

Artificial Intelligence

8.2.7.

Constraint Satisfaction (Ch. 6)

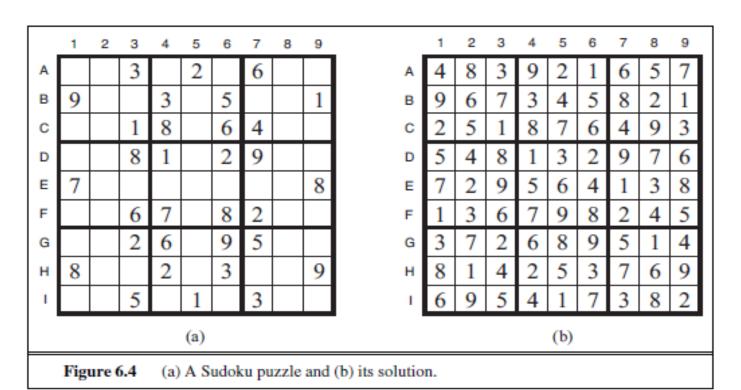
Outline

- Definition
- Inference
- Backtracking search
- Local search
- The structure of problems
- Examples: sudoku, crosswords

Sudoku

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Α			3		2		6		
В	9			3		5			1
С			1	8		6	4		
D			8	1		2	9		
Е	7								8
F			6	7		8	2		
G			2	6		9	5		
н	8			2		3			9
1			5		1		3		
'									

Sudoku



Sudoku Links

- http://norvig.com/sudoku.html
- http://pythonsudoku.sourceforge.net/
- https://pypi.python.org/pypi/sudoku-solver
- https://medium.com/towards-data-science/peter-norvigs-sudoku-solver-25779bb349ce
- http://www.sudokudragon.com/sudoku.htm
- http://www.websudoku.com/

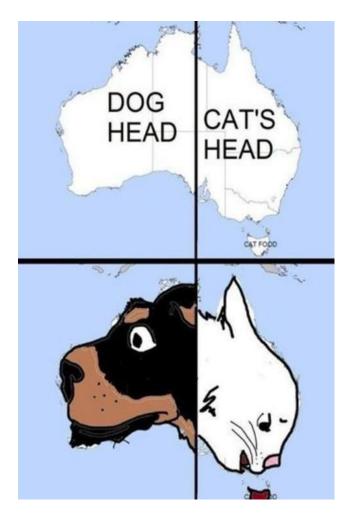
Constraint satisfaction problems (CSPs)

- Standard search problem:
 - state is a "black box" any data structure that supports successor function, heuristic function, and goal test
- CSP:
 - state is defined by variables X_i with values from domain D_i
 - goal test is a set of constraints specifying allowable combinations of values for subsets of variables
- Simple example of a formal representation language
- Allows useful general-purpose algorithms with more power than standard search algorithms

Another foreign trip







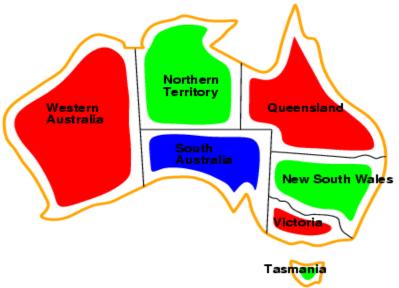
https://imgur.com/7I6Lnk7

Example: Map Coloring



- Variables WA, NT, Q, NSW, V, SA, T
- Domains $D_i = \{\text{red,green,blue}\}$
- Constraints: adjacent regions must have different colors
- e.g., WA ≠ NT, or (WA,NT) in {(red,green),(red,blue),(green,red), (green,blue),(blue,red),(blue,green)}

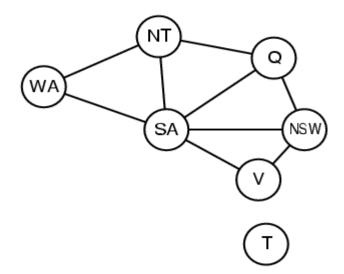
Example: Map Coloring



Solutions are complete and consistent assignments, e.g., WA = red, NT = green,Q = red,NSW = green,V = red,SA = blue,T = green

Constraint graph

- Binary CSP: each constraint relates two variables
- Constraint graph: nodes are variables, arcs are constraints



Varieties of CSPs

Discrete variables

- finite domains:
 - *n* variables, domain size $d \rightarrow O(d^n)$ complete assignments
 - e.g., Boolean CSPs, incl.~Boolean satisfiability (NP-complete)
- infinite domains:
 - integers, strings, etc.
 - e.g., job scheduling, variables are start/end days for each job
 - need a constraint language, e.g., $StartJob_1 + 5 \le StartJob_3$

Continuous variables

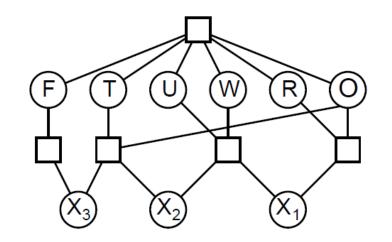
- e.g., start/end times for Hubble Space Telescope observations
- linear constraints solvable in polynomial time by linear programming

Varieties of constraints

- Unary constraints involve a single variable,
 - e.g., SA ≠ green
- Binary constraints involve pairs of variables,
 - e.g., SA ≠ WA
- Higher-order constraints involve 3 or more variables,
 - e.g., cryptarithmetic column constraints

Puzzle

Example: Cryptarithmetic



Variables: $F T U W R O X_1 X_2 X_3$

Domains: $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

Constraints

alldiff(F, T, U, W, R, O) $O + O = R + 10 \cdot X_1$, etc.

Solution

• 734+734=1468

Real-world CSPs

- Assignment problems
 - e.g., who teaches what class
- Timetabling problems
 - e.g., which class is offered when and where?
- Transportation scheduling
- Factory scheduling
- Circuit layout
- Notice that many real-world problems involve real-valued variables

State-based models

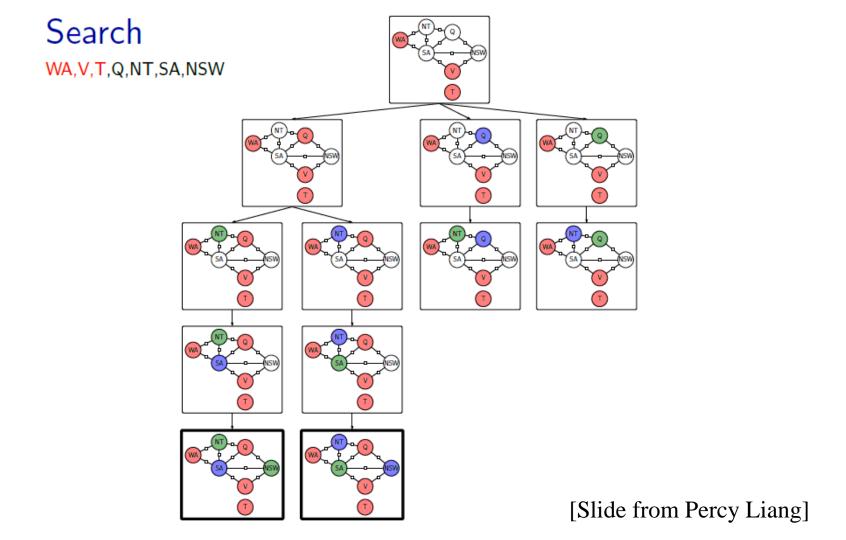
- State:
 - Keeps track of the relevant information so far, that is needed to find an optimal solution
- Search problem
- Min-cost path
- Tree-based algorithms
 - Backtracking
- Graph-based algorithms
 - Dynamic Programming
 - Uniform Cost Search
 - A*

Standard search formulation (incremental)

Let's start with the straightforward approach, then fix it

States are defined by the values assigned so far

- Initial state: the empty assignment { }
- Successor function: assign a value to an unassigned variable that does not conflict with current assignment
 - → fail if no legal assignments
- Goal test: the current assignment is complete
- 1. This is the same for all CSPs
- Every solution appears at depth *n* with *n* variables→ use depth-first search
- 3. Path is irrelevant, so can also use complete-state formulation
- 4. b = (n l)d at depth l, hence $n! \cdot d^n$ leaves



Backtracking search

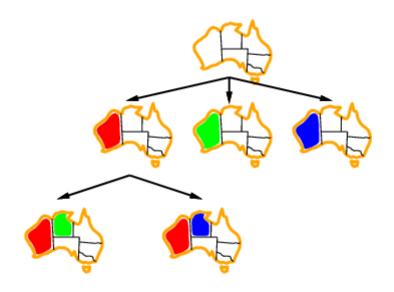
- Variable assignments are commutative, i.e.,
 [WA = red then NT = green] same as [NT = green then WA = red]
- Only need to consider assignments to a single variable at each node
 → b = d and there are dⁿ leaves
- Depth-first search for CSPs with single-variable assignments is called backtracking search
- Backtracking search is the basic uninformed algorithm for CSPs
- Can solve *n*-queens for $n \approx 25$

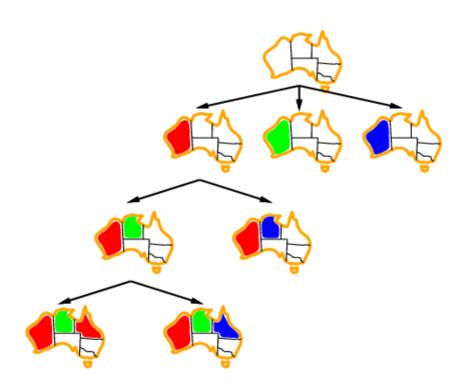
Backtracking search

```
function Backtracking-Search (csp) returns a solution, or failure
  return Recursive-Backtracking(\{\}, csp)
function Recursive-Backtracking (assignment, csp) returns a solution, or
failure
   if assignment is complete then return assignment
   var \leftarrow \text{Select-Unassigned-Variables}(Variables/csp), assignment, csp)
   for each value in Order-Domain-Values(var, assignment, csp) do
     if value is consistent with assignment according to Constraints [csp] then
        add { var = value } to assignment
        result \leftarrow Recursive-Backtracking(assignment, csp)
        if result \neq failue then return result
        remove { var = value } from assignment
   return failure
```









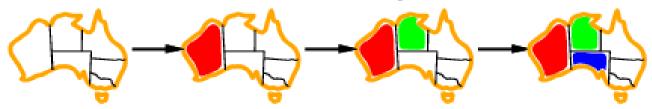
Improving backtracking efficiency

- General-purpose methods can give huge gains in speed:
 - Which variable should be assigned next?
 - In what order should its values be tried?
 - Can we detect inevitable failure early?

Most constrained variable

Most constrained variable:

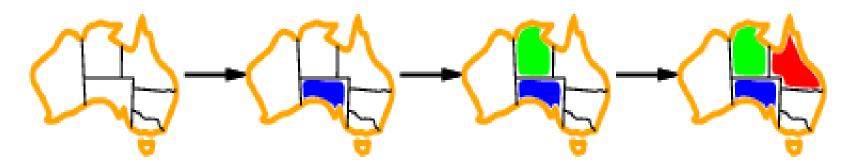
choose the variable with the fewest legal values



• a.k.a. minimum remaining values (MRV) heuristic

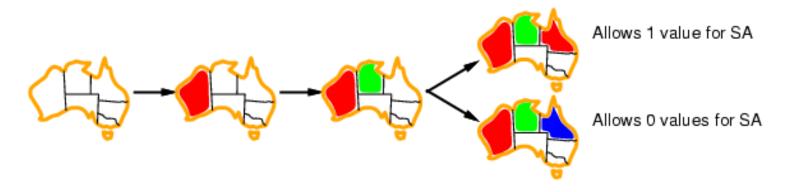
Most constraining variable

- Tie-breaker among most constrained variables
- Most constraining variable:
 - choose the variable with the most constraints on remaining variables



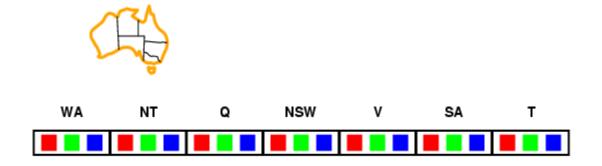
Least constraining value

- Given a variable, choose the least constraining value:
 - the one that rules out the fewest values in the remaining variables

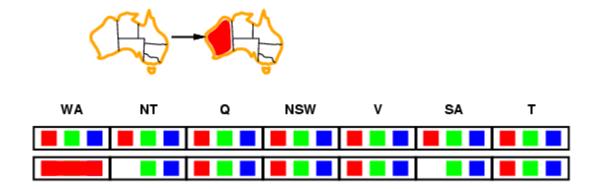


Combining these heuristics makes 1000 queens feasible

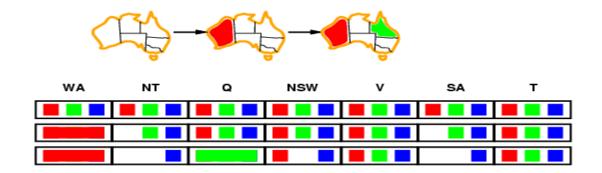
- Idea:
 - Keep track of remaining legal values for unassigned variables
 - Terminate search when any variable has no legal values



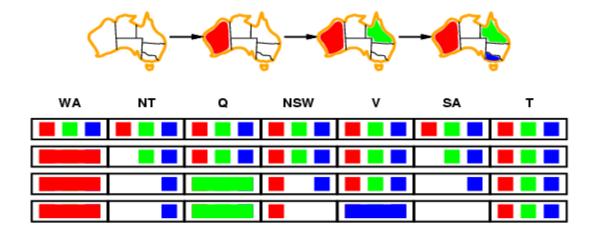
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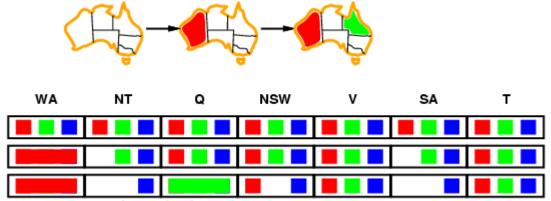


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Constraint propagation

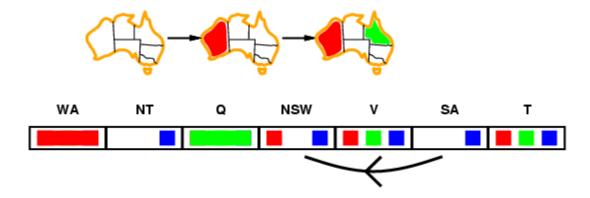
 Forward checking propagates information from assigned to unassigned variables, but doesn't provide early detection for all failures:



- NT and SA cannot both be blue!
- Constraint propagation repeatedly enforces constraints locally

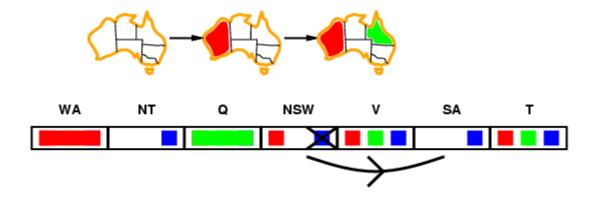
- Simplest form of propagation makes each arc consistent
- $X \rightarrow Y$ is consistent iff

for every value x of X there is some allowed y



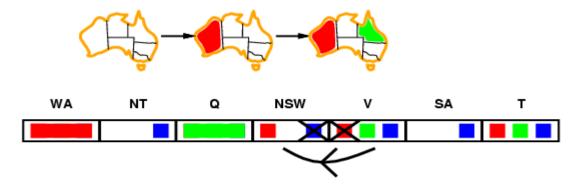
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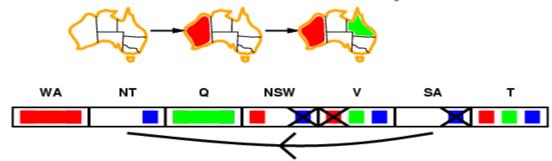
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If X loses a value, neighbors of X need to be rechecked

- Simplest form of propagation makes each arc consistent
- $X \rightarrow Y$ is consistent iff

for every value x of X there is some allowed y



- If X loses a value, neighbors of X need to be rechecked
- Arc consistency detects failure earlier than forward checking
- Can be run as a preprocessor or after each assignment

Arc consistency algorithm AC-3

```
function AC-3(csp) returns the CSP, possibly with reduced domains
   inputs: csp, a binary CSP with variables \{X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n\}
   local variables: queue, a queue of arcs, initially all the arcs in csp
   while queue is not empty do
      (X_i, X_j) \leftarrow \text{Remove-First}(queue)
      if RM-Inconsistent-Values(X_i, X_j) then
         for each X_k in Neighbors [X_i] do
            add (X_k, X_i) to queue
function RM-INCONSISTENT-VALUES (X_i, X_i) returns true iff remove a value
   removed \leftarrow false
   for each x in Domain[X_i] do
      if no value y in DOMAIN[X<sub>i</sub>] allows (x,y) to satisfy constraint(X_i, X_i)
         then delete x from Domain[X_i]; removed \leftarrow true
   return removed
```

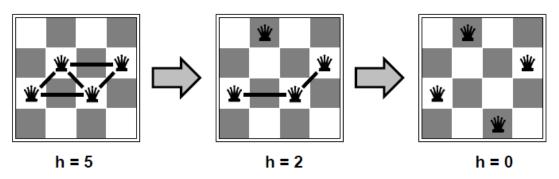
• Time complexity: O(n²d³)

Local search for CSPs

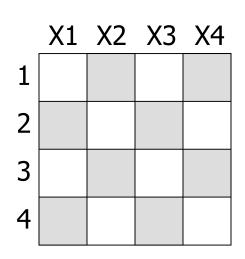
- Hill-climbing, simulated annealing typically work with "complete" states, i.e., all variables assigned
- To apply to CSPs:
 - allow states with unsatisfied constraints
 - operators reassign variable values
- Variable selection: randomly select any conflicted variable
- Value selection by min-conflicts heuristic:
 - choose value that violates the fewest constraints
 - i.e., hill-climb with h(n) = total number of violated constraints

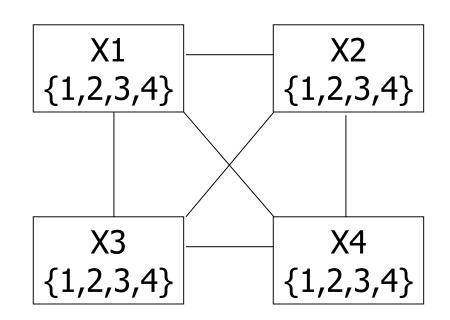
Example: 4-Queens

- States: 4 queens in 4 columns ($4^4 = 256$ states)
- Actions: move queen in column
- Goal test: no attacks
- Evaluation: h(n) = number of attacks

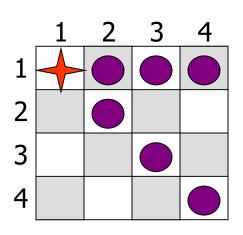


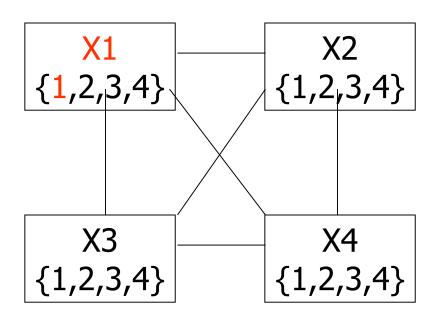
• Given random initial state, can solve n-queens in almost constant time for arbitrary n with high probability (e.g., n = 10,000,000)

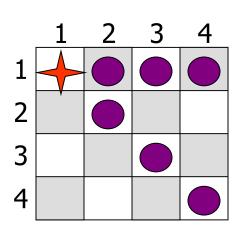


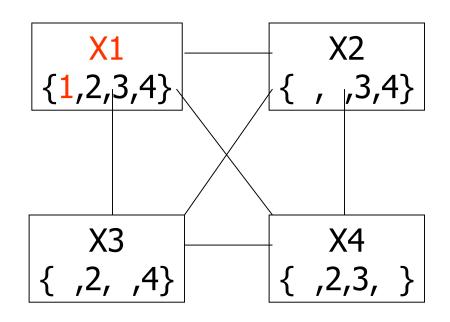


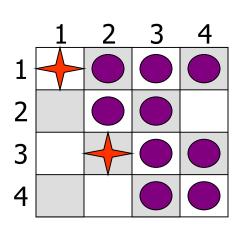
(Slides from Bonnie Dorr)

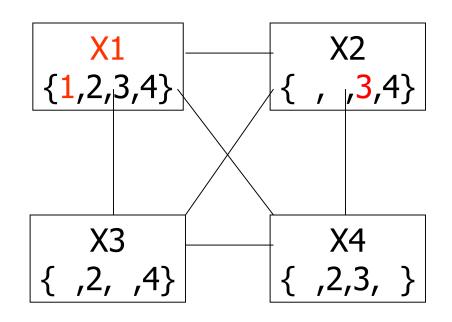


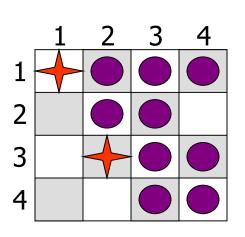


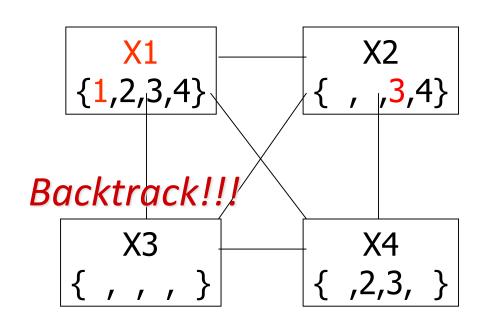




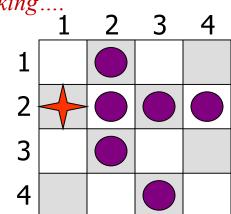


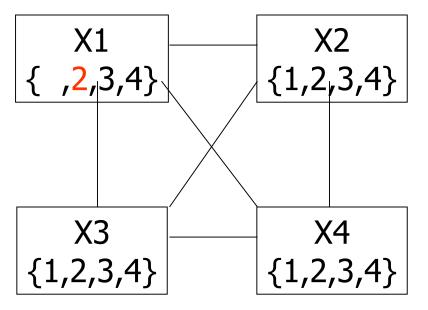


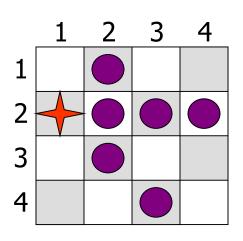


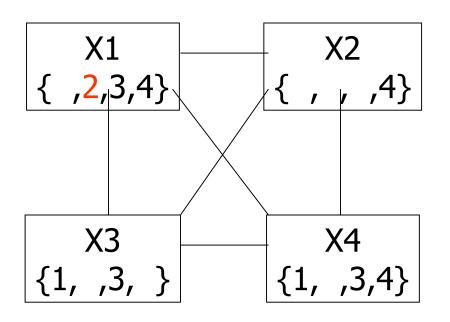


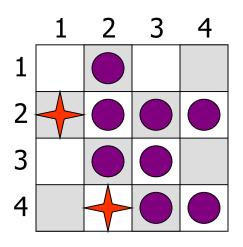
Picking up a little later after two steps of backtracking....

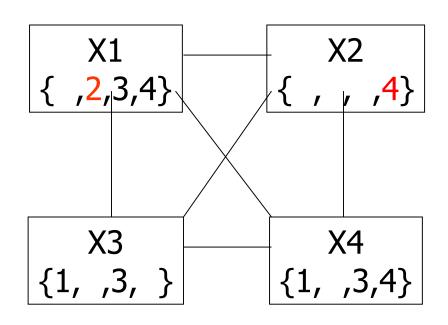


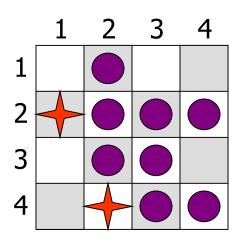


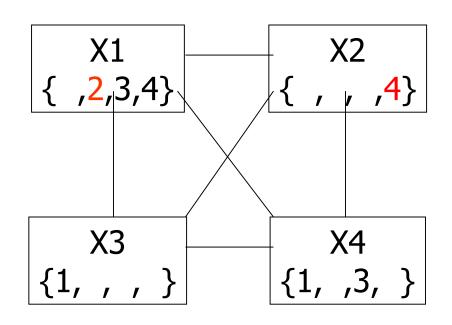


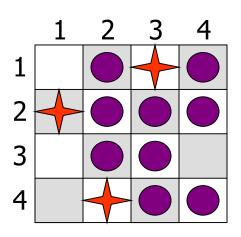


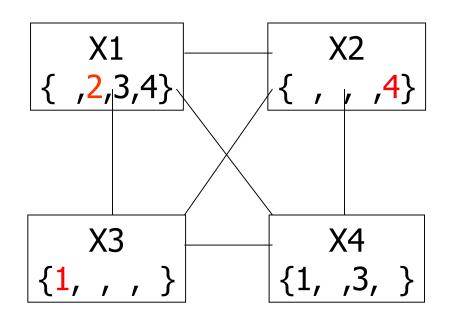


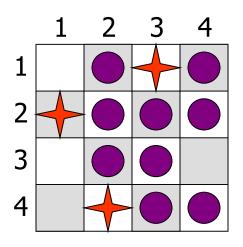


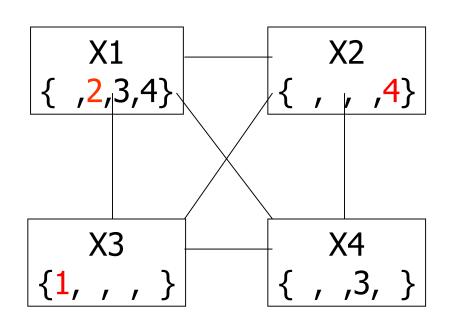


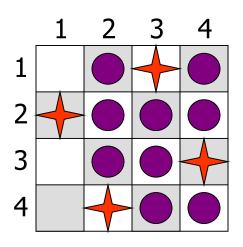


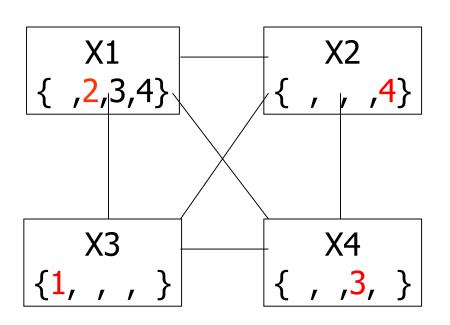












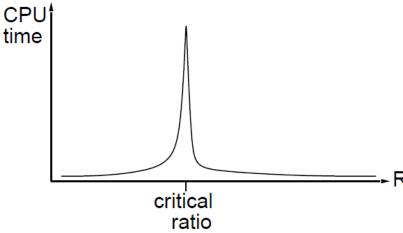
Performance of min-conflicts

Given random initial state, can solve n-queens in almost constant time for arbitrary n with high probability (e.g., n=10,000,000)

The same appears to be true for any randomly-generated CSP **except** in a narrow range of the ratio

$$R = \frac{\text{number of constraints}}{\text{number of variables}}$$

$$\text{CPU}$$



Simple csp example

```
vars=['Alex','Bob'] # We will define our vars to be undergrads, Alex and Bob
domains={'Alex':[1,2,3,4],'Bob':[1,2,3,4]} # Alex and Bob are both in year 1...4
neighbors={'Alex':['Bob'],'Bob':['Alex']} # Specify that Alex is affected by Bob & vice versa
def constraints (A, a, B, b): # Constraint: Alex is 3 years ahead of Bob
    # Fail if Alex isn't 3 years ahead of Bob
    if (A=='Alex' and B=='Bob' and a - b <> 3):
        return False
    # Fail if Bob isn't 3 years behind Alex
    # (nb: we cover all possible input with logical consistency)
    if (B=='Alex' \text{ and } A =='Bob' \text{ and } b - a <> 3):
        return False
    return True
csp=CSP(vars, domains, neighbors, constraints) # Get a CSP object that defines this problem
assignments=min conflicts(csp) # Solve the CSP with the min conflicts algorithm
print assignments # Should observe that Bob: 1 Alex: 4
```

Example by Andrew Mercer-Taylor

Crossword Edited by Will Shortz

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60 Many a service

Massachusetts

station adjunct

Crossword puzzles



Across

- 1. Tennis champ Monica 6. Fellow
- 10. Radio operators
- 14. Alamogordo event
- 15. Orange-roofed hotel, for short
- 16. Met song 17. Starbucks order
- 18. Harvard's Dershowitz
- 19. Main idea
- 20. In a semi-joking way
- 23. Santa ____, Calif. 25. May honoree
- 26. New England prep school town
- 27. Listlessness 29. Ricky's portrayer
- 31. What Consumer Reports lacks
- 32. Brink 33, Dupe
- 35. Emergency medicine for infants
- 40. Customary practices 41. Sledding spot
- 43. Nuptial agreement 46. Cold war initials
- 47. "Yippee!"
- 49. Lillehammer's country 51. G-man
- 52. Batiking need 53. Feature of 20- and 35-Across, forward and backward
- 57. Noted fratricide victim
- 58. Low digits
- 59. "All My Children" character
- 62. Pickle flavoring
- 63. She sheep 64. Window washer's mistake
- 65. Sushi fish
- 66. Earned
- 67. Sample

Down

- 1. Mule of sona 2. Fraternity letter
- 3. Listlessness
- 4. "Cómo ___ usted?" 5. Sailor's patron
- Abvss 7. Ace place?
- 8. Not quite shut
- 9. Pays
- 10. Noted court site, with "The" 11. Popular record label
- 12. Deceived 13. Lechers
- 21. In place of
- 22. Nitrous ____ (laughing gas) 23. Took a meal.
- 24. Silent assents
- 28. Home for llamas 29. Put off
 - 30. Yale players 33. Follows persistently
- 34. Reverberate 36. Typical
- 37. It's used for announcements
- 38. Hangs on the line 39. Potter's supply
- 42. Drain cleaner ingredient
- 43. Intrude upon
- 44. The ____ Brothers of 70's-80's rock 45. "Animal Farm" author
- 47. Boating pronoun 48. Most bizarre
- 50. "The War of the Worlds" author 51. Choreographer Bob
- 54. Part of the Corn Belt
- 55. Reason for a donation 56. Witty Bombeck
- 60. Garfield, e.g. 61. Exist.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10			13
S	E	L	E	s		С	Н	Α	P		Н	Α	М	S
14 A	Т	E	s	Т		15 H	o	J	o		16 A	R	I	Α
17 L	Α	Т	Т	E		18 A	L	А	N		19 G	I	s	т
		20 H	А		21 F	s	E	R	I	22	U	s	L	Y
23 A	24 N	А		25 M	o	м			25 E	х	E	Т	E	R
27 T	o	R	23 P	o	R		29 D	30 E	s	I		31 A	D	s
32 E	D	G	Е			33 D	E	L	U	D	34 E			
	35 S	Y	R	Ж U	37 P	o	F	I	Р	Е	С	≫ A	39 C	
			40 U	s	Α	G	E	s			41 H	I	L	42 L
43 I	[₩] D	45		46 U	s	s	R		47 H	49	0	R	А	Y
49 N	o	R	50 W	Α	Y			51 F	Е	D		52 D	Y	E
53 V	o	w	Е	L	s	54 I	55 N	o	R	D	56 E	R		
57 A	В	E	L		58 T	o	E	s		59 E	R		e C	61 A
€2 D	I	L	L		E ਫ਼	w	Е	s		s.	м	Е	А	R
65 E	Е	L	s		⁶⁶ M	А	D	Е		^{ត7} T	Α	s	Т	E

Word 1

- Sense 1
 - -It has bark but no bite
 - -Its bark is silent
- •Sense 2
 - -Branch location
- •Sense 3
 - -Fort locale
 - -Type of house
 - -House for kids
- Sense 4
 - –Lineage display
 - –Every family has one
 - –Family chart

- Sense 5
 - -Cobbler's need
 - –Shoe stretcher
- Others
 - -It leaves in the spring
 - –Where to get dates
 - -Site of many a cat rescue
 - -Dendrophobe's fear
 - -Forbidden fruit source
 - -Golf-course obstacle
 - -Ring holder
 - –Leaves home
 - Newspaper source
 - –K-I-S-S-I-N-G place

TREE

Words 2 and 3

•Sense 1

- -Flood survivor
- –Ararat lander
- –Rider of the lost ark
- -Biblical helmsman
- -Guy who believed in "take two"
- –Noted couples protector
- –Early matchmaker
- -Captain of a famous cruise for couples
- –Life preserver
- -Person known for double takes

•Sense 2

- -First name in lexicography
- -One of the Websters

•Sense 3

–Actor Wyle

•Sense 1

- -Houston Colt 45 today
- -Enron Field player, once
- –Houston player
- -Texas leaguer
- -Nolan Ryan, notably
- -2005 world series participant
- –Player under a dome
- -Pirate battler, at times

•Sense 2

- –Cartoon dog
- -Space age hound
- -Jetson canine
- –Animated pooch
- -Elroy's pet

•Sense 3

-Bygone Chevrolet van

NOAH

ASTRO

Evaluation

PHIL..SCUBA.IMP PHIL..SCUBA.IMP OEA-O. NANAS. DOE OUTED. NANAS. DOE WRM-SR-BBIT.ORE | WHITERABBIT.ORE . TMOUT ROOSTER . SUNUP ROOSTER GASP. TTNO.. AONE GASP. TTNO.. AONE ETA, KNOCKONWOOD ETA, KNOCKONWOOD AMISH. RELAY... AMISH. RELAY... REDCAPS, NANETTE | REDCAPS, NANETTE ...OKIES..CREED ...OKIES..CREED AMERICANPIE.LAD AMERICANPIE.LAD NAVE., WOOT, ATITY NAVE., WOOT, ATITY TCEDTEA. RETRO. . TCEDTEA.**TETRA**... MAN. STLVERBELLS MAN. STLVERBELLS AWE ARLEN ANITA AWE ARLEN ANITA LSD.RESET..AERO LSD.RESET..AERO

- Pyramid city close to Cairo (4)
- _ Dhabi (3)
- McKellen who plays Magneto in the "X-Men" franchise (3)
- Martinique et Guadeloupe (4)
- Many a car on the Autobahn (4)
- Mythical strong man (5)

- 19th out of 24 (3) TAU
- The continents, e.g., (6) SEPTET
- Made bats (9) DRIVENMAD
- Runners in the cold (5) NOSES
- Quit stalling (7) DOITNOW
- Oktoberfest quaff (4) BIER
- Out-of-the way way (6) DETOUR
- Rubber from Arabia (7) ALADDIN
- One inspiring love of poetry (5) ERATO
- Lab report (3) ARF
- Year John Dryden died (4) MDCC
- One spinning one's wheels (6) POTTER
- It's bigger than a family (5) ORDER
- Some loaves (4) RYES
- The Beatles' "P.S. I Love You", e.g. (5) BSIDE
- Maximally hip (7) COOLEST

- Early third-century year (4) CCIV
- When the day's done, to Denis (4) NUIT
- Cover with new shingles (6) REROOF
- Puncture preceder (3) ACU
- Suffix with miss and dismiss (3) IVE
- Nurse (3) SIP
- Politician with a like button? (3) IKE
- Beyond piqued (5) ANGRY
- Ones trapped in boxes of their own making? (5) MIMES
- Quince, e.g., (6) NUMERO
- "Celeste Aida," for one (4) ARIA
- ecieste / tida, Tot offe (1) / tida
- Take a shot? (6) IMBIBE
- Long sentence (4) LIFE
- Hyundai and Kia (5) AUTOS
- Suffix with shepherd (3) ESS
- "Thank you," in Hawaii (6) MAHALO

- 2,502, to ancient Romans (5) MMDII
- Beach, S.C. (6) MYRTLE
- Sierra ___ (5) LEONE
- Canoodling in a restaurant, e.g. (abbr.) (3) PDA
- New Orleans-to-Detroit dir. (3) NNE
- Harry Potter's Hedwig, e.g., (3) OWL
- Mothers with pride? (9) LIONESSES
- Platinum, for example (5) METAL
- Work undercover, in a way (3) SPY
- Helper, in brief (4) ASST
- Intro to physics? (4) META
- Cronus and Hyperion (6) TITANS
- Shrek or Fiona (5) OGRES
- Electrican, often (5) WIRER
- Lion, sometimes (6) ROARER

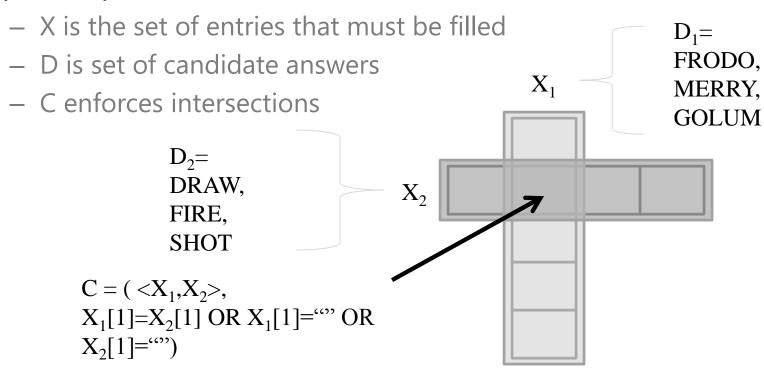
- Plasm preceder (4) ECTO
- Prefix with scope (6) STETHO
- Overshoot, say (4) MISS
- Gait (4) PACE
- Medical suffix (3) OMA
- Fox tail? (4) TROT
- Honda model (6) ACCORD
- What losses do to fans (6) SADDEN
- Largest city in Nebraska (5) OMAHA
- "Owner of a Lonely Heart" band (3) YES
- Fire antonym (4) HIRE
- Chemists' org (3) AIC
- "Titanic actor Billy (4) ZANE
- Former South African president (5) BOTHA

Constraint Satisfaction Problem

- (X, D, C)
 - X is set of variables = $(X_1, ..., X_k)$
 - D is set of domains = $(D_1, ..., D_k)$
 - Each D_i is set of allowed values for X_i
 - C is set of constraints
 - C_i = <participants, relation>

For the Crosswords Problem

• (X, D, C)



Minimum Conflicts Heuristic

• Choose $v \in D_i$ with lowest number of conflicts $D_1 =$ Otherwise randomly FRODO, X_1 Continue to reassign conflicted MERRY, **GOLUM** variables F $D_2 =$ DRAW, X_2 FIRE, **SHOT** $C = (\langle X_1, X_2 \rangle,$ D $X_1[1]=X_2[1] \text{ OR } X_1[1]=\text{"" OR}$ $X_{2}[1]=""$

What to do with conflicts?

- Back off one answer at a time
 - Choose x = answer with lowest ranking
 - Set x to blank
 - Repeat until no conflicts left

A crossword puzzle CSP

- Variables: the entries of the puzzle ("1A", etc).
- Domains: possible words for an entry. Generated by NLP components.
- Neighbors: entries sharing an intersection.
- Constraint: entries that share an intersection must have the same letter in that intersection.

Solving the crossword puzzle

- Initially, all entries are set to "-"*, which indicates missing values. This means our CSP is technically solved from the beginning.
- Instead of looking for a solution that just fulfills the constraints, we search for one that maximizes the likelihood of the words.
- Every candidate word has some score reflecting how likely it is for the given clue. These are provided by the NLP components.

Dr. Fill Procedure 6.4

Given a crossword puzzle CSP, a partial solution S, best solution so far B, and previously pitched assignments P:

```
solve(CSP, S, B, P):
```

if S assigns every variable, return B or S, whichever is better

S' ← S with the addition of the most likely assignment not in P to an unassigned variable

CSP' ← propagate(CSP, S')

if propagation succeeded, $B \leftarrow solve(CSP', S', B, P)$

if P contains all values, return B

P' ← P with the addition of the assignment we tried in S'

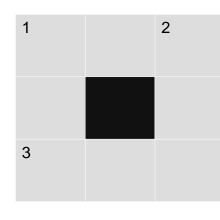
 $B \leftarrow solve(CSP, S, B, P')$

Postprocessing

In practice, this algorithm results in many cases where a single letter is missing. We therefore perform the following postprocessing procedure:

incompleteEntries ← a list of entries with missing letters, ordered by the number of letters missing for entry e in incompleteEntries:

w ← a word that matches the length and the existing letters of entry, None if none found
 if w is not None, assign e to w



Across: Down:

- 1) Man's best friend 1) To be paid
- 3) Application format 2) ETS exam

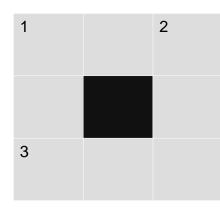
Variable Domain (r	anked by score)
--------------------	-----------------

1A DOG, PET, PAL

1D DUE, IOU, FEE, OWE, PRO

2D SAT, GRE

3A DLL, EXE, BAT, MSI, ZIP, SYS



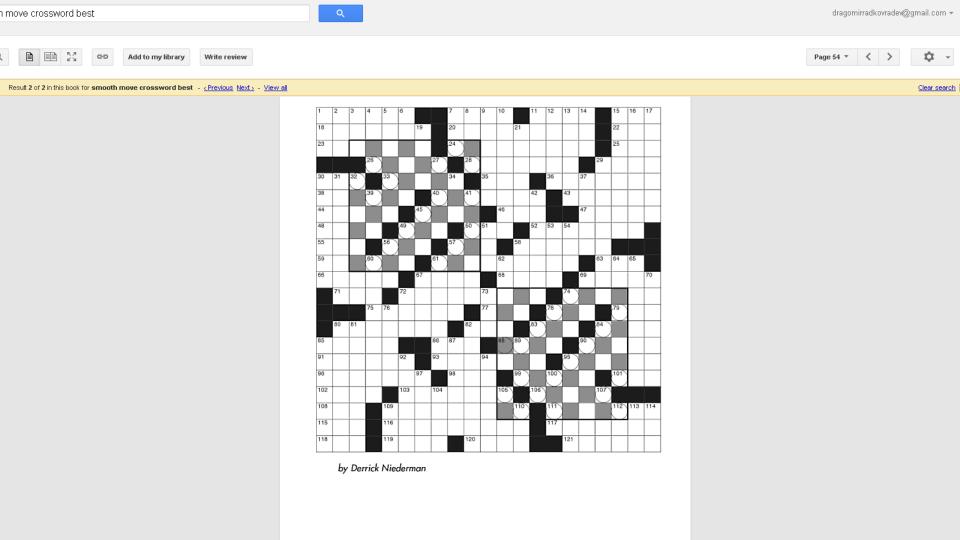
Across: Down:

- 1) Man's best friend 1) To be paid
- 3) Application format 2) ETS exam

Variable	Domain (ranked by score)	1	2	
1A	DOG, PET, PAL	['] D	0	G
1D	DUE, IOU, FEE, OWE, PRO	11		R
2D	SAT, GRE	U		K
ЗА	DLL, EXE, BAT, MSI, ZIP, SYS	3 E	X	Е

Solving a crossword CSP

- Instead of looking for a solution that just fulfills the constraints, we search for one that maximizes the likelihood of the words.
- Every candidate word has some score reflecting how likely it is for the given clue. These are provided by the NLP components.



Crossword puzzles

- OneAcross Littman
- •Dr. Fill Ginsberg
- Our corpus
 - **-174,641** words with **1,692,482** clues
 - –Highest density words:
 - **–Ear:** 1808 clues
 - **–Sea:** 1707 clues
 - **–Tree:** 1578 clues
 - **–Era:** 1578 clues
 - **–Aria:** 1428 clues

- ...

Actual Solution Generated LASERBEAM.IDOLS CLICKBAIT.ANGST E---RO--E.RAMOS HENRIETTA.NORAH AUSTRALIA ESTER INSOMNIAC DRIVE DOIN. FILLEN TAB RAPS. MIKJR NAB EOOYLOU. BETSEY APOSTLE. LEANNE R---OP RUE NINA CETERA AGO NINA ...-PUSI-.JONAS ...DOTTIE.JONAS MOVIESTOOKSIXTY FIVETHIRTYEIGHT AGNES.EJ---... ADAYS.RESEWN... NINE.RPA.LOOSES CORE.RED.LETSAT TENANT. ALLENDE ENDSIT. ALLENDE INN.AELSS..ISEE STA.KELPS..DAVE I.--I.F.OHTEA---- OLLITE.OUTSPOKEN

L--ET.SORNC---- FIONA.STRAINERS

ARENA STODE---- FESTS STOPPEDBY

Components

- 1 Missing last name
- Titanic actor Billy (4) ZANE
- James who wrote "A Death in the Family" (4) AGEE
- James who wrote "A Death in the Family"
 Cesar who played the Joker (6) ROMERO
- Cheri formerly of "S.N.L." (5) OTERI
- 2 Missing first name
- "Wrecking Ball" singer Cyrus (5) MILEY
- Playwright O'Neill (6) EUGENE
- Stuntman Knievel (4) EVEL
- "Morning Joe" co-host Brzezinski (4) MIKAYiddish author Aleichem (6) SHOLOM
- 3 Roman years
- Year John Dryden died (4) MDCCEarly third-century year (4) CCIV
- 2,502, to ancient Romans (5) MMDII
- 4 Common French words
- When the day's done, to Denis (4) NUIT

5 Prefix

- - Intro to physics? (4) META

Puncture preceder (3) ACU

- Plasm preceder (4) ECTO Prefix with scope (6) STETHO
- 6 Suffix
 - Suffix with miss and dismiss (3) IVE
 - Suffix with shepherd (3) ESS Medical suffix (3) OMA

Fox tail? (4) TROT

- 7 Direction New Orleans-to-Detroit dir. (3) NNE
- 8 World capitals
- Samoa's capital (4) APIA
- 9 Common French words
- Black: Fr. (4) NOIR
- Mrs., in Marseille (3) MME

- 10 Common German words
- 11 Common Spanish words
- 12 Common Portuguese, Italian, Hawaiian, etc. words
 - "Thank you," in Hawaii (6) MAHALO
 - 13 Brands
- Hyundai and Kia (5) AUTOS
- 14 CompetitorsMarriott alternative (4) OMNI
- Canoodling in a restaurant, e.g. (abbr.) (3) PDA
- Chemists' org (3) AIC
- 16 Hypernym

15 Acronym

- Platinum, for example (5) METAL
- Cronus and Hyperion (6) TITANS

17 SynonymOverst

20 Cities

- Overshoot, say (4) MISS Gait (4) PACE
- 18 Roles
 - 1963 Elizabeth Taylor role (9) CLEOPATRA
- 19 ProductsHonda model (6) ACCORD
- Largest city in Nebraska (5) OMAHA
- 21 Songs and performers

 "Owner of a Lonely Heart" band (2) VES
- "Owner of a Lonely Heart" band (3) YES
 - 22 Famous person
 - Former South African president (5) BOTHA
 - 23 PartnerGentleman's partner (4) LADY

- 24 Dictionary Definitions
- Coffee dispenser (3) URN
- 25 Two+ word phrases
- On task (4) ATIT
- Drink a little here, drink a little there... (6) BARHOP
- Went without a copilot (8) FLEWSOLO
- An operator may help place one (9) P
- An operator may help place one (9) PHONECALL
- Flown into a rage (13) GONEBALLISTICWine-producing area of SE France (11) RHONEVALLEY
- Food, warmth or a cozy bed (15) CREATURECOMFORT
- Food, warmtn or a cozy bed (15) CREATURECOME
 Money available for nonessentials (9) SPARECASH
- Bull's counterpart (4) BEAR

26 Counterpart

• Buil's counterpart (4) BEAI

- 27 Alternative
 - Reebok alternative (4) NIKE
- 28 Musical key
 - Key of Mozart's Symphony No. 40 (6) GMINOR
- 29 Movies
- Tom Cruise film set in Chicago (13) RISKYBUSINESS
- 30 Co-star
 - Tom Cruise's 'Risky Business' co-star (15) REBECCADEMORNAY
 - actors
- 31 CharactersJudy's brother on the Jetsons (5) ELROY
- 32 Fill in the blank (for parts of names or words, rather than phrases in general)
 - Beach, S.C. (6) MYRTLE
 - Boston ___ Party (3) TEA

What is a DOG?

• 272 definitions!

- Utter failure, in slang crosswordheaven.com/clues/utter-failure-in-slang
- Track crosswordheaven.com/clues/track Follow crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow
- Dyslexic's deity? crosswordheaven.com/clues/dyslexics-deity
- Greyhound, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/greyhound-eg
- Pluto, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/pluto-for-one
- Mexican hairless, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/mexican-hairless-for-one
- It's found in a pound crosswordheaven.com/clues/its-found-in-a-pound
- Terrier or retriever crosswordheaven.com/clues/terrier-or-retriever
- One may sit for a master crosswordheaven.com/clues/one-may-sit-for-a-master
- Tail crosswordheaven.com/clues/tail
- Frank crosswordheaven.com/clues/frank
- Pug or boxer crosswordheaven.com/clues/pug-or-boxer
 - "Man's best friend" crosswordheaven.com/clues/mans-best-friend
- Puggle, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/puggle-eg
- Pointer, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/pointer-eq
- Follow relentlessly crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow-relentlessly
- - Husky or hound crosswordheaven.com/clues/husky-or-hound

- Follow everywhere crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow-everywhere One enrolled in obedience school crosswordheaven.com/clues/one-enrolled-in-obedienceschool Goofy, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/goofy-eg Hound crosswordheaven.com/clues/hound
 - Follow closely crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow-closely
 - Lab or boxer crosswordheaven.com/clues/lab-or-boxer
 - Beethoven, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/beethoven-for-one

 - Seeing Eye trainee crosswordheaven.com/clues/seeing-eye-trainee
 - One may be fetching crosswordheaven.com/clues/one-may-be-fetching
 - "You lucky ___!" crosswordheaven.com/clues/you-lucky-___ Put on the ___ (be ostentatiously elegant) crosswordheaven.com/clues/put-on-the-___-be-
 - ostentatiously-elegant
 - Pooch crosswordheaven.com/clues/pooch
- Borzoi, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/borzoi-for-one
- Follow tirelessly crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow-tirelessly
- German shepherd, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/german-shepherd-for-one
- Tail tirelessly crosswordheaven.com/clues/tail-tirelessly •
 - Komondor, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/komondor-for-one

 - Pointer, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/pointer-for-one

- Bark source crosswordheaven.com/clues/bark-source
- One with a bone appetite
- crosswordheaven.com/clues/one-with-a-bone-appetite Hound or husky crosswordheaven.com/clues/hound-or-husky
- Bo or Barney of the White House crosswordheaven.com/clues/bo-or-barney-of-the-white-house
- Pit bull or poodle, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/pit-bull-or-poodle-eg
- Worthless thing, in slang crosswordheaven.com/clues/worthless-thing-in-slang
- Woofer? crosswordheaven.com/clues/woofer
- Barker crosswordheaven.com/clues/barker
- Plague crosswordheaven.com/clues/plague
- Labrador, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/labrador-eg
- Brittany, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/brittany-eg
- See 22-Across crosswordheaven.com/clues/see-22-across
- Labradoodle, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/labradoodle-eg Boxer or pug crosswordheaven.com/clues/boxer-or-pug
- Fetch player crosswordheaven.com/clues/fetch-player
- Follow persistently crosswordheaven.com/clues/follow-persistently
- - Stay close behind crosswordheaven.com/clues/stay-close-behind

- Underperforming investment, slangily crosswordheaven.com/clues/underperforming-investment-slangily
 Lab or peke crosswordheaven.com/clues/lab-or-peke
 Loaf, with "it" crosswordheaven.com/clues/loaf-with-it
 Man's best friend crosswordheaven.com/clues/mans-best-friend
 Spaniel or setter crosswordheaven.com/clues/spaniel-or-setter
 - Spaniel or setter crosswordheaven.com/clues/spaniel-or-setter
 - "Man's best friend" crosswordheaven.com/clues/mans-best-friend
 - Weimaraner or Pomeranian crosswordheaven.com/clues/weimaraner-or-pomeranian
 - Weimaraner or Pomeranian crosswordneaven.com/ciues/weima
 - Pluto or Pongo crosswordheaven.com/clues/pluto-or-pongo
 Fotching one crosswordheaven.com/clues/fotching.one

Lab, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/lab-for-one

- Fetching one crosswordheaven.com/clues/fetching-one
- Boxer that can lick anyone? crosswordheaven.com/clues/boxer-that-can-lick-anyone
 "A ___ of Flanders" crosswordheaven.com/clues/a-___-of-flanders
- Every one has its day crosswordheaven.com/clues/every-one-has-its-day
- Basenji, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/basenji-for-one
- Lady or Beethoven crosswordheaven.com/clues/lady-or-beethoven
- Bone exhumer crosswordheaven.com/clues/bone-exhumer
- "Every ___ has his day" crosswordheaven.com/clues/every-___-has-his-day

Friend of the man? crosswordheaven.com/clues/friend-of-the-man
 111 Across, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/111-across-eg
 Setter or shepherd, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/setter-or-shepherd-eg
 Trail crosswordheaven.com/clues/trail
 Cat chaser crosswordheaven.com/clues/cat-chaser
 Snoopy, for one crosswordheaven.com/clues/snoopy-for-one
 Flop crosswordheaven.com/clues/flop
 Closely follow crosswordheaven.com/clues/closely-follow
 "A ___ of Flanders" crosswordheaven.com/clues/a-___-of-flanders

Benji, or a Basenji crosswordheaven.com/clues/benji-or-a-basenji

Malinois or Malamute crosswordheaven.com/clues/malinois-or-malamute

Corgi or collie crosswordheaven.com/clues/corgi-or-collie

Inferior item crosswordheaven.com/clues/inferior-item

Poodle, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/poodle-eg

Homie crosswordheaven.com/clues/homie

Marmaduke, e.g. crosswordheaven.com/clues/marmaduke-eg





Home Crosswords Cryptograms Anagrams Reference

Search? Submit Join Puzzles Quiz Links How Help



New Search Clue:			Pattern:		Go 1
Current Sea					
Clue: ca	pital		Pattern:	??????	Go 2
Score	Match	Source			
****	BEIRUT	similar to known c	lue (capital)		
*	BISSAU	similar to known c	lue (capital)		
*	OTTAWA	similar to known c	lue (capital)		
*	<u>TIRANA</u>	similar to known c	lue (capital)		
*	<u>HELENA</u>	similar to known c	lue (capital)		
*	ANKARA	similar to known c	lue (capital)		



Dr. Fill

- http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-09-24/dr-fill-vies-crossword-solvingsupremacy-still-comes-short
- "It's also improving quickly. For the past three years, Dr. Fill has competed "informally" at the American Crossword Puzzle Tournament, organized by Will Shortz, the crossword editor at the New York Times. The first year, Dr. Fill came in 141st out of about 600 competitors. It did a little better the second-year; last year it was 65th. "I get a little smarter so it gets a little smarter each year and I'm inching my way up there," Ginsberg says."

Beam Search

- Based on Breadth-First Search
- Expand a node based on heuristic cost
- Beam size determines how many nodes to keep in memory
- Not complete
- Not optimal
- Used for large search spaces, e.g., in machine translation

6.7 Consider the following logic puzzle: In five houses, each with a different color, live five persons of different nationalities, each of whom prefers a different brand of candy, a different drink, and a different pet. Given the following facts, the questions to answer are "Where does the zebra live, and in which house do they drink water?"

The Englishman lives in the red house.

The Spaniard owns the dog.

The Norwegian lives in the first house on the left.

The green house is immediately to the right of the ivory house.

The man who eats Hershey bars lives in the house next to the man with the fox.

Kit Kats are eaten in the yellow house.

The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.

The Smarties eater owns snails.

The Snickers eater drinks orange juice.

The Ukrainian drinks tea.

The Japanese eats Milky Ways.

Kit Kats are eaten in a house next to the house where the horse is kept.

Coffee is drunk in the green house.

Milk is drunk in the middle house.

Discuss different representations of this problem as a CSP. Why would one prefer one representation over another?

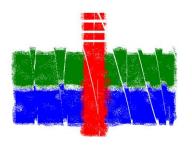
6.7 The "Zebra Puzzle" can be represented as a CSP by introducing a variable for each color, pet, drink, country, and cigarette brand (a total of 25 variables). The value of each variable is a number from 1 to 5 indicating the house number. This is a good representation because it easy to represent all the constraints given in the problem definition this way. (We have done so in the Python implementation of the code, and at some point we may reimplement this in the other languages.) Besides ease of expressing a problem, the other reason to choose a representation is the efficiency of finding a solution. here we have mixed results—on some runs, min-conflicts local search finds a solution for this problem in seconds, while on other runs it fails to find a solution after minutes.

Another representation is to have five variables for each house, one with the domain of colors, one with pets, and so on.

Linear programs: example

We make reproductions of two paintings





- Painting 1 sells for \$30, painting 2 sells for \$20
- Painting 1 requires 4 units of blue, 1 green, 1 red
- Painting 2 requires 2 blue, 2 green, 1 red
- We have 16 units blue, 8 green, 5 red

maximize 3x + 2y subject to

$$4x + 2y \le 16$$
$$x + 2y \le 8$$

$$x + y \le 5$$

$$x \ge 0$$

$$y \ge 0$$

Solving the linear program graphically

maximize 3x + 2y subject to

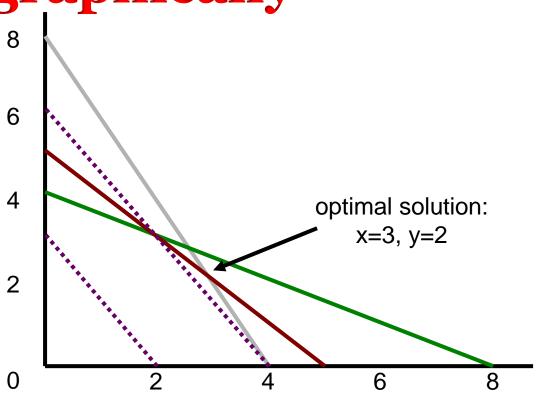
$$4x + 2y \le 16$$

$$x + 2y \le 8$$

$$x + y \le 5$$

$$x \ge 0$$

$$y \ge 0$$



Modified LP

maximize
$$3x + 2y$$

subject to
$$4x + 2y \le 15$$

$$x + 2y \le 8$$

$$x + y \le 5$$

$$x \ge 0$$

$$y \ge 0$$

Optimal solution: x = 2.5, y = 2.5Solution value = 7.5 + 5 = 12.5

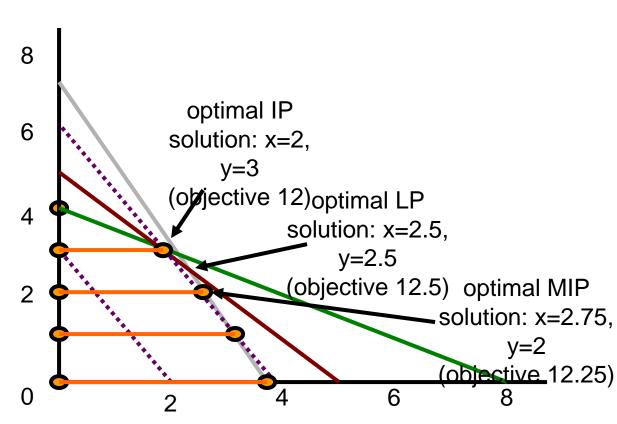
Half paintings?

Integer (linear) program

maximize 3x + 2y8 subject to $4x + 2y \le 15$ optimal IP solution: x=2, $x + 2y \le 8$ y=3 (objective 12) $x + y \le 5$ optimal LP solution: x=2.5. $x \ge 0$, integer y = 2.5(objective 12.5) 2 $y \ge 0$, integer 6

Mixed integer (linear) program

maximize 3x + 2ysubject to $4x + 2y \le 15$ $x + 2y \le 8$ $x + y \le 5$ $x \ge 0$ $y \ge 0$, integer



Solving linear/integer programs

- Linear programs can be solved efficiently
 - Simplex, ellipsoid, interior point methods...
- (Mixed) integer programs are NP-hard to solve
 - Quite easy to model many standard NP-complete problems as integer programs (try it!)
 - Search type algorithms such as branch and bound
- Standard packages for solving these
 - GNU Linear Programming Kit, CPLEX, ...
- LP relaxation of (M)IP: remove integrality constraints
 - Gives upper bound on MIP (~admissible heuristic)

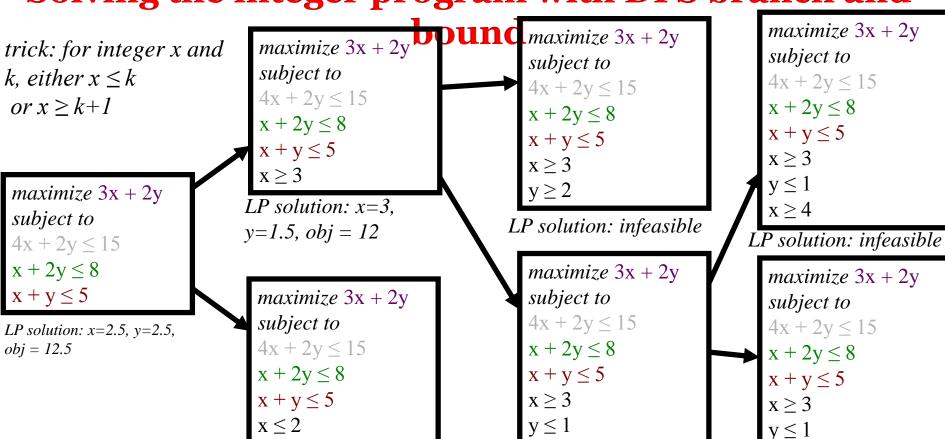
Satisfiability as an integer program

```
(x_1 \text{ OR } x_2 \text{ OR NOT}(x_4)) \text{ AND (NOT}(x_2) \text{ OR NOT}(x_3)) \text{ AND } ... becomes for all x_j, 0 \le x_j \le 1, x_j integer (shorthand: x_j in \{0,1\}) x_1 + x_2 + (1-x_4) \ge 1 (1-x_2) + (1-x_3) \ge 1
```

Solving integer programs is at least as hard as satisfiability, hence NP-hard (we have reduced SAT to IP)

Try modeling other NP-hard problems as (M)IP!

Solving the integer program with DFS branch and



LP solution: x=2, y=3, obj = 12

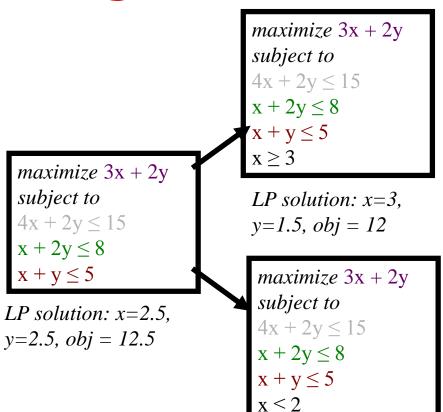
LP solution: x=3, y=1, obj = 11

 $x \leq 3$

if LP solution is integral, we are done

LP solution: x=3.25, y=1, obj = 11.75

Again with a more fortunate choice



done!

LP solution: x=2, y=3, obj = 12

Summary

- CSPs are a special kind of problem:
 - states defined by values of a fixed set of variables
 - goal test defined by constraints on variable values
- Backtracking = depth-first search with one variable assigned per node
- Variable ordering and value selection heuristics help significantly
- Forward checking prevents assignments that guarantee later failure
- Constraint propagation (e.g., arc consistency) does additional work to constrain values and detect inconsistencies
- Iterative min-conflicts is usually effective in practice

