

Team Amalgam SE390 Research Plan

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November 25, 2012

Abstract

SE390 Research Plan for Team Amalgam

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1 Problem Definition

Multi-Objective optimization is a widely researched area of computer science that focuses on finding solution to problem definitions with respect to given objective realization constraints. Computing such problems is extremely resource intensive and the computation time grows exponentially with the number of optimization variables.

The nature of our work in scientific terms is called "Exact, Discrete Multi-Objective Optimization". Multi-Objective Optimization is the process of computing the most optimized solution given a goal, and a set of constraints. The reason it is called "Multi-Objective" is because multiple constraints are being computed for optimization at the same time using the constraints, which means there could be more than one optimal solution that could satisfy the constraints that satisfy various optimization goals. Since optimization for different goals requires verification many permutations of constraint combinations, the processing time for such problems rise exponentially with the number of dimensions required for optimizing. One simple example of a multi-objective optimization problem is the satellite scheduling problem. In this problem, NASA needs to figure out the best possible scheduling routine for their satellites, each of which have different purpose and are of interest to different scientific communities. In this problem, the constraints for NASA are such things as resource limitations and launch ordering constraints and the objectives to solve for the values it relates to for the different science cohorts.

The word "Exact" in the definition of the problem indicates that all solutions computed by this algorithm is pareto optimal. Which means that each of the computed pareto-optimal solutions satisfy the condition that no optimization goals can be made better off without compromising at least one other optimization goal. The word "Discrete" indicates that our optimization algorithm only addresses discrete input data as constraints and optimization goals and does accept or produce continuous optimality conditions.

Moolloy is a tool created in the MIT CSAIL labs that implements the algorithm described above, and it also has a GUI lets the user specify the constraints and objective condition as well graphically view the pareto optimal solutions computed by the MOO algorithm. The problem with multi objective optimization is that as the no. of dimensions of the optimization goal increases, the pareto front of the problem also increases exponentially which causes a leap in the processing time. While using a unoptimized version of the "Guided Improvement Algorithm" does give solutions how-

ever, its scalability is greatly handicapped by the how time consuming the computation becomes with a large problem space.

Therefore this work will focus on increasing the optimality as well as the scalability of Moolloy by addressing various relational logic optimization techniques without undermining the integrity of the MOO solutions.

2 Related Work

3 Research Value

There are many fields in which multi-objective optimization problems appear. By improving the performance and scalability of the algorithm we will enable its usage for problems with larger sample spaces. Three fields that we have identified that may benefit from an optimized algorithm are aerospace, civil engineering, and software engineering.

3.1 Aerospace

Every ten years NASA performs its decadal survey to determine which missions it will undertake for the next decade [1]. Multi-objective optimization can be used to determine a launch schedule that maximizes the scientific value the missions provide to different scientific communities while minimizing cost. Such a problem also requires constraints to be satisfied. For example, one mission may be dependent on another or a mission may need specific timing.

3.2 Civil Engineering

Professor Bryan Tolson has identified a number of problems he is researching that are multi-objective optimization problems. Currently, the problems are solved using heuristic methods or genetic algorithms. As discussed earlier, these methods do not guarantee that their solution is the best result. One of the problems he is interested in is determining the optimal materials to use for each of a landfill's lining layers, to minimize both seepage and cost.

3.3 Software Engineering

One applicable Software Engineering problem is that of Software product lines. In such a problem we wish to determine which modules we wish to include in the software for an embedded device. Each module can perform

different functions and these functions may conflict with other modules. Additionally each module will have a different cost in terms of code size and different performance metrics. We wish to determine what would be an optimal set of modules for a device that requires certain functions.

4 Goals

The goal of this project is to reduce the computation time for Moolloy of large problem spaces with many optimization goals and to increase the scalability of Moolloy so that by the end of this project Moolloy can successfully compute solutions to optimality problems within a comfortable time bound, that are out of reach in the current version. Part of meeting this goal would mean creating a regression suite to make sure the results we are getting from optimization are still reliable and that might a comparison metric for the new results with the original results during our regular build system.

5 Methodologies

The methodologies that we are considering as a logical starting point are the following, which are results of previous works by researchers in this field and also by Derek Rayside and his students. As we proceed with the project it possible we might find some of these optimization ideas not very useful and we might come up with other techniques that might be more relevant.

- Parallel Decomposition
- Sequential Decomposition
- Input Space Reduction
- Duality
- Empirical Profiling
- Improve Search Guidance / Speculative Execution
- Workflow Feedback

6 Risks & Technical Feasibility

7 Costs

8 Legal/Social/Ethical Issues

References

- [1] NASA. (2011). Decadal survey, [Online]. Available: <http://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/decadal-surveys/> (visited on 11/25/2012).