

Centre for Data Analytics

Insight Centre for Data Analytics

Explanation-Based Weighted Degree

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CPAIOR 2017

 International Conference on Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Operations Research Techniques in Constraint Programming

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- International Conference on Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Operations Research Techniques in Constraint Programming
- Diverse applications: Network Problems (interesting for the UTRC field service project?), Scheduling, Data-mining, Stochastic Optimization

MiniCP



- Pierre Schaus, Pascal Van Hentenryck, Laurent Michel
- 1500 lines of Java code
- Code: https://bitbucket.org/pschaus/minicp
- Slides: http://tinyurl.com/y8n4knhx
- Purposes: teaching CP, baseline for development projects, etc

Relaxation Methods for Constrained Matrix Factorization Problems: Solving the Phase Mapping Problem in Materials Discovery

- Phase mapping: Central problem in materials discovery
- How to infer the materials' crystal structure based on X-ray sample data.
- The problem: factorize A into the product of W and H such that $A = W \times H$.

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- Standard or customized

Lexicographic





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Slide 7

Lexicographic





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Weighted Degree Heuristic (wdeg)

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- A big issue with global constraints as it does not discriminate between variables

The Discrimination Issue

 An instance of ghoulomb.mzn (contains a lot of AllDifferent Constraints)



$$x_1, x_2 \in [1, 2n - 1]$$

$$x_3, \dots, x_n \in [1, n]$$

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- Weight distributed indiscriminately "masks" the degree

Explanation-based Weighted Degree

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- Example: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \le k$: Variables whose domain is equal to $\{1\}$ are sole responsible for failure.

Explanation-based Weighted Degree (e-wdeg)

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Explanation-based Weighted Degree (e-wdeg)



- e-wdeg: Optimal solution was proven 15s
- wdeg: 83% optimality gap after 20 minutes

AllDifferent

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- Explanation: the set of variables from the Hall interval.

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$\mathsf{Element}(\langle x_1,\ldots,x_k\rangle,n,v) \Leftrightarrow x_n = v_n$

• We use the conflict set $\{n, v\} \cup \{x_i \mid i \in \mathcal{D}(n)\}$

$\sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i \leq b$

- Failure if and only if the lower bound of the sum is strictly larger than *b*.
- Explanation: The set containing every variable x_i such that either a_i is positive and $\min(\mathcal{D}(x_i))$ is strictly larger than its initial value, or a_i is negative and $\max(\mathcal{D}(x_i))$ is strictly lower than its initial value.

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- Conflict Ordering Search (*COS*) [?]: Every variable is stamped by the total number of failures it caused. The variable with the highest stamp is selected first (it needs a default heuristic)

Experimental Setup

- All Minizinc Challenge instances (2012 to 2015): 323 optimization problems; 76 decision problems
- Comparison with *wdeg*, *ABS*, *IBS*, *COS* and *LC* with *wdeg* and *e-wdeg* as default heuristic for the two latter.
- Lexicographic value ordering for every heuristic, except *IBS* and *ABS*.
- Randomization by choosing uniformly between the two best choices.
- Each configuration was given 5 randomized runs.
- 25 minutes as time cutoff

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- 25 minutes as time cutoff
- In case you wonder why the cluster is busy: with some other parameters, the total CPU time to complete experiments is about 3 years and a half!

Decision Problems

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- e-wdeg better than wdeg
- Weighted degree heuristics are among the state of the art in CP

Optimisation Problems (Number of proofs)

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Optimisation Problems (Objective value)

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Conclusions & Future Research

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Take-away messages

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Future research

- Design better explanations
- Explain more constraints
- How to choose between different explanations?