Faculty of Science and Technology

Mathematics and Computer Science Department



Module : Operations Research 1

Responsible: Dr. I. Ait Abderrahim

## **Tutorial sheet 3**

## Problem: Network flow problem (Transportation problem)

**Task**: Solve the problem using c++/python programming language.

2. Solve the exercises from the exercise sheet using this code and print the solution if it matches the solution found manuallay.

## Solution: cpp 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <imsl.h>
#define NS 5
#define ND 6
int main() {
      float cmin, *x;
      float sup[NS] = { 300, 300, 600, 600, 600 };
      float dem[ND] = { 200, 100, 300, 600, 600, 600 };
      float cost[NS][ND] = {
             { 1000, 1000, 1000, 16, 10, 12 },
             { 1000, 1000, 1000, 15, 14, 17 },
             \{ 6, 8, 10, 0, 1000, 1000 \},\
             \{7, 11, 11, 1000, 0, 1000\},\
             \{4, 5, 12, 1000, 1000, 0\}
      };
      x = imsl f transport(NS, ND, sup, dem, &cost[0][0],
             IMSL TOTAL COST, &cmin, 0);
      printf("Minimum cost is $%.2f", cmin);
      imsl f write matrix ("Solution Matrix", NS, ND, x,
             IMSL NO ROW LABELS, IMSL NO COL LABELS, 0);
      imsl free(x);
      return 1;
}
```

**Solution: Python** 

Khemis Miliana University

Faculty of Science and Technology



Module : Operations Research 1

**Mathematics and Computer Science Department** 

```
Responsible: Dr. I. Ait Abderrahim
# Import PuLP modeler functions
from pulp import *
# Creates the 'prob' variable to contain the problem data
prob = LpProblem("Material Supply Problem", LpMinimize)
# Creates a list of all the supply nodes
factories = ["A", "B", "C"]
# Creates a dictionary for the number of units of supply for each supply
node
supply = {"A": 100, "B": 200, "C":200}
# Creates a list of all demand nodes
projects = ["1", "2", "3"]
# Creates a dictionary for the number of units of demand for each demand
node
demand = \{
   "1": 50,
    "2": 150,
    "3": 300,
}
# Intermediate nodes
warehouses=["P", "Q"]
# Creates a list of costs of each transportation path
costs_1 = [ # warehouses
    [3,2], # A factories
    [4,3], # B
    [2.5,3.5] # C
]
costs 2 = [ # projects
   [2,1,4], # P warehouses
    [3,2,5], # Q
]
# The cost data is made into a dictionary
costs 1 = makeDict([factories, warehouses], costs 1, 0)
# The cost data is made into a dictionary
costs 2 = makeDict([warehouses, projects], costs 2, 0)
# Creates a list of tuples containing all the possible routes for transport
Routes = [(w, b) \text{ for } w \text{ in warehouses for } b \text{ in projects}]
# A dictionary called 'Vars' is created to contain the referenced
variables(the routes)
vars = LpVariable.dicts("Route", (warehouses, projects), 0, None,
LpInteger)
# Creates a list of tuples containing all the possible routes for transport
Routes 2 = [(w, b) \text{ for } w \text{ in warehouses for } b \text{ in projects}]
# A dictionary called 'Vars 2' is created to contain the referenced
variables(the routes)
```

## Khemis Miliana University Faculty of Science and Technology Mathematics and Computer Science Department



Module : Operations Research 1

```
Responsible: Dr. I. Ait Abderrahim
vars 2 = LpVariable.dicts("Route", (warehouses, projects), 0, None,
LpInteger)
# The objective function is added to 'prob' first
prob += (
    lpSum([vars[w][b] * costs 1[w][b] for (w, b) in Routes]) +
lpSum([vars 2[w][b] * costs 2[w][b] for (w, b) in Routes 2]),
    "Sum of Transporting Costs",
)
# The supply maximum constraints are added to prob for each supply node
(factories)
for w in factories:
    prob += (
        lpSum([vars[w][b] for b in warehouses]) <= supply[w],</pre>
        "Sum of Products out of factories %s" % w,
    )
# The demand minimum constraints are added to prob for each demand node
(project)
for b in projects:
    prob += (
        lpSum([vars 2[w][b] for w in warehouses]) >= demand[b],
        "Sum of Products into projects%s" % b,
    )
# Transshipment constraints: What is shipped into a transshipment node must
ne shipped out.
for w in warehouses:
    prob += (
        lpSum([vars[f][w] for f in factories]) - lpSum([vars 2[w][p] for p
in projects]) == 0,
        "Sum of Products out of warehouse %s" % w,
    )
# The problem is solved using PuLP's choice of Solver
prob.solve()
# Print the variables optimized value
for v in prob.variables():
    print(v.name, "=", v.varValue)
# The optimised objective function value is printed to the screen
print("Value of Objective Function = ", value(prob.objective))
Correct answer:
```