



Computational Modelling of a Carrier Assignment Problem under the ROAR-NET API

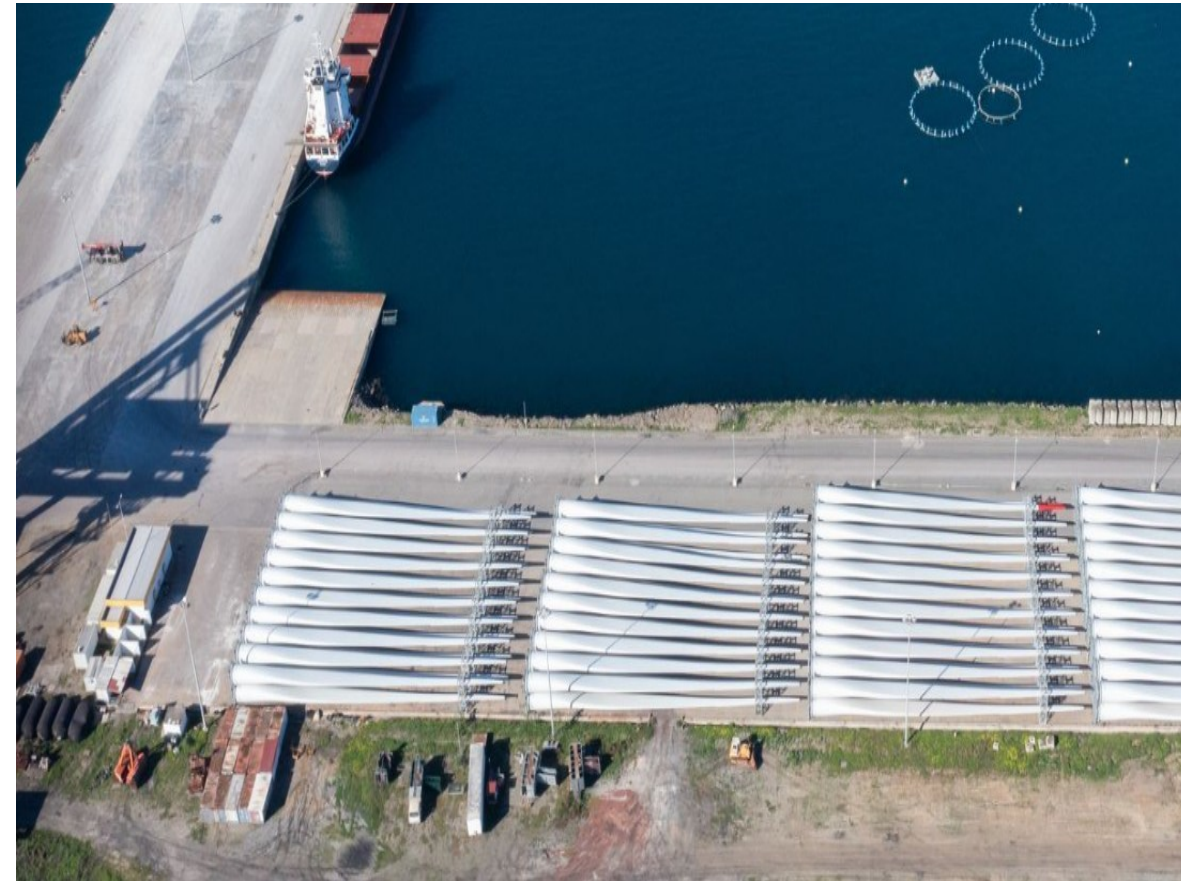
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The NEXUS Agenda Consortium

- Led by the Port of Sines
- 35 Partners
 - Port authorities, maritime and terminal operators
 - Railway operators, carriers, dry ports, logistics operators
 - Technology suppliers, importers, exporters
 - Universities and research institutes
- Shipperform
 - Service procurement platform under development by Devlop
 - Spot quotes, tender and contract support



Tenders in Shipperform

- The Shipper discloses the lanes: **origin, destination, load volume**
 - Carriers submit their bids: **lane, carrier, load volume, price**
 - Bidding on **partial lane load volumes** allowed
 - The Shipper determines the winning bids
 - A set of lane-carrier assignments (many to many)
- considering
- Price vs. unassigned load volume
 - Maximum numbers of carriers (total, for each lane, for each location)
 - Maximum volume for each carrier
- Unassigned load volume is dealt with in a new tender round

Approach

Problem statement

Solver-independent local-search model
based on the ROAR-NET API

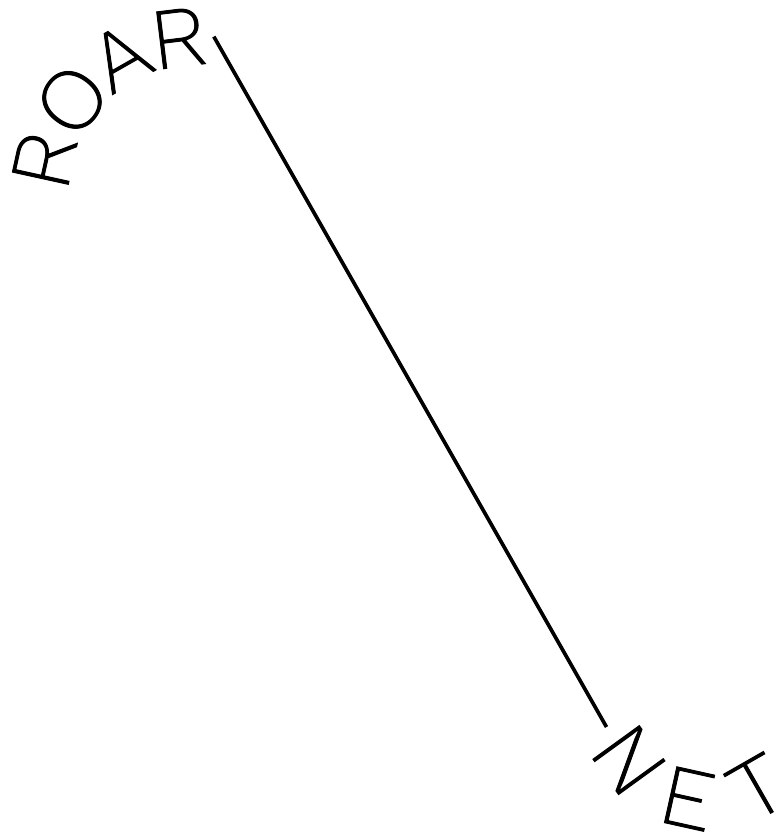
Multiple objectives and constraints
handled via a preference model

Preference-aware Pareto Local Search

Other local-search solvers available
off the shelf (SA, ILS, ...)



The ROAR-NET API Specification*



- Types
 - Problem, Solution
 - Neighbourhood, Move (construction, destruction, local search)
- Operations
 - Solution generation: **empty_solution**, random_solution, **heuristic_solution**
 - Solution evaluation: **objective_value**, lower_bound
 - Neighbourhood exploration: **moves**, random_move, random_moves_without_replacement
 - Solution modification: **apply_move**, revert_move
 - Move evaluation: **objective_value_increment**, lower_bound_increment

* <https://github.com/roar-net/roar-net-api-spec>

Model Development

Under the ROAR-NET API Python implementation*

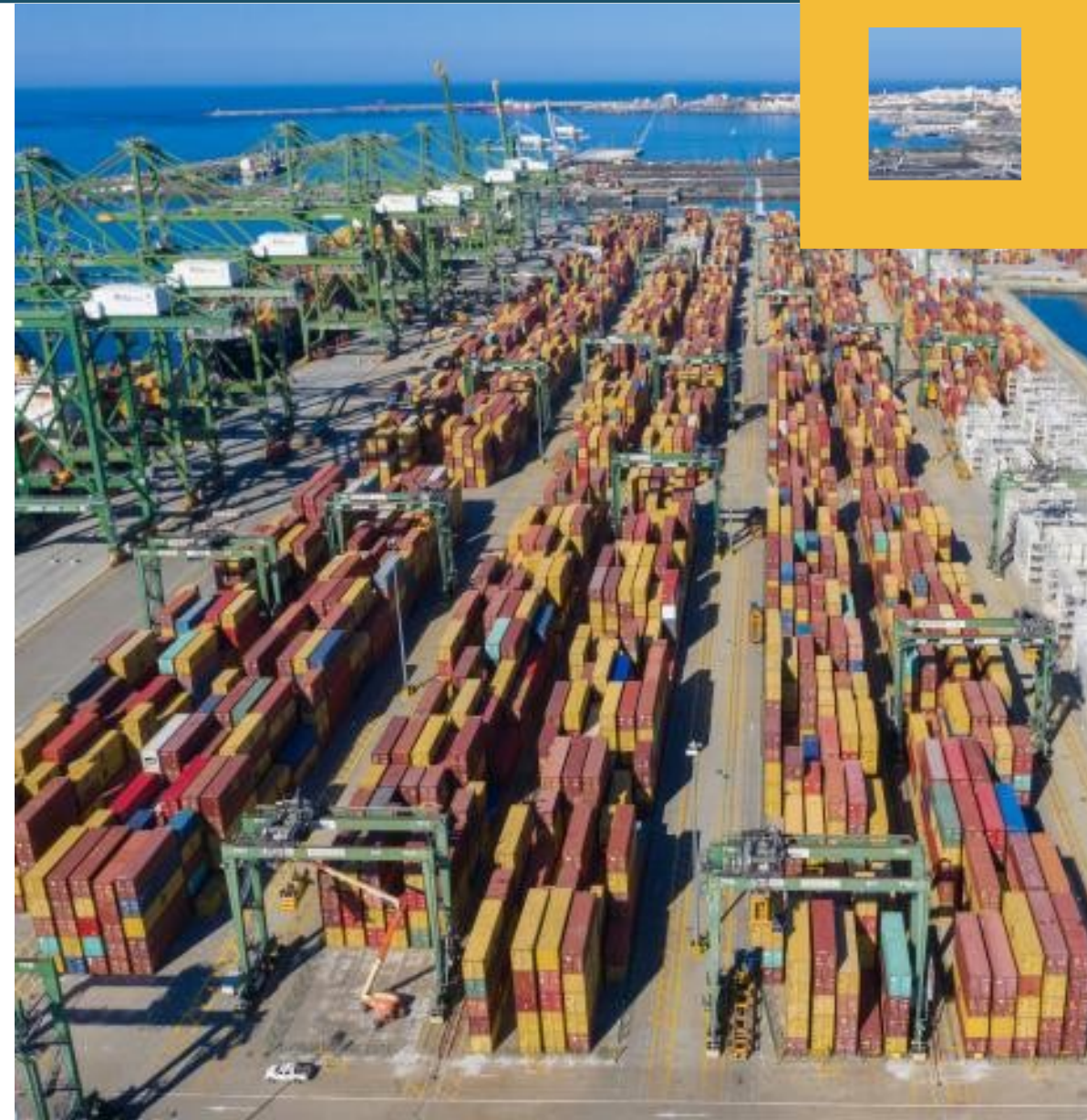
- Problem representation
 - Lists of lanes and bids
 - Constraints on carriers and locations
- Solution representation
 - Carriers assigned to each lane (list of sets)
 - Lanes assigned to each carrier (list of sets, auxiliary)
 - Objective values (list of integers)
 - Additional data structures to support incremental evaluation

* <https://github.com/roar-net/roar-net-api-py>

Model Development

- Solution evaluation
 - Main objectives (to be minimised)
 - Cost
 - Unassigned load volume
 - Constraints:
 - Sum of excess load volume per carrier
 - Sum of excess carriers per lane
 - Sum of excess carriers per location
 - Total number of carriers

NOTE: Lane load volume is always respected by the search operators (structural constraint)



Model Development

- Solution evaluation
 - Limits on numbers of carriers and load volumes may vary with lane, location and carrier
 - Handling each such constraint as a separate function would lead to significant overhead when comparing solutions
 - Aggregating related constraints
 - Maximum violation would lead to bottleneck constraints
 - Sum of violations more efficient and effective
 - Objective and constraint function values are updated incrementally for efficiency

Model Development

- Neighbourhood structures
 - Ensure connectivity of the whole decision space
 - 1) Add bid to lane
 - 2) Remove bid from lane
 - Knapsack-like constraints
 - 3) Remove a bid from a lane and Add another bid to the same lane
 - 4) Remove a bid by a carrier and Add another bid by the same carrier
 - Bottleneck constraints (in progress...)
 - 5) Remove all bids by a carrier that involve a given location
 - 6) Remove all bids by a carrier

Model Development

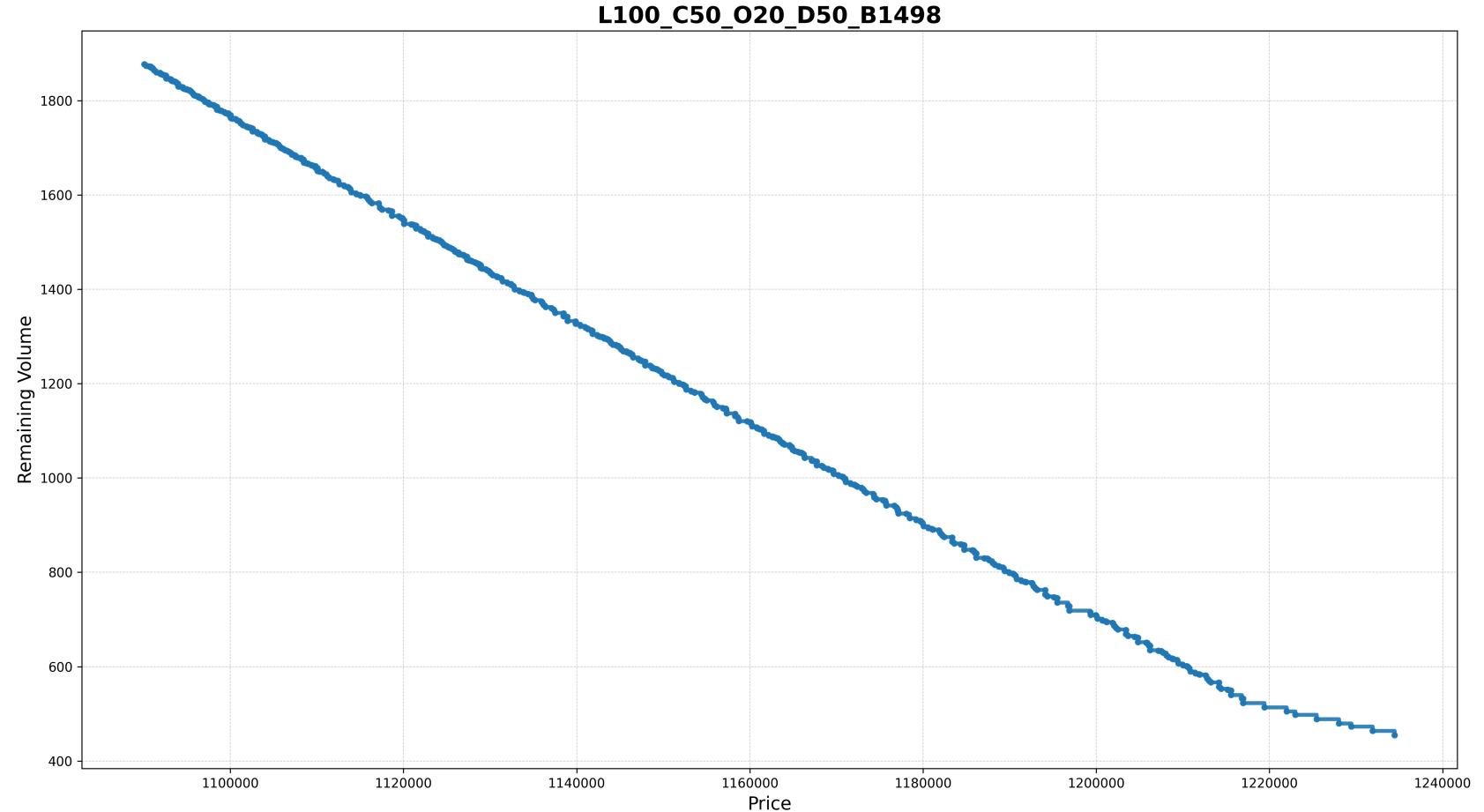
- Neighbourhood structures
 - Exposed to the solver individually or as a single, combined neighbourhood
 - Move enumeration in constant time per move
 - Move evaluation
 - In constant time for neighbourhood structures 1) to 4)
 - In time linear on the number of relevant lanes for neighbourhood structures 5) and 6)
 - Cost of evaluating all 6) moves similar to the cost of evaluation all 2) moves
 - Cost of evaluating all 5) moves up to twice the cost of evaluation all 2) moves
 - Modifying a solution has the same complexity as move evaluation (in **this** model)

Preference model

- ROAR-NET API preference models
 - Specification under development
 - Support for scalarisations and partial pre-orders
- Preferability relation (Fonseca and Fleming, 1998)
 - Refinement of Pareto dominance given goals and priorities
 - Unified handling of hard and soft constraints
- Model configuration
 - Cost and unassigned load volume assigned priority 0 (soft objectives)
 - Goal values for each objective set to simple upper bounds
 - Constraints assigned priority 1, goals set to the applicable limits (zero or max. no. carriers)

Preference-Aware Pareto Local Search

- Pareto Local Search (Paquete *et al.*, 2004) with dominance replaced by preferability
- Very simple multiobjective extension of local search
- Goal values define region of interest
- Results sensitive to initial solution(s)



Concluding Remarks

A **problem model** rather than a dedicated algorithm

Structural vs. functional constraints

Multiple objectives

Preferences

Solver development handled separately

Integration in Shipperform due soon

Real-world use case of the ROAR-NET API



Port Authority
Consortium Leader



Importers and Exporters



Port Operator



Land Infrastructure



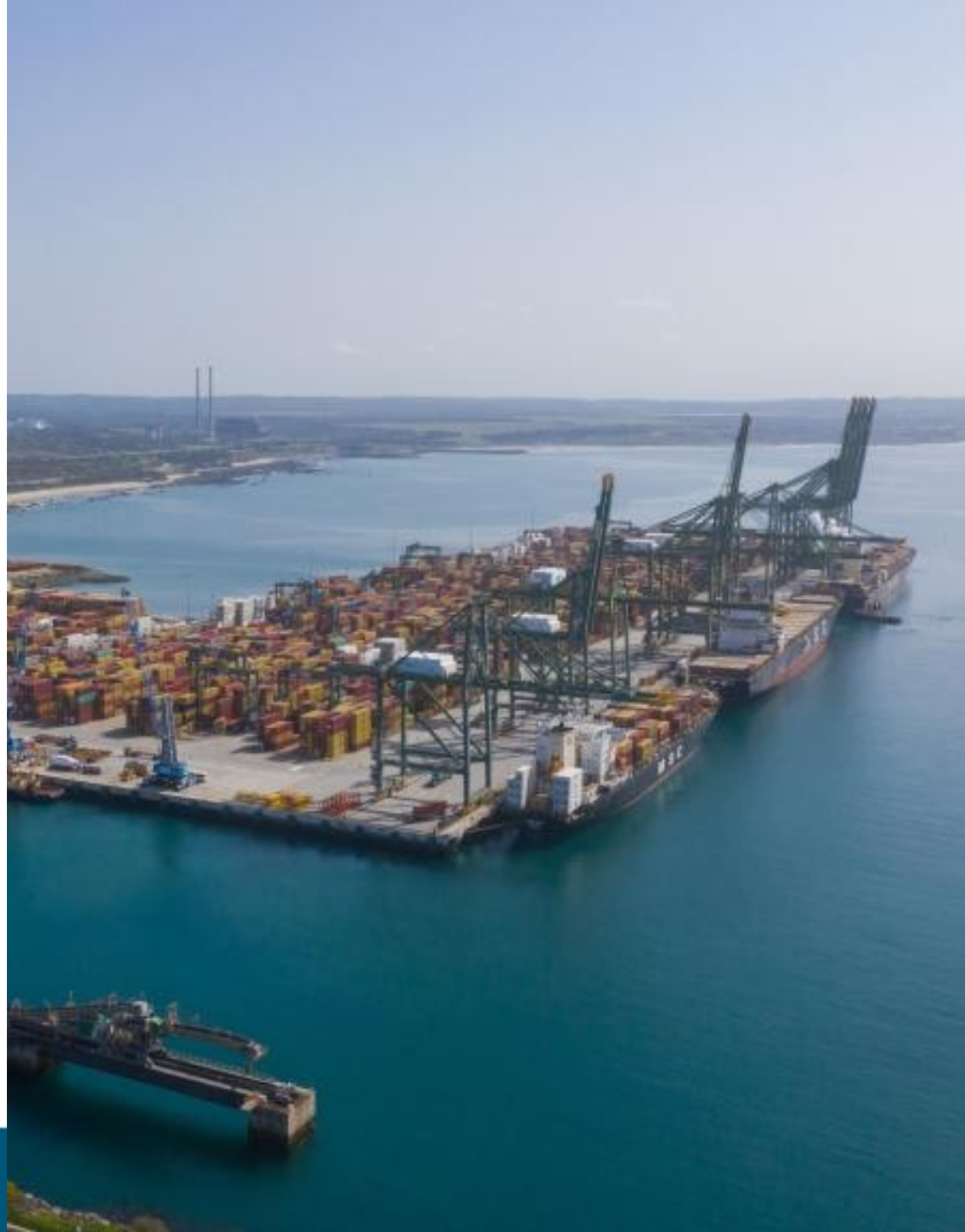
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Thank You!

