Automated Algorithm Configuration

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SSAAD 2023

Who am I?

- Senior Lecturer (Assoc. Prof.) at AMBS (UoM), 2015–

The University of Manchester
Alliance Manchester Business School

- Senior Distinguished Researcher, University of Málaga, 2020–2022

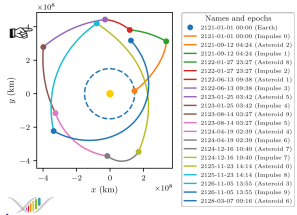
UNIVERSIDAD DE MÁLAGA

- Editor-in-Chief of GECCO 2019

- Committee Chair of the ACM SIGEVO Dissertation Award
- (co-)Editor-in-Chief of ACM TELO
  (Transactions on Evolutionary Learning and Optimization)

My research is about . . .

- Benchmarking and Empirical Analysis of Optimization Algorithms
  - ☞ Reproducibility in Evolutionary Computation [López-Ibáñez, Branke & Paquete, 2021]
- Multi-objective optimization ☞ EAF package
- Interactive optimization (human-in-the-loop)
  - ☞ Machine Decision Makers [López-Ibáñez & Knowles, 2015]
- Automatic configuration, selection and design of algorithms ☞ irace
- Expensive optimization . . . , asteroid routing problem ☞



- Applications, applications, applications!
  - School bus routing for SEND students 365 RESPONSE
  - Optimization in steel manufacturing ArcelorMittal
  - Supply chain design for Personalised Medicine biopharm
  - Bayesian Optimisation with dynamic constraints IBM
  - Patient scheduling NHS

Part I

Automatic Algorithm Configuration (Overview)

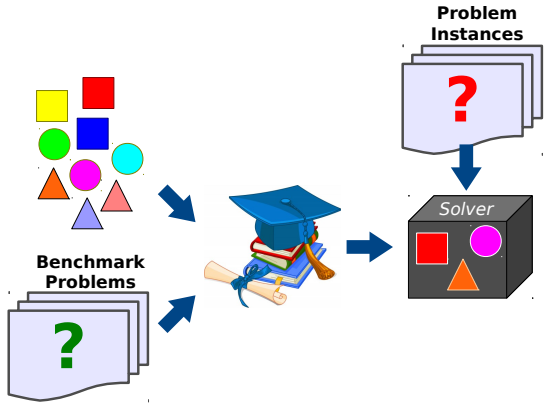
Mario's Pizza Delivery Problem [Birattari, 200

Mario collects phone orders for 30 minutes. Mario wants to schedule deliveries to get back to the pizzeria as fast as possible.

- Scheduling deliveries is an *optimization problem*
- A different *problem instance* arises every 30 minutes
- Limited time for solving, say one minute (online)
- Limited time to implement an optimization algorithm, say one week (offline)

Traditional design of optimization algorithms

Human expert + intuition + trial-and-error/statistics



Design choices and parameters everywhere

Modern high-performance optimizers involve a large number of design choices and (hyper)-parameter settings

- Exact solvers
  - Design choices: alternative models, pre-processing, variable selection, value selection, branching rules ...
    + numerical parameters
  - IBM CPLEX: 63 parameters that control the optimization
- (Meta)-heuristic solvers
  - Design choices: solution representation, operators, neighborhoods, pre-processing, strategies, ... + numerical parameters
  - Many are *hidden*

Design choices and parameters everywhere

Modern high-performance optimizers software involve a large number of design choices and (hyper)-parameter settings

Domain	Software	Parameters	
ML	WEKA	768	[Kotthoff et al., 2016]
	Auto-sklearn	110	[Feurer et al., 2015]
Code optimization	GCC	172 flags + 195 numerical	[Pérez Cáceres et al., 2017b]
Databases	Cassandra	23	[Silva-Muñoz et al., 2021]

Design choices and parameters everywhere

- *Categorical* parameters

  localsearch $\in$ { tabu search, SA, ILS }
- *Ordinal* parameters

  neighborhoods $\in$ { small, medium, large }
- *Numerical* parameters (integer and real-valued)

  population sizes, acceptance temperature, hidden constants, ...
- *Conditional* parameters are only active for specific values of other parameters:

  `temperature` only enabled if `localsearch == "SA"`

Configuring an algorithm means
setting its categorical, ordinal and numerical parameters

Design choices and parameters everywhere

> *Parameter optimization for general broad-spectrum use is a daunting task, not only because of significant differences between [...] instances but also because of the variability due to random choices when solving any specific instance. It's hard to know whether a change of parameter will be beneficial or harmful [...]*
>
> [Donald Knuth, The Art of Computer Programming, vol. 4-6A]

Algorithm configuration and design is hard

Challenges

- ✘ Many alternative design choices and parameter settings
- ✘ Nonlinear interactions among algorithm components and/or parameters
- ✘ Algorithms are stochastic
- ✘ Problem instances used for design (benchmark instances) are not identical to the ones found in the real-world
- ✘ Performance assessment is difficult (statistical analysis)

Traditional algorithm design and configuration

Traditional approaches

- Trial–and–error design guided by expertise/intuition
  - ✘ prone to over-generalizations,
  - ✘ limited exploration of design alternatives,
  - ✘ human biases
- Guided by theoretical studies
  - ✘ often based on over-simplifications,
  - ✘ specific assumptions,
  - ✘ few parameters

Can we make this approach more principled and automatic?

The algorithm configuration problem

1. Find the best algorithm configuration given a set of *training problem instances*
2. Repeatedly use this algorithm configuration to solve *unseen problem instances*

A problem with many names:

offline parameter *tuning*,
automatic algorithm configuration,
hyper-parameter optimization,
hyper-heuristics, genetic programming,
meta-optimisation, programming by optimisation [Hoos, 2012], ...

Offline configuration vs. Online control

Offline tuning / Algorithm configuration

- Learn best configuration before *solving* the real problem instance
- Configuration done on training problem instances
- Performance measured over test ($\neq$ training) instances

Online tuning / Parameter control / Reactive search

- Learn best configuration *while* solving each instance
- No training phase
- Very popular in continuous optimization
- Ultimate goal: parameter-free algorithms

All online methods have parameters that are configured offline

The algorithm configuration problem (extended from [Birattari, 2009

A configuration scenario is defined by a tuple: $\langle \Theta, \mathcal{I}, m, \mathsf{S}, B \rangle$

- Θ : set of potential algorithm configurations (possibly infinite);
- $\mathcal{I}$: set of relevant problem instances (possibly infinite), from which instances are sampled with some probability;
- $m(\theta, i)$: performance metric $m\colon \Theta \times \mathcal{I} \to \mathbb{R}$ of running *once* configuration $\theta \in \Theta$ on instance $i \in \mathcal{I}$. Typically noisy/stochastic!
- S : function (statistic) of $m(\theta, i)$ with respect to the distribution of the random variable $\mathcal{I}$, e.g., expected value of $m(\theta, i)$ over the distribution of $\mathcal{I}$;
- B : budget for finding the best configuration, e.g., number of evaluations of $m(\theta, i)$;

Find the best algorithm configuration θ^* such that:

$$\theta^* = \arg\min_{\theta \in \Theta} \mathsf{S}_{i \sim \mathcal{I}}[m(\theta, i)]$$

Towards automatic algorithm configuration

Idea: Apply optimization + ML methods to configure algorithms

Automatic algorithm configuration

- apply optimization + ML methods to design algorithms
- use computation power to explore algorithm design spaces
- free human creativity for higher level tasks

AC is a mixed-integer stochastic black-box optimization problem

Mixed-decision variables

- discrete (categorical, ordinal and integer) and real-valued
- conditional parameters, box-constraints and other constraints

Stochasticity

- of the target algorithm
- of the problem instances

Black-box

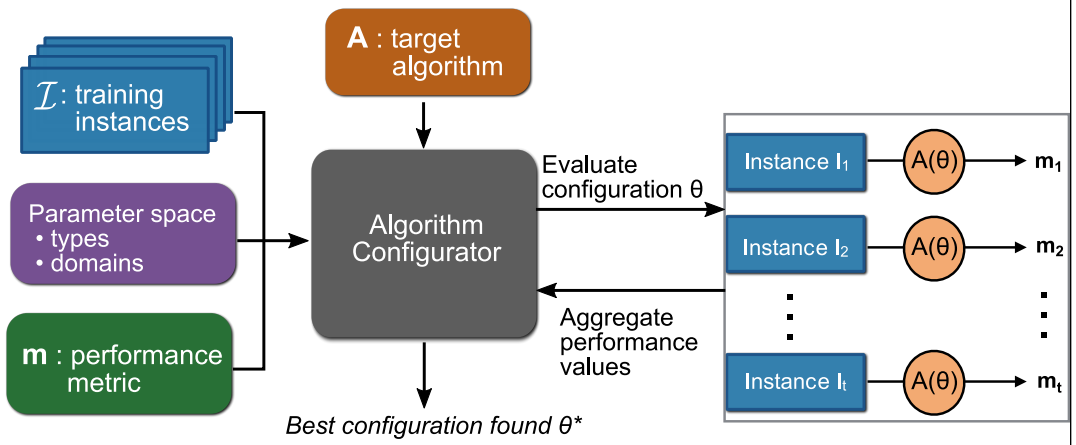
evaluation requires running a configuration on an instance

Typical tuning goals

- maximize solution quality within given time
- minimize run-time to decision / optimal solution

AC requires specialized methods !

(Offline) Automatic Algorithm Configuration



Methods for Automatic Algorithm Configuration

experimental design, ANOVA
CALIBRA [Adenso-Díaz & Laguna, 2006]
others [Ridge & Kudenko, 2007; Coy et al., 2001; Ruiz & Maroto, 2005]

numerical optimization
MADS [Audet & Orban, 2006], CMA-ES, BOBYQA [Yuan et al., 2012]

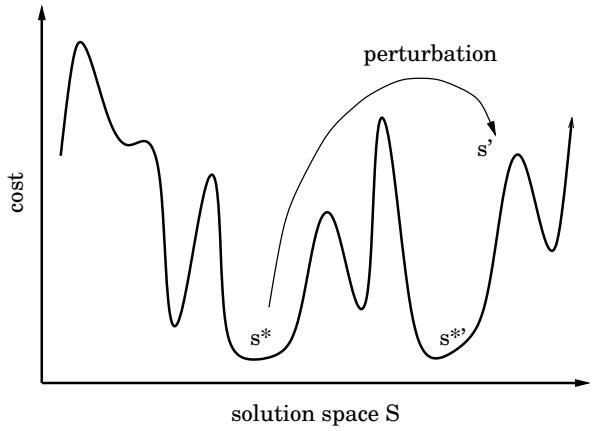
heuristic optimization
meta-GA [Grefenstette, 1986], **ParamILS** [Hutter et al., 2007, 2009], gender-based GA [Ansótegui et al., 2009], linear GP [Oltean, 2005], REVAC(++) [Nannen & Eiben, 2006; Smit & Eiben, 2009, 2010] ...

model-based
SPO [Bartz-Beielstein et al., 2005, 2010b], **SMAC** [Hutter et al., 2011], mlrMBO [Bischl et al., 2017]

sequential statistical testing
F-race, iterated F-race [Birattari et al., 2002; Balaprakash et al., 2007]
irace [López-Ibáñez et al., 2011] [López-Ibáñez et al., 2016]

ParamILS Framework [Hutter et al., 2007, 2009]

ParamILS is an iterated local search method that works in the parameter space



Main design choices for ParamILS

Evaluation of configurations

- *BasicILS*: each configuration is evaluated on the same number of N instances
- *FocusedILS*: the number of instances on which the best configuration is evaluated increases at run time (*intensification*)

Adaptive Capping

- mechanism for early pruning the evaluation of poor candidate configurations
- particularly effective when configuring algorithms for minimizing computation time

Model-based Approaches (SPOT, SMAC)

Idea: Use surrogate models to predict performance

Algorithmic scheme

1: generate and evaluate initial set of configurations Θ_0
2: choose best-so-far configuration $\theta^* \in \Theta_0$
3: **while** tuning budget available **do**
4: learn surrogate model $\mathcal{M}: \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$
5: generate set of possible candidate configurations Θ
6: use model $\mathcal{M}$ to filter promising configurations $\Theta_p \subseteq \Theta$
7: evaluate configurations in Θ_p
8: $\Theta_0 := \Theta_0 \cup \Theta_p$
9: update $\theta^* \in \Theta_0$
10: **output:** θ^*

Sequential model-based algorithm configuration (SMAC) [Hutter et al., 201

SMAC extends surrogate model-based configuration to complex algorithm configuration tasks and across multiple instances

Main design decisions

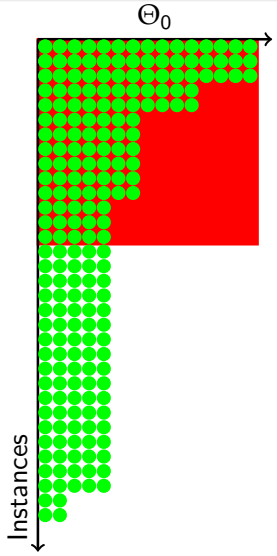
- Random forests for $\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow$ categorical & numerical parameters
  $\Rightarrow$ Aggregate predictions from $\mathcal{M}$ for each instance i
- Local search on the surrogate model surface (EIC)
  $\Rightarrow$ promising configurations
- Instance features $\Rightarrow$ improve performance predictions
- Intensification mechanism (inspired by FocusedILS)
- Further extensions $\Rightarrow$ adaptive capping

The racing approach [Maron & Moore, 1997; Birattari et al., 2002]

Racing is a method for the *selection of the best* among a given set of algorithm configurations

- ✔ Reduce effort evaluating low performance configurations
- ✔ Focus effort on selecting the best configurations

The racing approach [Maron & Moore, 1997; Birattari et al., 200



Racing is a method for the *selection of the best* among a given set of algorithm configurations

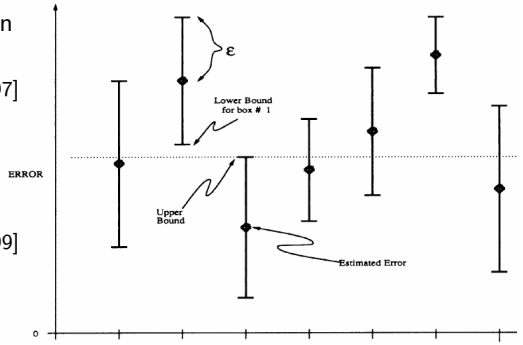
- start with a set of initial candidates
- consider a *stream* of instances
- sequentially evaluate candidates
- discard inferior candidates
  as sufficient evidence is gathered against them
- . . . repeat until a winner is selected
  or until computation time expires

The racing approach [Maron & Moore, 1997; Birattari et al., 2002]

How to discard?

Statistical tests!

- Paired t-test with/*without* p-value correction (against the best)
  [Maron & Moore, 1997]
- *F-Race:* Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks
  + Friedman post-hoc test
  [Conover, 1999]



Taken from Maron & Moore [1997]

Sampling configurations

Racing (F-race, t-race, . . .) is a method for the *selection of the best* among a given set of algorithm configurations

How to define this set of configurations?

- Full factorial
- Random sampling
- Iterative update of a probabilistic sampling model
  (≈ Estimation of Distribution Algorithm)

  ⇒ *Iterated F-Race (I/F-Race)* [Balaprakash et al., 2007]

Iterated Racing

1. **Sampling** new configurations according to a probability distribution
2. **Selecting** the best configurations from the newly sampled ones by means of racing
3. **Updating** the probability distribution in order to bias the sampling towards the best configurations

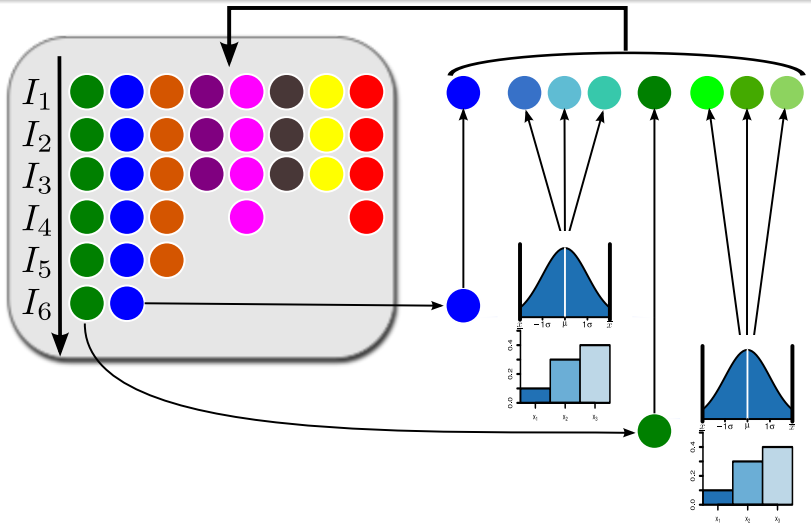
I/F-race: Balaprakash, Birattari & Stützle [2007], Birattari, Yuan, Balaprakash & Stützle [2010]

irace (v1): López-Ibáñez, Dubois-Lacoste, Stützle & Birattari [2011]

elitist irace (v2): López-Ibáñez, Dubois-Lacoste, Pérez Cáceres, Stützle & Birattari [2016]

elitist irace + adaptive capping (v3): Pérez Cáceres, López-Ibáñez, Hoos & Stützle [2017a]

Iterated Racing



Iterated Racing: Sampling distributions (see also DE+irace [Cintrano et al., 2022])

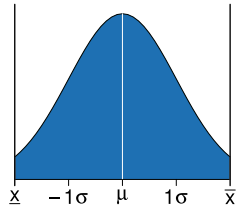
Numerical parameter $X_d \in [\underline{x}_d, \overline{x}_d]$

⇒ *Truncated normal distribution*

$\mathcal{N}(\mu_d^z, \sigma_d^i) \in [\underline{x}_d, \overline{x}_d]$

μ_d^z = value of parameter d in elite configuration z

σ_d^i = decreases with the number of iterations

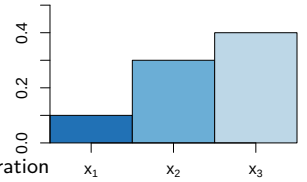


Categorical parameter $X_d \in \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n_d}\}$

⇒ *Discrete probability distribution*

$\Pr^z\{X_d = x_j\} =$

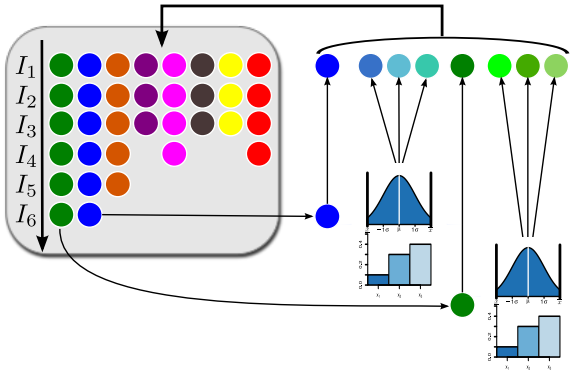
x_1	x_2	...	x_{n_d}
0.1	0.3	...	0.4



- Updated by increasing probability of parameter value in elite configuration
- Other probabilities are reduced

Elitist Iterated Racing [López-Ibáñez et al., 201

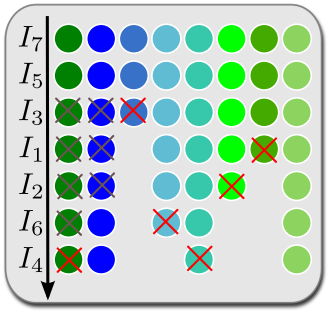
✘ Each new iteration (race) forgets the results of the previous one
⇒ Iterated F-race may "*lose*" the best-so-far configuration



Elitist Iterated Racing [López-Ibáñez et al., 2016]

✘ Each new iteration (race) forgets the results of the previous one
⇒ Iterated F-race may "*lose*" the best-so-far configuration

✔ Protect the best configurations (*elites*) from being discarded unless all their results are considered

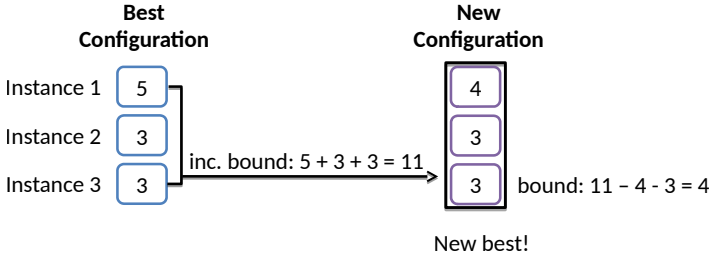


Adaptive capping (irace 3.0) [Pérez Cáceres, López-Ibáñez, Hoos & Stützle, 2017]

- Extension of irace to better handle run-time minimization
- Configuration θ_1 evaluated on I_1 *dominates* θ_2 evaluated on I_2 if

$$I_2 \subset I_1 \quad \textit{and} \quad \sum_{i \in I_2} m(\theta_1, i) \leq \sum_{i \in I_2} m(\theta_2, i)$$

- Adaptive bound: $\kappa_i^{\text{new}} = \sum_{k=1}^{i} m(\theta_{\text{best}}, k) - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} m(\theta_{\text{new}}, k)$
- Dominance elimination and adaptive capping:



The irace Package

Manuel López-Ibáñez, Jérémie Dubois-Lacoste, Leslie Pérez Cáceres, Thomas Stützle, and Mauro Birattari.
The irace package: Iterated Racing for Automatic Algorithm Configuration.
Operations Research Perspectives, 3:43–58, 2016. doi: 10.1016/j.orp.2016.09.002
https://mlopez-ibanez.github.io/irace/

- Implementation of Iterated Racing in R

  Goal 1: Flexible

  Goal 2: Easy to use

- R package available at CRAN (GNU/Linux, Windows, OSX)

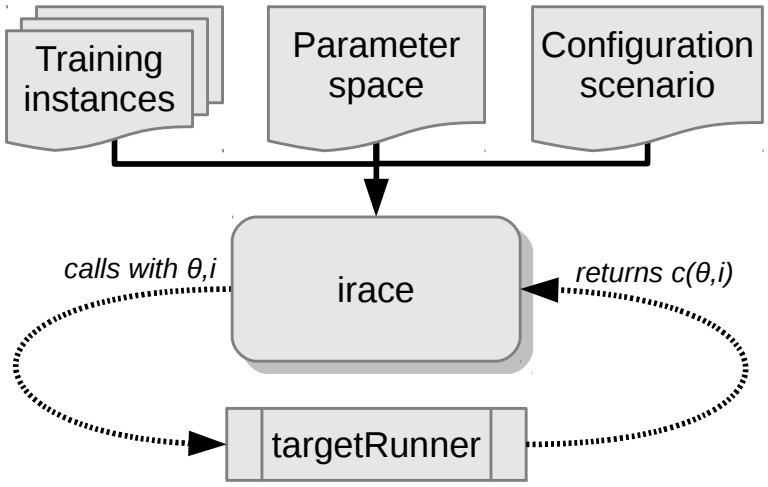
  http://cran.r-project.org/package=irace

- Use it through the command-line: (see `irace --help`)

```
irace --max-experiments 1000 --param-file parameters.txt
```

✔ No knowledge of R needed

The irace Package



The irace Package: Instances

- TSP instances

```
$ dir Instances/
3000-01.tsp 3000-02.tsp 3000-03.tsp ...
```

- Continuous functions

```
$ cat instances.txt
function=1 dimension=100
function=2 dimension=100
...
```

- Parameters for an instance generator

```
$ cat instances.txt
I1 --size 100 --num-clusters 10 --sym yes --seed 1
I2 --size 100 --num-clusters 5 --sym no --seed 1
...
```

- Script / R function that generates instances

  ☞ if you need this, tell us!

The irace Package: Parameter space

- Categorical (`c`), ordinal (`o`), integer (`i`) and real (`r`)
- Subordinate parameters (`| condition`)
- Logarithmic scale (`,log`) *(irace 3.0)*

```
$ cat parameters.txt
```

```
# Name       Label/switch       Type   Domain          Condition
LS           "--localsearch "     c    (SA, TS, II)
rate         "--rate="            o    (low, med, high)
population   "--pop "           i,log  (1, 100)
temp         "--temp "            r    (0.5, 1)        | LS == "SA"
```

- For real parameters, number of decimal places is controlled by option *digits* (`--digits`)

The irace Package: Options

- *maxExperiments* (*maxTime*): maximum number of runs (or overall time) of the target algorithm (tuning budget)
- *testType*: either F-test or t-test

The irace Package: target-runner

- A script/program that calls the software to be tuned:

```
./target-runner configID instanceID seed instance configuration
```

e.g. :

```
./target-runner 2 1 1234567 3000-01.tsp --localsearch SA ...
```

- An R function

Flexibility: If there is something you cannot tune, let us know!

The irace Package: Other features

1. Initial configurations (e.g., default configuration)
2. Parallel evaluation: multiple CPUs, MPI, batch job clusters (SGE, PBS, Torque, Slurm)
3. Forbidden configurations (+ rejection):

   ```
   popsize < 5 & LS == "SA"
   ```

4. Recovery file: allows resuming an interrupted irace run
5. Test instances
6. Repair configurations before being evaluated
7. Adaptive capping (for runtime minimization)

The irace Package

Last version 3.5 (23/10/2022)

A detailed user-guide / tutorial:
https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/irace/vignettes/irace-package.pdf

GitHub: https://github.com/MLopez-Ibanez/irace

Google group
https://groups.google.com/d/forum/irace-package

An overview of applications of irace

- Parameter tuning
  - Exact MIP solvers (CPLEX, SCIP [López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2014])
  - single-objective optimization metaheuristics
  - multi-objective optimization metaheuristics
  - anytime optimization (improve time-quality trade-offs)
  - command-line flags of GCC compiler [Pérez Cáceres et al., 2017b]
- Automatic algorithm design
  - From a flexible framework of algorithm components
  - From a grammar description
- Machine learning
  - Automatic model selection for survival analysis [Lang et al., 2014]
  - **mlr** R package [Bischl et al., 2013, 2016]
- Design of control software for robots [Francesca et al., 2015]
- Theoretical research [Friedrich et al., 2018; Dang & Doerr, 2019; Hall et al., 2019]

1 689 citations in Google Scholar, 170 000 downloads

Part II

Advanced AAC Examples

Example #1

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior of Optimization Algorithms with irace

Manuel López-Ibáñez and Thomas Stützle.
Automatically improving the anytime behaviour of optimisation algorithms.
European Journal of Operational Research, 2014. doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2013.10.043.

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

Anytime Algorithm [Dean & Boddy, 1988]

- May be interrupted at any moment and returns a solution
- Keeps improving its solution until interrupted
- Eventually finds the optimal solution

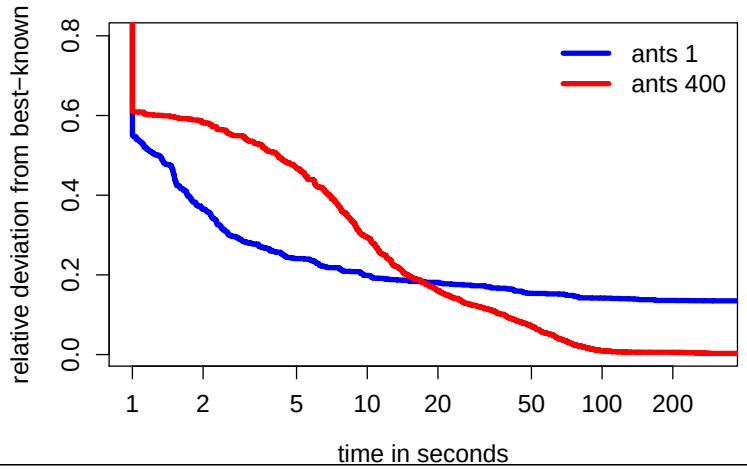
Good Anytime Behavior [Zilberstein, 1996]

Algorithms with good *"anytime" behavior* produce as high quality result as possible at any moment of their execution.

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

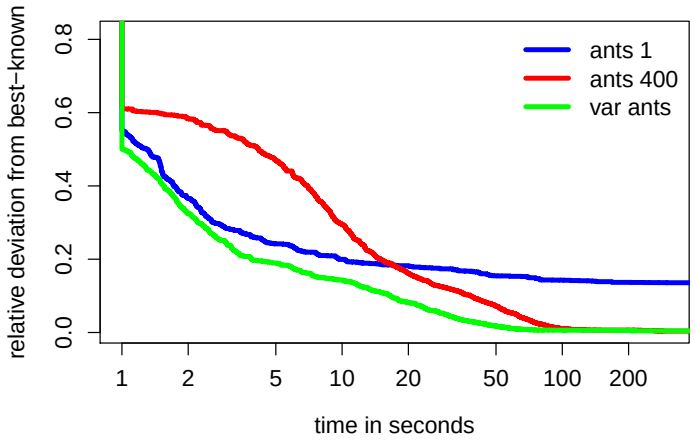
Max-Min Ant System w/o LS

Solution-quality vs. time (SQT) curve / Performance profile



Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

Algorithms with good *"anytime" behaviour* produce as high quality result as possible at any moment of their execution [Zilberstein, 1996]



Improving Anytime Behaviour

How to improve the anytime behaviour of MMAS?

☞ Online parameter variation:

- Start with 1 ant, add 1 ant every iteration until 400 ants
- Start with $\beta = 10$, switch to $\beta = 2$ after 100 iterations
- ...

✘ More parameters!

✘ How to compare SQT curves?

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

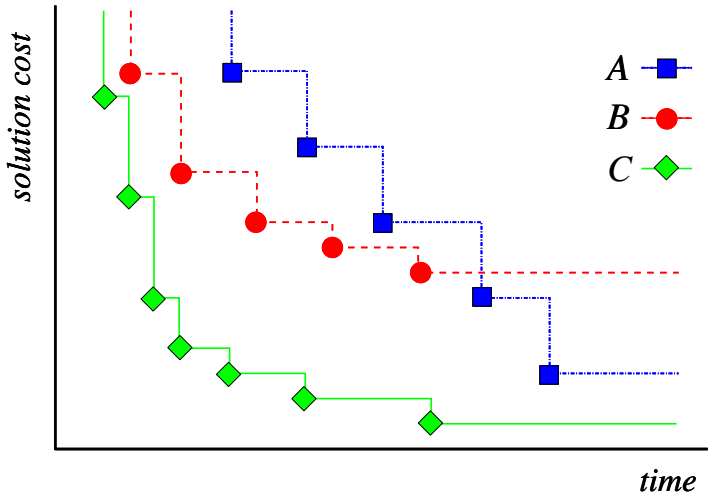
Online parameter control

- ✘ Which parameters to adapt? How? ⇒ More parameters!
- ✔ Use irace (offline) to select the best parameter control strategies

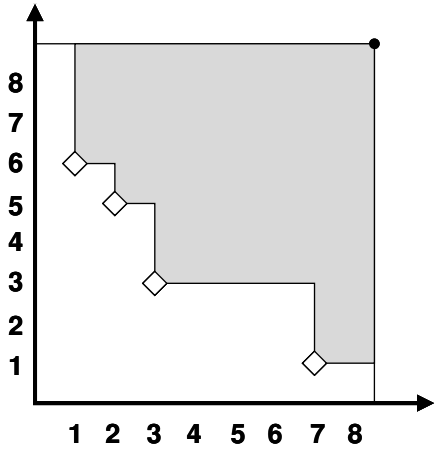
Improve Anytime Behavior

- ✔ More robust to different termination criteria
- ✘ How can irace compare SQT curves?

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

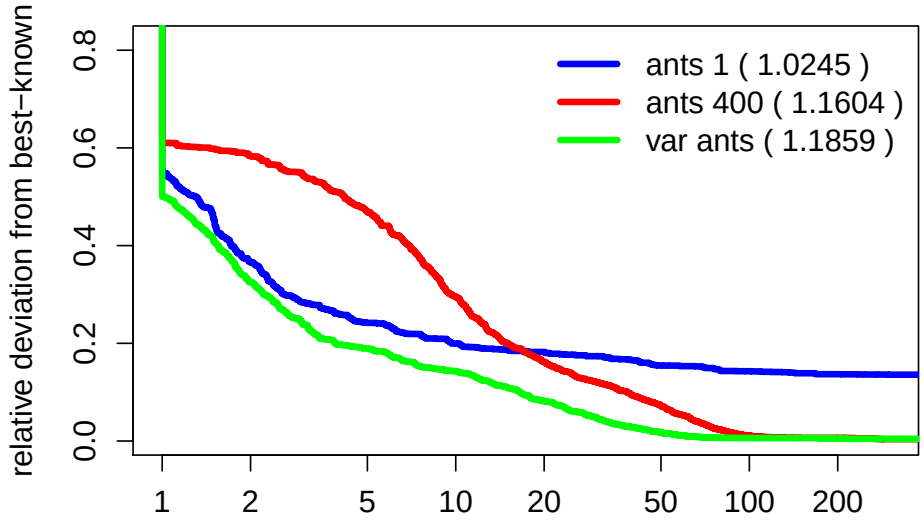


Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior



Hypervolume measure ≈ Anytime behaviour

Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior



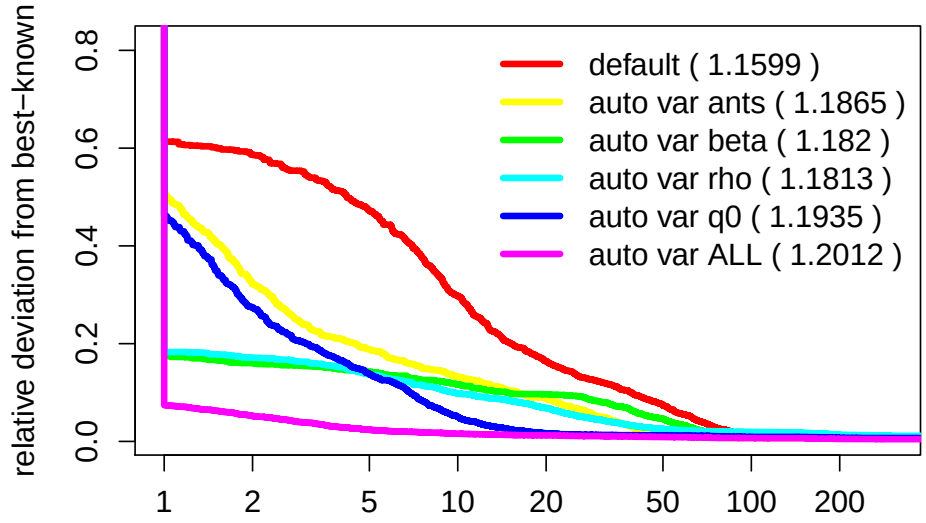
Automatically Improving the Anytime Behavior

irace + hypervolume = automatically improving the anytime behavior of optimization algorithms

1. Run configuration until large stopping time
2. Compute hypervolume of SQT curve
3. Evaluate anytime behavior according to hypervolume

- Hypervolume (multi-objective) optimization
  - ✔ Objectively defined comparison
  - ✔ Well-known performance measure
- Automatic configuration using irace
  - ✔ Most effort done by the computer
  - ✔ Best configurations selected by the computer: *Unbiased*

Scenario #1: Experimental comparison



Scenario #2: SCIP

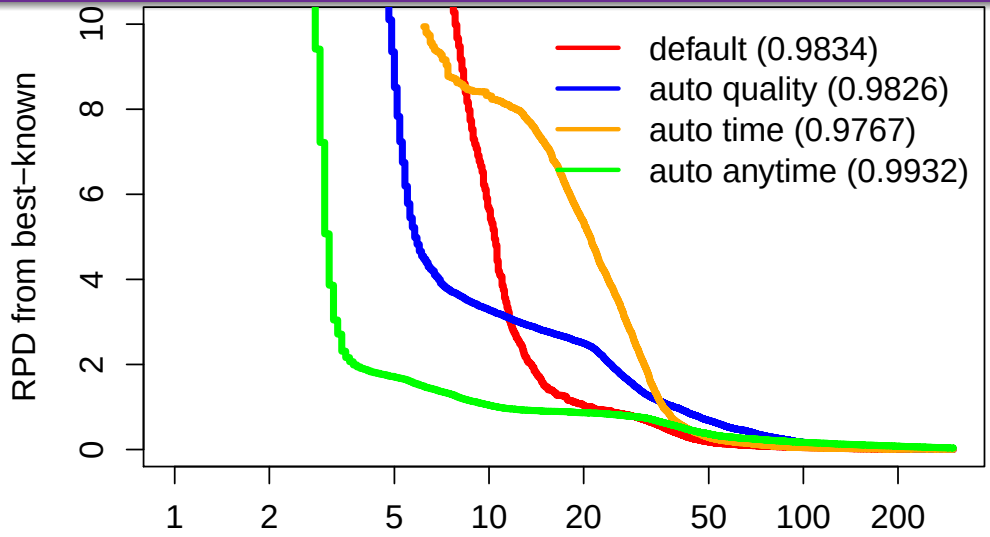
[López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 201

SCIP: an open-source mixed integer programming (MIP) solver [Achterberg, 2009]

- 200 parameters controlling search, heuristics, thresholds, ...
- Benchmark set: Winner determination problem for combinatorial auctions [Leyton-Brown et al., 2000]
  1 000 training + 1 000 testing instances
- Single run timeout: 300 seconds
- irace budget (*maxExperiments*): 5 000 runs

Scenario #2: SCIP

[López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2014]



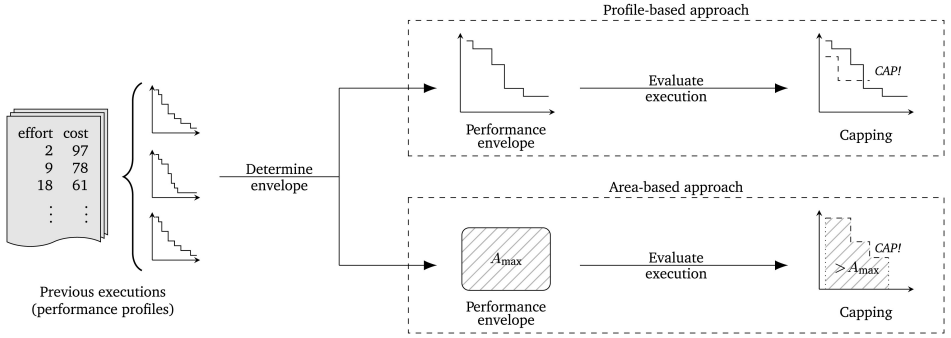
Example #2

Capping methods for the automatic configuration of optimization algorithms

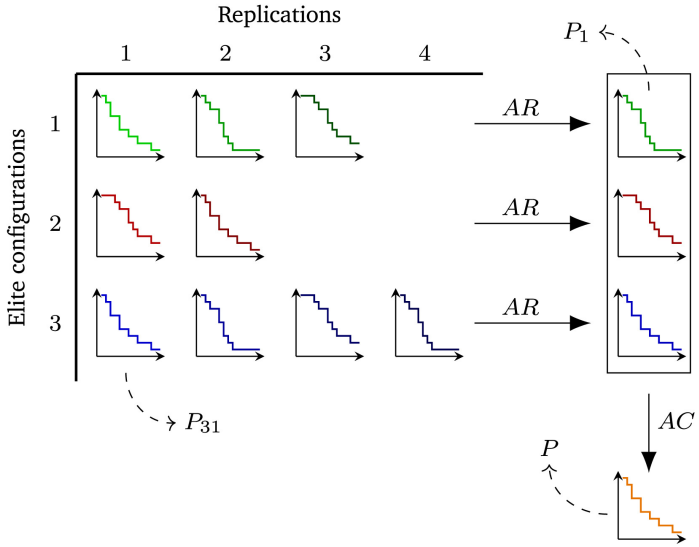
Marcelo De Souza, Marcus Ritt, and Manuel López-Ibáñez.
Capping methods for the automatic configuration of optimization algorithms.
Computers & Operations Research,2022. doi: 10.016/j.cor.2021.105615.

Capping methods for automatic algorithm configuration [De Souza et al., 2022]

- Adaptive capping only useful for decision algorithms (*time-to-target*)
- In many scenarios, we optimize cost over time until maximum termination time
  - ✘ Running bad configurations until maximum time is *wasteful*
  - ✔ Terminate (*cap*) bad configurations as soon as possible

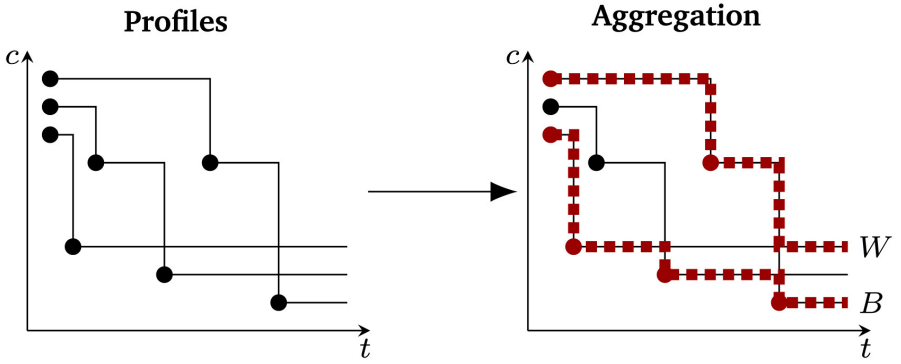


Capping methods for automatic algorithm configuration [De Souza et al., 202



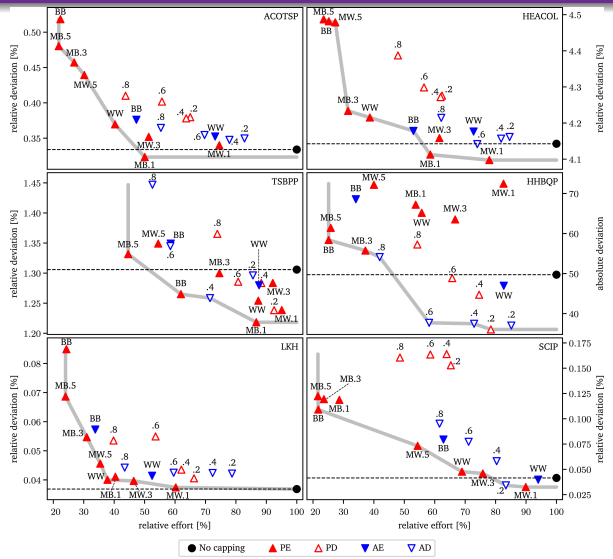
Capping methods for automatic algorithm configuration [De Souza et al., 2022]

Best and Worst Profile-based Aggregation Methods:



Capping methods for automatic algorithm configuration [De Souza et al., 202

P = profile-based
A = area-based
E = elitist
D = adaptive
B = best
W = worst
M = model



Capping methods for automatic algorithm configuration [De Souza et al., 2022]

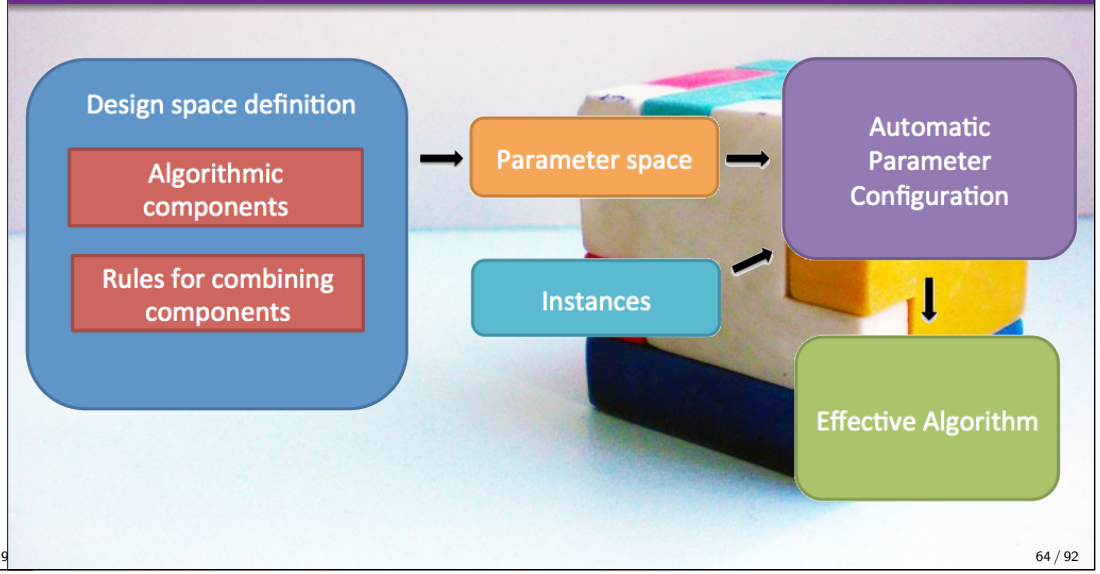
Category	Capping method	Relative effort [%]	Quality loss [%]					
			ACOTSP	HEACOL	TSBPP	HHBQP	LKH	SCIP
Conservative	AD.4	76.1	0.02	0.02	−0.05	−12.24	0.00	0.02
Aggressive	PEMB.1	53.0	−0.01	−0.03	−0.09	17.47	0.00	0.08

- AEBB for scenarios where the configuration budget is time
- Python add-on for irace: https://github.com/souzamarcelo/capopt

Part III

Automatic Algorithm Design

Automatic Algorithm Design: General approach



Main approaches for automatic algorithm design

Top-down approaches

- *Fixed algorithm template* with fixed alternatives for template parameters
- Examples:

MIP solvers: *CPLEX* [Hutter et al., 2010],
SCIP [López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2014]
SATenstein [KhudaBukhsh et al., 2009]
MOACO framework [López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2012]
AutoMOEA [Bezerra, López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2016]
Fast-GA (ParadisEO) [Aziz-Alaoui, Doerr, Dreo, 2021]

Bottom-up approaches

- Library of algorithm components
- Rules for composing algorithms from components, e.g., via *grammars*
- Examples:

GP + trees [Vázquez-Rodríguez & Ochoa, 2010]
GE + grammars [Burke et al., 2012]
irace + grammars [Mascia et al., 2014]
[De Souza & Ritt, 2018]
(EMILI) [Pagnozzi & Stützle, 2019]

Example #3

From Grammars to Parameters:
How to use irace to design algorithms from a grammar description?

Grammar ⇒ Parameter space

```
     <START> ::= <choosebins>
<choosebins> ::= <type> | <type> <choosebins>
      <type> ::= highest_filled(<num>)
                 | lowest_filled(<num>)
                 | random_bins(<num>)
       <num> ::= [0, 100]
```


```
--type highest_filled --num 5 --type random_bins --num 20 ...
```


Grammar ⇒ Parameter space

- Rules without alternatives ⇒ no parameter

```
<START> ::= <choosebins>
```

Grammar ⇒ Parameter space

- Rules with alternative choices ⇒ categorical parameters

```
<type> ::= highest_filled(<num>)
         | lowest_filled(<num>)
         | random_bins(<num>)
```

becomes

```
--type  c (highest_filled, lowest_filled, random_bins)
```


Grammar ⇒ Parameter space

- Rules with numeric terminals ⇒ numerical parameters

```
<num> ::= [0, 100]
```

becomes

```
--num  i (0, 100)
```


Grammar ⇒ Parameter space

- Rules that can be applied more than once
  ⇒ one extra parameter per application

```
<choosebins> ::= <type> | <type> <choosebins>
<type> ::= highest_filled(<num>)
         | lowest_filled(<num>)
         | random_bins(<num>)
```

can be represented by

```
--type1   c   (highest_filled, lowest_filled, random_bins)
--num1    i   (1, 100)
--type2   c   (highest_filled, lowest_filled, random_bins, "")
--num2    i   (1, 100)                                        if type2 ≠ ""
--type3   c   (highest_filled, lowest_filled, random_bins, "")  if type2 ≠ ""
...       ...  ...
```


Automatic design of hybrid SLS algorithms

[Marmion, Mascia, López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2013]

1. *Decompose* single-point LS methods into components
2. Devise generalized LS (GLS) meta-metaheuristic
3. Describe possible GLS instantiations by a *grammar*
4. Convert the grammar to a *parametric representation*
   - ✔ Allows use of standard automatic configuration tools (*irace*)
   - ✔ Shows good performance when compared to grammatical evolution
     [Mascia, López-Ibáñez, Dubois-Lacoste & Stützle, 2014]

Marie-Eléonore Marmion, Franco Mascia, Manuel López-Ibáñez, and Thomas Stützle.
Automatic Design of Hybrid Stochastic Local Search Algorithms.
In *Hybrid Metaheuristics*, vol. 7919 of LNCS, 2013.

Franco Mascia, Manuel López-Ibáñez, Jérémie Dubois-Lacoste, and Thomas Stützle.
Grammar-based Generation of Stochastic Local Search Heuristics Through Automatic Algorithm Configuration Tools. *Computers & Operations Research*, 2014.

Manuel López-Ibáñez, Marie-Eléonore Marmion, and Thomas Stützle.
Automatic Design of Hybrid Metaheuristics from Algorithmic Components. *TR/IRIDIA/2017-012*, 2017.

Generalized Local Search

GLS Algorithm

1: $s_0 :=$ `Initialisation()`
2: `best_found` := **GLS(**s_0, `Perturb`, `Local_search`, `Acceptance`, `Stop`**)**
3: **return** `best_found`

Function GLS(s_0, `Perturb`, `Local_search`, `Acceptance`, `Stop`)

1: $s^* :=$ `Local_search`(s_0)
2: **while not** `Stop()` **do**
3: $s' :=$ `Perturb`(s^*)
4: $s'' :=$ `Local_search`(s')
5: $s^* :=$ `Acceptance`(s'', s^*)
6: **return** s^*

- ✔ Many SLS methods may be instantiated from this template
- ✔ Hybridization when `Local_search` is another GLS

Classical SLS as instantiations of GLS

	Perturbation	Local Search	Acceptance
SA	One-move	∅	Metropolis
PII	One-move	∅	Metropolis (fixed temp.)
RII	One-move	∅	Probabilistic
VNS	Variable-move	"any"	Variable-Accept
IG	Deconst-Construc	"any"	"any"
ILS	any	any	any
TS	∅	TS-ls	Always

Grammar

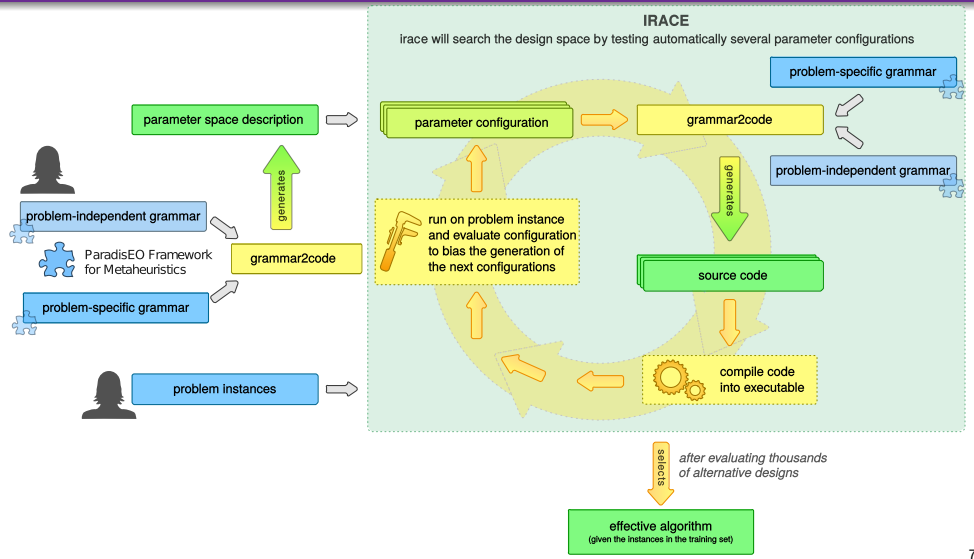
```
   <start> ::= <Initialisation>; <GLS>; return best_found;
     <GLS> ::= <known_MH> | <Hybrid>
<known_MH> ::= <ILS> | <SA> |<PII> | <RII> | <IG> | <VNS> | <TS>
  <Hybrid> ::= GLS( <perturbation>, <GLS>, <acceptance>, <stop> )

  <ILS> ::= GLS(<perturbation>, <local_search>, <acceptance>)
  <PII> ::= GLS(<pert_one_move>, LSNone, AcceptMetropolis(<temperature>))
   <SA> ::= GLS(<pert_one_move>, LSNone, <accept_metropolis>)
  <RII> ::= GLS(<pert_one_move>, LSNone, AcceptProbabilistic( <probability> ))
  <VNS> ::= GLS(<pert_VNS>, <local_search>, <accept_VNS>)
   <IG> ::= GLS(<ps:pert_destruct_construct>, <local_search>, <acceptance>)
   <TS> ::= GLS(PertNone, <ls_TS>, AcceptAlways)

      <accept_VNS> ::= AcceptBetter | <accept_skewed>
        <pert_VNS> ::= <ps:pert_repeatable> (<pert_strength_dyn_incr>)
   <perturbation> ::= PertNone | PertRestart | <pert_one_move>
                    | <pert_k_moves> | <pert_variable>
     <pert_k_moves> ::= <ps:pert_repeatable> (<pert_strength_value>)
   <pert_variable> ::= <ps:pert_repeatable> (<pert_strength_schedule>)
    <local_search> ::= LSNone| <ls_first_imp> | <ls_best_imp > | <...>
      <acceptance> ::= AcceptAlways | AcceptBetter | AcceptBetterEqual
                     | <accept_probab> | <accept_threshold> | <accept_metropolis>
<accept_metropolis> ::= AcceptMetropolis(<temp_init>, <temp_factor>, <temp_final>,
                                         <temp_reheat_mode>)
```

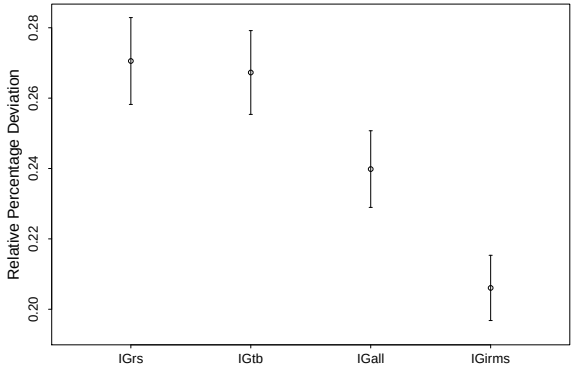

System overview

[Marmion, Mascia, López-Ibáñez & Stützle, 2013]



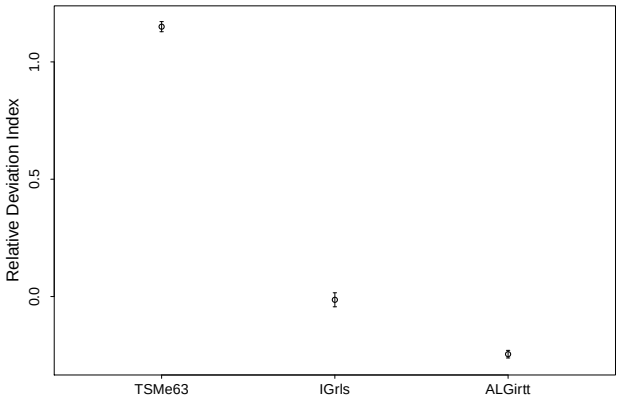
Flow-shop problem with makespan objective [Pagnozzi & Stützle, 201

- **IGrs** [Ruiz & Stützle, 2007]
- **IGtb**: IGrs + tie-breaking rule by [Fernandez-Viagas & Framiñán, 2014]
- **IGall**: IG + LS on partial solutions [Dubois-Lacoste et al., 2017]
- **IGirms**: automatically designed by irace
  - max. three levels of recursion
  - biased / unbiased grammar resulting in 262 and 502 parameters, respectively
  - budget: 200 000 runs of $0.03 \cdot n \cdot m$ CPU-sec



Flow-shop problem with total tardiness objective [Pagnozzi & Stützle, 2019]

- **TSMe63**: Trajectory Scheduling Method [Li et al., 2015]
- **IGrls**: [Karabulut, 2016]
- **ALGirtt**: automatically designed by irace
  - max. three levels of recursion
  - budget: 200 000 runs of $0.03 \cdot n \cdot m$ sec



Results are clearly superior to state-of-the-art

Why automatic algorithm configuration and design?

1. More scientific, more principled
2. The end of the up-the-wall game
3. Computing power is exponentially cheaper
4. AC tools are becoming better
5. More interesting, fun and useful

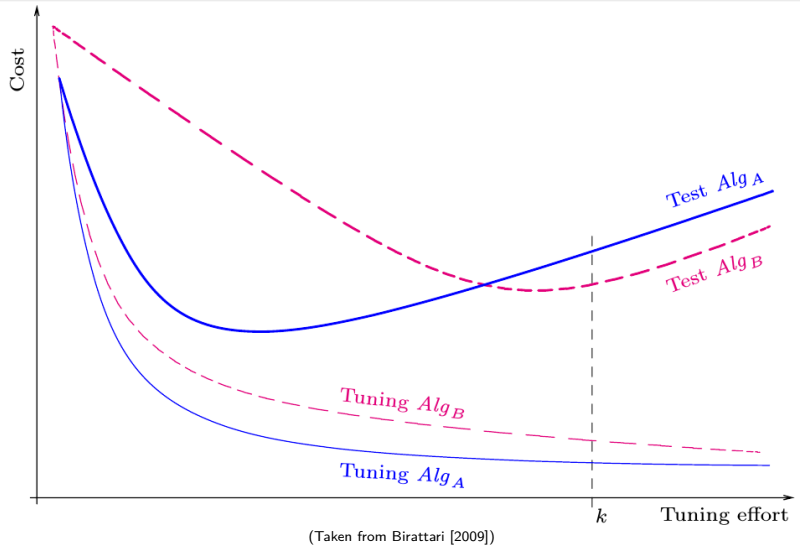
Reason #1: More scientific, more principled

- ✔ Reproducible results
- ✔ Fairer comparisons (best-effort)
- ✔ Avoid / reduce human biases
- ✔ Codify good practices

> *For procedures that require parameter tuning, the available data must be partitioned into a training and a test set. Tuning should be performed in the training set only.*
>
> [Journal of Heuristics: Policies on Heuristic Search Research]

> *The performance of swarm intelligence algorithms [...] is often strongly dependent on the value of the algorithm parameters. Such values should be set using either sound statistical procedures [...] or automatic parameter tuning procedures.*
>
> [Swarm Intelligence Journal (Springer)]

Over-tuning



(Taken from Birattari [2009])

Reason #2: The End of the Game

> *The Journal of Heuristics does not endorse the up-the-wall game. [Policies on Heuristic Search Research]*

> *True innovation in metaheuristics research therefore does not come from yet another method that performs better than its competitors, certainly if it is not well understood why exactly this method performs well. [Sörensen, 2015]*

- Finding a state-of-the-art algorithm is "easy":

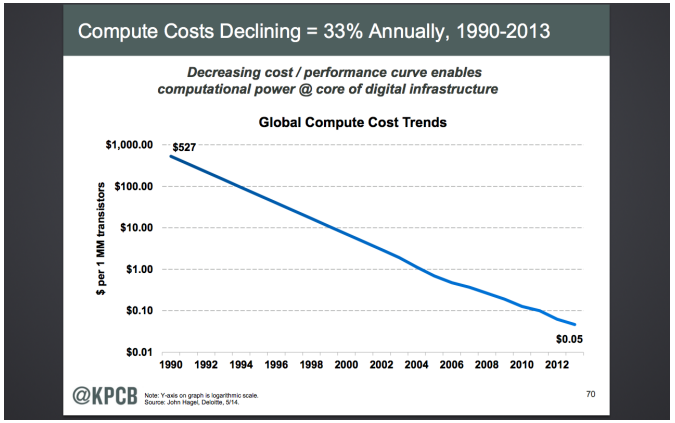
  problem modeling + algorithmic components + computing power

- *What* novel components? *Why* they work? *When* they work?

Reason #3: Computing power is exponentially cheaper

Algorithm Configuration in the Cloud [Geschwender et al., 2014]

Amazon EC2, 8 cores, 7GB memory, $ 0.58/hour



Reason #4: AC tools are becoming better

- Complex parameter spaces: numerical, categorical, ordinal, subordinate (conditional), constraints
- Large parameter spaces (hundreds of parameters)
- Heterogeneous problem instances
- Medium to large configuration budgets (few hundred to many thousands of runs)
- Individual runs may require from seconds to hours
- Multi-core CPUs, MPI, distributed computation clusters

☞ Modern automatic configuration tools (irace, SMAC, ...) are general, flexible, powerful and easy to use

Reason #5: More interesting, fun, and useful

✘ Classical optimization research:

1. Human-driven design to outperform other algorithmic designs
2. Analysis of the human-designed algorithm

✔ Paradigm shift in optimisation research:

From monolithic algorithms to flexible frameworks of algorithmic components

1. Humans devise *novel* algorithmic components
2. Data-driven CPU-intensive automatic design
3. Analysis of generated data
4. Human-driven improvement of components

Acknowledgments

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