

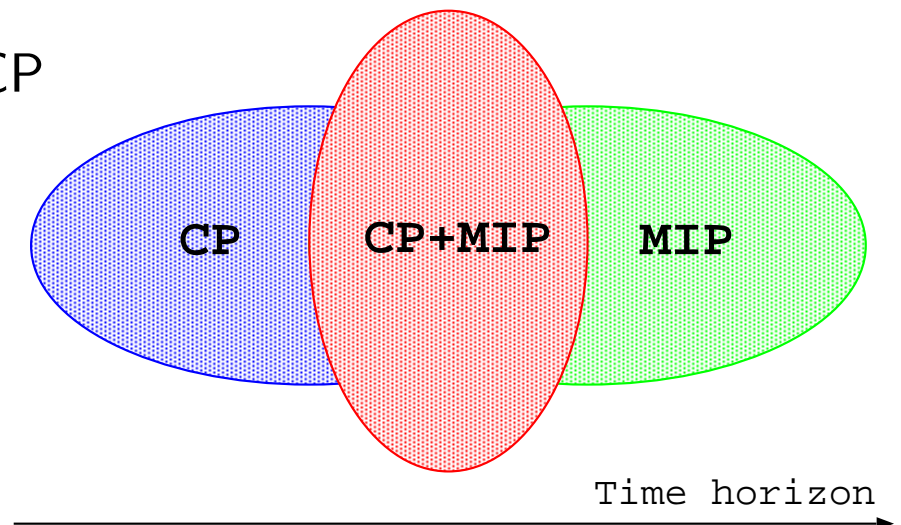
# LISCOS : Scientific Highlights

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## MIP, CP, and their Combination

- Optimisation Technologies
  - Mixed Integer Programming : MIP
  - Finite Domain Constraint Programming : CP
- Supply chain optimisation
  - Long and mid-term planning : MIP
  - Short-term planning, scheduling : CP



~> supply chain optimisation  
requires MIP, CP, and their combination

# Practical Problem Solving

- Model building : Language
- Model solving : Algorithms
- (Model verification)

## MIP vs. CP : Language

	MIP	CP
Variables	0-1	Finite domain
Constraints	Linear equations and inequalities	Arithmetic constraints <b>Symbolic/global constraints</b>

### Example

- Variables :  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \{0, \dots, m - 1\}$
- Constraint : Pairwise different values

- Integer programming: Only linear equations and inequalities

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_i \neq x_j & \iff x_i < x_j \quad \vee \quad x_i > x_j \\
 & \iff x_i \leq x_j - 1 \quad \vee \quad x_i \geq x_j + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

- Eliminating disjunction

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_i - x_j + 1 \leq my_i, \quad x_j - x_i + 1 \leq my_j, \quad y_i + y_j = 1, \\
 y_i, y_j \in \{0, 1\}, \quad 0 \leq x_i, x_j \leq m - 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

- New variables:  $z_{ik} = 1$  iff  $x_i = k$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ,  $k = 0, \dots, m - 1$

$$z_{i0} + \dots + z_{im-1} = 1, \quad z_{1k} + \dots + z_{nk} \leq 1,$$

- Constraint programming  $\rightsquigarrow$  **symbolic constraint**

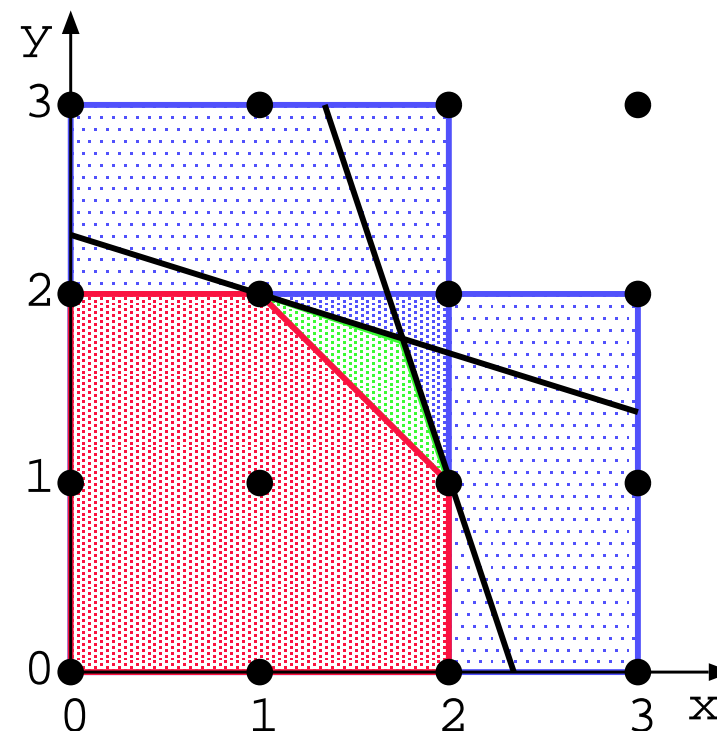
$$\text{alldifferent}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

# MIP vs. CP : Inference

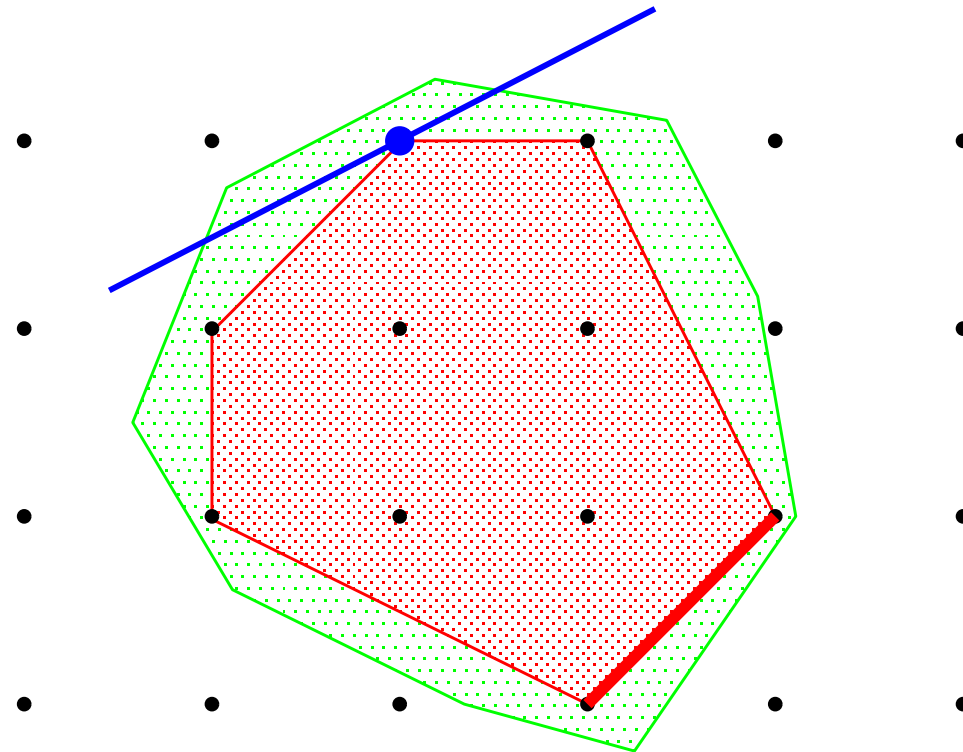
Linear arithmetic constraints

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + y &\leq 7, \\ 3y + x &\leq 7, \\ x + y &= z, \\ x, y &\in \{0, \dots, 3\} \end{aligned}$$

CP	(Filtering) :	$x, y \leq 2, z \leq 4$
LP	(Linear programming) :	$x, y \leq 2, z \leq 3.5$
MIP	(Cutting plane) :	$x, y \leq 2, z \leq 3$



# MIP : Tight Formulations



## CP : Global Constraints

- $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \{0, 1\}$
- pairwise different values
- **Local** consistency : 3 disequalities :  $x_1 \neq x_2, x_1 \neq x_3, x_2 \neq x_3$   
 $\rightsquigarrow x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \{0, 1\}$ , i.e. no domain reduction is possible
- **Global** constraint :  $\text{alldifferent}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  detects infeasibility (uses bipartite matching)



## MIP vs. CP : Algorithms

	MIP	CP
Inference	Linear programming Cutting planes	Domain filtering Constraint propagation
Search	Branch-and-relax Branch-and-cut	Branch-and-bound
Bounds on the objective function	Two-sided	One-sided

## LISCOS : Challenges

- Model building : MIP vs. CP
  - Model solving : MIP vs. CP
  - Problem decomposition
  - Communication between solvers
- ~> generic modelling and solution approaches for MIP, CP, MIP+CP

# LISCOS : Scientific Results

## 1. Modelling

- Generic models
- Classification

## 2. Mixed Integer programming

- Reformulations
- Valid inequalities, algorithms & heuristics

## 3. Constraint programming

- Symbolic constraints for supply chain optimisation
- Parametric search strategies

## 4. Combining MIP and CP

- Cooperation schemes
- Enhancing MIP branch-and-cut using CP

## LISCOS : Software Architecture

- Mixed integer programming: **XPRESS MP**
- Constraint programming: **CHIP**
- Branch-and-cut for generic supply chain models: **bc-gen**
- Constraint programming for generic supply chain models: **cp-gen**
- Combined branch-and-cut + constraint programming: **bc/cp-gen**