

PROCEDURE path-relinking

input

k: number of elite solutions ($k \geq 2$)

local_search_id: the identifier for a given strategy based on local search
(basic local search, VND, VNS, ...) (1)

output

elite_sols: set of k elite solutions

// initialization of a set of k elite solutions

elite_sols \leftarrow initialize_elite_solutions(k)

// selection of two solutions in elite_sols, and naming of the one with the best score as

// sB (the guiding solution)

// For example, for a maximization problem, $\text{score}(SB) > \text{score}(SA)$.

(sA, sB) \leftarrow select_two_solutions_at_random(elite_sols)

s \leftarrow sA

while($\text{delta}(s, sB) > 0$){ // The measure delta is the edit distance between s and sB,
// namely, it is the minimal number of operations allowing to
// transform s into sB.
// The measure delta depends on the problem addressed.

// Depending on the complexity of the neighborhood, all neighbors of s, or a user-

// specified number of neighbors (2) drawn at random in the neighborhood, are examined.

// For each such neighbor sn, the measure delta (sn,sB) is computed. The neighbor with

// the smallest delta measure is returned as s_closest_neighbor.

s_closest_neighbor \leftarrow select_closest_neighbor_to_guiding_solution(s,sB)

if ($\text{promizing_score}(s_closest_neighbor, elite_sols)$){

// It is worth performing some computationally demanding

// strategy (such as a local search) if the solution s_closest_neighbor has a strictly better

// score than the score of the worst solution in the set elite_sols.

s_opt \leftarrow local_search(s_closest_neighbor, local_search_id) (3)

update(elite_sols, s_opt) (4)

} // end if

s \leftarrow s_closest_neighbor

} // end while

Comments

- (1) In the function (3), the identifier will allow to launch the appropriate local search strategy (through a « switch»). Even if you implement only one version of a local search strategy, at least, use this flexible framework, that will further allow you to test path_relinking using other local search strategies if you have time. Comment consistently your readme.md file so that the user is aware of which local search

strategies are made available in your code.

- (2) In this case, the user-specified number of neighbors has to be added to the input parameters.
- (3) See (1)
- (4) By property of any local search strategy, one has: $\text{score}(s_{\text{opt}})$ is better than or equal to $\text{score}(s_{\text{closest_neighbor}})$, and by property of function `promizing_score`, one has: $\text{score}(s_{\text{closest_neighbor}})$ is strictly better than the score of the worst solution in the set `elite_sols`. Therefore, $\text{score}(s_{\text{opt}})$ is strictly better than the score of the worst solution in set `elite_sols`, and `s_opt` must replace the latter solution.

N.B.: It is recommended to use a set of data structures that allows to quickly identify the worst solution in set `elite_sols` and to quickly replace this worst solution with `s_opt`. The information on the ranking of the scores of all solutions in `elite_sols` must be updated accordingly.