## **MP-1 PRACTICAL-6**

1. Develop a python program to demonstrate the Initial Basic Solution in Transportation problem using Vogel method in Linear Programming (U-V method).

## Code:

```
from collections import defaultdict
costs = {'W': {'A': 16, 'B': 16, 'C': 13, 'D': 22, 'E': 17},
      'X': {'A': 14, 'B': 14, 'C': 13, 'D': 19, 'E': 15},
      'Y': {'A': 19, 'B': 19, 'C': 20, 'D': 23, 'E': 50},
      'Z': {'A': 50, 'B': 12, 'C': 50, 'D': 15, 'E': 11}}
demand = {'A': 30, 'B': 20, 'C': 70, 'D': 30, 'E': 60}
cols = sorted(demand.iterkeys())
supply = {'W': 50, 'X': 60, 'Y': 50, 'Z': 50}
res = dict((k, defaultdict(int)) for k in costs)
g = \{\}
for x in supply:
  g[x] = sorted(costs[x].iterkeys(), key=lambda g: costs[x][g])
for x in demand:
  g[x] = sorted(costs.iterkeys(), key=lambda g: costs[g][x])
while g:
  d = \{\}
  for x in demand:
     d[x] = (costs[g[x][1]][x] - costs[g[x][0]][x]) \text{ if } len(g[x]) > 1 \text{ else } costs[g[x][0]][x]
  s = \{\}
  for x in supply:
     s[x] = (costs[x][g[x][1]] - costs[x][g[x][0]]) \text{ if } len(g[x]) > 1 \text{ else } costs[x][g[x][0]]
  f = max(d, key=lambda n: d[n])
  t = max(s, key=lambda n: s[n])
  t, f = (f, g[f][0]) \text{ if } d[f] > s[t] \text{ else } (g[t][0], t)
  v = min(supply[f], demand[t])
  res[f][t] += v
  demand[t] -= v
  if demand[t] == 0:
     for k, n in supply.iteritems():
       if n != 0:
          g[k].remove(t)
     del g[t]
     del demand[t]
  supply[f] -= v
  if supply[f] == 0:
     for k, n in demand.iteritems():
       if n != 0:
          g[k].remove(f)
```

```
del g[f]
    del supply[f]
for n in cols:
  print "\t", n,
print
cost = 0
for g in sorted(costs):
  print g, "t",
  for n in cols:
    y = res[g][n]
    if y != 0:
      print y,
    cost += y * costs[g][n]
    print "\t",
  print
print "\n\nTotal Cost = ", cost
```

## **Output:-**

	A	В	C	D	E
W			50		
X	30		20		10
Y		20		30	
Z					50

Total Cost = 3100