

# ÖGOR Summer-Workshop for PhD-candidates and Post-Docs

An introduction to Julia and JuMP for Operations Research

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Topic 12

# Optimisation vOptSolver



`vOptGeneric.jl` and `vOptSpecific.jl`

# Overview of vOptSolver

An ecosystem for modeling and solving multiobjective linear optimization problems (MOCO, MOIP, MOMIP, MOLP):

- ▶ it deals with **structured** and **non-structured** optimization problems with at least two objectives
- ▶ it integrates several **specific** and **generic** exact algorithms for computing efficient solutions
- ▶ Natural and intuitive use for mathematicians, informaticians, engineers
- ▶ Efficient, flexible, evolutive solver
- ▶ Aims to be easy **to formulate a problem, to provide data, to solve a problem, to collect the outputs, to analyze the solutions**
- ▶ Free, open source (MIT licence), multi-platform, reusing existing specifications
- ▶ Using usual free (GLPK, Clp/Cbc) and commercial (GUROBI, CPLEX) MILP solvers

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# **BREAKING NEWS**

`vOptGeneric.jl`

is archived and replaced by

`MultiObjectiveAlgorithms.jl`

# Getting started with MultiObjectiveAlgorithms

Install:

```
using Pkg
```

```
Pkg.add("JuMP")  
Pkg.add("MultiObjectiveAlgorithms")
```

```
Pkg.add("GLPK")
```

Setup:

```
using JuMP  
import MultiObjectiveAlgorithms as MOA
```

```
using GLPK
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## Example with MultiObjectiveAlgorithms

For the bi-objective unidimensional 01 knapsack problem,

$$\max \{ (p^1 x, p^2 x) \mid wx \leq c, x \in \{0, 1\}^n \}$$

with<sup>1</sup>

$$n = 5$$

$$p^1 = (10, 3, 6, 8, 2)$$

$$p^2 = (12, 9, 11, 5, 6)$$

$$w = (4, 5, 2, 5, 6)$$

$$c = 17$$

compute  $Y_N$ , the set of non-dominated points using the  $\epsilon$ -constraint method.

---

<sup>1</sup>exercise 10.2, page 290 of *Multicriteria Optimization* (2nd edt), M. Ehrgott, Springer 2005



# Setup the data

```
julia> p1 = [10,3,6,8,2]      # coef vct of the obj 1
julia> p2 = [12,9,11,5,6]    # coef vct of the obj 2
julia> w = [4,5,2,5,6]       # coef vct of weights
julia> c = 17                 # nominal capacity
julia> n = length(p1)        # number of items
```

# Setup the model

```
julia> kp = Model( )  
julia> @variable(kp, x[1:n], Bin)  
julia> @expression(kp, fct1, sum(p1[j]*x[j] for j=1:n))  
julia> @expression(kp, fct2, sum(p2[j]*x[j] for j=1:n))  
julia> @objective(kp, Max, [fct1, fct2])  
julia> @constraint(kp, sum(w[j]*x[j] for j=1:n) ≤ c)
```

## Setup the solver ( $\epsilon$ -constraint method; step=1)

```
julia> set_optimizer(kp, ()->MOA.Optimizer(GLPK.Optimizer))  
julia> set_attribute(kp, MOA.Algorithm(),  
                     MOA.EpsilonConstraint())
```

# Solve and display results (1/2)

Invoking the solver:

```
julia> optimize!(kp)
```

Summary of the resolution:

```
julia> solution_summary(kp)
```

Displaying the results ( $X_E$  and  $Y_N$ ):

```
julia> for i in 1:result_count(kp)
julia>     println( i )
julia>     println( objective_value(kp; result = i) )
julia>     println( value.(x; result = i) )
julia> end
```

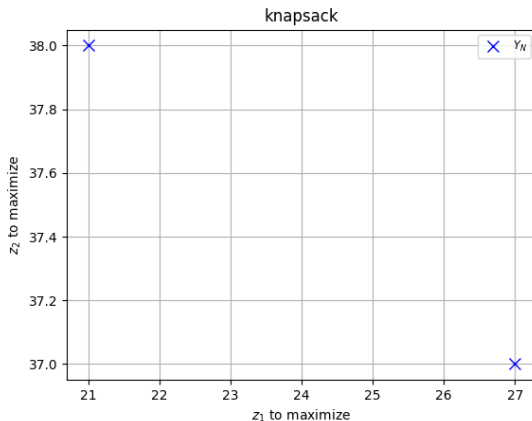
## Solve and display results (2/2)

```
0 1  
  [21.0, 38.0]  
  [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0]  
2  
  [27.0, 37.0]  
P [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0]  
  
julia> 
```

## Plot results (1/2)

```
julia> using PyPlot
julia>
julia> cardYN = result_count(kp)
julia> z1 = [value(fct1; result = i) for i in 1:cardYN]
julia> z2 = [value(fct2; result = i) for i in 1:cardYN]
julia>
julia> PyPlot.title("Knapsack")
julia> PyPlot.xlabel(L"$z_1$ to maximize")
julia> PyPlot.ylabel(L"$z_2$ to maximize")
julia> grid()
julia> plot(z1,z2,"bx",markersize="8",label=L"$Y_N$")
julia> legend(loc=1,fontsize="small")
julia>
julia> show()
```

## Plot results (2/2)



# More about...

JuMP:

<https://jump.dev/>

MultiObjectiveAlgorithms:

<https://github.com/jump-dev/MultiObjectiveAlgorithms.jl>

Examples:

[https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/tutorials/linear/multi\\_objective\\_examples/](https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/tutorials/linear/multi_objective_examples/)



