In [1]:	 job_logs.csv = Logs of historical Jobs with Timestamps weekly_releases.csv = List of Jobs that are executed every week import pandas as pd # Load historical data into a Pandas DataFrame logs = pd.read_csv('data/job_logs.csv') # Load scheduled job data into a Pandas DataFrame releases = pd.read_csv('data/weekly_releases.csv') 1.2 Filter
	<pre>Filter everything out that is not needed # Keep only the rows in logs whose names appear in releases. logs = logs[logs['ProcessName'].isin(releases['Name'])] Remove outliners # Calculate the interquartile range (IQR) Q1 = logs['DateDiff'].quantile(0.25) Q3 = logs['DateDiff'].quantile(0.75) IQR = Q3 - Q1</pre>
In [4]:	<pre># Remove outliners filtered_logs = logs[~((logs['DateDiff'] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) (logs['DateDiff'] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))] 1.3 Enrich Adding min, max, mean and median execution time as well as the weekday and calenderweek to the data # Format columns as datetime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'date'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.date.copy() filtered_logs.loc[:, 'time'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.time.copy() # Add weekday</pre>
	<pre>filtered_logs.loc[:, 'weekday'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.dayofweek.copy() # Add calendar week filtered_logs.loc[:, 'calendarweek'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.isocalendar().week.as # Rename the 'DateDiff' column to 'ExecTime' filtered_logs = filtered_logs.rename(columns={'DateDiff': 'ExecTime'}) # Sort DataFrame by process name and date filtered_logs = filtered_logs.sort_values(by=['ProcessName', 'date']) # Add Last_ExecTime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'last_ExecTime'] = filtered_logs.groupby('ProcessName')['ExecTime'].shift(1).copy()</pre>
	<pre># Add mean_ExecTime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'mean_ExecTime'] = filtered_logs.groupby('ProcessName')['ExecTime'].transform('mean') # Add max_ExecTime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'max_ExecTime'] = filtered_logs.groupby('ProcessName')['ExecTime'].transform('max').c # Add min_ExecTime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'min_ExecTime'] = filtered_logs.groupby('ProcessName')['ExecTime'].transform('min').c # Add median_ExecTime filtered_logs.loc[:, 'median_ExecTime'] = filtered_logs.groupby('ProcessName')['ExecTime'].transform('median_ExecTime'].transform('median_ExecTime'].transform('median_ExecTime').transform</pre>
	<pre>filtered_logs = filtered_logs.fillna(0) # filtered_Logs.head() C:\Users\rbyadmin\AppData\Local\Temp\2\ipykernel_4568\1741696903.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.htm returning-a-view-versus-a-copy filtered_logs.loc[:, 'date'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.date.copy() C:\Users\rbyadmin\AppData\Local\Temp\2\ipykernel_4568\1741696903.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead</pre>
	See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.htm returning-a-view-versus-a-copy filtered_logs.loc[:, 'time'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.time.copy() C:\Users\rbyadmin\AppData\Local\Temp\2\ipykernel_4568\1741696903.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.htm returning-a-view-versus-a-copy filtered_logs.loc[:, 'weekday'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.dayofweek.copy() C:\Users\rbyadmin\AppData\Local\Temp\2\ipykernel_4568\1741696903.py:9: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
	<pre>See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.htm returning-a-view-versus-a-copy filtered_logs.loc[:, 'calendarweek'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.isocalendar().week. type('int').copy() # Save filtered_logs as csv #filtered_logs.to_csv("filtered_logs.csv", sep='\t') from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder # Preprocess the data filtered_logs['StartTime'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']) filtered_logs['date'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['date']) filtered_logs['weekday'] = filtered_logs['StartTime'].dt.weekday filtered_logs['calenderweek'] = filtered_logs['StartTime'].dt.isocalendar().week</pre>
	<pre>filtered_logs['calenderweek'] = pd.to_datetime(filtered_logs['StartTime']).dt.isocalendar().week.astype(in # Label encoding for categorical features encoder = LabelEncoder() filtered_logs['ProcessName'] = encoder.fit_transform(filtered_logs['ProcessName']) # Define the features and target X = filtered_logs[['ProcessName', 'weekday', 'calenderweek', 'last_ExecTime', 'mean_ExecTime', 'max_ExecTi y = filtered_logs['ExecTime']</pre> 1.4 Random test and train split The idea behind a test and train split is to evaluate the performance of a machine learning model on unseen data. The aim
In [7]:	of machine learning is to learn patterns and relationships from a dataset that can be used to make predictions on new, unseen data. To ensure that the model can generalize well to new data, it is important to test its performance on a separate set of data that was not used for training. Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split.html from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV, KFold, cross_val_score from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder # Split the data into training and testing sets X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Standardize the data scaler = StandardScaler() X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train) X_test = scaler.transform(X_test) 1.5 k-fold cross-validation K-fold cross-validation is a model evaluation technique that helps assess a model's performance on unseen data. It is
In [8]:	widely used to reduce the risk of overfitting, estimate the generalization error, and select the best model. The dataset is divided into k equally-sized folds (or partitions), where k is a positive integer (in our case five). The model is trained on k-1 folds and validated on the remaining fold. This process is repeated k times, ensuring that each fold is used as the validation set exactly once. In scikit-learn's KFold class, the parameters n_splits, shuffle, and random_state have the following meanings: 1. n_splits: The number of folds (k) to divide the dataset into. This parameter should be set to a positive integer (typically between 5 and 10). Higher values of k result in a lower bias but higher variance in model evaluation, whereas lower values of k can lead to a higher bias but lower variance. 2. shuffle: This is a boolean parameter. When set to True, the dataset will be shuffled before splitting into folds. Shuffling is useful when the dataset has an inherent order that might affect the model's performance during cross-validation. When set to False, the dataset will not be shuffled before splitting, and the folds will be created by sequentially selecting data points. 3. random_state: This parameter is used to control the randomness when shuffling the dataset. If set to an integer, it serves as the seed for the random number generator, ensuring that the shuffling is consistent across multiple runs. This helps in achieving reproducible results. When set to None, the random number generator uses a different seed in each run, resulting in a different shuffling of the dataset. Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.KFold.html # Set up k-fold cross-validation kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
	 2.1 Import Libraries and Data Scikit-learn (sklearn): Scikit-learn is a popular machine learning library for Python. It provides a comprehensive collection of machine learning algorithms for classification, regression, clustering, dimensionality reduction, and other tasks. Scikit-learn also includes tools for preprocessing data, model selection, and evaluation, making it a complete package for building and deploying machine learning models. It is built on top of Numpy, Scipy, and Matplotlib, and it is designed to be easy to use and highly efficient. Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/install.html
In [9]:	• XGBoost: XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting) is an open-source, highly efficient, and flexible machine learning library designed for gradient boosting trees. It was developed by Tianqi Chen and Carlos Guestrin and has gained significant popularity in the machine learning community due to its performance and scalability. Source: https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/stable/python/python_intro.html from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso, ElasticNet from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor, GradientBoostingRegressor from sklearn.svm import SVR from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV, KFold, cross_val_score from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
	import xgboost as xgb import time 2.2 Regression models and hyperparameter grids Regression models: Regression is a supervised learning technique used for predicting continuous numerical values. It is a statistical method that models the relationship between a dependent variable (also known as the target or response variable) and one or more independent variables (also known as the predictors or explanatory variables). Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised_learning.html Here are brief descriptions of some popular regression models:
	 Linear Regression: Linear regression is a simple and widely used linear approach to modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It assumes a linear relationship between the variables and tries to fit a straight line through the data that minimizes the sum of the squared errors. Ridge Regression: Ridge regression is a regularized version of linear regression that adds a penalty term to the cost function to prevent overfitting. It uses L2 regularization to shrink the coefficients towards zero, which reduces the variance of the estimates and improves the model's generalization performance. Lasso Regression: Lasso regression is another regularized version of linear regression that uses L1 regularization to shrink the coefficients towards zero. It can be used for feature selection, as it tends to drive some coefficients to exactly zero, which removes the corresponding predictors from the model. Elastic Regression: Elastic regression is a combination of ridge and lasso regression that uses a mixture of L1 and L2
	regularization to balance the benefits of both. It can be tuned to favor either L1 or L2 regularization, or a mixture of both. 5. Decision Tree Regression: Decision tree regression is a non-parametric method that recursively splits the data into subsets based on the values of the predictors, and fits a simple model (such as a constant value) in each subset. It is easy to interpret and can capture non-linear relationships between the variables, but can suffer from overfitting. 6. Random Forest Regression: Random forest regression is an ensemble method that combines multiple decision tree regressors to improve the prediction accuracy and reduce overfitting. It randomly selects subsets of the data and variables to build each tree, and aggregates the predictions of the trees to produce the final output. 7. Gradient Boosting Regression: Gradient boosting regression is another ensemble method that combines multiple weak models (such as decision trees) to produce a strong predictive model. It trains each model sequentially to correct the errors of the previous model, and uses gradient descent to minimize the loss function. 8. XGBoost: XGBoost is an optimized implementation of gradient boosting that uses a variety of techniques (such as regularization, early stopping, and parallel processing) to improve the performance and scalability of the algorithm. It is often used in machine learning competitions and has been shown to achieve state-of-the-art results on a wide range of datasets. Hyperparameter tuning: Hyperparameter tuning is the process of finding the best set of hyperparameters for a machine learning model to optimize its performance. Hyperparameters are configuration variables that govern the training process
In [10]:	<pre>and cannot be learned directly from the data. They can have a significant impact on the model's performance, and thus, finding the right combination is crucial for building a successful model. In this case the hyperparameter tuning is done with GridSearchCV. Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/grid_search.html # every regressior model with its hyperparameter grids models = [</pre>
In [11]:	<pre> 'name': 'XGBoost', 'model': xgb.XGBRegressor(objective='reg:squarederror'), 'param_grid': { 'n_estimators': [50, 100, 150], 'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 0.2], 'max_depth': [3, 5, 7], 'subsample': [0.8, 1.0] } } # create a dataframe to save results results = { 'Model': [], 'Mean Squared Error': [], 'R2 Score': [], } </pre>
	'Learning Time': [] } results_df = pd.DataFrame(results) 2.3 Cross-validation with GridSearchCV We train and evaluate multiple models using cross-validation and grid search for hyperparameter tuning. Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV.html#sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV
In [12]:	<pre>models_dict = {} for m in models: print(f"Training and evaluating {m['name']}") grid_search = GridSearchCV(m['model'], m['param_grid'], scoring='neg_mean_squared_error', cv=kfold, ve start_time = time.time() grid_result = grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train) best_model = grid_result.best_estimator_ y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test) # Calculate evaluation metrics mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred) r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)</pre>
	<pre># Measure the time it takes to train the model end_time = time.time() learning_time = end_time - start_time # Assign values key = f"{m['name']}" value = best_model models_dict[key] = value print(f"{m['name']}:") print(f" Mean Squared Error: {mse:.2f}") print(f" R2 Score: {r2:.2f}") print(f" Learning Time: {learning_time:.2f}s")</pre>
	<pre>print() # Create a new DataFrame with the results for this model model_results = pd.DataFrame({'Model': key, 'Mean Squared Error': [mse], 'R2 Score': [r2], 'Learning T # Concatenate the new DataFrame to the existing results DataFrame results_df = pd.concat([results_df, model_results], ignore_index=True) print(results_df) Training and evaluating Linear Linear: Mean Squared Error: 296.06 R2 Score: 0.73 Learning Time: 0.49s</pre>
	Training and evaluating Ridge Ridge: Mean Squared Error: 296.06 R2 Score: 0.73 Learning Time: 0.78s Training and evaluating Lasso Lasso: Mean Squared Error: 296.06 R2 Score: 0.73 Learning Time: 1.03s
	Training and evaluating Elastic Net Elastic Net: Mean Squared Error: 296.10 R2 Score: 0.73 Learning Time: 2.63s Training and evaluating Decision Tree Decision Tree: Mean Squared Error: 244.71 R2 Score: 0.77 Learning Time: 6.82s Training and evaluating Random Forest
	Random Forest: Mean Squared Error: 237.34 R2 Score: 0.78 Learning Time: 706.63s Training and evaluating Gradient Boosting Gradient Boosting: Mean Squared Error: 235.58 R2 Score: 0.78 Learning Time: 3307.55s Training and evaluating XGBoost XGBoost: Mean Squared Error: 235.17
	R2 Score: 0.78 Learning Time: 1263.44s Model Mean Squared Error R2 Score Learning Time Linear 296.063872 0.727279 0.489583 Ridge 296.063826 0.727279 0.780494 Lasso 296.064447 0.727279 1.034233 Elastic Net 296.102691 0.727244 2.629630 Decision Tree 244.713156 0.774581 6.819646 Random Forest 237.342286 0.781371 706.628110 Gradient Boosting 235.579804 0.782995 3307.550284 XGBoost 235.165783 0.783376 1263.440491
In [13]:	<pre>2.4 Model performance evaluation Visualize the results from the GridSearch. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns # Set plot style sns.set(style='whitegrid') # Create subplots fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3))</pre>
	<pre># Plot Mean Squared Error sns.barplot(x='Mean Squared Error', y='Model', data=results_df, ax=ax[0], palette='Blues_d') ax[0].set_xlabel('Mean Squared Error') ax[0].set_ylabel('Regression Model') ax[0].set_title('Mean Squared Error by Model') # Plot R2 Score sns.barplot(x='R2 Score', y='Model', data=results_df, ax=ax[1], palette='Greens_d') ax[1].set_xlabel('R2-Score') #ax[1].set_ylabel('Model') ax[1].set_ylabel('Model') ax[1].set_ylabel('') ax[1].set_ylabel('') ax[1].set_ylabel('') ax[1].set_ylabel('') ax[1].set_ylabel('')</pre>
	# Adjust layout plt.tight_layout() # Save the plot as an SVG file plt.savefig("images/models_evaluation.svg", format="svg") # Display the plot plt.show() Mean Squared Error by Model Linear Ridge
	Ridge Lasso Elastic Net Decision Tree Random Forest Gradient Boosting XGBoost 0 100 200 300 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.4 Mean Squared Error R²-Score
In [14]:	<pre># Create a new column with the product of "Mean Squared Error" and "R2 Score" results_df['R2 x 1/MSE'] = results_df['R2 Score'] * 1 / results_df['Mean Squared Error'] # Find the index of the row with the highest product value idx_max_mse_r2 = results_df['R2 x 1/MSE'].idxmax() # Get the model name for the highest-scoring row best_model_name = list({results_df.loc[idx_max_mse_r2, 'Model']})[0] # Print the model name and the product value for the highest-scoring row print(f'Model with highest R2 x 1/MSE value: {results_df.loc[idx_max_mse_r2, 'R2 x 1/MSE']:.2f} * 1e8") # Assign the best model model = models_dict[best_model_name] # Assign mse model_mse = results_df.loc[idx_max_mse_r2, 'Mean Squared Error'] print(model, model_mse) Model with highest R2 x 1/MSE: XGBoost Highest R2 x 1/MSE value: 0.00 * 1e8</pre>
In [15]:	XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None, colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None, colsample_bytree=None, early_stopping_rounds=None, enable_categorical=False, eval_metric=None, feature_types=None, gamma=None, gpu_id=None, grow_policy=None, importance_type=None, interaction_constraints=None, learning_rate=0.1, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None, max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=7, max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=None, missing=nan, monotone_constraints=None, n_estimators=150, n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, predictor=None, random_state=None,) 235.16578328450615 2.6 Predict future values import datetime
	<pre># Load scheduled job data into a Pandas DataFrame future_jobs = pd.read_csv('data/weekly_releases.csv') # Sort by Name future_jobs = future_jobs.sort_values(by=['Name'], ascending=True) # Label encoding for categorical features encoder = LabelEncoder() future_jobs['Name'] = encoder.fit_transform(future_jobs['Name']) # add a new column with a constant value future_jobs['StartTime'] = datetime.datetime.now()</pre>
In [16]:	<pre># Group by name and select row with latest date_time df1_latest = filtered_logs.groupby("ProcessName").apply(lambda x: x.loc[x["StartTime"].idxmax()]).reset_in # Convert start column to datetime type #df2["start"] = pd.to_datetime(df2["start"]) # Merge dataframes future_jobs = pd.merge(future_jobs, df1_latest[["ProcessName", "last_ExecTime", "mean_ExecTime", "max_Exec Create a new dataframe with the upcoming jobs. # Preprocess the future job data future_jobs['StartTime'] = pd.to_datetime(future_jobs['StartTime']) future_jobs['weekday'] = future_jobs['StartTime'].dt.weekday future_jobs['calenderweek'] = future_jobs['StartTime'].dt.isocalendar().week # Define the features X_future = future_jobs[['ProcessName', 'weekday', 'calenderweek', 'last_ExecTime', 'mean_ExecTime', 'max_E # Standardize the data</pre>
In [1 ⁷	<pre># Standardize the data X_future = scaler.transform(X_future) # Make a prediction for the future job future_ExecTime_pred = model.predict(X_future) # Add a new column with the predicted values future_jobs['ExecTime'] = future_ExecTime_pred # Repalce NaN with zero on all columns future_jobs = future_jobs.fillna(0) #future_jobs.head()</pre> import numpy as np
,1:	<pre>import numpy as np # Define dataframe future_jobs_tenth = future_jobs.copy() # Convert duration from seconds to minutes and round to nearest whole minute future_jobs_tenth['ExecTime'] = np.ceil(future_jobs_tenth['ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) future_jobs_tenth['last_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(future_jobs_tenth['last_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) future_jobs_tenth['mean_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(future_jobs_tenth['mean_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) future_jobs_tenth['min_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(future_jobs_tenth['min_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) future_jobs_tenth['min_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(future_jobs_tenth['min_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) # Head Table #future_jobs_tenth.head()</pre>
In [18]:	<pre># Create list of tuples with (Id, ExecTime) jobs = [] for index, row in future_jobs_tenth.iterrows(): jobs.append((row['Id'], int(row['ExecTime']))) amount = len(jobs) Total = future_jobs_tenth['ExecTime'].sum() print(Total*10,"min Execution Time,",amount,"Tasks") 2500.0 min Execution Time, 250 Tasks</pre> 3. Data prescription
	Problem definition: Given: 1. List of jobs with execution time in seconds 2. A week has 7 days. A day have 24 hours. 3. Each worker can work 24/7 Obj: Minimize the amount of workers Constr:
	Constr: 1. Each job has to be executed once 2. A worker can only execute one job simultaneously Output: A schedule for each worker showing on which day and time what job will be executed 3.1 Baseline Scheduling in ref. to Herroelen, Leus (2005) without any anticipation of variability
In [19]:	<pre>import gurobipy as gp # Create an environment with your WLS License params = { "WLSACCESSID": '4a72e635-8cb5-4da4-b728-95a631b9ccd1', "WLSSECRET": 'faed3fb5-2e2a-429b-a748-3e310cb6c528', "LICENSEID": 886330 } env = gp.Env(params=params) Set parameter WLSAccessID Set parameter WLSSecret Set parameter LicenseID to value 886330</pre>
In [20]:	Academic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de from typing import List, Tuple from gurobipy import Model, GRB def generate_timetables(jobs: List[Tuple[int, int]],max_workers) -> None: """ Generates timetables for a list of jobs, assigning workers to execute them. The goal is to minimize th number of workers needed, while ensuring that each job is executed exactly once, and that each worker at most one job at any given time. :param jobs: A list of tuples representing jobs to be executed. Each tuple should contain a job ID and execution time in 1/6 hours. :return: None """
	<pre>n_jobs = len(jobs) max_exec_time = max(job[1] for job in jobs) max_timesteps = 7 * 24 * 6 # One week in minutes max_workers = max_workers # Maximum number of workers allowed time_limit = 6000 # Time limit for the solver in seconds # Create a Gurobi model baselineModel = Model(env=env) # Set a time limit for the solver baselineModel.setParam(GRB.Param.TimeLimit, time_limit)</pre>
	<pre># Variables x = {} # Binary variables to indicate if worker i starts job j at time t y = {} # Binary variables to indicate if worker i is being used # Add variables to the model for i in range(max_workers): y[i] = baselineModel.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY) for j in range(n_jobs): for t in range(max_timesteps): x[i, j, t] = baselineModel.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY) # Constraints # Each job has to be executed once for j in range(n_jobs): job length = min(jobs[i][1].max timesteps)</pre>
	<pre>for j in range(n_jobs): job_length = min(jobs[j][1],max_timesteps) constraint_sum = sum(x[i, j, t] for i in range(max_workers) for t in range(max_timesteps) if t <= baselineModel.addConstr(constraint_sum == 1, f"job_{j}_executed_once") # Error handling if max_timesteps - jobs[j][1] < 0: print(f"Warning: Execution time for job {j} exceeds max_timesteps.") # A worker can only execute one job simultaneously for i in range(max_workers): for t in range(max_timesteps): baselineModel.addConstr(sum(x[i, j, t - k] for j in range(n_jobs) for k in range(jobs[j][1]) i # Objective baselineModel.setObjective(sum(y[i] for i in range(max_workers)), GRB.MINIMIZE)</pre>
	<pre>baselineModel.setObjective(sum(y[i] for i in range(max_workers)), GRB.MINIMIZE) # Solve the model baselineModel.optimize() # Print results and generate timetables if baselineModel.status == GRB.OPTIMAL: print("Optimal solution found.") print(f"Minimum number of workers: {int(baselineModel.objVal)}") # Generate timetables for each worker worker_timetables = {} for i in range(max_workers):</pre>
	<pre>worker_timetables[i] = [] for j in range(n_jobs): for t in range(max_timesteps): if x[i, j, t].x > 0.5: worker_timetables[i].append((j, t, t + jobs[j][1])) # Print timetables for worker, timetable in worker_timetables.items(): if timetable: # Sort by start time timetable.sort(key=lambda x: x[1]) print(f"Worker {worker}:") for job, start, end in timetable: day_start = start // (24 * 6)</pre>
	<pre>hour_start = (start // 6) % 24 minute_start = start % 6 * 10 day_end = end // (24 * 6) hour_end = (end // 6) % 24 minute_end = end % 6 * 10 duration = jobs[job][1] * 10 print(f"\tJob {job} (duration: {duration} minutes): Start at Day {day_start}, {hour_stelse: print("No optimal solution found.") # Error handLing if baselineModel.status == GRB.INFEASIBLE:</pre>
In [21]:	<pre>if baselineModel.status == GRB.INFEASIBLE: print("Model is infeasible.") baselineModel.computeIIS() baselineModel.write("infeasible.ilp") # Test model generate_timetables(jobs,3)</pre>

Structure

Explored 1 nodes (764117 simplex iterations) in 48.36 seconds (34.77 work units) Thread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) Solution count 2: 1 3 Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) Best objective 1.0000000000000000e+00, best bound 1.0000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000% Optimal solution found. Minimum number of workers: 1 Worker 1: Job 235 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 00:00 - End at Day 0, 00:10 Job 136 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 00:10 - End at Day 0, 00:20 Job 228 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 00:20 - End at Day 0, 00:30 Job 108 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 00:40 - End at Day 0, 00:50 Job 74 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 00:50 - End at Day 0, 01:00 Job 206 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 01:00 - End at Day 0, 01:10 Job 218 (duration: 10 minutes): Start at Day 0, 01:10 - End at Day 0, 01:20
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3.2.1 Loss function We use the Mean Squared Error (MSE) because it's sensitive to large errors and works well for continuous values like runtimes. loss error = the decision error induced by a prediction import numpy as np import scipy.stats as st def loss_function(data,confidence_level): """ This function can be used to determine confident runtimes for scheduling processes in a calendar taking into account the uncertainty in the predictions based on the model's MSE and the desired The resulting confident runtimes represent the upper bounds of the confidence intervals for the ensuring that the actual runtimes are likely to be within the specified confidence level below to param jobs: A dataframe with the future jobs. :param confidence_level: Input confidence level. :return: a list of the confident runtimes for each job. # Assume your predictions and the MSE are stored in the following variables:
<pre>predictions = data["ExecTime"].astype(int) mse = model_mse # Calculate the standard deviation of the prediction errors (RMSE) rmse = np.sqrt(mse) # Assign the confidence level z_value = st.norm.ppf((1 + confidence_level) / 2) # Calculate the confidence interval for each prediction confident_runtimes = predictions + z_value * rmse return confident_runtimes # Call function confident_runtimes = loss_function(future_jobs,0.99) print(confident_runtimes) 0 108.500641 1 113.500641 2 57.500641 3 49.500641 4 87.500641</pre>
245
<pre>plt.plot(confidence_levels * 100, average_runtimes) # Customize x-axis tick labels x_ticks = np.arange(0, 101, 10) # Define tick positions x_tick_labels = [f'{t} %' for t in x_ticks] # Add % symbol to tick labels plt.xticks(x_ticks, x_tick_labels) # Customize y-axis tick labels y_ticks = np.arange(np.ceil(np.min(average_runtimes)), np.ceil(np.max(average_runtimes)) + 5, 6) # y_tick_labels = [f'{t} s' for t in y_ticks] # Add 's' unit to tick labels plt.yticks(y_ticks, y_tick_labels) plt.xlabel("Confidence Level") plt.ylabel("Average Confident Runtime") #plt.title("Sensitivity Analysis of the Loss Function") # Save the plot as an SVG file plt.savefig("images/sensitivity_lossfunction.svg", format="svg") # Display the plot plt.show()</pre>
97.0 s 91.0 s 91.0 s 85.0 s 79.0 s 61.0 s 61.0 s 61.0 s 55.0 s 0 % 10 % 20 % 30 % 40 % 50 % 60 % 70 % 80 % 90 % Confidence Level [54.832, 55.02420220901389, 55.216434616591094, 55.40872745452245, 55.601111021148476, 55.7936157148 5.98627206795725, 56.17911078071268, 56.37216275615946, 56.5654591528609, 56.75993133299654, 56.952 117, 57.147130434784536, 57.34172187371008, 57.536718279486536, 57.732153008028604, 57.928059925911 1, 59.31560295437908, 59.51658332676424, 59.71837161428488, 59.921009568559164, 60.12454006586219, 61.876164334343145, 61.790495380821839, 62.00421534588478, 62.21933712735154, 62.43592256412242, 62.654 887, 62.87374270225916, 63.09511303898079, 63.31821887695634, 63.543135631208244, 63.769942134090826 1.57811943343015, 61.790495380821839, 62.00421534588478, 62.21933712735154, 62.435922560412242, 62.654 887, 62.87374270225916, 63.09511303898079, 63.31821887695634, 63.543135631208244, 63.769942134090826 1.5780143343455, 61.6632317449404313, 65.9113910008186758, 66.1623021576456, 66.4166377070953355, 66.67 1028, 66.93434555392491, 67.1985633823783, 67.46650440770574, 67.73835926002508, 68.01433201170867, 153635391, 68.57952304398647, 68.869222982086605, 69.16403520776127, 69.464234485730968, 69.770149393, 60.8217291409338, 70.4065046047, 78.6746334548149, 71.39882242785809, 71.47475 72.10533864541878, 72.47274120926245, 72.8505587759129, 73.23964235109754, 73.64095102006029, 74.06 8212761409338, 70.40605476633492277, 78.696907860431947, 71.65841776813491, 71.39882324785809, 71.47475 72.10533864541878, 72.47274120926245, 72.8505587759129, 73.23964235109754, 73.64095102006029, 74.06 8212761409338, 70.406054766337938, 76.75663345444123, 79.340472151, 76.37893539089406, 82.11835581, 77.463424653540227, 78.696921201696447, 78.67463345481423, 79.340472161, 76.37893539089406, 82.11835581, 77.463427663540227, 78.696921201696447, 78.67463345481423, 79.340472161, 76.37893539089406, 82.11835581, 77.463427663540227, 78.696921201696447, 78.67463345481423, 79.34047218353, 80.6506212016 83111205836187, 81
We construct a stochastic model which builds upon the foundational model delineated in chapter 3.1. However, this enhanced model accommodates confidence levels and employs the loss_function to schedule tasks according their associated confident job-runtimes. Initially, we need to establish a helper function that facilitates the conversion of time from seconds into units of one of an hour: def convert_time(data_min): data_conv = data_min.copy() # Convert seconds to 1/6 hours data_conv['ExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) data_conv['mean_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['mean_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) data_conv['mean_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['mean_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) data_conv['min_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['min_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) data_conv['median_ExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['median_ExecTime'] / 60 / 10) data_conv['confExecTime'] = np.ceil(data_min['confExecTime'] / 60 / 10) return data_conv #print(convert_time(future_jobs))
Following that, we can develop the smart_stochastic_scheduling function that incorporates the confidence_level as an input parameter: def smart_stochastic_scheduling(data, confidence_level): data_intern = data.copy() data_loss_tenth = [] confExecTime_sum = [] # Get execution time for the given confidence level data_intern['confExecTime'] = loss_function(data_intern,confidence_level) # Convert timeformat data_loss_tenth = convert_time(data_intern) # Create list of tuples with (Id, ExecTime) smart_jobs = [] for index, row in data_loss_tenth.iterrows(): smart_jobs.append((row['Id'], int(row['confExecTime']))) confExecTime_sum = data_intern['confExecTime'].sum() print("Ausführungszeit: " + str(confExecTime_sum / 60) + " min")
<pre># Set variables max_timesteps = 7 * 24 * 6 # One week in minutes max_workers = 6 # Maximum number of workers allowed time_limit = 6000 # Time limit for the solver in seconds n_jobs = len(smart_jobs) # Create a Gurobi model smartModel = Model(env=env) # Set a time limit for the solver smartModel.setParam(GRB.Param.TimeLimit, time_limit) # Variables x = {} # Binary variables to indicate if worker i starts job j at time t y = {} # Binary variables to indicate if worker i is being used # Add variables to the model for i in range(max_workers): y[i] = smartModel.addVar(vtype=GRB.BINARY) for j in range(n_jobs): for t in range(max_timesteps):</pre>
<pre># Constraints # Each job has to be executed once for j in range(n_jobs): job_length = min(smart_jobs[j][1],max_timesteps) constraint_sum = sum(x[i, j, t] for i in range(max_workers) for t in range(max_timesteps) if smartModel.addConstr(constraint_sum == 1, f"job_{j}_executed_once") if max_timesteps - smart_jobs[j][1] < 0: print(f"Warning: Execution time for job {j} exceeds max_timesteps.") # A worker can only execute one job simultaneously for i in range(max_workers): for t in range(max_timesteps): smartModel.addConstr(sum(x[i, j, t - k] for j in range(n_jobs) for k in range(smart_jobs) # Objective smartModel.setObjective(sum(y[i] for i in range(max_workers)), GRB.MINIMIZE) # Solve the model smartModel.optimize() # Error handling if smartModel.status == GRB.INFEASIBLE: print("Model is infeasible.")</pre>
<pre>smartModel.computeIIS() smartModel.write("infeasible.ilp") # Print results and generate timetables if smartModel.status == GRB.OPTIMAL: print("Optimal solution found.") #return int(smartModel.objVaL) return int(confExecTime_sum) else: return None Subsequently, we'll conduct an initial test using our function with a confidence level set at 80%: # Test function smart_stochastic_scheduling(future_jobs, 0.8) Ausführungszeit: 310.35309141930674 min Set parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 Gurobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) CPU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] Thread count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads</pre>
Academic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzbur Optimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros Model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5 Variable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) Coefficient statistics: Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00] Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00] Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] Found heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000 Presolve removed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) Presolve time: 6.70s Presolved: 6298 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros Variable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) Root simplex log Iteration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time
1510998 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s 819814 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 15s 251183 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 20s 0 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 22s 0 DPushes remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 22s Push phase complete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 22s Root simplex log Iteration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 1511001 2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s Root relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.56 seconds (11.20 work units) Nodes Current Node Objective Bounds Work Expl Unexpl Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap It/Node Time 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9% - 158s H 0 0 1.00000000 0.24802 75.2% - 159s 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.2% - 159s
Explored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 159.88 seconds (83.79 work units) Thread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) Solution count 2: 1 6 Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) Best objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000% Optimal solution found. 18621 4. Sensitivity analysis The following Python script performs a sensitivity analysis on the smart_stochastic_scheduling function with

Set parameter TimeLimit to value 6000

Model fingerprint: 0x5f094880

Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00]

Coefficient statistics:

Gurobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64)

Variable types: 0 continuous, 756003 integer (756003 binary)

CPU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2|AVX|AVX2|AVX512]

Academic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de Optimize a model with 3274 rows, 756003 columns and 1515024 nonzeros

Thread count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads

0 2. Use crossover Root crossover 1510998 PPush	es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s
835149 PPush 251755 PPush 0 PPush Push phase c Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2.	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 23s
Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w	0.24802
Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr	of workers for 95.17206896551724% completion: 21279 t: 355.63908645115987 min TimeLimit to value 6000 er version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) el(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads se - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.el with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros int: 0x4d47dda5 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)
Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 0 2.	8 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)
1494577 PPush 819814 PPush 251131 PPush 0 PPush	es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 20s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 22s es remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 22s omplete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 22s
Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s n: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.74 seconds (11.20 work units) Current Node Objective Bounds Work Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap It/Node Time 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9% - 157s
Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count:	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%
Model fingerpr Variable types Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1	int: 0x4d47dda5 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) atistics: [1e+00, 1e+00] nge [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] c solution: objective 6.0000000 ed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) 6.49s 8 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) og
0 2. Use crossover Root crossover 1510998 PPush 1475939 PPush 790147 PPush 230606 PPush 0 PPush	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10s to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution log es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 20s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 22s es remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 22s omplete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 22s
Root relaxatio Nodes	
Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%
Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Variable types Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolvet: 629	se - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.el with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros int: 0x4d47dda5 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) atistics: [1e+00, 1e+00] nge [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] c solution: objective 6.0000000 ed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s)
0 2. Use crossover Root crossover 1510998 PPush 1475939 PPush 800904 PPush 233065 PPush	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10s to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution
Push phase c Root simplex l Iteration 0 1511001 2.	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s n: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.54 seconds (11.20 work units)
Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.00000000000e+00, best bound 1.00000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%
Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Variable types Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range	er version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) el(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads se - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.el with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros int: 0x4d47dda5 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) atistics:
Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 2. Use crossover Root crossover	8 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) og bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10s to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution log es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s
1494577 PPush 800904 PPush 236806 PPush 0 PPush Push phase c Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2.	es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 15s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 20s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 22s es remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 22s omplete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 22s og bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.0000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s
Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w Solution count	0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9% - 156s
Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Variable types Coefficient st	t: 359.9082752514463 min TimeLimit to value 6000 er version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) el(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads se - for non-commercial use only - registered to nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.el with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros int: 0x4d47dda5 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) atistics:
Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 0 2.	8 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)
1475939 PPush 800904 PPush 228665 PPush 0 PPush	es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 10s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 20s es remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 22s es remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 22s omplete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 22s
1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s n: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.43 seconds (11.20 work units) Current Node Objective Bounds Work Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap It/Node Time 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9% - 156s
Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimize a mod	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%
Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1 Iteration 0	[1e+00, 1e+00] nge [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] c solution: objective 6.0000000 ed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) 6.48s 8 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)
Root crossover 1510998 PPush 1475939 PPush 790147 PPush 219543 PPush 0 PPush	to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution
1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 0 0	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s n: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.46 seconds (11.20 work units) Current Node Objective Bounds Work Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap It/Node Time 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9% - 157s 1.0000000 0.24802 75.2% - 158s 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.2% - 158s
Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%
Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Variable types Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolvetime:	<pre>[1e+00, 1e+00] nge [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] c solution: objective 6.0000000 ed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s)</pre>
0 2. Use crossover Root crossover 1510998 PPush 1464963 PPush 790147 PPush 228665 PPush	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10s to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution
0 FFUSII	bjective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time 4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22s n: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.48 seconds (11.20 work units) Current Node Objective Bounds Work Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap It/Node Time
0 DPush Push phase c Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl	on found (tolerance 1.00e-04) 1.00000000000e+00, best bound 1.00000000000e+00, gap 0.0000% on found. of workers for 96.37655172413793% completion: 21737 t: 363.54458315519514 min TimeLimit to value 6000
O DPush Push phase co Root simplex 1 Iteration O 1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter	er version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) el(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads
Push phase control of the properties of the parameter of	[1e+00, 1e+00] nge [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] [1e+00, 1e+00] c solution: objective 6.0000000
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Push phase co Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Minimum number Ausführungszei Set parameter Gurobi Optimiz CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Vaciable types Coefficient st Matrix range Objective ra Bounds range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolved: 629 Variable types Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 0 2. Use crossover Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxatio Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 DPush 0 DPu	el with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030040 nonzeros in: 0x0474055 : 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) attistics: [let00, let00] [let00, let
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Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxation Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 H 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti CPU model: Int Thread count: Academic licen Optimiz coefficient st Matrix range Objective range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Coefficient st Matrix nange Objective range RHS range Found heuristi Presolve remov Presolve time: Presolve time: Presolve time: Presolve time: Presolve time: Presolve remov Presolve time: Coefficient st Matrix nange Objective Optimial soluti Best objective	clusted 2008 case 1510006 circles (131000 birdray)
Push phase of some present of simplex of sim	clusto design mode, 1212000 contemps of 20090000 morecos
Root simplex 1 Iteration 0 1511001 2. Root relaxation Nodes Expl Unexpl 0 0 0 Explored 1 nod Thread count w Solution count Optimal soluti Best objective Optimal soluti Academic licen Optimize a mod Model fingerpr Variable types Found heuristi Presolve times Control optimic Control Contro	March Contents

1475939 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00

819814 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 251235 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00

 ${\tt Root \; simplex \; log...}$

Objective

Thread count was 4 (of 4 available processors)

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Iteration

1511001

0

0

0

Solution count 2: 1 6

0 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00

0 DPushes remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00

Push phase complete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15

2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00

Nodes | Current Node | Objective Bounds |

Expl Unexpl | Obj Depth IntInf | Incumbent BestBd Gap | It/Node Time

0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.9%

Explored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 159.06 seconds (83.79 work units)

Best objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.00000000000e+00, gap 0.0000%

0 1.0000000 0.24802 75.2% 0 0.24802 0.6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.2%

Primal Inf. Dual Inf.

Root relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 14.82 seconds (11.20 work units)

10s

20s

22s

22s

22s

- 158s - 158s

- 158s

Time

23s

Ausführungszeit: 353.701146224827 min Set parameter TimeLimit to value 6000

Model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5

Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00] Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00]

Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00]

Found heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000

Coefficient statistics:

Presolve time: 6.56s

Root simplex log...

Root crossover log...

Gurobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64)

CPU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2|AVX|AVX2|AVX512]

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Thread count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads

Optimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros

Variable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)

Presolve removed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) \dots

Variable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)

Iteration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time

0 2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10s

Use crossover to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution... $% \label{eq:local_problem} % \la$

Presolved: 6298 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros

oot simplex log teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tir 1511001 2.4801587e-01 0.0000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22 oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 2	22s 22s
Nodes Current Node Objective Bounds Expl Unexpl Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.99 0 0 1.0000000 0.24802 75.29 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.29 xplored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 157.57 second hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors)	2s 14.55 seconds (11.20 work units) Work It/Node Time % - 156s % - 157s % - 157s
ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e- ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 97.23689655172414% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 370.79909198766256 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instantant in the second of	truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] p to 4 threads o nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de nonzeros
se crossover to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solut: oot crossover log 1510998 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00) me 0s ion
oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 3	me 2s 14.55 seconds (11.20 work units) Work
	It/Node Time %
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oot simplex log teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tin	me 0s
oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 1	me 2s 14.42 seconds (11.20 work units) Work It/Node Time % - 156s % - 157s % - 157s
hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) olution count 2: 1 6 ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e- ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 97.58103448275862% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 374.30012110721276 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instance count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up cademic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to ptimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5	+00, gap 0.0000% 22349 truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] p to 4 threads o nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de
ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oefficient statistics: Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00] Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00] Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00] ound heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000 resolve removed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) resolve time: 6.47s resolved: 6298 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oot simplex log teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tim 0 2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10 se crossover to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solution	.) me 0s
oot crossover log 1510998 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 1475939 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 800904 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 233796 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 0 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 0 DPushes remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 Push phase complete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 oot simplex log teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tin 1511001 2.4801587e-01 0.0000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22	
0 0 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.95 0 0 1.0000000 0.24802 75.25 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.25 xplored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 159.98 second hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) olution count 2: 1 6 ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.0000000000000e+00, best bound 1.00000000000000e- ptimal solution found.	Work It/Node Time % - 159s % - 159s % - 159s ds (83.79 work units)
inimum number of workers for 97.75310344827585% completion: usführungszeit: 376.22906931472875 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instantation in the count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using upocademic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to ptimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5 ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oefficient statistics: Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00] Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00] Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00] ound heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000	truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] p to 4 threads o nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de nonzeros
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oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 3 Nodes	me 2s 14.46 seconds (11.20 work units) Work It/Node Time % - 158s
1.0000000 0.24802 75.25 0 0 0.24802 0.6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.25 xplored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 159.41 second hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) olution count 2: 1 6 ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.0000000000000e-ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 97.9251724137931% completion: 23 usführungszeit: 378.30289511682133 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instanced count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up	<pre>% - 159s ds (83.79 work units) +00, gap 0.0000% 2573 truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512]</pre>
cademic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to ptimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5 ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oefficient statistics: Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00] Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00] Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00] ound heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000 resolve removed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) resolve time: 6.50s resolved: 6298 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oot simplex log	nonzeros) .
teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tim 0 2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 10 se crossover to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solut: oot crossover log 1510998 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 1510743 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 819814 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 251079 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 0 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00 O DPushes remaining with DInf 0.0000000e+00 Push phase complete: Pinf 0.0000000e+00, Dinf 4.3723705e-15 oot simplex log	0s ion 10s 10s 10s 20s 22s 22s
teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Tir 1511001 2.4801587e-01 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 22 oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 2	2s 14.56 seconds (11.20 work units) Work It/Node Time % - 160s % - 161s % - 161s
ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e- ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 98.09724137931035% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 380.54771018860157 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instance	truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] p to 4 threads o nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de nonzeros
se crossover to convert LP symmetric solution to basic solut: oot crossover log 1510998 PPushes remaining with PInf 0.0000000e+00) me 0s ion
oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 1	me 2s
0 0 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.95 0 0 1.0000000 0.24802 75.25 0 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.25 xplored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 158.78 second hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) olution count 2: 1 6 ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.0000000000000e- ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 98.26931034482759% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 382.9975798775316 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64)	% - 157s % - 158s % - 158s ds (83.79 work units)
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oot relaxation: objective 2.480159e-01, 1511001 iterations, 3	3s 15.15 seconds (11.20 work units) Work It/Node Time % - 166s % - 167s % - 167s
ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.0000000000000e+00, best bound 1.0000000000000e- ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 98.44137931034483% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 385.69816671662943 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000 urobi Optimizer version 10.0.1 build v10.0.1rc0 (win64) PU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, inst hread count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up cademic license - for non-commercial use only - registered to ptimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5 ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oefficient statistics: Matrix range [1e+00, 1e+00]	truction set [SSE2 AVX AVX2 AVX512] p to 4 threads o nils.heilemann@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de nonzeros
Objective range [1e+00, 1e+00] Bounds range [1e+00, 1e+00] RHS range [1e+00, 1e+00] ound heuristic solution: objective 6.0000000 resolve removed 0 rows and 0 columns (presolve time = 5s) resolve time: 6.56s resolved: 6298 rows, 1512006 columns, 3030048 nonzeros ariable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary) oot simplex log teration Objective Primal Inf. Dual Inf. Time	me 0s
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Nodes Current Node Objective Bounds Expl Unexpl Obj Depth IntInf Incumbent BestBd Gap 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 6.00000 0.24802 95.95 0 0 1.0000000 0.24802 75.25 0 0 0.24802 0 6296 1.00000 0.24802 75.25 xplored 1 nodes (1513446 simplex iterations) in 162.94 second hread count was 4 (of 4 available processors) olution count 2: 1 6 ptimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) est objective 1.0000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000000000e-ptimal solution found. inimum number of workers for 98.61344827586207% completion: 2 usführungszeit: 388.71275196198536 min et parameter TimeLimit to value 6000	% - 162s % - 162s ds (83.79 work units) +00, gap 0.0000%
ollowing that, we'll construct a plot to visually represent the outcomes mport matplotlib.pyplot as plt rom matplotlib.ticker import FixedLocator, FuncFormatter mport locale Set to German Locale to get comma as thousand separator ocale.setlocale(locale.LC_ALL, 'en_US') **Unpack the data into x and y lists , y = zip(*results) **Create a new figure with the specified figsize lt.figure(figsize=(8, 3)) **Create a scatter plot	s of the sensitivity analysis:
<pre>It.scatter(x, y) Alternatively, create a line plot It.plot(x, y) Custom y-axis tick labels with "s" ef format_y_ticks(value, tick_number): # Use locale to format the number with comma as thousand so formatted = locale.format_string("%d", value, grouping=Trueturn f"{formatted} s" x = plt.gca() x.yaxis.set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(format_y_ticks)) Add percentage unit and detailed ticks to the x-axis x.xaxis.set_major_locator(FixedLocator(x)) x.set_xticklabels(['{:.2f}%'.format(val) for val in x], rotar </pre>	ue)
It.xlabel('Confidence Level') It.ylabel('Execution Time') Remove extra white space It.tight_layout() Save the plot as an SVG file It.savefig("images/sensitivity_confidence.svg", format="svg", Show the plot It.show() 5. Graphical User Interface (GUI) n order to enhance user comprehension of the Smart Stochastic Sched	
ramework. We'll employ the ipywidgets library to craft an interactive smart_stochastic_scheduling function in response to a user-define mport ipywidgets as widgets rom IPython.display import display, clear_output, Javascript create a label for the headline eadline = widgets.HTML(value=' <h2 :="" a="" confidence_level="" create="" description="" desired="" escription="widgets.Label(value='Please" for="" label="" max="99.99,</td" min="95," of="" onfidence_slider="widgets.FloatSlider(" select="" slider="" style="font-weight: bold;" the="" value="95.5,"><td>re user interface, enabling the execution of the ned confidence level. >Smart Stochastic Scheduling (SSS)</td></h2> ', layou	re user interface, enabling the execution of the ned confidence level. >Smart Stochastic Scheduling (SSS)
<pre>step=0.01, description='Confidence Level (%):', readout_format='.2f', style={'description_width': 'initial'}, **Create a text input field for the confidence_level onfidence_text = widgets.FloatText(value=95.5, step=0.01, description='Confidence Level (%):', style={'description_width': 'initial'}, **Link the slider and text input field idgets.link((confidence_slider, 'value'), (confidence_text,</pre>	'value'))
<pre>"Create a button widget utton = widgets.Button(description='Run optimization',button) "Create an animated Loading widget using HTML and CSS oading_widget = widgets.HTML(value='<div style="font-size: 14px;">Optimizing: <i "create="" #="" a="" class:="" eparator="widgets.HTML(value='<hr" hide="" layout="widgets.Layout(visibility='hidden')" load="" separator="" the="">') "Create an Output Widget with a limited height utput = widgets.Output(layout=widgets.Layout(height='200px', ef on_button_clicked(b): with output:</i></div></pre>	="fa fa-spinner fa-spin">', ading widget initially
<pre># Disable the button while the function is running button.disabled = True # Display the loading widget loading_widget.layout.visibility = 'visible' # clear output clear_output() # run function result = smart_stochastic_scheduling(future_jobs, con- # Enable button and hide the loading animation button.disabled = False loading_widget.layout.visibility = 'hidden' # print result print(f'') print(f'')</pre>	fidence_slider.value / 100) # Divide by 100 to
Explored 1 nodes (1514144 simplex iterations) in 62.41 Thread count was 10 (of 10 available processors) Solution count 2: 1 6 Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04) Best objective 1.000000000000e+00, best bound 1.000000 Optimal solution found.	
Total runtime: 23084 seconds.	

Optimal solution found.

Model fingerprint: 0x4d47dda5

Coefficient statistics:

Ausführungszeit: 369.1973757832801 min Set parameter TimeLimit to value 6000

Minimum number of workers for 97.06482758620689% completion: 22060

Thread count: 4 physical cores, 4 logical processors, using up to 4 threads

Optimize a model with 6298 rows, 1512006 columns and 3030048 nonzeros

Variable types: 0 continuous, 1512006 integer (1512006 binary)

CPU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz, instruction set [SSE2|AVX|AVX2|AVX512]

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