

Solving TSP: Tabu Search and code examples

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Nature-Inspired Search and Optimisation (Ext)

Outline of Topics

1 Code example

2 Tabu search

Code example: Generating solutions for TSP

- Download the source code from Canvas
- `load('cities.mat')`
- Open the matrix 'cities', which is a 2×48 cities TSP problem
 - 48 USA state capital cities
 - The minimal tour has length 10628.
 - Check this [page](#)
- Open the optimal solution 'att48.s.txt' file and copy
- `optimalsolution = [paste the solution]`
- `inputcities = cities(:,optimalsolution)`
- `distance(inputcities)`
- Read help file about how to generate random permutation:
`help randperm`

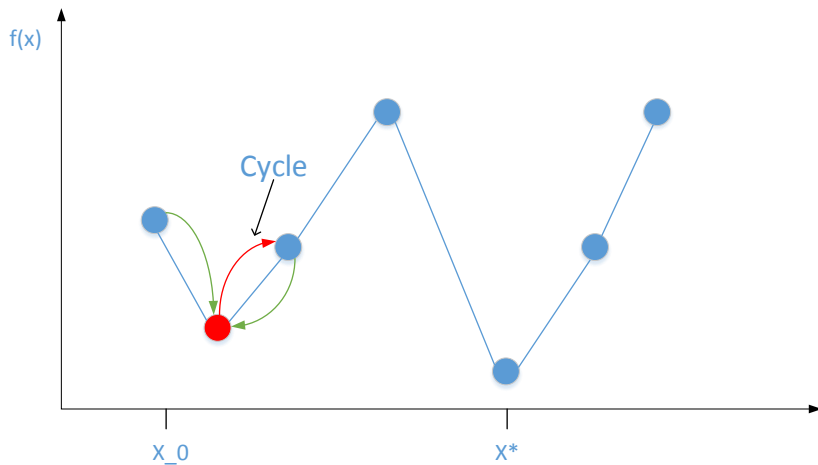
Tip: How to implement Simulated Annealing

- The best starting point is a local search algorithm, e.g., hill climbing
- Open `simple_hill_climbing_two_opt.m'` file
- Complete the code to get a hill climbing algorithm for TSP
- Implement the random non-improving step (Lecture 4, pages 17-18)

Question

- We have learned Simulated Annealing which can escape from local optima by accepting worse solutions with some probability.
- **Question:** is there any other strategies to find better local optima?

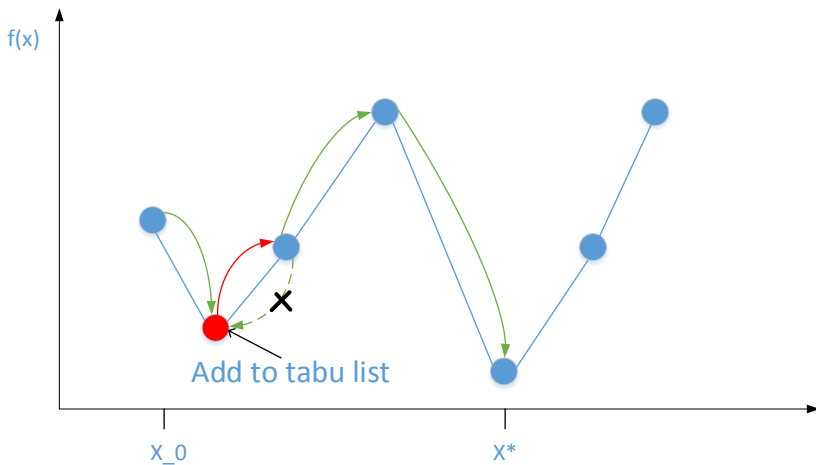
Search trajectory: cycles



Tabu search

- Invented by Professor Fred W. Glover in 1986 and formalized in 1989
- Many applications since publications
- ‘Tabu’ means “things that cannot be touched because they are sacred”
- Main idea: use memory to guide local search process away from local optima
 - Maintains a memory structure called tabu list that memorises previously visited solutions
 - Forbids the local search algorithm immediately return to previously visited solutions

Search trajectory: Tabu search



More about Tabu list

- Tabu list consists of:
 - banned solutions; or
 - a set of rules to ban solutions
- Use tabu list to exclude some neighborhood solutions for local search
- Essentially construct a neighborhood $N^*(x)$ solutions to be explored
- The simplest Tabu list:
 - Recently visited solutions
 - The duration of memory (in search steps) called Tabu tenure
 - Rule out any search attempts that would lead back to those previously visited solutions
- Extension: maintain a tabu list to avoid unfavourable neighbourhood solutions

Problem: How to construct a Tabu list for TSP

- We aim to solve TSP using tabu search
- The key component: Tabu list
- Assuming the we use the 2-OPT algorithm for local search
- Question: How to design a tabu list?

Tabu search algorithm pseudocode

Tabu search algorithm

```
while (terminationflag != true)
    Determine set  $N^*(x)$  of non-tabu neighbours of  $x$ 
     $x_{new} = LocalSearch(N^*(x))$ 
    Update tabu list based on  $x_{new}$ 
     $x = x_{new}$ 
Output  $x^i$ 
```

Take home message

- Main idea: escape or **avoid** local optima
- Tabu search tutorial: [here](#)