.1 [job](#)

```
int job [MAXJOB]
```

Job sequences on a machine.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bottle.h](#)

Chapter 4

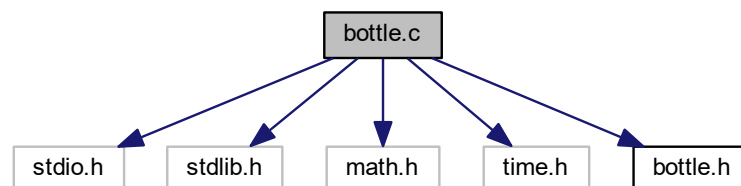
File Documentation

4.1 bottle.c File Reference

Core algorithms.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "bottle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for bottle.c:



Data Structures

- struct `BLIST`
- struct `MACHINEORDER`
- struct `NEIGHBOR`

Macros

- `#define TRY_COUNT 10`

Typedefs

- typedef struct [BLIST](#) [blist_t](#)
- typedef struct [MACHINEORDER](#) [mo_t](#)
- typedef struct [NEIGHBOR](#) [neighbor_t](#)

Functions

- static void [shifting_bottle_neck](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, [mo_t](#) *machine_order, int *try_time_set)
The major implementation of the Shifting Bottleneck Procedure, with a backtracing method.
- static void [clear_and_backup_seq](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, int mach, int *save)
- static void [clear_seq](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, int machine)
- static void [cp_mo](#) ([mo_t](#) *new, [mo_t](#) *origin)
- static void [cp_seq](#) ([sequence_t](#) *new, [sequence_t](#) *origin)
- static void [cp_neighbor](#) ([neighbor_t](#) *new)
- static void [re_optimization_phase_1](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, [mo_t](#) *mo, int *makespan)
- static void [set_seq](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, int mach, int *order)
- static void [save_times](#) (void)
- static void [re_optimization_phase_2](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq, [mo_t](#) *mo, int *makespan)
- static void [restore_neighbor](#) ([neighbor_t](#) *old)
- static int [critical](#) (int machine, int makespan)
- int [eval](#) ([sequence_t](#) *seq)

Variables

- int [best_makespan](#) = [INFINITAS](#)
Store the best makespan value.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Core algorithms.

Core algorithms to solve the JSSP.

Author

Name1e5s

4.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.1.2.1 TRY_COUNT

```
#define TRY_COUNT 10
```

4.1.3 Typedef Documentation

4.1.3.1 blist_t

```
typedef struct BLIST blist_t
```

Store the bottle information.

4.1.3.2 mo_t

```
typedef struct MACHINEORDER mo_t
```

Machine order type.

4.1.3.3 neighbor_t

```
typedef struct NEIGHBOR neighbor_t
```

A temporary struct to store a sequence.

4.1.4 Function Documentation

4.1.4.1 clear_and_backup_seq()

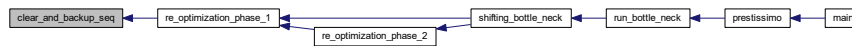
```
static void clear_and_backup_seq (  
    sequence_t * seq,  
    int machine,  
    int * save ) [inline], [static]
```

Store current sequence of machine N in the given address. Then just clear the sequence.

Parameters

<i>seq</i>	Sequence to be cleared.
<i>machine</i>	Current machine number.
<i>save</i>	Address to save the old sequence. A NULL address means the old sequence won't be stored.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.2 clear_seq()

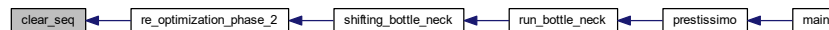
```
static void clear_seq (
    sequence_t * seq,
    int machine ) [inline], [static]
```

Clear the sequence.

Parameters

<i>seq</i>	Sequence to be cleared.
<i>machine</i>	Current machine number.

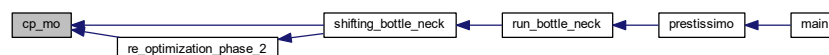
Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.3 cp_mo()

```
static void cp_mo (
    mo_t * new,
    mo_t * origin ) [inline], [static]
```

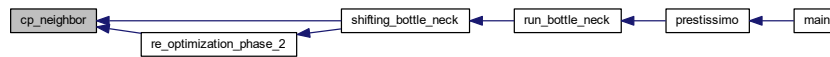
Copy the origin machine order to new. Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.4 cp_neighbor()

```
static void cp_neighbor (
    neighbor_t * new ) [inline], [static]
```

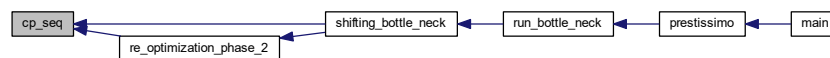
Store neighbor to a neighbor_t variable. Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.5 cp_seq()

```
static void cp_seq (
    sequence_t * new,
    sequence_t * origin ) [inline], [static]
```

Copy the origin sequence order to new. Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.6 critical()

```
static int critical (
    int machine,
    int makespan ) [inline], [static]
```

Test whether the machine is the critical machine, which means the end of the procedure of this machine is also the end of all the operations.

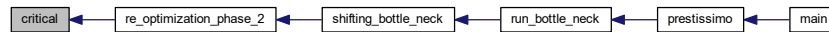
Parameters

<i>machine</i>	Machine number to be tested.
<i>makespan</i>	The given makespan

Returns

If the machine is the critical machine, return 1. Else return 0.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.7 eval()

```
int eval (
    sequence_t * seq )
```

Evaluate the makespan of the given sequence.

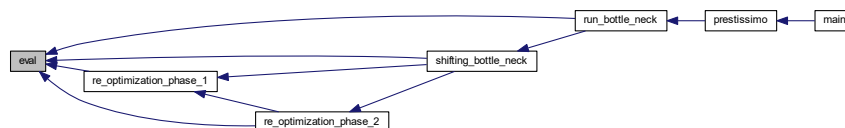
Parameters

<i>seq</i>	The sequence of job.
------------	----------------------

Returns

The makespan of the sequence.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.8 re_optimization_phase_1()

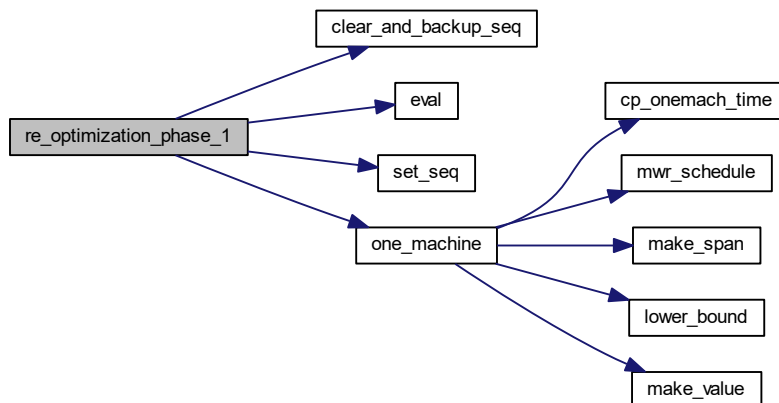
```
static void re_optimization_phase_1 (
    sequence_t * seq,
    mo_t * machine_order,
    int * makespan ) [inline], [static]
```

The re-optimization... Phase 1

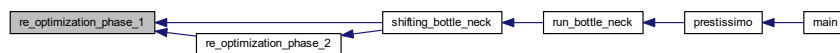
Parameters

<i>seq</i>	The sequence
<i>machine_order</i>	Machine order
<i>makespan</i>	Current makespan

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.9 re_optimization_phase_2()

```

static void re_optimization_phase_2 (
    sequence_t * seq,
    mo_t * machine_order,
    int * makespan ) [inline], [static]

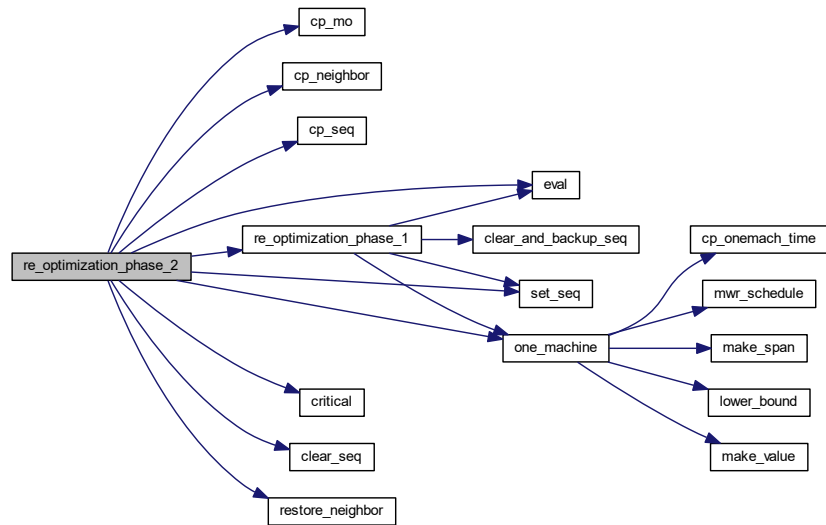
```

The re-optimization... Phase 2

Parameters

<i>seq</i>	The sequence
<i>machine_order</i>	Machine order
<i>makespan</i>	Current makespan

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

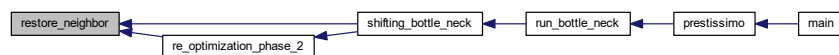


4.1.4.10 restore_neighbor()

```

static void restore_neighbor (
    neighbor_t * old ) [inline], [static]
  
```

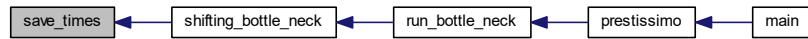
Load neighbor from a `neighbor_t` variable. Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.4.11 `save_times()`

```
static void save_times (
    void ) [inline], [static]
```

Save current start time of each operation. Here is the caller graph for this function:

4.1.4.12 `set_seq()`

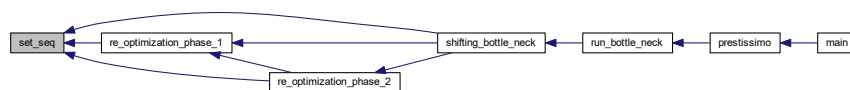
```
static void set_seq (
    sequence_t * seq,
    int machine,
    int * order ) [inline], [static]
```

Set sequence by the given order.

Parameters

<i>seq</i>	Sequence to be set.
<i>machine</i>	The machine which the sequence relies on.
<i>order</i>	The given order.

Here is the caller graph for this function:

4.1.4.13 `shifting_bottle_neck()`

```
static void shifting_bottle_neck (
    sequence_t * seq,
    mo_t * machine_order,
    int * try_time_set ) [inline], [static]
```

The major implementation of the Shifting Bottleneck Procedure, with a backtracing method.

The basic idea of the algorithm can be described as follows: It sequences the machines one by one successively, taking each time the machine identified as a bottleneck among the machine not yet sequenced. Every time after a new machine is sequenced, all previously sequenced sequence will be locally re-optimized. Bottleneck identification and the local re-optimization are both based on solving a one machine scheduling problem, which is more easy than the JSSP. In this implementation a backtracing trick is introduced to improve the quality of the solution, which give us a method to use a slightly more time to run the basic shifting bottleneck procedure more times.

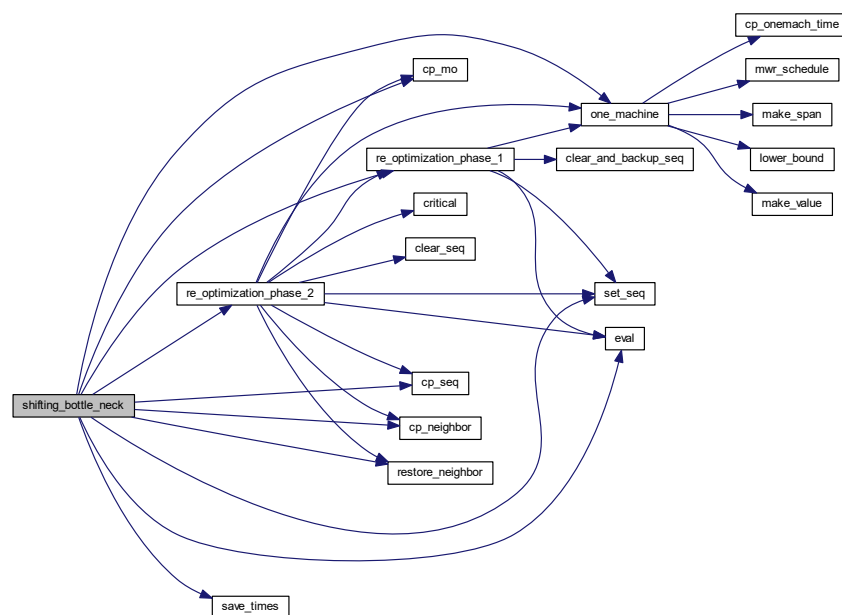
Parameters

<i>seq</i>	The given sequence list. Will be updated when find a better makespan.
<i>machine_order</i>	Machine order.
<i>try_time_set</i>	Backtracing depth set.

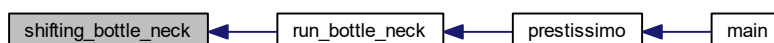
Returns

When the procedure is done. You should find the start time of the solution at the "start" field of the struct array job.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.1.5 Variable Documentation

4.1.5.1 best_makespan

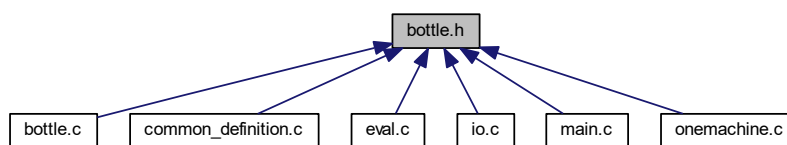
```
best_makespan = INFINITAS
```

Store the best makespan value.

4.2 bottle.h File Reference

Header file for the whole project.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- struct [JOB](#)
- struct [SEQUENCE](#)
- struct [ONEMACHINestime](#)

Macros

- `#define` [MAXJOB](#) 30
- `#define` [MAXMACHINE](#) 30
- `#define` [INFINITAS](#) 0x7ffffff
- `#define` [MAX](#)(a, b) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))

Typedefs

- typedef struct [JOB](#) [job_t](#)
- typedef struct [SEQUENCE](#) [sequence_t](#)
- typedef struct [ONEMACHINestime](#) [onemach_times_t](#)

Functions

- void `prestissimo` (void)
- void `run_bottle_neck` (void)
- int `one_machine` (`onemach_times_t` one, int *bestorder)

Variables

- `job_t` job [MAXJOB]
- int `job_size`
- int `machine_size`
- int `terminate_flag`

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the whole project.

A Simple Old-fashion Implementation Of The Well-known Shifting Bottleneck Procedure For Job Shop Scheduling Problem(JSSP).The codes are based on "The Shifting Bottleneck Procedure for Job Shop Scheduling" by J. Adams et al.

Author

Name1e5s

4.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.2.2.1 INFINITAS

```
#define INFINITAS 0x7fffffff
```

A integer that can be seen as infinity – should be bigger than the biggest makespan of all the instances. Hence, 0x7fffffff (a.k.a INT_MAX) is a good choice

4.2.2.2 MAX

```
#define MAX(  
    a,  
    b ) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
```

A regular macro that returns the bigger value bewteen a and b.

4.2.2.3 MAXJOB

```
#define MAXJOB 30
```

The most jobs this program can handle.

4.2.2.4 MAXMACHINE

```
#define MAXMACHINE 30
```

The most machines this program can handle.

4.2.3 Typedef Documentation

4.2.3.1 job_t

```
typedef struct JOB job_t
```

Data representation for a job.

4.2.3.2 onemach_times_t

```
typedef struct ONEMACHINestime onemach_times_t
```

Store the time info for every job runs on the same machine.

4.2.3.3 sequence_t

```
typedef struct SEQUENCE sequence_t
```

Job sequences on a machine.

4.2.4 Function Documentation

4.2.4.1 one_machine()

```
int one_machine (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * bestorder )
```

The one-machine sequencing algorithm from "The one-machine sequencing problem" by Jacques Carlier.

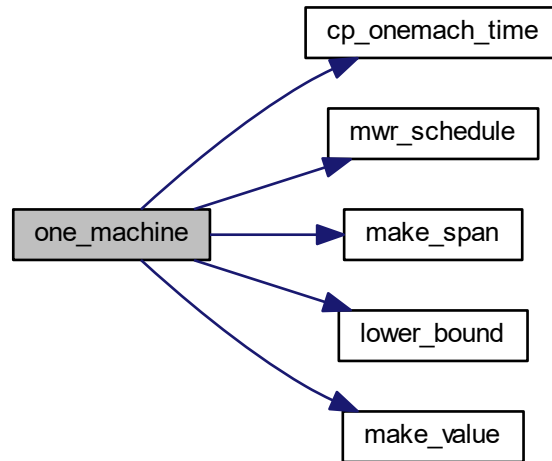
Parameters

<i>one</i>	Representation of the machine.
<i>bestorder</i>	Best job order

Returns

makespan

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

**4.2.4.2 prestissimo()**

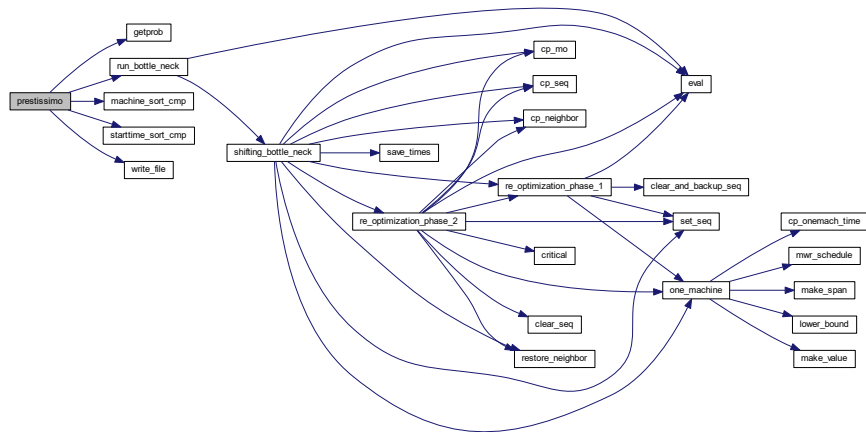
```
void prestissimo (
    void )
```

Convert internal solution representation structure to the format required by those nitpickers and print it.

Parameters

<i>filename</i>	Instance file path
-----------------	--------------------

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

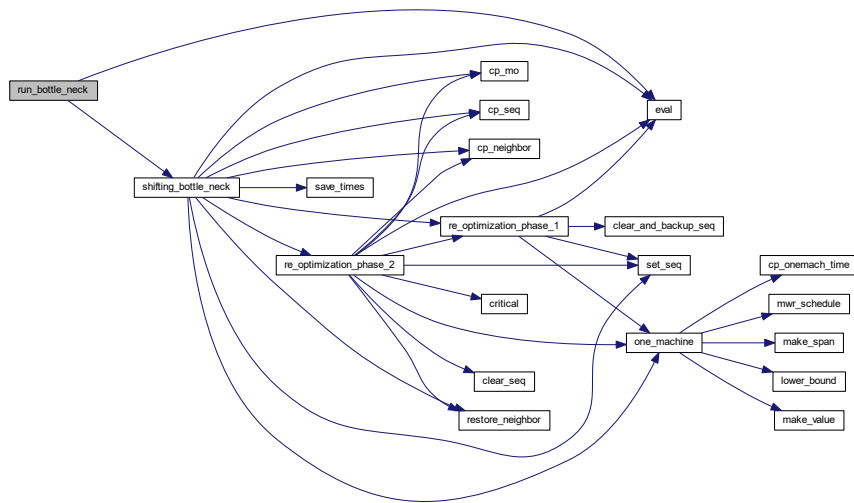


4.2.4.3 run_bottle_neck()

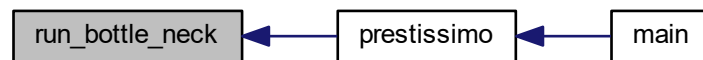
```
void run_bottle_neck (
    void )
```

Driver of the Shifting Bottleneck Procedure We can change here to have a balance bewteen run time and

makespan...Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.2.5 Variable Documentation

4.2.5.1 job

job

Data representation of all the jobs. All operations runs on this variable.

4.2.5.2 job_size

job_size

Job number in this instance.

4.2.5.3 machine_size

machine_size

Machine number in this instance.

4.2.5.4 terminate_flag

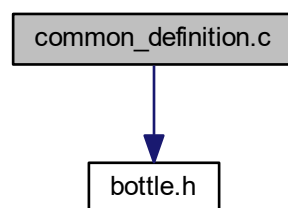
terminate_flag

Should we stop???

4.3 common_definition.c File Reference

```
#include "bottle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for common_definition.c:



Variables

- [job_t](#) job [MAXJOB]
- int [job_size](#)
- int [machine_size](#)
- int [terminate_flag](#)

4.3.1 Variable Documentation

4.3.1.1 job

[job_t](#) job [MAXJOB]

Data representation of all the jobs. All operations runs on this variable.

4.3.1.2 `job_size`

```
int job_size
```

Job number in this instance.

4.3.1.3 `machine_size`

```
int machine_size
```

Machine number in this instance.

4.3.1.4 `terminate_flag`

```
int terminate_flag
```

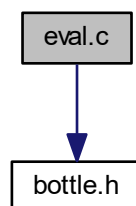
Should we stop???

4.4 `eval.c` File Reference

makespan

```
#include "bottle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `eval.c`:



Data Structures

- struct [JOBMACHINEPAR](#)

Typedefs

- typedef struct [JOBMACHINEPAR](#) `job_machine_t`

Functions

- int `eval` (`sequence_t` *seq)

Variables

- int `magicnum` = 0

4.4.1 Detailed Description

makespan

Function to calculate makespan.

Author

Name1e5s

4.4.2 Typedef Documentation

4.4.2.1 `job_machine_t`

```
typedef struct JOBMACHINEPAR job_machine_t
```

Auxiliary struct to calculate the makespan.

4.4.3 Function Documentation

4.4.3.1 `eval()`

```
int eval (
    sequence_t * seq )
```

Evaluate the makespan of the given sequence.

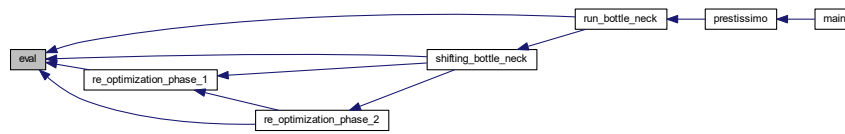
Parameters

<code>seq</code>	The sequence of job.
------------------	----------------------

Returns

The makespan of the sequence.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.4.4 Variable Documentation

4.4.4.1 magicnum

```
magicnum = 0
```

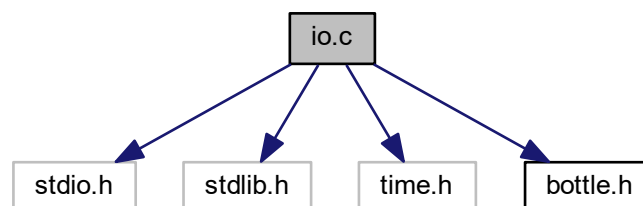
The number generated and managed by the God in the computer. Every one who changed the name of this feild will be seen as an evil and will be cursed by the God.

4.5 io.c File Reference

IO.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "bottle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for io.c:



Data Structures

- struct [PAIR_ASSISTANT_TYPE](#)

Typedefs

- typedef struct [PAIR_ASSISTANT_TYPE](#) [pair_ass_t](#)

Functions

- static void [getprob](#) (void)
- static void [write_file](#) (char *file_name, int ans, [pair_ass_t](#) *pairs, float times)
- int [machine_sort_cmp](#) (const void *a, const void *b)
- int [starttime_sort_cmp](#) (const void *a, const void *b)
- void [prestissimo](#) (void)

Variables

- int [best_makespan](#)
Store the best makespan value.

4.5.1 Detailed Description

IO.

Functions to handle input and output.

Author

Name1e5s

4.5.2 Typedef Documentation

4.5.2.1 [pair_ass_t](#)

```
typedef struct PAIR\_ASSISTANT\_TYPE pair\_ass\_t
```

A temporary struct for converting the internal representation of the solution to the format required by those sore-heads.

4.5.3 Function Documentation

4.5.3.1 [getprob\(\)](#)

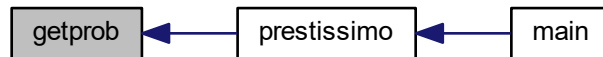
```
static void getprob (  
    void ) [inline], [static]
```

Read instance file.

Parameters

<i>file_name</i>	Instance file path
------------------	--------------------

Here is the caller graph for this function:

**4.5.3.2 machine_sort_cmp()**

```
int machine_sort_cmp (  
    const void * a,  
    const void * b )
```

Function to compare machine number of two pairs for qsort.

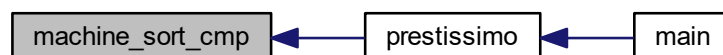
Parameters

<i>a</i>	The first pair.
<i>b</i>	The second pair.

Returns

If machine number of *a* is lesser than *b*, then return a positive value, else return a non-positive value.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.5.3.3 prestissimo()

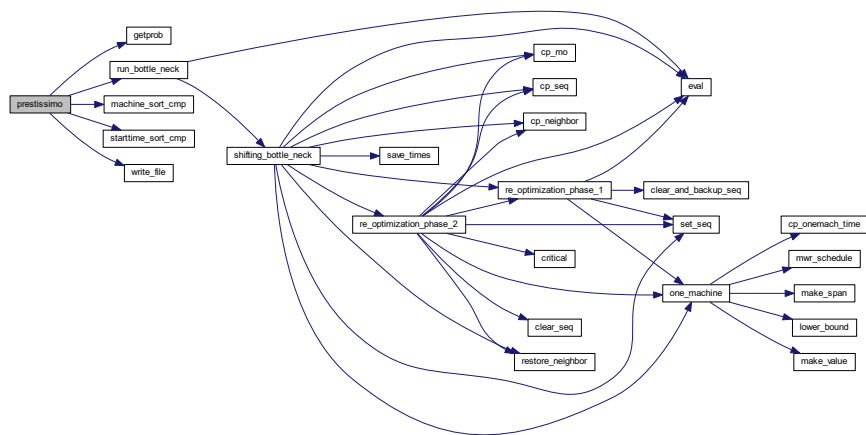
```
void prestissimo (
    void )
```

Convert internal solution representation structure to the format required by those nitpickers and print it.

Parameters

<i>filename</i>	Instance file path
-----------------	--------------------

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.5.3.4 starttime_sort_cmp()

```
int starttime_sort_cmp (
    const void * a,
    const void * b )
```

Function to compare start time of two pairs for qsort.

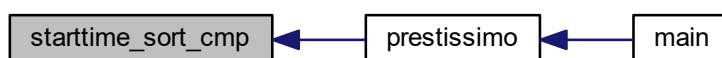
Parameters

<i>a</i>	The first pair.
<i>b</i>	The second pair.

Returns

If start time of *a* is lesser than *b*, then return a positive value, else return a non-positive value.

Here is the caller graph for this function:

**4.5.3.5 write_file()**

```

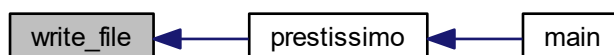
static void write_file (
    char * file_name,
    int ans,
    pair_ass_t * pairs,
    float times ) [inline], [static]
  
```

Print result to file...

Parameters

<i>file_name</i>	Instance file path
<i>pairs</i>	Pair to be printed...

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.5.4 Variable Documentation

4.5.4.1 best_makespan

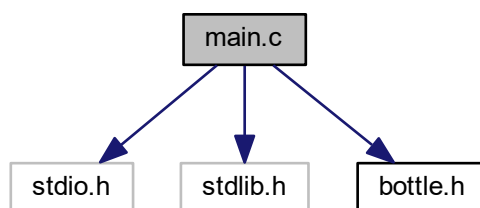
```
int best_makespan
```

Store the best makespan value.

4.6 main.c File Reference

Enterpoint.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "bottle.h"
Include dependency graph for main.c:
```



Functions

- int [main](#) (int argc, char **argv)

4.6.1 Detailed Description

Enterpoint.

Enterpoint of the program.

Author

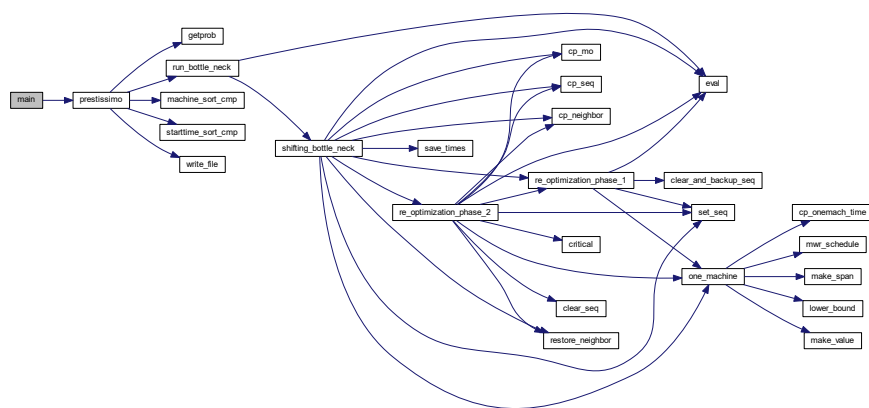
Name1e5s

4.6.2 Function Documentation

4.6.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    int argc,
    char ** argv )
```

Here is the call graph for this function:

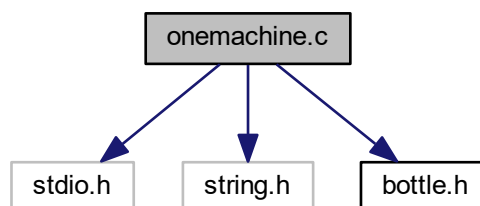


4.7 onemachine.c File Reference

One-machine sequencing.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "bottle.h"
```

Include dependency graph for onemachine.c:



Data Structures

- struct [ONEMACHINE_BRANCH_AND_BOUND_ASSISTANT](#)

Macros

- `#define` [ONEMACH_BBNODES](#) 300

Typedefs

- typedef struct [ONEMACHINE_BRANCH_AND_BOUND_ASSISTANT](#) [onemach_bb_ass_t](#)

Functions

- static void [cp_onemach_time](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) *new, [onemach_times_t](#) *origin)
- static void [mwr_schedule](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) one, int *order)
- static int [lower_bound](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) one, int *jset, int jset_size)
- static int [make_span](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) one, int *order, int *jset, int *jset_size, int *cjob, int *pjob, int *make)
- static int [make_value](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) one, int *order)
- int [one_machine](#) ([onemach_times_t](#) one, int *bestorder)

4.7.1 Detailed Description

One-machine sequencing.

One-machine Sequencing Algorithm from Jacques Carlier

Author

TJenica

4.7.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.7.2.1 ONEMACH_BBNODES

```
#define ONEMACH_BBNODES 300
```

Nodes number of the branch and bound tree to solve the one machine sequencing problem.

4.7.3 Typedef Documentation

4.7.3.1 onemach_bb_ass_t

```
typedef struct ONEMACHINE_BRANCH_AND_BOUND_ASSISTANT onemach_bb_ass_t
```

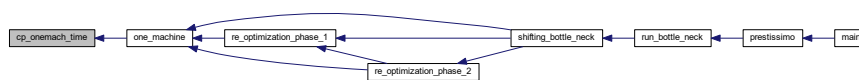
Info of node of a branch and bound tree.

4.7.4 Function Documentation

4.7.4.1 cp_onemach_time()

```
static void cp_onemach_time (
    onemach_times_t * new,
    onemach_times_t * origin ) [inline], [static]
```

Copy origin onemach_times struct to new By practice, change from memcpy to just write what we want to do is very important... Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.7.4.2 lower_bound()

```
static int lower_bound (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * job_set,
    int job_set_size ) [inline], [static]
```

Find the lower bound of the given machine on the given job order.

Parameters

<i>one</i>	The representation of the given machine.
<i>job_set</i>	The set of job.
<i>job_set_size</i>	The size of job_set

Returns

Lowerbound of the machine. Which is just the sum of minimum estime and minimum mhtime and the sum of all the process time.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.7.4.3 make_span()

```

static int make_span (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * order,
    int * job_set,
    int * job_set_size,
    int * critical_job_order,
    int * terminate_job_order,
    int * make ) [inline], [static]
  
```

Test if the job order is feasible and compute the make_span.

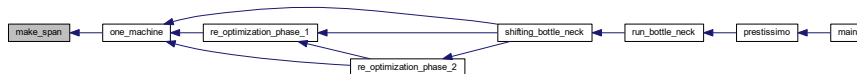
Parameters

<i>one</i>	The representation of the given machine.
<i>order</i>	The given job order.
<i>job_set</i>	The set of job on the machine.
<i>job_set_size</i>	The size of job_set.
<i>critical_job_order</i>	
<i>terminate_job_order</i>	
<i>make</i>	The make_span.

Returns

If the order is OK return 1,else return 0.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.7.4.4 make_value()

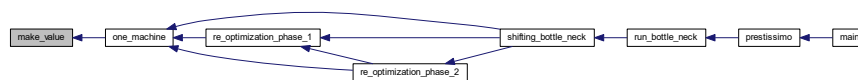
```
static int make_value (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * order ) [inline], [static]
```

Compute the makespan of the given job order.

Parameters

<i>one</i>	Representation of the machine. order The given job order.
------------	---

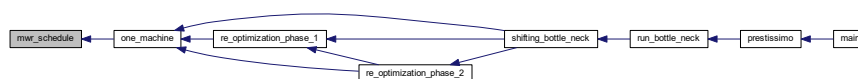
Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.7.4.5 mwr_schedule()

```
static void mwr_schedule (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * order ) [inline], [static]
```

Algorithm to find the most work remaining schedule by Schrage Here is the caller graph for this function:



4.7.4.6 one_machine()

```
int one_machine (
    onemach_times_t one,
    int * bestorder )
```

The one-machine sequencing algorithm from "The one-machine sequencing problem" by Jacques Carlier.

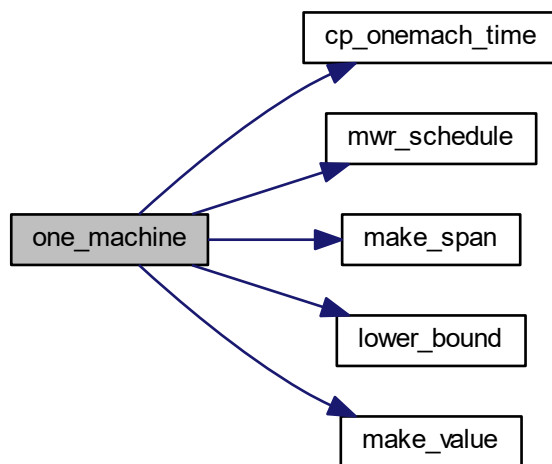
Parameters

<i>one</i>	Representation of the machine.
<i>bestorder</i>	Best job order

Returns

makespan

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



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