IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF A SWEEP-BASED PROPAGATOR FOR DIFFN IN GECODE

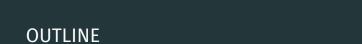
Mikael Östlund

Supervised by: Mats Carlsson (RISE SICS AB)

Reviewed by: Pierre Flener (ASTRA)

1 June, 2017

Master Thesis (course 1DT540) Uppsala University Sweden



OUTLINE

- · Background
- · Sweep Algorithm
- · Evaluation Setup
- Results
- Discussion
- Future Work

BACKGROUND

		_			_		_
3		2			5		9
8	7	4		1			
	3		7				
			8	4		2	
	4		1				3
			4			3	
		6	3				
					4	8	7
		8 7	8 7 4	8 7 4 3 7 8 8 4 1	8 7 4 1 3 7 8 4 4 1 4	8 7 4 1 3 7 8 4 4 1 4 6 3	8 7 4 1 3 7 8 4 2 4 1 4 3 6 3

· Sudoku

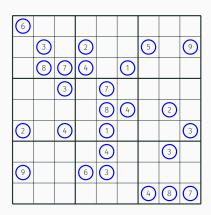
- All rows must have distinct values
- All columns must have distinct values
- Each disjoint 3 × 3 region must have distinct values

_								
6								
	3		2			5		9
	8	7	4		1			
		3		7				
				8	4		2	
2		4		1				3
				4			3	
9			6	3				
						4	8	7

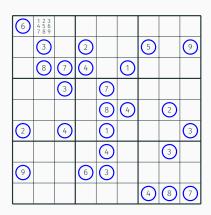
Variables

6								
	3		2			5		9
	8	7	4		1			
		3		7				
				8	4		2	
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				4			3	
9			6	3				
						4	8	7

- Variables
- Values



- Variables
- Values



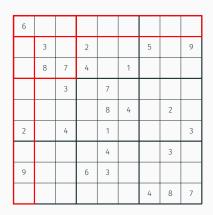
- Variables
- Values
- Constraints

6								
	3		2			5		9
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- Variables
- Values
- Constraints

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9)			6	3				
							4	8	7

- Variables
- Values
- Constraints



- Constraint programming solver
 - $\cdot \ \mathsf{Model} \to \mathsf{Solution}$

- Constraint programming solver
 - Model \rightarrow Solution
- Search

- Constraint programming solver
 - Model → Solution
- Search
- Inference (through propagation)

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 - Model → Solution
- Search
- Inference (through propagation) 🖘
 - Propagator

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 - · Propagator
 - Implements a constraint

- · Constraint programming solver
 - Model → Solution
- Search
- Inference (through propagation) 🖘
 - · Propagator
 - · Implements a constraint
 - · Infers what values violate constraints and prunes them

6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9							
	3		2			5		9
	8	7	4		1			
		3		7				
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6	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9							
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6	1 2 4 5 7 9							
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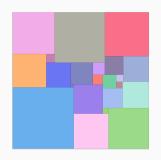
6	1 2 4 5 9							
	3		2			5		9
	8	7	4		1			
		3		7				
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2		4		1				3
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 \cdot Constraint programming solver

- Constraint programming solver
- · Customisable
 - Custom propagators
 - Search heuristics

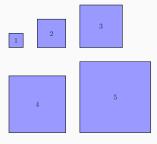
- Constraint programming solver
- Customisable
 - Custom propagators 🖘
 - · Search heuristics
- Award winning

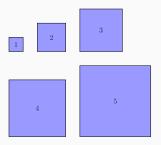
- Constraint programming solver
- · Customisable
 - Custom propagators
 - Search heuristics
- Award winning
- Copying solver



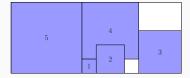


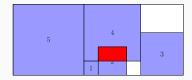
· Hyperrectangles must not overlap

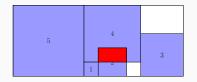








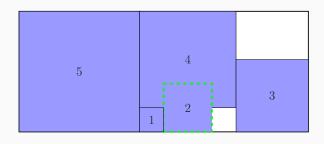




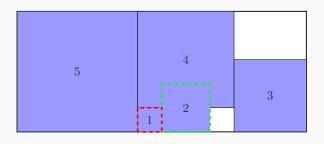


· Common approach to DIFFN: pairwise reasoning

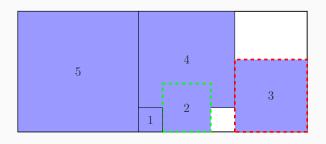
DIFFN - PAIRWISE

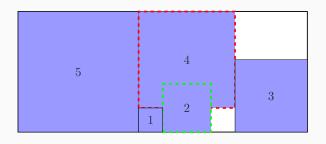


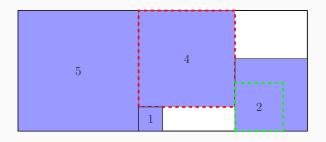
DIFFN - PAIRWISE

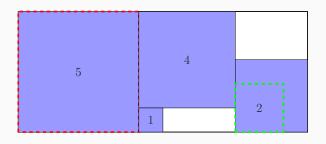


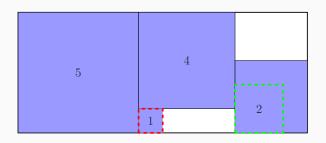
DIFFN - PAIRWISE

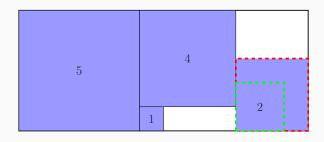


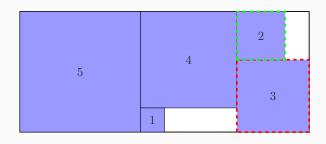


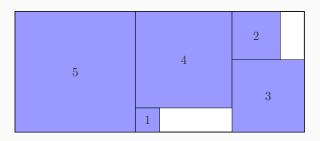










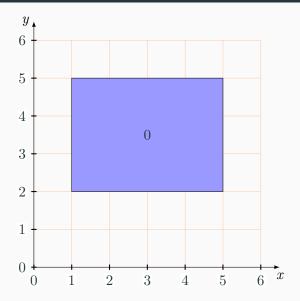


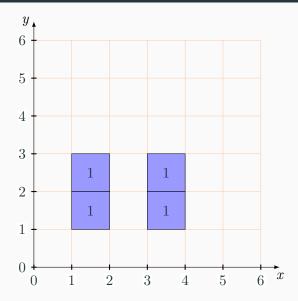


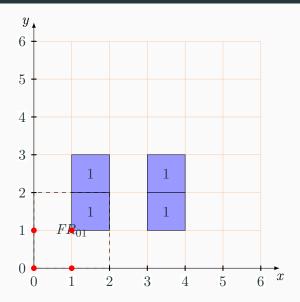
• Proposed by Nicolas Beldiceanu and Mats Carlsson (2001)

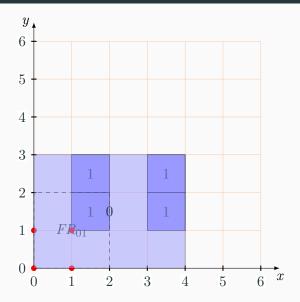
- Proposed by Nicolas Beldiceanu and Mats Carlsson (2001)
- Potential for stronger inference (⇒ less search)

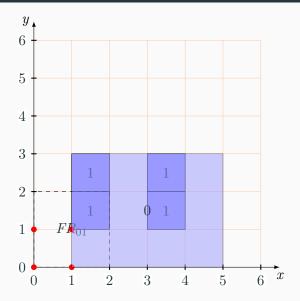
- · Proposed by Nicolas Beldiceanu and Mats Carlsson (2001)
- Potential for stronger inference (⇒ less search)
- Aggregated reasoning

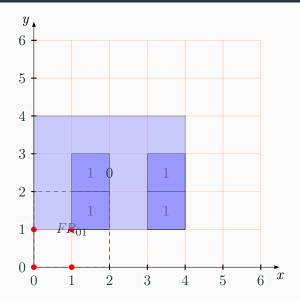


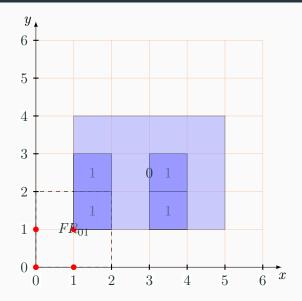


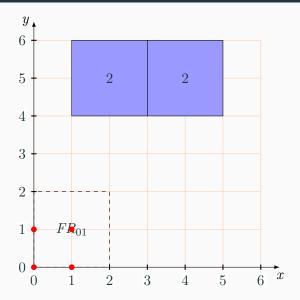


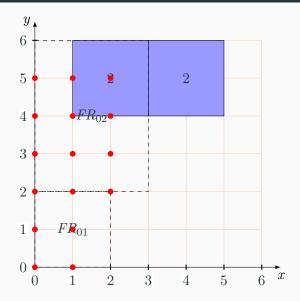


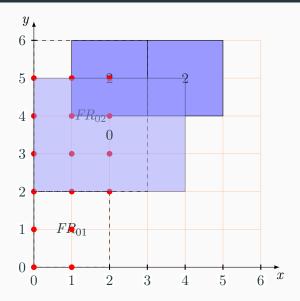


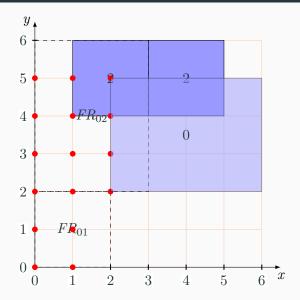


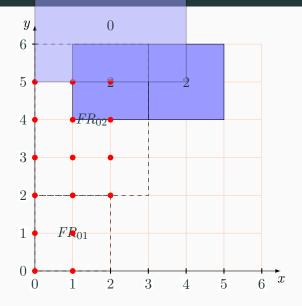


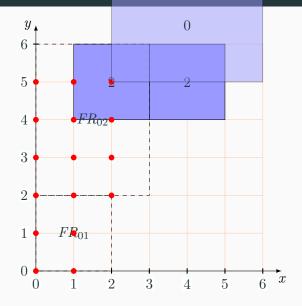


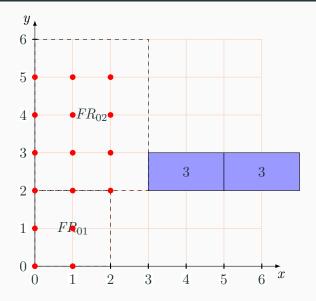


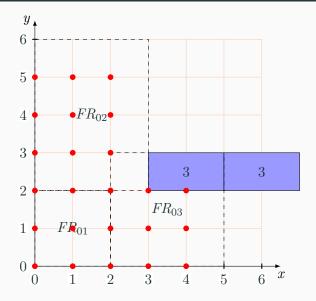


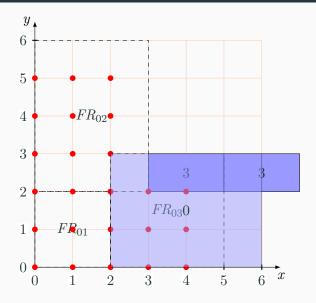


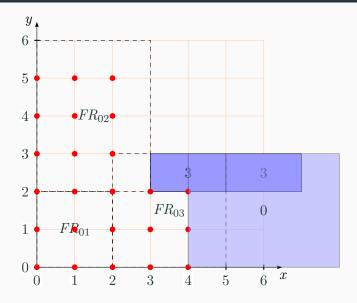


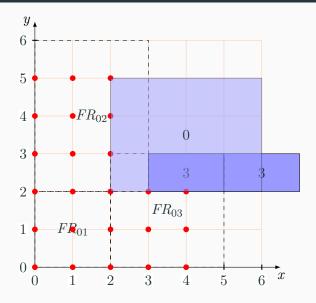


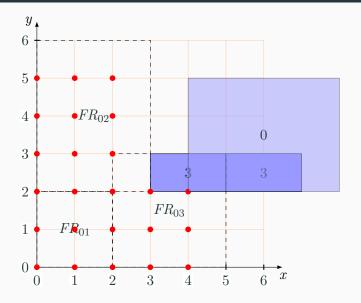


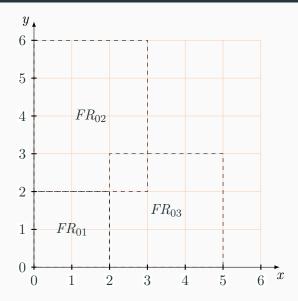


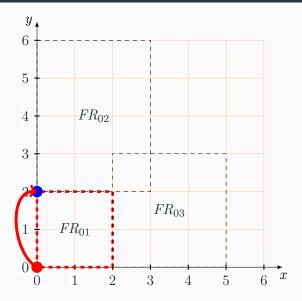


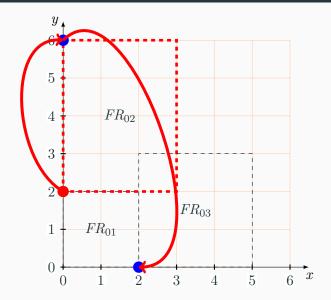


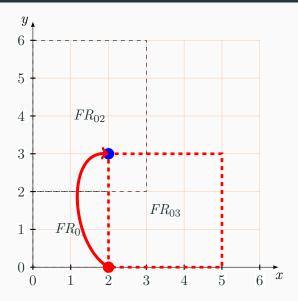


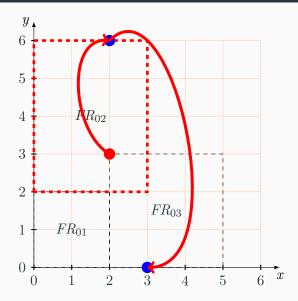


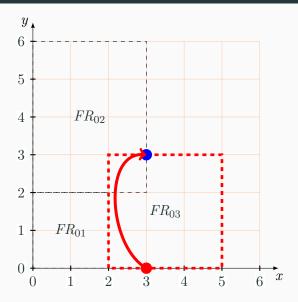




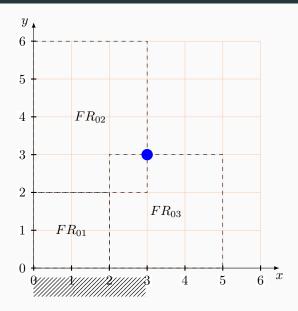




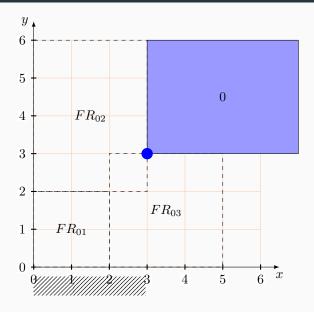


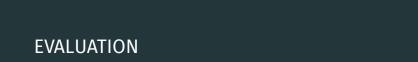


SWEEP ALGORITHM



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• The best DIFFN configuration against Gecode's NoOverlap propagator.

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- · Microbenchmarks and Macrobenchmarks

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- · Measured each instance 5 times.

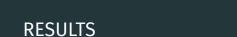
- The best DIFFN configuration against Gecode's NoOverlap propagator.
- · Microbenchmarks and Macrobenchmarks
- · Measured each instance 5 times.
- · Number of failures to evaluate propagation strength

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

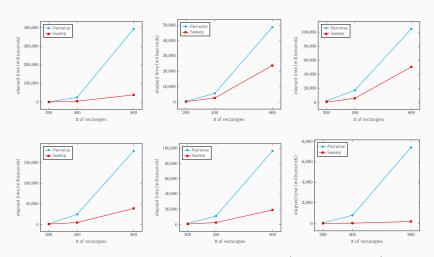
1. How much extra pruning does the sweep-based algorithm achieve compared to the pairwise algorithm?

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. How much extra pruning does the sweep-based algorithm achieve compared to the pairwise algorithm?
- 2. What is the performance of the sweep-based algorithm compared to the pairwise algorithm?



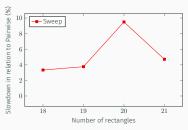
RESULTS - MICROBENCHMARKS

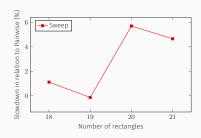


Elapsed time for the microbenchmarks. (Lower is better)

Constraints: DIFFN

RESULTS - MACROBENCHMARKS: RECTANGLE PACKING PROBLEM





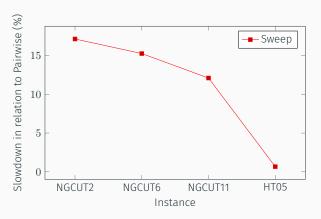
(a) Not considering the 1-unit square.

(b) Considering the 1-unit square.

Slowdown percentages for sweep relative to the pairwise implementation. (Lower is better)

Constraints: DIFFN, CUMULATIVE, arithmetical constraints.

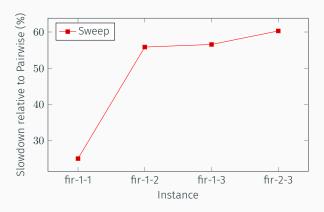
RESULTS - MACROBENCHMARKS: 2D STRIP PACKING



Slowdown percentages for sweep relative to the pairwise implementation. (Lower is better)

Constraints: DIFFN, CUMULATIVE, MEMBER, LEX_LESS.

RESULTS - MACROBENCHMARKS: FILTER



Elapsed time (ms) for different instances of the Filter benchmark. (Lower is better)

Constraints: DIFFN, arithmetical constraints.

RESULTS - MACROBENCHMARKS: PERFECT SQUARE PACKING



Elapsed times (ms) for the Perfect Square Packing benchmark. (Lower is better)

Constraints: DIFFN, arithmetical constraints.

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 - · Depends on the problem/model

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 - Micro: Sweep 0 failures, Pairwise up to 61421 failures.
 - · Other: No significant difference

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- 2. What is the performance of the sweep-based algorithm compared to the pairwise algorithm?
 - Identical pruning \Rightarrow slowdowns between 2 to 60 %
 - At least 1.47 times more pruning ⇒ Sweep outperforms
 Pairwise



FUTURE WORK

- Extend the implementation to support variable lengths
- \cdot Evaluate performance in 3 dimensions

