

# A Study of Branching Heuristics for the Car-Sequencing Problem

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(LAAS-CNRS)**

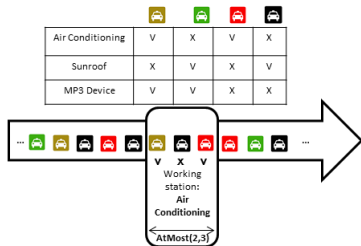
MOGISA Team <http://www.laas.fr/MOGISA>

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The logo for LAAS-CNRS features the text "LAAS-CNRS" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The text is centered between two horizontal lines: a red line above and a yellow line below.



# The Car-sequencing Problem



- $n$  vehicles,  $k$  classes,  $m$  options.
- Demand constraints : Each class  $c \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  is associated with a demand  $D_c$ .
- Capacity constraints : for each option, we associate two integers  $p$  and  $q$ , such that no subsequence of size  $q$  may contain more than  $p$  vehicles requiring this option (i.e. a chain of **Atmost(p,q)** constraints).

## Example

$n = 10, m = 5, k = 6$

ATMost(1,2), ATMost(2,3), ATMost(1,3), ATMost(2,5), ATMost(1,5)

Class's id	# card	Class's specification
0	#1	1 0 1 1 0
1	#1	0 0 0 1 0
2	#2	0 1 0 0 1
3	#2	0 1 0 1 0
4	#2	1 0 1 0 0
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→ A possible Solution: 0, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 3, 4, 2, 5

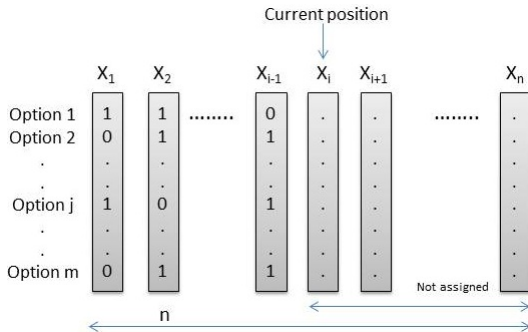
## Variables

- $n$  integer variables  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  taking values in  $\{1, \dots, k\}$
- $nm$  Boolean variables  $\{y_1^1, \dots, y_n^m\}$ , where  $y_i^j$  stands for whether the vehicle in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  slot requires option  $j$ .

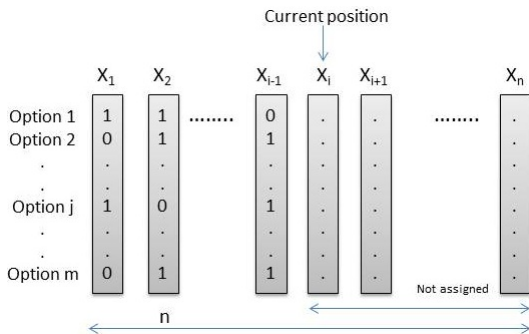
## Constraints

- Demand constraints: Sum, GCC.
- Capacity constraints: Sum, GSC.

# Resolution process



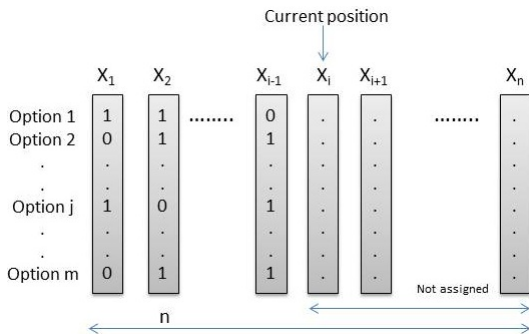
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→  $\delta_1 = 21$ ,  $\delta_2 = 6.66$ .

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- Aggregation:
  - $\leq \Sigma$
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  - $\leq lex$

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→  $\langle \{lex, mid\}, \{class, opt\}, \{q/p, d, \delta, n - \sigma, \rho\}, \{\leq_{\Sigma}, \leq_{Euc}, \leq_{lex}\} \rangle$

# Aggregation

$c_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Evaluation

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Evaluate } opt_1 \\ 0 \\ \text{Evaluate } opt_3 \\ 0 \\ \text{Evaluate } opt_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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The load  $\delta_j = \frac{d_j q_j}{p_j}$  is tied to the number of slots required to mount  $d_j$  times option  $j$ .

Example:  $d_j = 3; p_j = 1; q_j = 3; \rightarrow \delta_j = \frac{d_j q_j}{p_j} = 9$ .

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→ Alternative definition for the load of an option:

$$\delta'_j = q_j(\lceil d_j/p_j \rceil - 1) + \begin{cases} p_j & \text{if } d_j \bmod p_j = 0 \\ d_j \bmod p_j & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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$\rightarrow$  new slack  $\sigma'$  and new usage rate  $\rho'$ .

Suppose that all variables up to a rank  $i - 1$  are ground.

## Theorem

In the case of lexicographical branching :

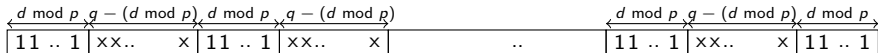
- If  $\delta' > n - i + 1$ , then we should fail.
- When  $\delta' = n - i + 1$ , we can filter out some values.
  - If  $d \bmod p = 0$ , we impose  $y_i = 1$  for all  $i$  such that  $i \bmod q < p$ .
  - If  $d \bmod p \neq 0$ , we impose  $y_i = 1$  for all  $i$  such that  $i \bmod q < (d \bmod p)$ .

# Pruning rule

Figure: Filtering when  $d \bmod p = 0$



Figure: Filtering when  $d \bmod p \neq 0$



# Filtering Rule

Mistral results on the first set (70 sat)

		Basic model		Filtering rule	
Eval.	Aggr.	% sol	time	% sol	time
1	-	52	41.15	94	23.46
$q/p$	$\leq \Sigma$	34	7	100	0.01
	$\leq_{Euc}$	38	43.67	97	0.01
	$\leq_{lex}$	38	55.38	97	0.01
$d$	$\leq \Sigma$	85	17.38	100	0.01
	$\leq_{Euc}$	81	0.01	100	0.01
	$\leq_{lex}$	75	0.03	100	0.03
$\rho$	$\leq \Sigma$	100	0.01	100	0.01
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$\rho'$	$\leq \Sigma$	100	0.03	100	0.01
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# Discrepancy Search methods

Mistral results on the second set (4 sat)

Eval.	Aggr.	Basic model					Filtering rule				
		c.b	lds	lds-b	prlds	prlds-b	c.b	lds	lds-b	prlds	prlds-b
1	-	0	25	25	25	25	25	100	100	100	100
$q/p$	$\leq \Sigma$	0	50	25	50	25	25	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{Euc}$	0	50	25	50	25	25	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{lex}$	0	25	25	25	25	0	100	100	100	100
$d$	$\leq \Sigma$	25	100	75	100	75	50	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{Euc}$	25	100	75	75	75	50	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{lex}$	0	75	75	75	75	50	100	100	100	100
$\rho$	$\leq \Sigma$	25	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{Euc}$	25	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{lex}$	50	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100
$\rho'$	$\leq \Sigma$	25	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100
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	$\leq_{lex}$	0	25	25	25	25	0	100	100	100	100
$d$	$\leq \Sigma$	25	100	75	100	75	50	100	100	100	100
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	$\leq_{Euc}$	25	100	75	75	75	50	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{lex}$	0	75	75	75	75	50	100	100	100	100
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$\rho'$	$\leq \Sigma$	25	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{Euc}$	25	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100
	$\leq_{lex}$	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	100

## Evaluation of the Exploration & Branching Strategies

Eval. Ord.	Aggr. Br.	Exp.	Instances					
			set 1 (70 sat)		set 2 (4 sat)		set 3 (7 sat)	
			%sol	time	%sol	time	%sol	time
1	Clas	Lex.	100	17.08	100	211.55	0	-
		Mid.	98	52.55	25	0.20	0	-
<i>q/p</i>	Opt	Lex.	75	44.93	0	-	0	-
		Mid.	80	9.35	0	-	0	-
<i>d</i>	Clas	Lex.	98	15.45	0	-	0	-
		Mid.	98	1.01	25	182.12	0	-
<i>n - σ</i>	Opt	Lex.	88	2.78	75	128.32	0	-
		Mid.	90	17.74	25	0.22	14	962.88
<i>ρ</i>	Clas	Lex.	100	1.20	50	64.96	57	630.76
		Mid.	100	1.08	100	129.07	57	606.10
<i>n - σ</i>	Opt	Lex.	44	29.47	75	803.88	0	-
		Mid.	51	57.95	25	262.18	0	-
<i>ρ</i>	Clas	Lex.	100	1.19	50	31.98	42	484.37
		Mid.	100	1.05	75	263.61	42	642.65
<i>ρ</i>	Opt	Lex.	98	16.60	75	58.16	14	875.62
		Mid.	100	28.26	25	0.81	14	267.53
<i>ρ</i>	Clas	Lex.	100	1.19	50	31.98	42	484.56
		Mid.	100	1.05	75	218.22	42	607.49

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		Mid.	100	1.05	75	218.22	42	607.49



## Comparison with existing methods

	FC		cREG		LNS		ILOG		Mistral	
	%sol	time	%sol	time	%sol	time	%sol	time	%sol	time
Set 1 (70 sat)	91	few s	58	> 30s	98	few s	100	1.01s	100	0,01s
Set 2 (4 sat)	75	12,66s	100	0,55s	100	206s	100	129.07s	100	< 1s
Set 3 (7 sat)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	57	606.10s	42	0,03s

## Conclusion

- We revisited the most common heuristics for this problem.
- New structure for the heuristics.
- A simple but very useful filtering rule
- Interesting results with untested combination of heuristics.
- The new filtering algorithm, combined with discrepancy search methods, outperforms existing CP approaches.

## Future Research

- [Submitted paper] An Optimal Arc Consistency Algorithm for a Chain of Atmost Constraints with Cardinality, CP'12
- Using filtering techniques in SMT-Solvers.

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?