

NOPT042 Constraint programming: Tutorial 11 - Tabling

Dynamic programming with tabling

The "t" in Picat stands for "tabling": storing and resusing subcomputations, most typically used in dynamic programming (divide & conquer). We have already seen the following classical example of usefulness of tabling:

Example: Fibonacci sequence

```
In [1]: %load_ext ipicat
```

Picat version 3.7

```
In [2]: %%picat -n fib
fib(0, F) => F = 0.
fib(1, F) => F = 1.
fib(N, F), N > 1 => fib(N - 1, F1), fib(N - 2, F2), F = F1 + F2.
```

```
In [3]: %%picat -n fib_tabled
table
fib_tabled(0, F) => F = 0.
fib_tabled(1, F) => F = 1.
fib_tabled(N, F), N > 1 => fib_tabled(N - 1, F1), fib_tabled(N - 2, F2), F =
```

Compare the performance:

```
In [4]: %%picat
main =>
    time(fib_tabled(42, F)),
    println(F),
    time(fib(42, F)),
    println(F).
```

CPU time 0.0 seconds.

267914296

CPU time 28.318 seconds.

267914296

Example: shortest path

Find the shortest path from source to target in a weighted digraph. Code from [the book](#):

```
table(+,+, -,min)

sp(X,Y,Path,W) ?=>
    Path = [(X,Y)],
    edge(X,Y,W).

sp(X,Y,Path,W) =>
    Path = [(X,Z)|Path1],
    edge(X,Z,Wxz),
    sp(Z,Y,Path1,W1),
    W = Wxz+W1.
```

Recall that `?=>` means a backtrackable rule. Consider the following simple instance:

```
index (+, -, -)
edge(a,b,5).
edge(b,c,3).
edge(c,a,9).

source(a).
target(c).
```

```
In [5]: !cat shortest-path/instance2.pi
!time picat shortest-path/shortest-path.pi instance2.pi
```

```
edge(1, 2, 1).
edge(1, 4, 8).
edge(1, 7, 6).
edge(2, 4, 2).
edge(3, 2, 14).
edge(3, 4, 10).
edge(3, 5, 6).
edge(3, 6, 19).
edge(4, 5, 8).
edge(4, 8, 13).
edge(5, 8, 12).
edge(6, 5, 7).
edge(7, 4, 5).
edge(8, 6, 4).
edge(8, 7, 10).

source(1).
target(6).
```

```
path = [(1,2),(2,4),(4,8),(8,6)]
w = 20
```

```
real    0m0.011s
user    0m0.000s
sys     0m0.010s
```

In [6]: `!cat shortest-path/shortest-path.pi`

```

/*****
Adapted from
spl.pi
from Constraint Solving and Planning with Picat, Springer
by Neng-Fa Zhou, Hakan Kjellerstrand, and Jonathan Fruhman
*****/

main([Filename]) =>
    cl(Filename),
    source(S),
    target(T),
    sp(S,T,Path,W),
    println(path = Path),
    println(w = W).

table(+,+, -,min)

sp(X,Y,Path,W) ?=>
    Path = [(X,Y)],
    edge(X,Y,W).

sp(X,Y,Path,W) =>
    Path = [(X,Z)|Path1],
    edge(X,Z,Wxz),
    sp(Z,Y,Path1,W1),
    W = Wxz+W1.
```

Table mode declaration

We can tell Picat what to table using a *table mode declaration*:

```
table(s1,s2,...,sn)
my_predicate(X1,...,Xn) => ...
```

where `si` is one of the following:

- `+` : input, the row/column/etc. where to store
- `-` : output, the value to store
- `min` or `max` : objective, only store outputs with smallest/largest value of this
- `nt` : not tabled, as if this argument was not passed; last coordinate only, you can use this for global data that do not change in the subproblems, or for

arguments functionally dependent (1-1, easily computable) on the + arguments

For example:

```
table(+,+, -,min)
sp(X,Y,Path,W)
```

means for every X and Y store (only) the $Path$ with minimum weight W (only rewrite $Path$ if its W is smaller).

Index declaration

The *index declaration* `index (+, -, -)` does not change semantics but facilitates faster lookup when unifying e.g. terms `edge(a,X,W)`, see [Wikipedia](#). The `+` means that the corresponding coordinate is indexed ("an input"), `-` means not indexed ("an output"). There can be multiple index patterns, e.g. an undirected graph can be given as:

```
index (+, -) (-, +)
edge(a,b).
edge(a,c).
edge(b,c).
edge(c,b).
```

if we want to traverse the edges in both ways. (This example is from [the guide](#).)

```
In [7]: !cat table-mode-example.pi
```

```
/******
table_mode.pi
from Constraint Solving and Planning with Picat, Springer
by Neng-Fa Zhou, Hakan Kjellerstrand, and Jonathan Fruhman
******/
main ?=>
    p(a,Y),
    println("Y" = Y).

table(+,max)
index (-,+)
p(a,2).
p(a,1).
p(a,3).
p(b,3).
p(b,4).
```

```
In [8]: !picat table-mode-example.pi
```

```
Y = 3
```

Exercise: shortest shortest path

Modify the above example so that among the minimum-weight paths, only one with minimum *length*, meaning number of edges, is chosen.

```
In [9]: !cat shortest-path/instance.pi
```

```
index (+,-,-)
```

```
edge(a,b,5).
```

```
edge(b,c,3).
```

```
edge(c,a,9).
```

```
source(a).
```

```
target(c).
```

```
In [10]: !picat shortest-path/shortest-shortest-path.pi instance.pi
```

```
path = [(a,b),(b,c)]
```

```
w = (8,2)
```

```
In [11]: !cat shortest-path/instance3.pi
```

```
!picat shortest-path/shortest-shortest-path.pi instance3.pi
```

```
% this instance is unsatisfiable
```

```
edge(2, 4, 2).
```

```
edge(3, 2, 14).
```

```
edge(3, 4, 10).
```

```
edge(3, 5, 6).
```

```
edge(3, 6, 19).
```

```
edge(4, 5, 8).
```

```
edge(4, 8, 13).
```

```
edge(5, 8, 12).
```

```
edge(6, 5, 7).
```

```
edge(7, 4, 5).
```

```
edge(8, 6, 4).
```

```
edge(8, 7, 10).
```

```
source(1).
```

```
target(6).
```

```
*** error(failed,main/1)
```

```
In [12]: !cat shortest-path/shortest-shortest-path.pi
```

```

/*****
Adapted from
sp2.pi
from Constraint Solving and Planning with Picat, Springer
by Neng-Fa Zhou, Hakan Kjellerstrand, and Jonathan Fruhman
*****/

main([Filename]) =>
    cl(Filename),
    source(S),
    target(T),
    ssp(S,T,Path,W),
    println(path = Path),
    println(w = W).

table(+,+, -,min)

ssp(X,Y,Path,WL) ?=>
    Path = [(X,Y)],
    WL = (Wxy,1),
    edge(X,Y,Wxy).

ssp(X,Y,Path,WL) =>
    Path = [(X,Z)|Path1],
    edge(X,Z,Wxz),
    ssp(Z,Y,Path1,WL1),
    WL1 = (Wzy,Len1),
    WL = (Wxz+Wzy,Len1+1).

% The order in `WL = (Weight, Length)` matters, otherwise we would choose mi
nimum-weight path among minimum-edges paths.

```

Exercise: edit distance

Find the (length of the) shortest sequence of edit operations that transform **Source** string to **Target** string. There are two types of edit operations allowed:

- insert: insert a single character (at any position)
- delete: delete a single character (at any position)

Once you can compute the distance, try also outputting the sequence of operations.

```
In [13]: # this should output 4
!picat edit-distance/edit.pi saturday sunday
```

```
dist = 4
[del(2,a),del(2,t),ins(3,n),del(4,r)]
```

```
In [14]: !cat edit-distance/edit.pi
```

```

/*****
    Adapted from
    edit.pi
    from Constraint Solving and Planning with Picat, Springer
    by Neng-Fa Zhou, Hakan Kjellerstrand, and Jonathan Fruhman
*****/
main([Source, Target]) =>
    edit(Source, Target, Distance, Seq, 1),
    writeln(dist=Distance),
    writeln(Seq).

table(+,+,min)

% base
edit([],[],D,Seq, I) =>
    D=0,
    Seq=[].

% match
edit([X|P],[X|T],D,Seq,I) =>
    edit(P,T,D,Seq,I+1).

% insert
edit(P,[X|T],D,Seq,I) ?=>
    edit(P,T,D1,Seq1,I+1),
    Seq=[$ins(I,X)|Seq1],
    D=D1+1.

% delete
edit([X|P],T,D,Seq,I) =>
    edit(P,T,D1,Seq1,I),
    Seq=[$del(I,X)|Seq1],
    D=D1+1.

```

Exercise: 01-knapsack

Write a dynamic program for the 01-knapsack problem.

In [15]: `!cat knapsack/instance.pi`

```

instance(ItemNames, Capacity, Values, Weights) =>
    ItemNames = {"tv", "desktop", "laptop", "tablet", "vase", "bottle", "jacket"},
    Capacity = 23,
    Values = {500,350,230,115,180,75,125},
    Weights = {15,11,5,1,7,3,4}.

```

In [16]: `!picat knapsack/knapsack.pi instance.pi`

```

total = 845
(tv,500,15)
(laptop,230,5)
(tablet,115,1)

```

In [17]: `!cat knapsack/knapsack.pi`

```

/*****
Code adapted from
knapsack.pi
from Constraint Solving and Planning with Picat, Springer
by Neng-Fa Zhou, Hakan Kjellerstrand, and Jonathan Fruhman
*****/

main([Filename]) =>
    cl(Filename),
    instance(ItemNames, Capacity, Values, Weights),
    Items = [(ItemNames[I], Values[I], Weights[I]) : I in 1..ItemNames.length],
    knapsack(Items, Capacity, ChosenItems, TotalValue),
    output(ChosenItems, TotalValue).

table(+,+, -,max)

knapsack([], Capacity, ChosenItems, Value) =>
    ChosenItems = [], Value = 0.

knapsack(_, Capacity, ChosenItems, Value), Capacity <= 0 =>
    ChosenItems = [], Value = 0.

knapsack([_ | RemainingItems], Capacity, ChosenItems, Value) ?=>
    % Don't take the item
    knapsack(RemainingItems, Capacity, ChosenItems, Value).

knapsack([Item@(ItemName, ItemValue, ItemWeight) | RemainingItems], Capacity, ChosenItems, Value), Capacity >= ItemWeight =>
    % Take the item
    ChosenItems = [Item | PrevChosenItems],
    knapsack(RemainingItems, Capacity - ItemWeight, PrevChosenItems, PrevValue),
    Value = PrevValue + ItemValue.

output(ChosenItems, TotalValue) =>
    println(total=TotalValue),
    foreach(Item in ChosenItems)
        println(Item)
    end.

```