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 30.074 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	0m0.015s
user	0m0.001s
sys	0m0.014s
```

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

```
/************************************************************
  Adapted from
  sp1.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 outputing 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", "jac
ket"},
    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.lengt
h],
    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], Capacit
y, ChosenItems, Value), Capacity >= ItemWeight =>
  % Take the item
  ChosenItems = [Item | PrevChosenItems],
  knapsack(RemainingItems, Capacity - ItemWeight, PrevChosenItems, PrevValu
e),
  Value = PrevValue + ItemValue.

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