

Constraint Programming

**The user states the problem,
the computer solve it!**

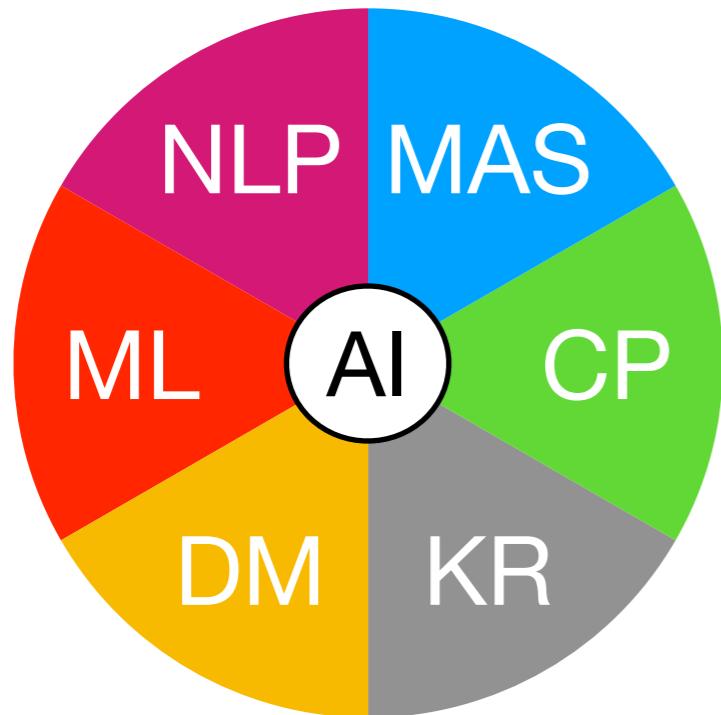
Nadjib Lazaar

Ing - Phd - Assistant Professor - University of Montpellier - COCONUT Team
<http://www.lirmm.fr/~lazaar/>

12/09/2022

Artificial Intelligence

AI Topics

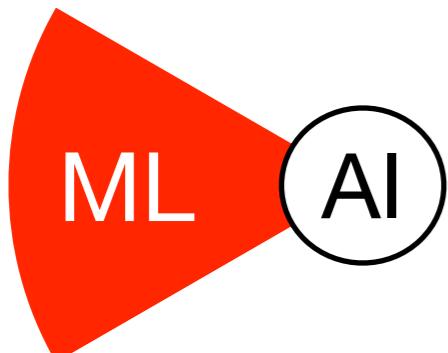


- NLP: Natural Language Processing
- MAS: Multi-Agent Systems
- KR: Knowledge Representation
- DM: Data Mining
- ML: Machine Learning
- CP: Constraint Programming

COCONUT

Artificial Intelligence

ML Topics



1. Active Learning
2. Adversarial Machine Learning
3. Bayesian Optimization
4. Classification
5. Clustering
6. Cost-Sensitive Learning
7. Deep Generative Models
9. Developmental Learning
10. Dimensionality Reduction and Manifold Learning
11. Ensemble Methods
12. Explainable Machine Learning
13. Feature Selection
14. Learning Sparse Models
15. Federated Learning
16. Interpretability
17. Kernel Methods
18. Knowledge-based Learning
19. Learning Generative Models
20. Learning Graphical Models
21. Learning Preferences or Rankings
22. Learning Theory
23. Multi-instance; Multi-label; Multi-view learning
24. Neuro-Symbolic Methods
25. Online Learning
26. Probabilistic Machine Learning
27. Recommender Systems
28. Reinforcement Learning
29. Relational Learning
30. Semi-Supervised Learning
31. Structured Prediction
32. Tensor and Matrix Methods
33. Time-series; Data Streams
34. Transfer, Adaptation, Multi-task Learning
35. Trusted Machine Learning
36. Unsupervised Learning

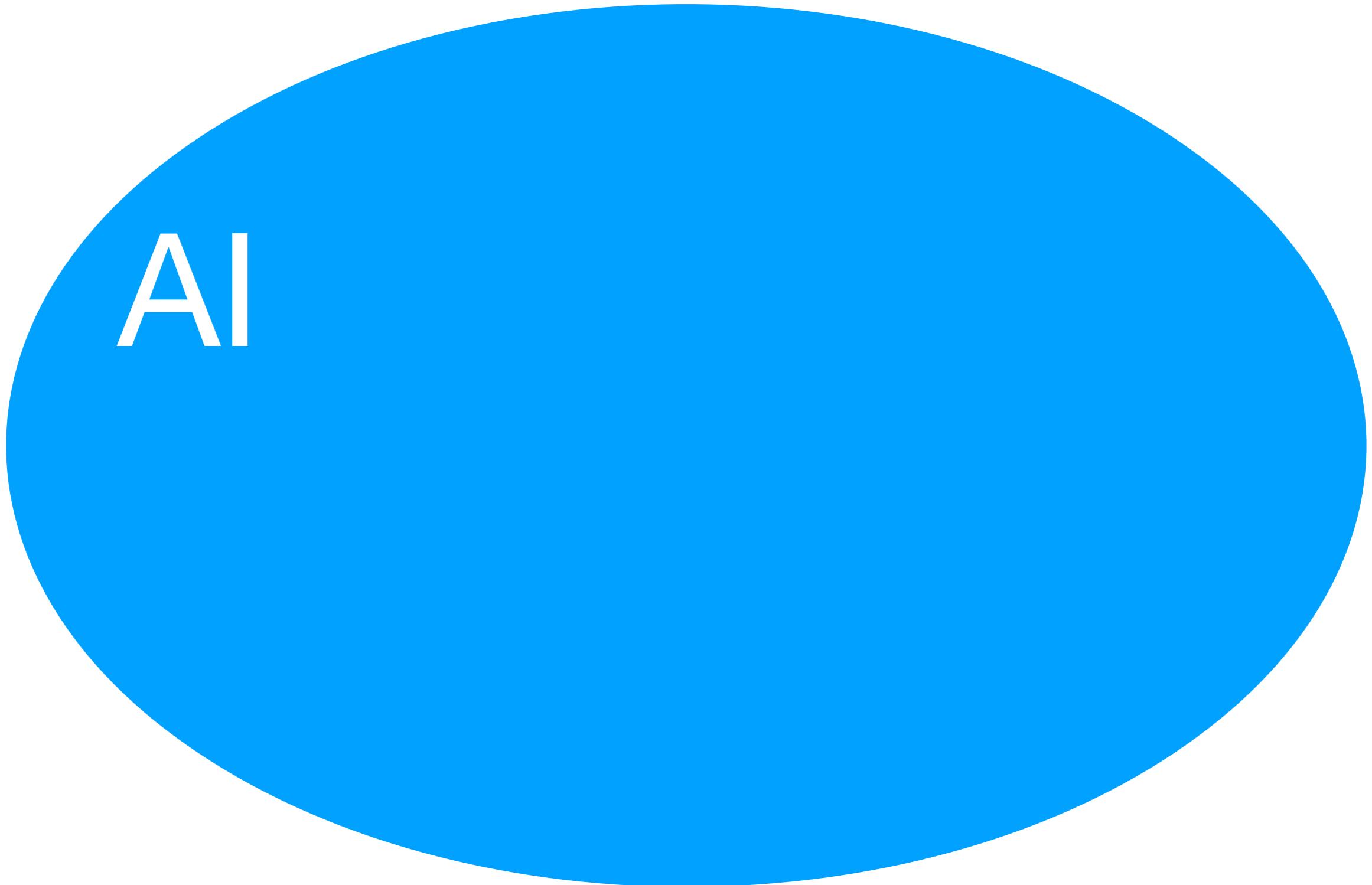
8. Deep Learning

Artificial Intelligence

ML Topics

Artificial Intelligence

ML Topics



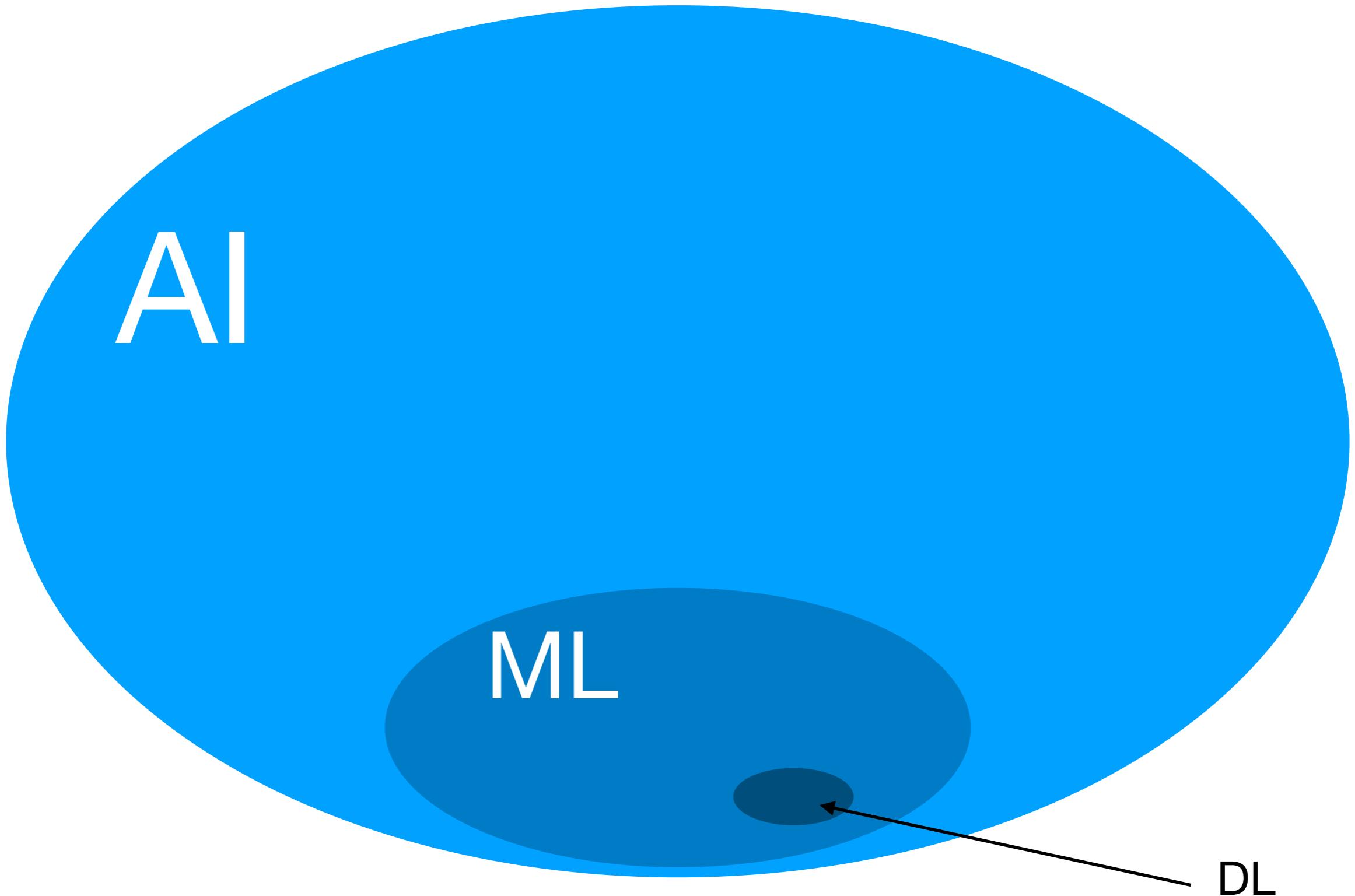
Artificial Intelligence

ML Topics



Artificial Intelligence

ML Topics



Constraint Programming

Definition

Constraint Programming

Definition

A formalism to model (**constraint network**) and to solve (**constraint solver**) combinatorial problems (**scheduling, planning,...**).

Constraint Programming

Definition

A formalism to model (**constraint network**) and to solve (**constraint solver**) combinatorial problems (**scheduling, planning,...**).

Examples of constraints :

- $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 5$
- `allDifferent(X1,..Xn)`
- $c(X_i, X_j) = \{(1,1), (2,1), (2,3), (4,4)\}$

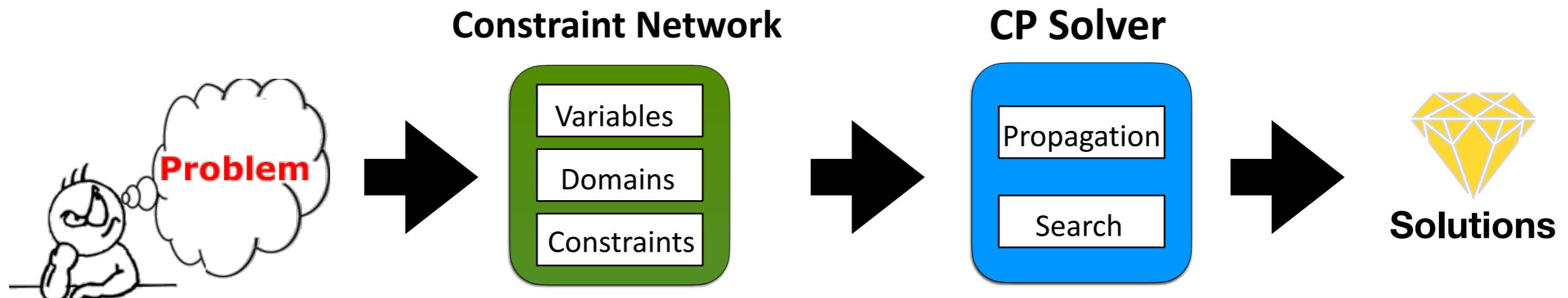
Constraint Programming

Definition

A formalism to model (**constraint network**) and to solve (**constraint solver**) combinatorial problems (**scheduling, planning,...**).

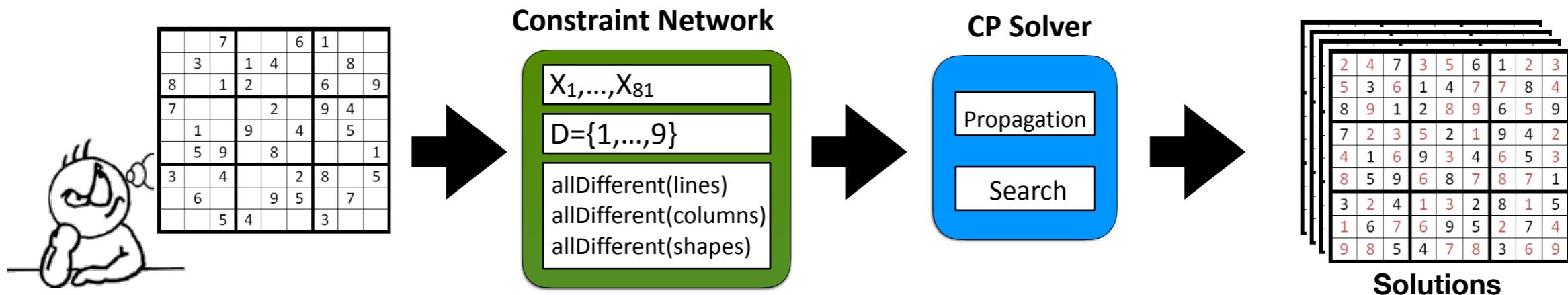
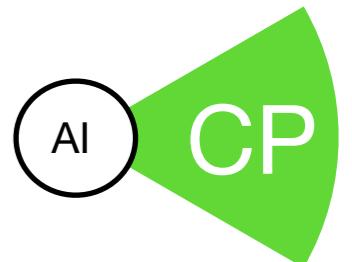
Examples of constraints :

- $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 5$
- `allDifferent(X1,..Xn)`
- $c(X_i, X_j) = \{(1,1), (2,1), (2,3), (4,4)\}$



Constraint Programming

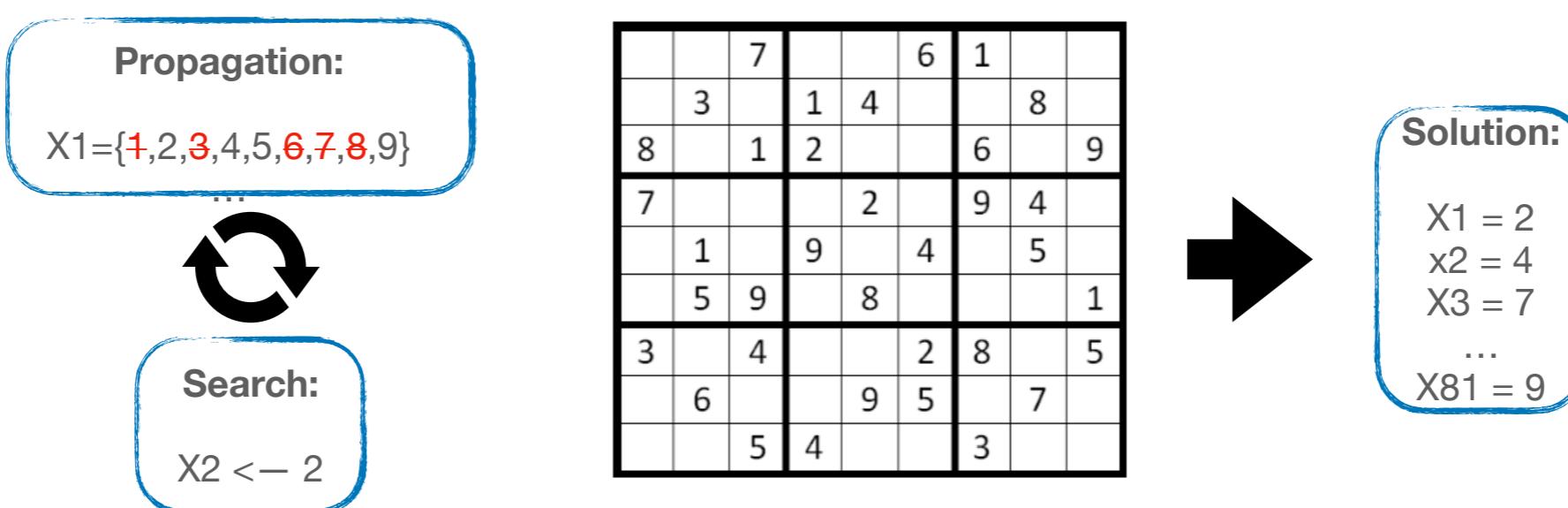
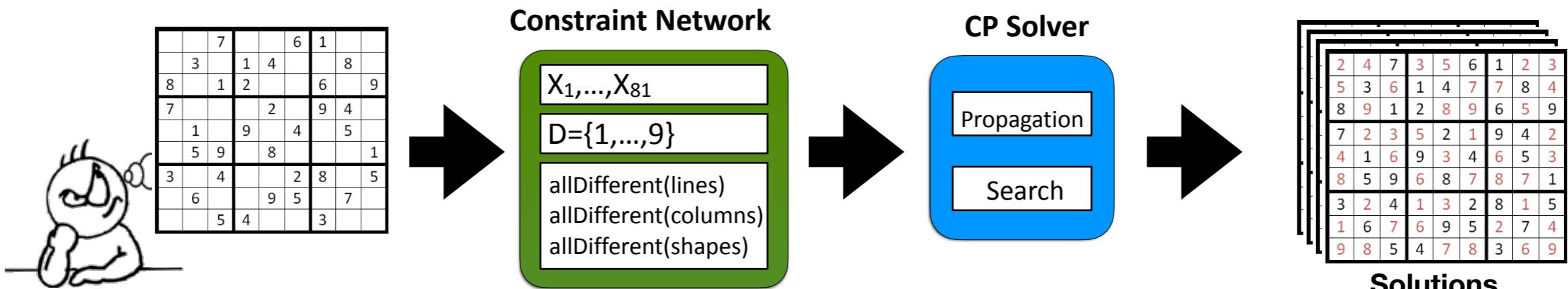
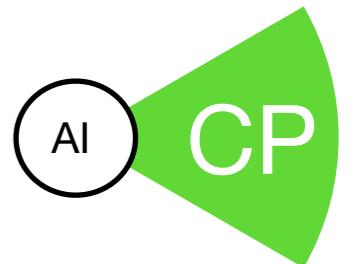
Example



Switch

Constraint Programming

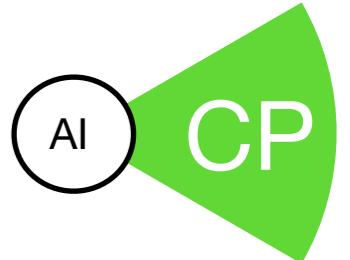
Example



Switch

Constraint Programming

Why CP?

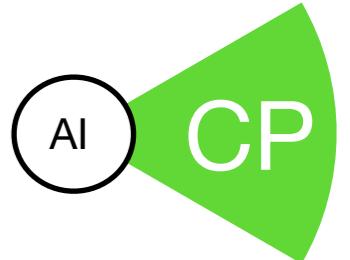


- ▶ Combinatorial problems can be solved by Integer Linear Programming (ILP) or by propositional satisfiability (SAT)

- ▶ Advantages of CP :
 - Compactness
 - Expressiveness
 - And (often) efficiency

Constraint Programming

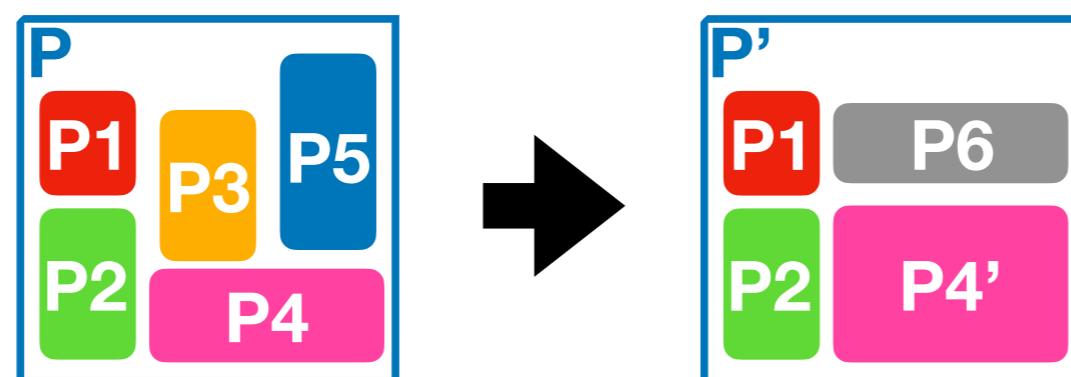
Why CP?



► Combinatorial problems can be solved by Integer Linear Programming (ILP) or by propositional satisfiability (SAT)

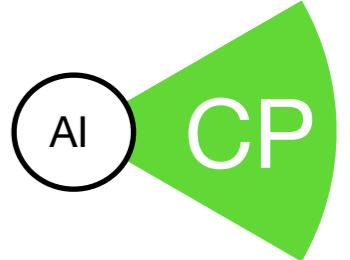
► Advantages of CP :

- Compactness
- Expressiveness
- And (often) efficiency



Constraint Programming

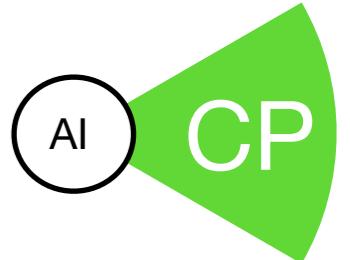
Why CP?



- ▶ Sudoku 9x9:
 - ▶ SAT = 6 500 clauses
 - ▶ CP: [`sudoku.mod`](#) with n=9

Constraint Programming

Why CP?



- ▶ Sudoku 9x9:
 - ▶ SAT = 6 500 clauses
 - ▶ CP: [sudoku.mod](#) with n=9

Variables $X = \{X_{1,1}, \dots, X_{n,n}\}$

Domaine des variables : $\{1, \dots, n\}$

Contraintes :

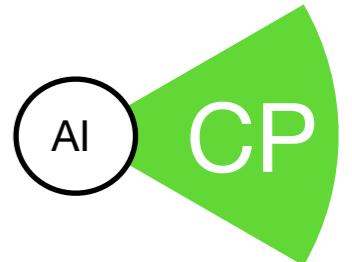
$\text{allDifferent}(X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,n}), \forall i$ (rows)
 $\text{allDifferent}(X_{1,j}, \dots, X_{n,j}), \forall j$ (columns)
 $\text{allDifferent}(X_{i,j}), \forall i, j$ (squares)

[sudoku.mod](#)

Sudoku 36x36

Constraint Programming

Why CP?

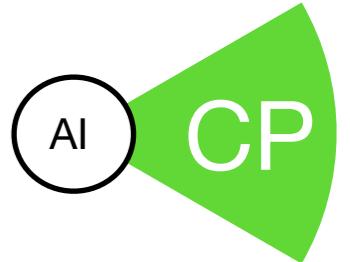


- ▶ Sudoku 36x36:
 - ▶ SAT ~ 2 millions of clauses : cnf file of 160Gb
 - ▶ CP: [`sudoku.mod`](#) with n=36

Switch

Constraint Programming

Why CP?



► Sudoku 36x36:

- SAT ~ 2 millions of clauses : cnf file of 160Gb
- CP: [sudoku.mod](#) with n=36

Variables $X = \{X_{1,1}, \dots, X_{n,n}\}$

Domaine des variables : $\{1, \dots, n\}$

Contraintes :

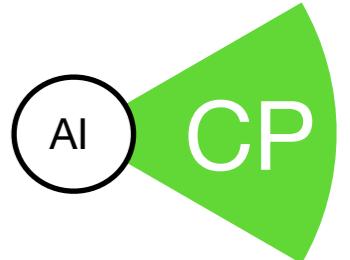
$\text{allDifferent}(X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,n}), \forall i$ (rows)
 $\text{allDifferent}(X_{1,j}, \dots, X_{n,j}), \forall j$ (columns)
 $\text{allDifferent}(X_{i,j}), \forall i, j$ (squares)

[sudoku.mod](#)

Switch

Constraint Programming

Why CP?

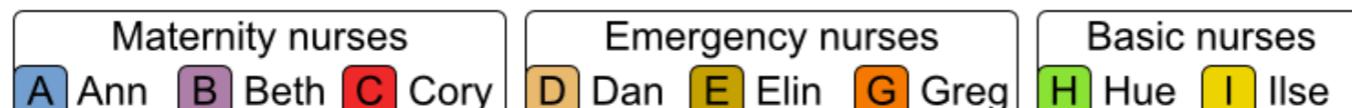


► Nurse Rostering Problem

► Best Linear Program: more than 10 000 lines

Employee shift rostering

Populate each work shift with a nurse.

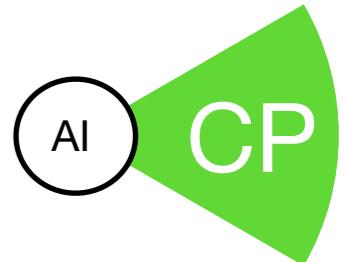


			Largest staff first			Drools Planner		
			Sat	Sun	Mon	Sat	Sun	Mon
			6 14 22	6 14 22	6 14 22	6 14 22	6 14 22	6 14 22
Maternity nurses	1 2 C A B	1 1 C A B	2 1 A C B	1 2 C A B	1 1 C A B	2 1 C A B	1 1 C A B	2 1 C A B
Emergency nurses	2 1 D G E	2 1 D G E	1 1 D E	2 1 D G E	2 1 D G E	1 1 D G	1 1 D G E	1 1 D G
Any nurses	1 1 H I	1 1 H I G H I	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 H I G H I	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 H I E H I	1 1 H I E H I	1 1 H I E H I

Switch

Constraint Programming

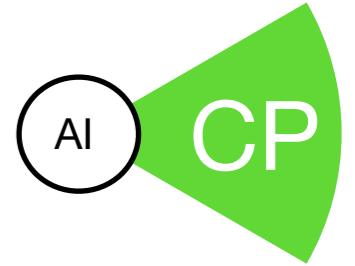
Solvers and CP platforms



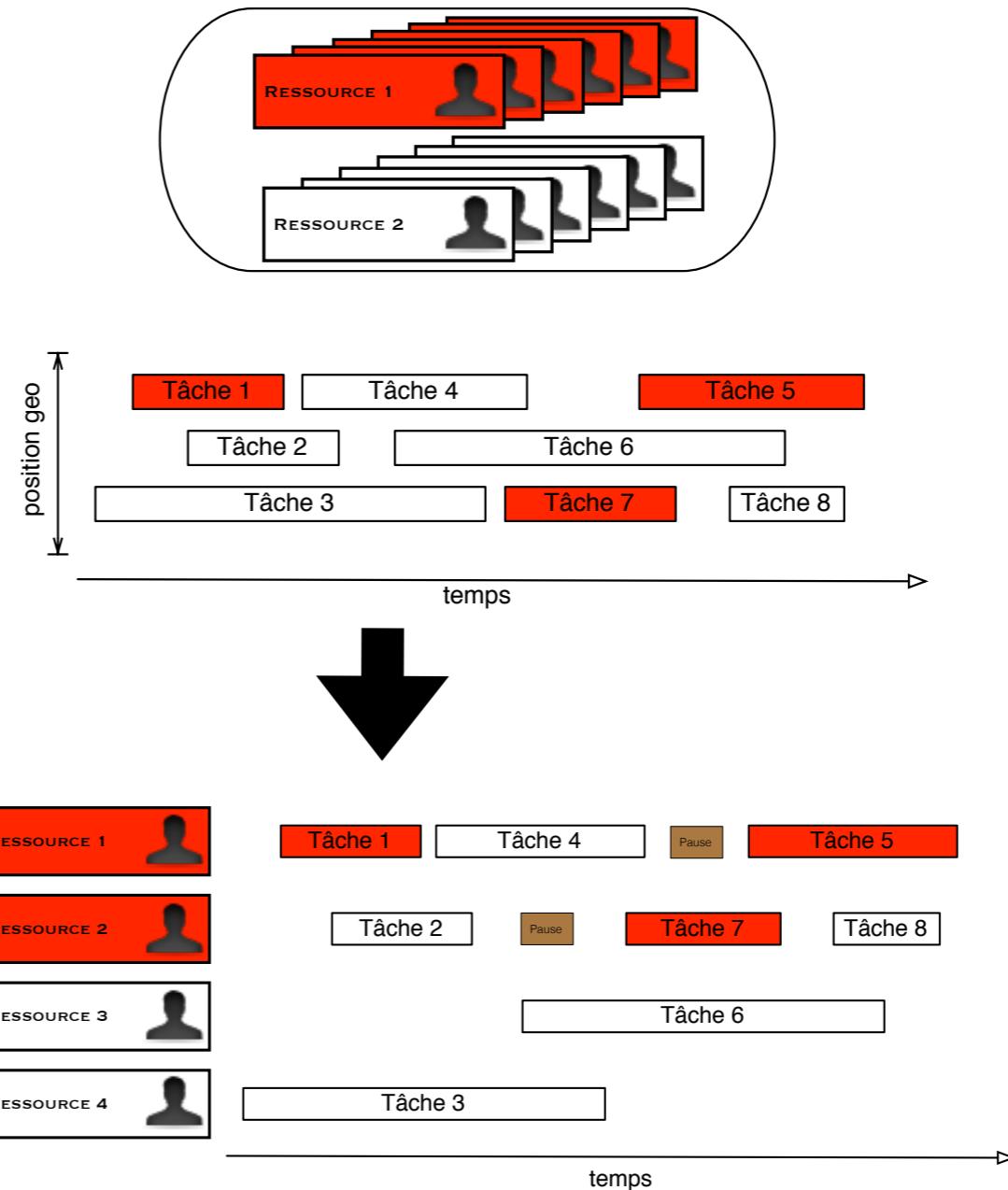
IBM ILOG CP Optimizer (Java, C++, Python, .NET)	The IBM logo, featuring the word "IBM" in its signature blue horizontal stripes font.
Google OR-Tools (C++, Java, C#, Python)	The Google OR-Tools logo, which consists of three colored triangles (red, yellow, green) forming a larger triangle shape. Next to it is the text "Google OR-Tools".
Artelys Kalis (Java, C++, Python)	The Artelys Kalis logo, featuring the words "ARTELYS KALIS™" in blue and orange, with "Constraint Programming Library" in smaller blue text below it.
SICStus Prolog (CLPFD bib in prolog)	The SICStus Prolog logo, featuring the word "SICStus" in a bold black font with a red '4' superscript, and a stylized 'G' icon to the right.
Gecode (C++)	The Gecode logo, featuring a stylized 'G' icon composed of several colored arrows (red, blue, green) pointing in different directions.
Choco (Java)	The Choco logo, featuring a blue square with a white octopus icon and the word "CHOCO" in white.
Minizinc (high-level, solver-independent)	The Minizinc logo, featuring the letters "Zn" in a large, bold, dark blue font inside a blue rounded rectangle, with the word "mini" in smaller blue text above "Zn".

Constraint Programming

SNCF train driver planning using CP

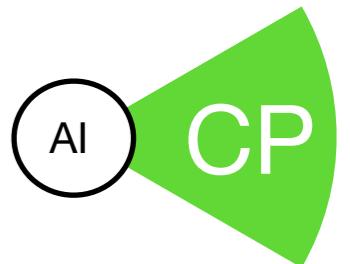


- Legal rules constraints:
 - daily working time
 - daily rest periods
 - ...
- Preferences:
 - Type of lines
 - Day of rest
 - Place of rest
 - ...
- Solution:
 - Best in terms of ressources
 - Robust one
 - Cheapest one
 - ...

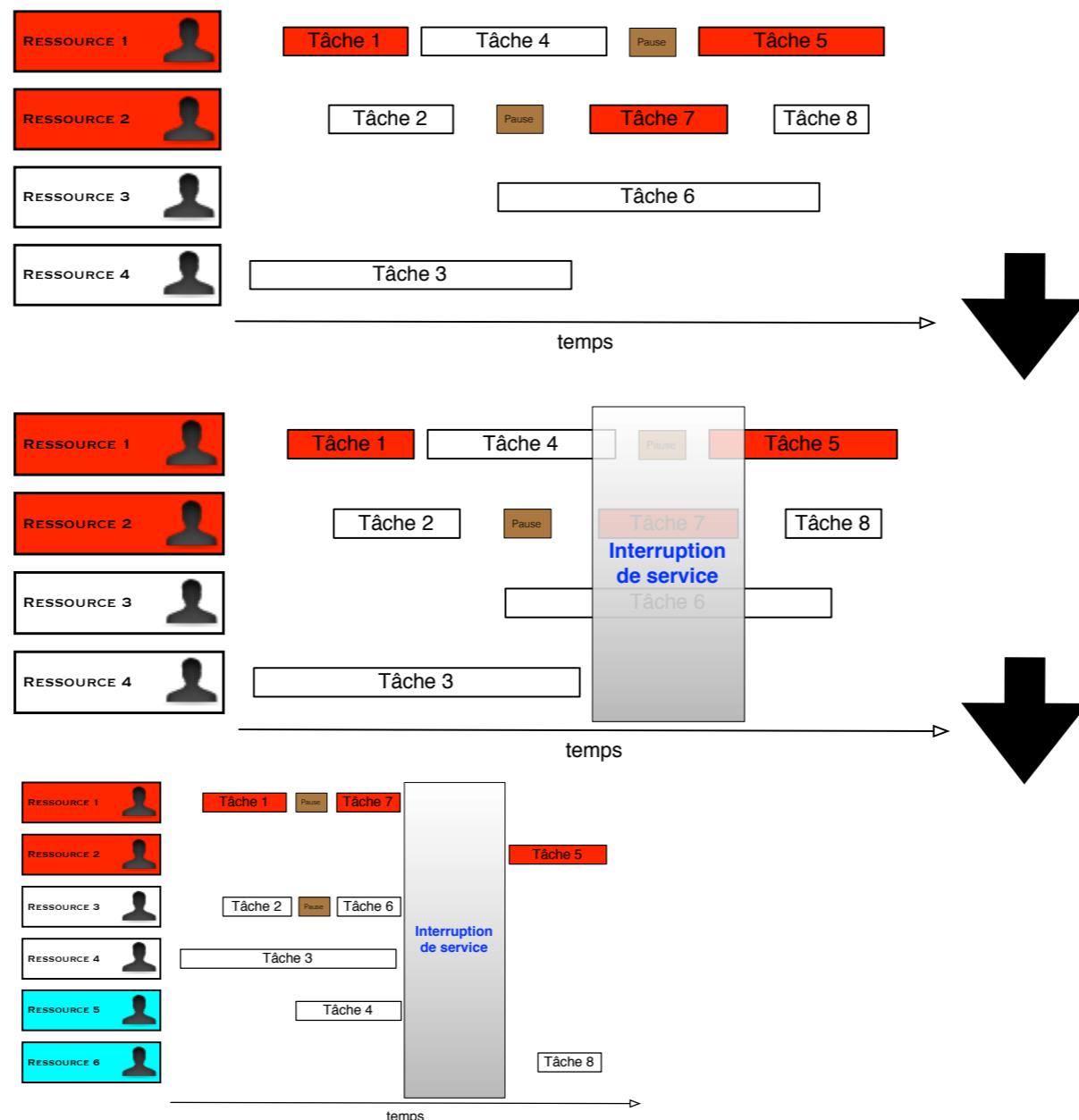


Constraint Programming

SNCF train driver planning using CP

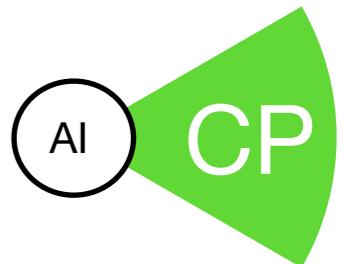


- Maintaining an existing planning



Constraint Programming

ABB Robotics partner projects



► SWMOD: Test Case Execution Scheduling with CP

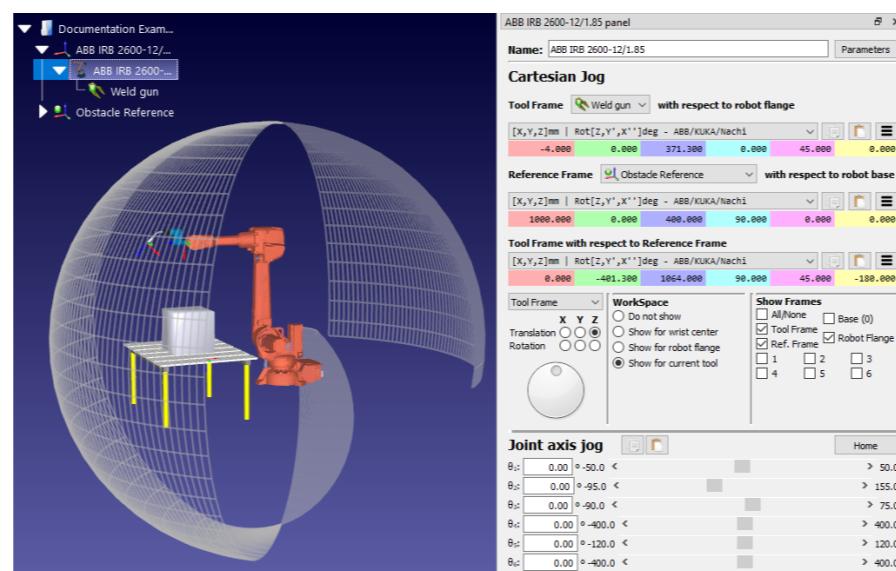


"SWMOD deployed at ABB Robotics and used every day to schedule tests throughout several ABB centers in the world (Norway, Sweden, India, China)"



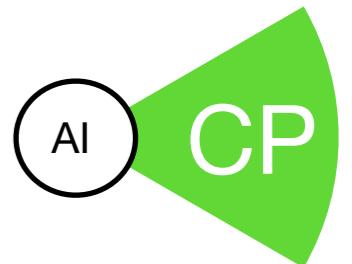
<https://github.com/Makouno44/Robtest>

► Robtest: Optimal Stress Test Trajectories for Robots with CP

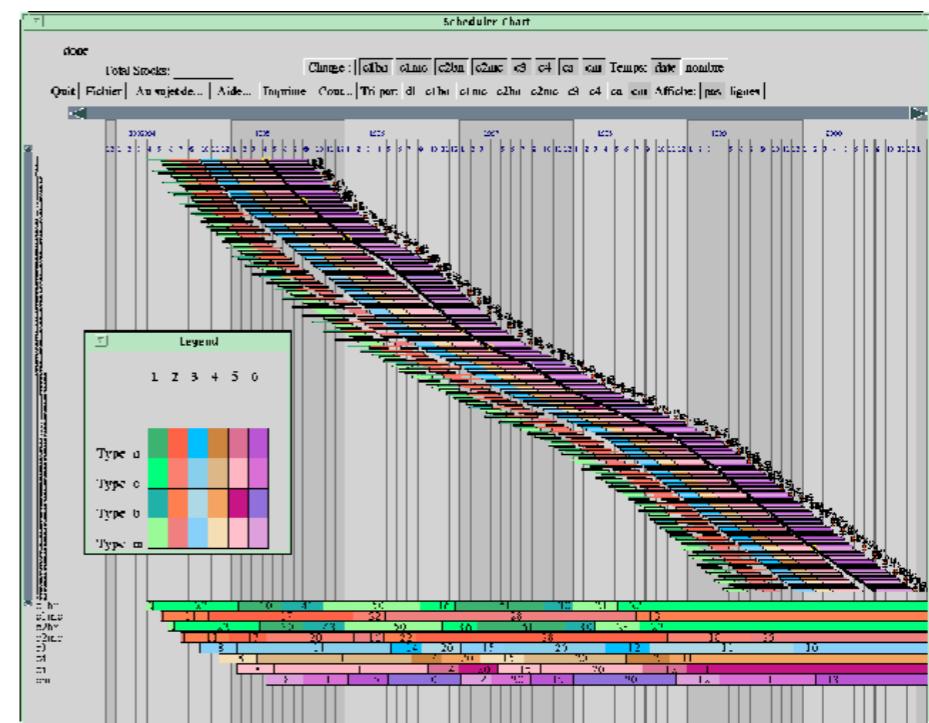


Constraint Programming

Aircraft Industry - Dassault Aviation



Assembly of Mirage aircraft

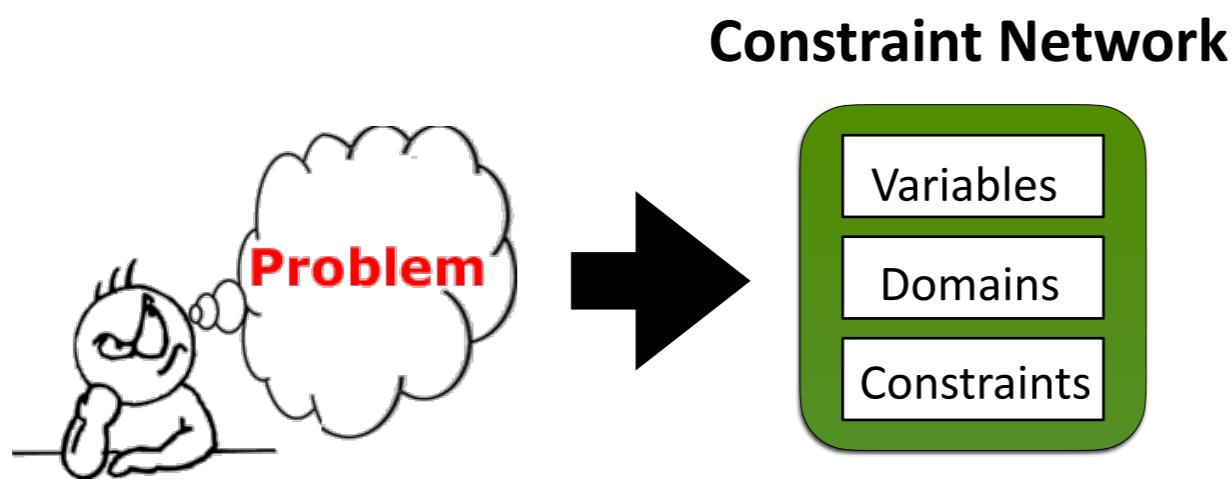


Constraint Programming

Modeling

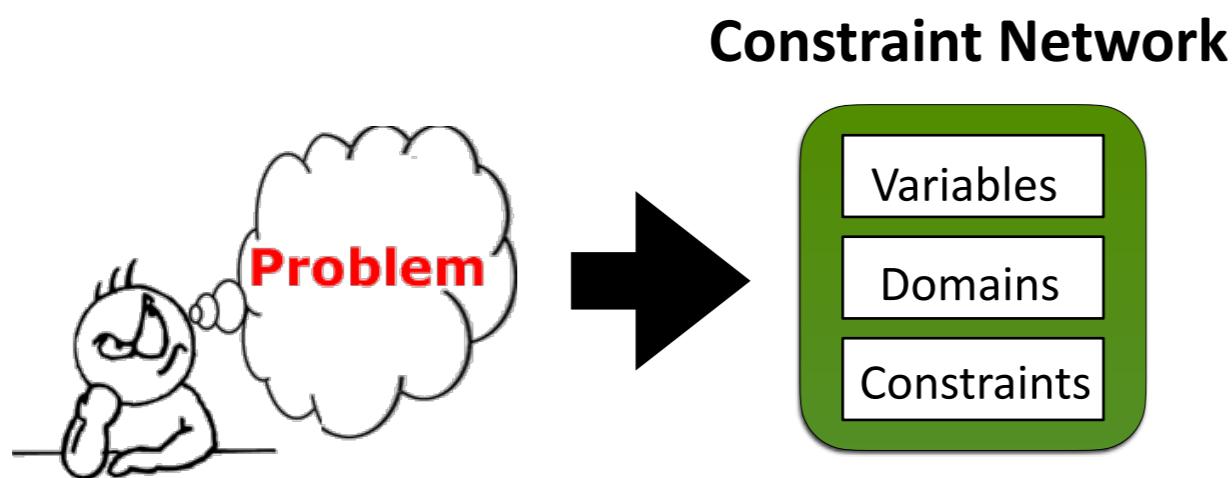
Constraint Programming

Modeling



Constraint Programming

Modeling



Constraint Network $N=(X, D, C)$

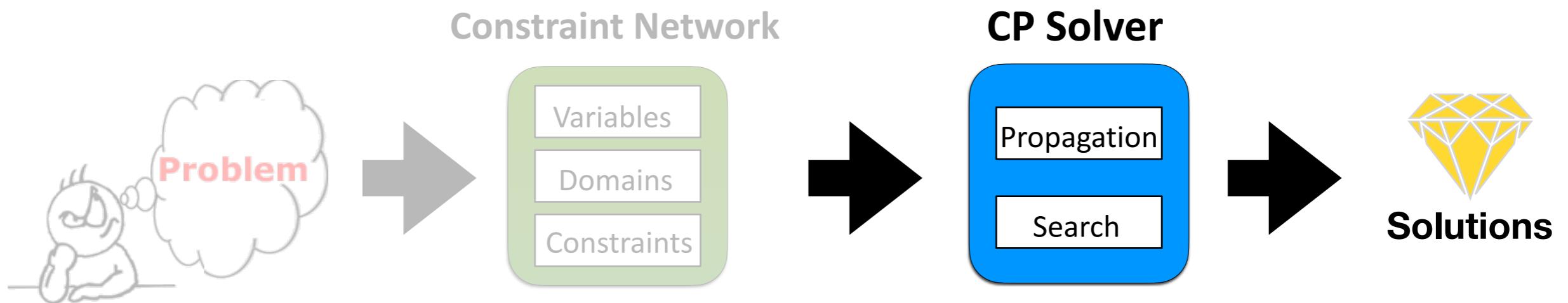
X: finite set of variables

D: domain on X, where $D(X_i)$ is a finite set of values for x_i

C: a set of constraints

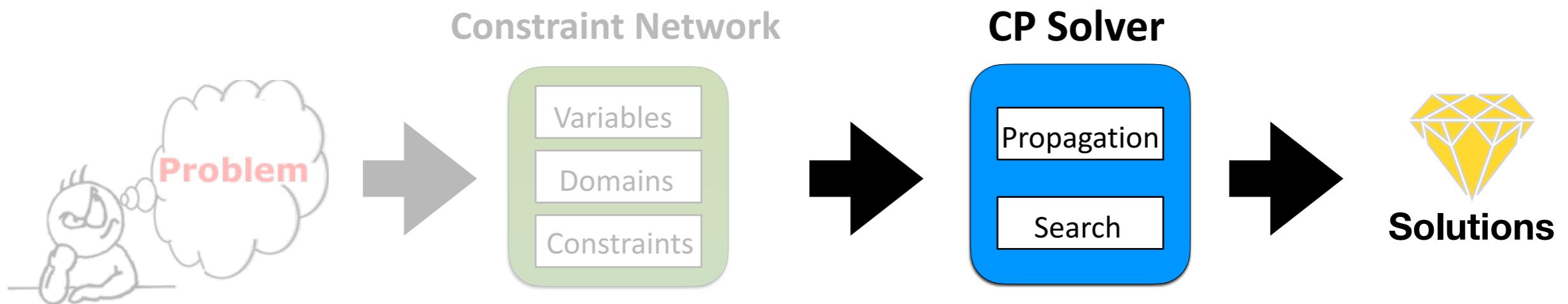
Constraint Programming

Solving



Constraint Programming

Solving



Instantiation I

- Complete: assignment on X
- Partial: assignment on Y subset X
- Valid: values in D
- Violating c: assignment on $\text{var}(c)$ is not in c
- Locally consistent: assignment not violating any constraint on Y
- Solution: locally consistent on X

Constraint Programming

Solving - search

Constraint Programming

Solving - search

Backtrack(<X,D,C>, I):

If I is complete then return true

Select a variable X_i not in I

ForEach v in $D(X_i)$ do

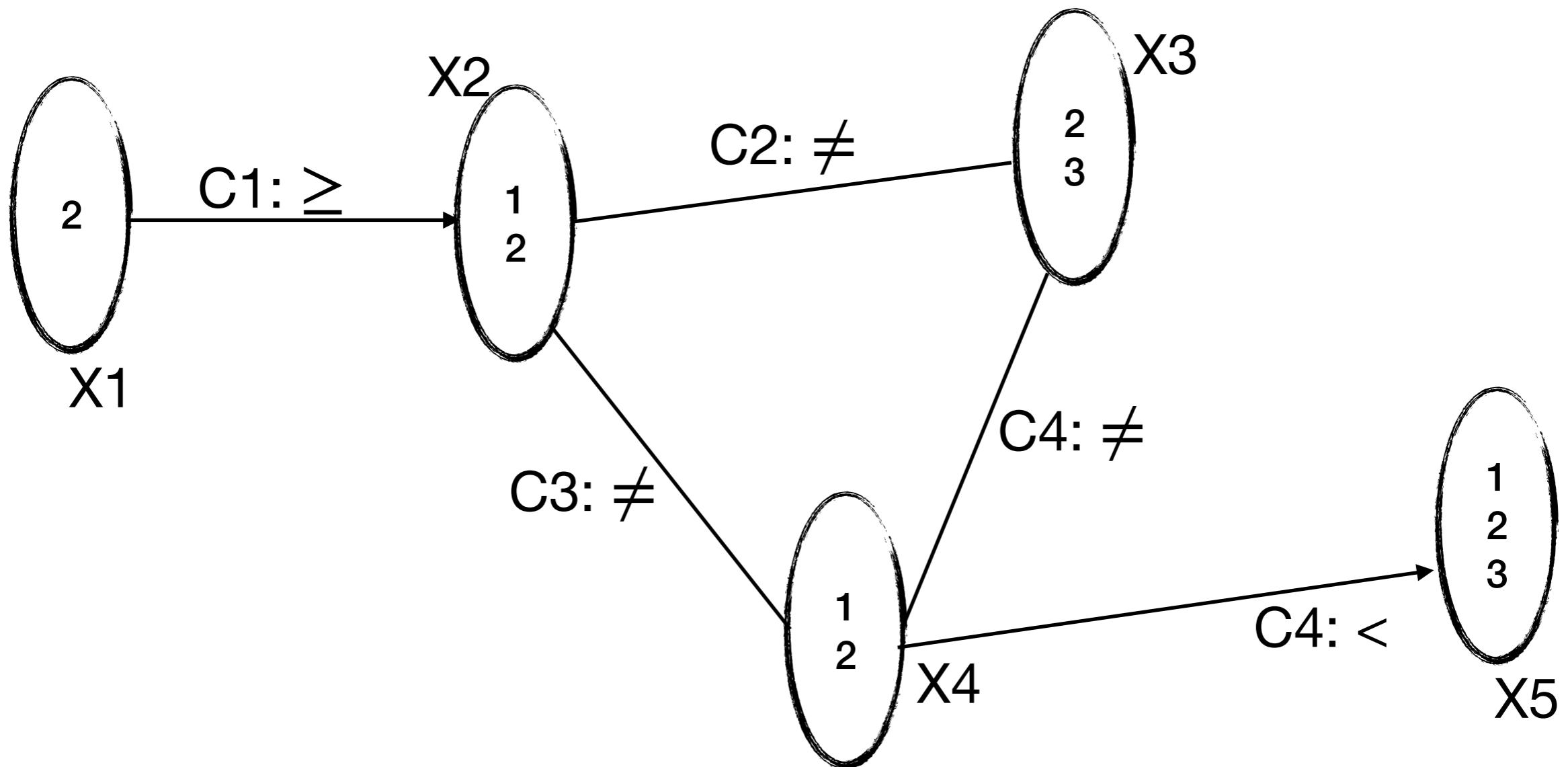
If $I \cup \langle X_i, v \rangle$ is locally consistent then

If **Backtrack(<X,D,C>, $I \cup \langle X_i, v \rangle$)** then
return true

return false

Constraint Programming

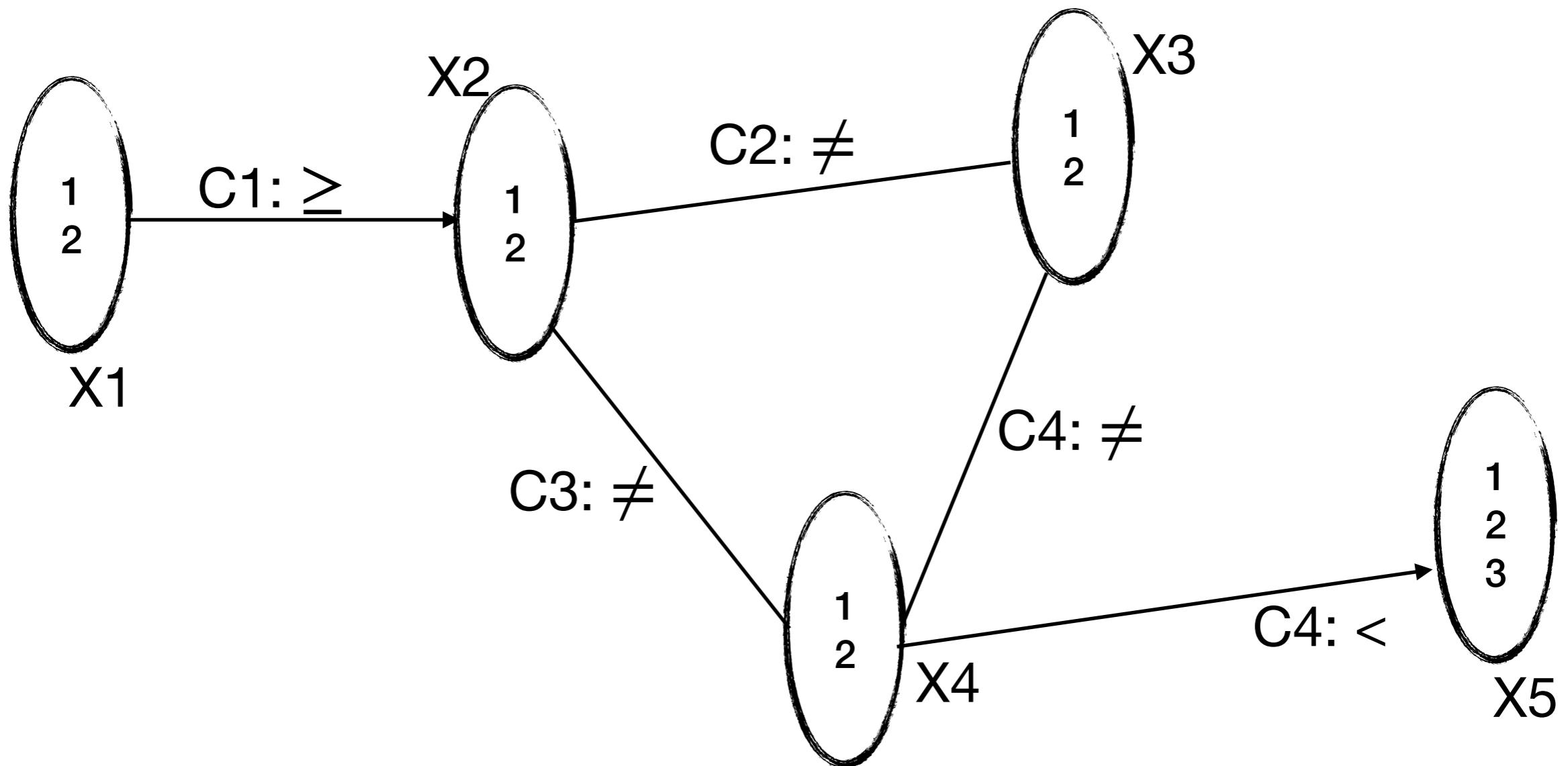
Solving - propagation (local consistency)



Situation 1

Constraint Programming

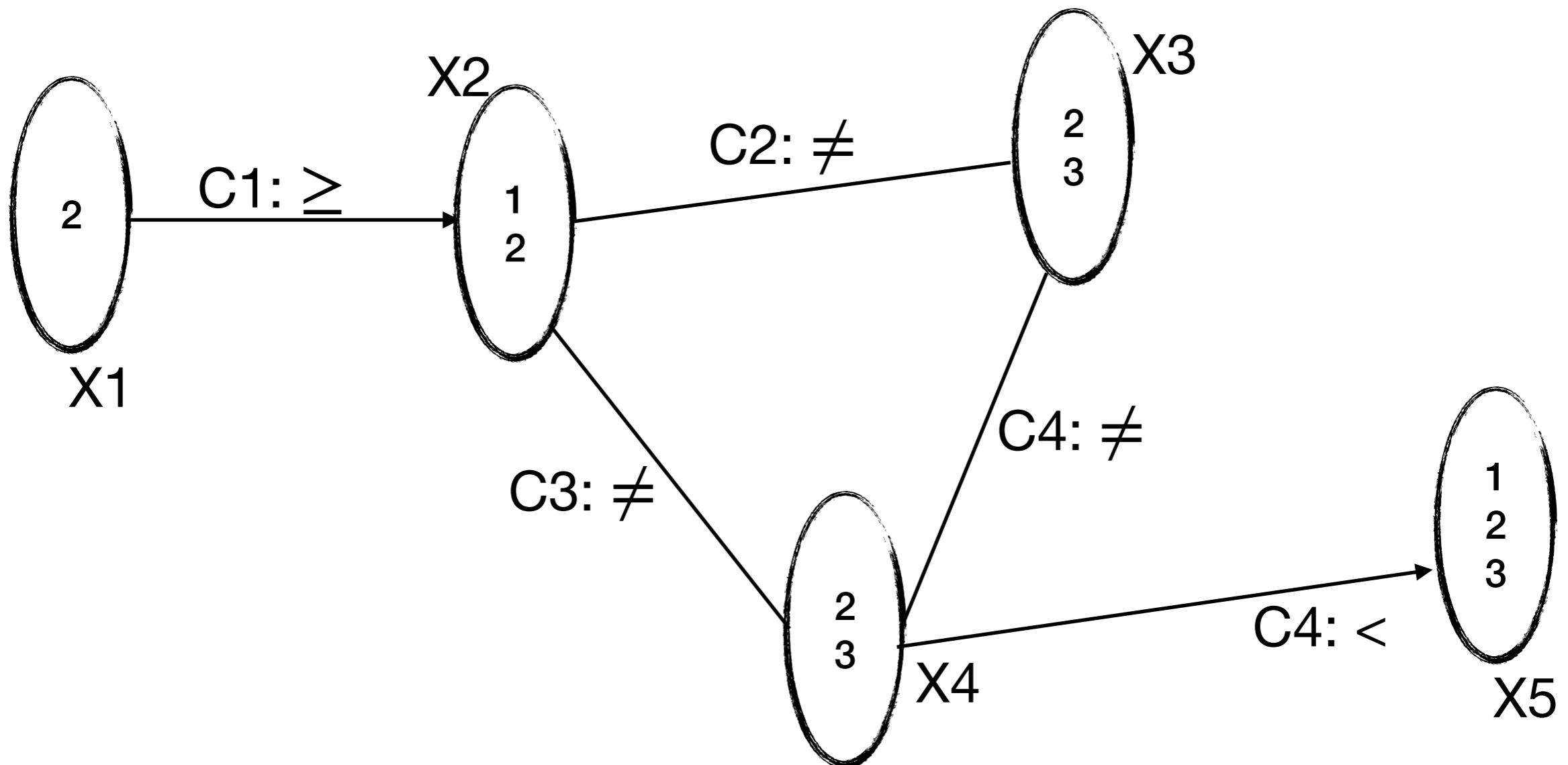
Solving - propagation (local consistency)



Situation 2

Constraint Programming

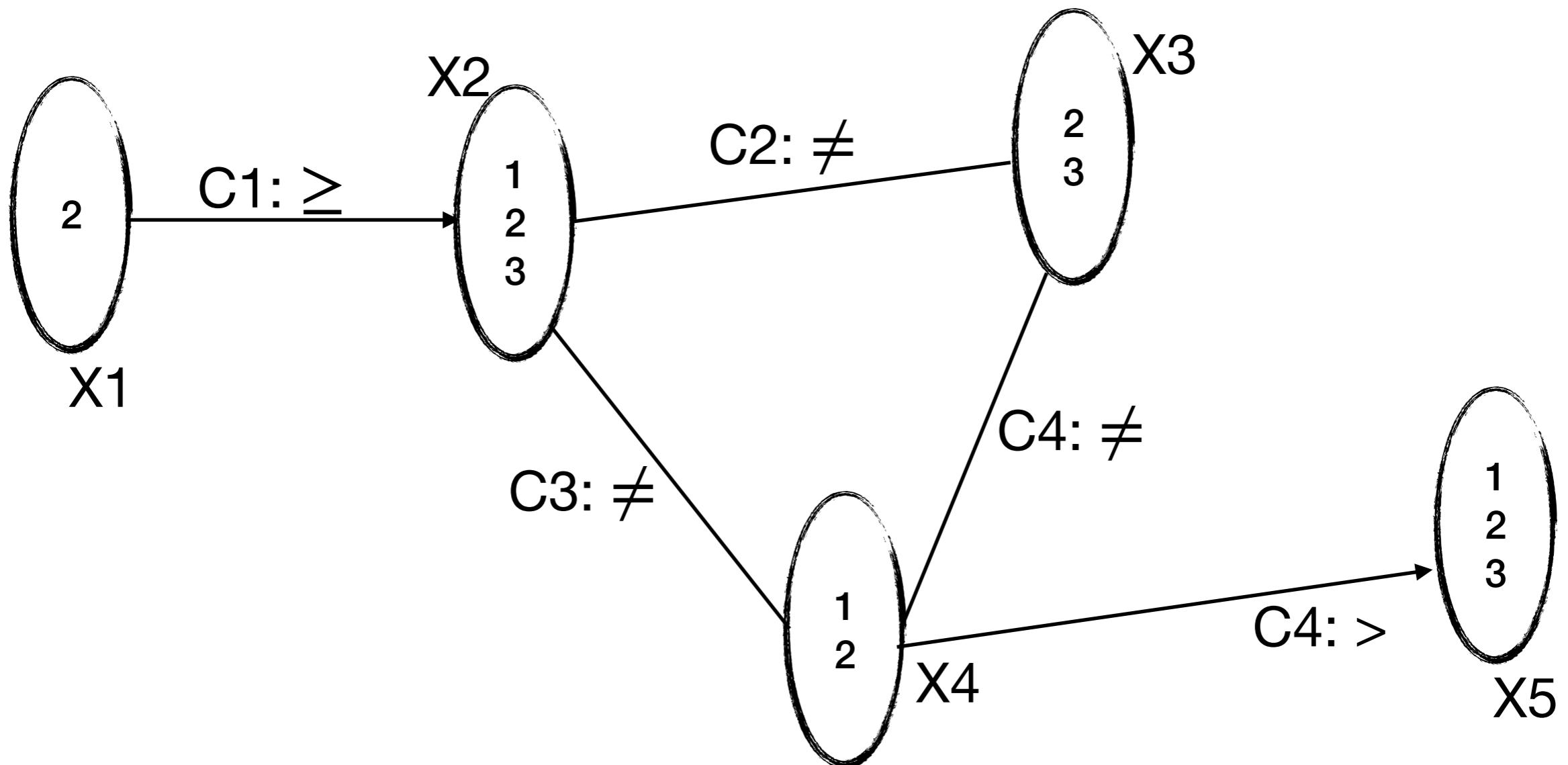
Solving - propagation (local consistency)



Situation 3

Constraint Programming

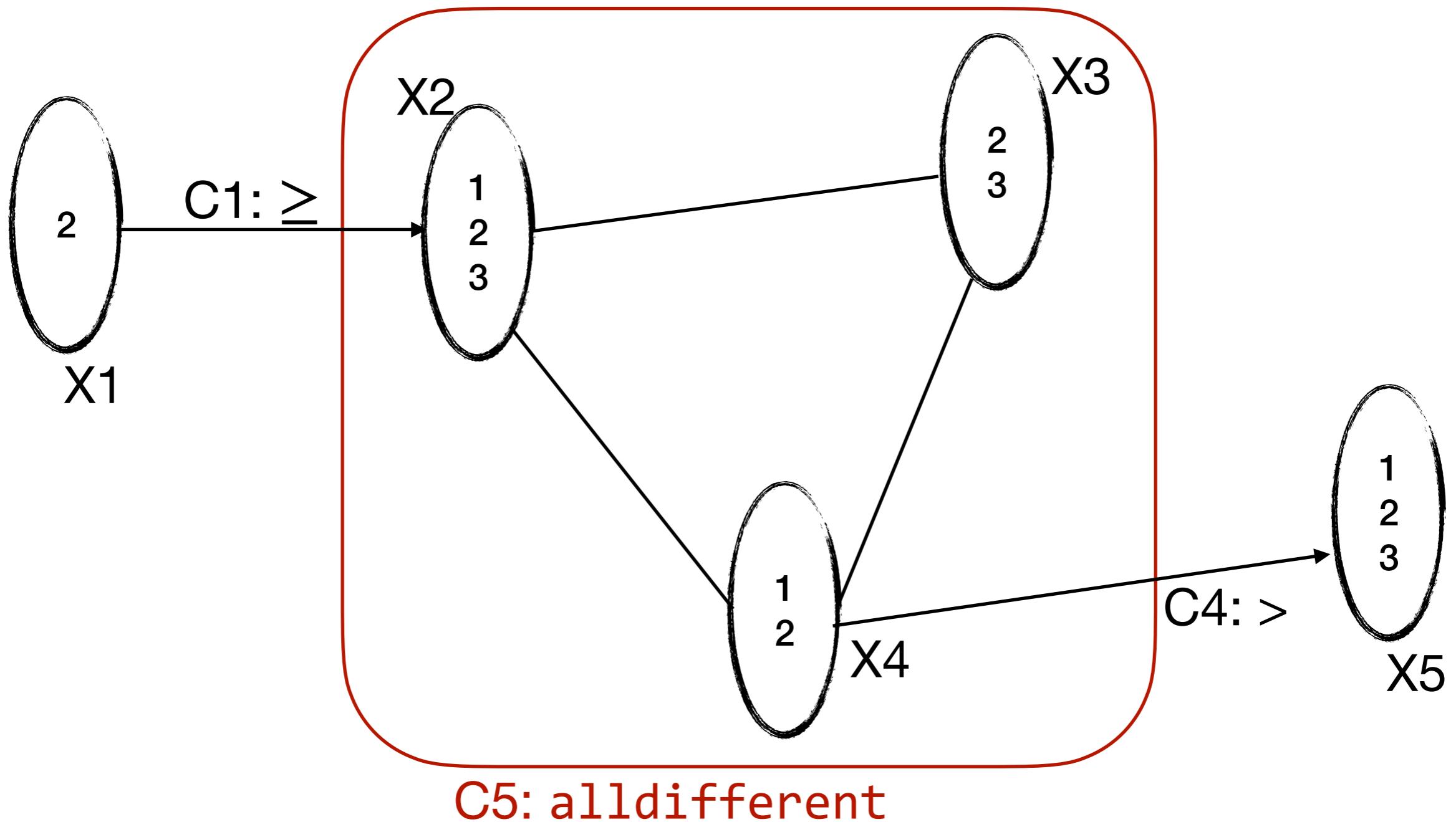
Solving - propagation (local consistency)



Situation 4

Constraint Programming

Solving - propagation (local consistency)



Situation 5

Constraint Programming

Arc Consistency (AC)

- AC closure implemented by several AC algorithms
- AC3 [Mackworth 1977]:

Constraint Programming

Arc Consistency (AC)

- AC closure implemented by several AC algorithms
- AC3 [Mackworth 1977]:

AC3(<X,D,C>):

$Q = \{(X_i, C_{ij}) \mid C_{ij} \text{ in } C\}$

While Q is not empty

Pick (X_i, C_{ij}) in Q

If $\text{revise}(X_i, C_{ij})$ **then**

If $D(X_i) = \text{emptyset}$ **then** return **false**

Else $Q = Q \cup \{(X_k, C_{ki}) \mid k \neq j\}$

return **true**

Constraint Programming

Arc Consistency (AC)

- AC closure implemented by several AC algorithms
- AC3 [Mackworth 1977]:

Constraint Programming

Arc Consistency (AC)

- AC closure implemented by several AC algorithms
- AC3 [Mackworth 1977]:

```
revise(Xi, Cij):  
  
    flag <- false  
  
    foreach vi in D(Xi) is not empty  
        vj <- first(D(Xj))  
        while (vj ≠ nil) and ((vi,vj) not in Cij) do  
            vj <- next(vj, D(Xj))  
  
            if vj = nil then  
                remove vi from D(Xi)  
                flag <- true  
  
    return flag
```

Constraint Programming

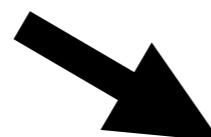
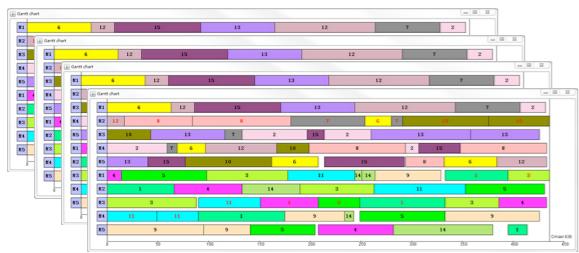
Global constraints



Constraint Programming

Global constraints

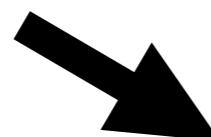
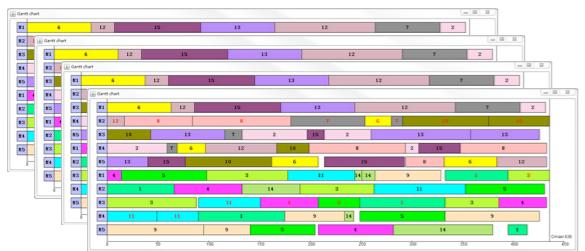
Scheduling instances



Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances

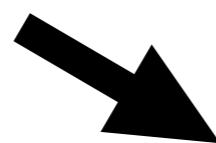
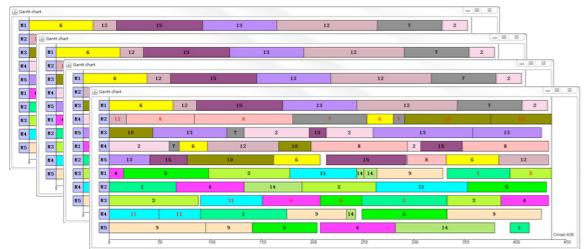


Cumulative

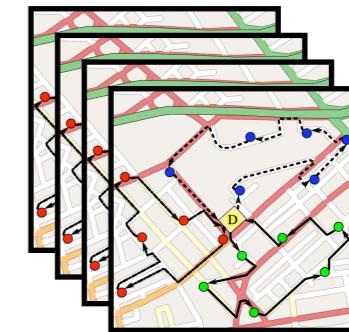
Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Vehicule routing instances

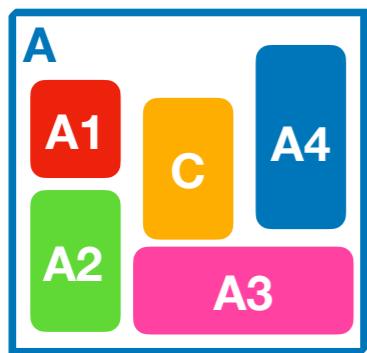
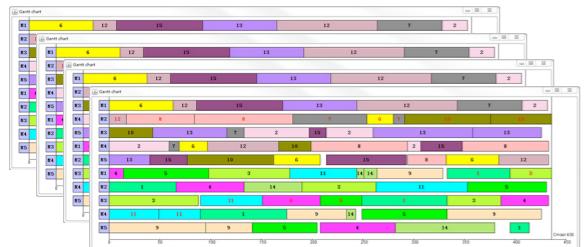


Cumulative

Constraint Programming

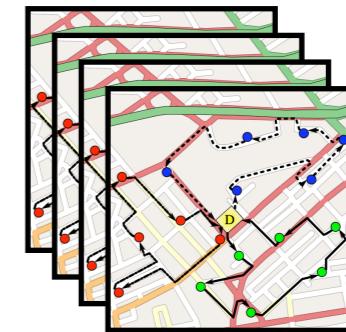
Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Cumulative

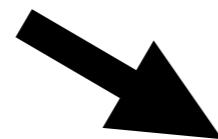
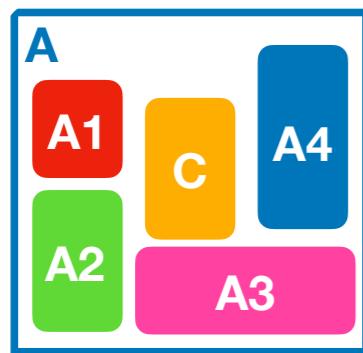
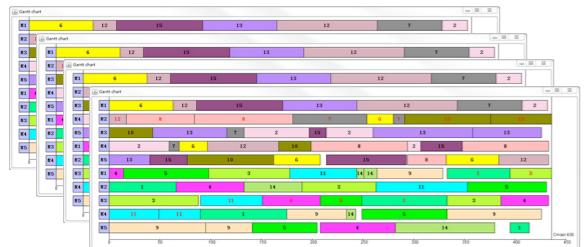
Vehicule routing instances



Constraint Programming

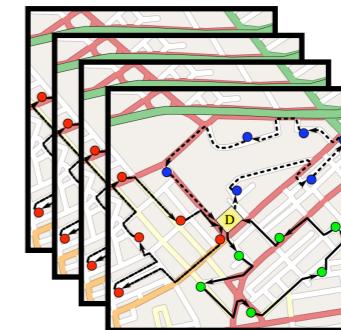
Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Cumulative

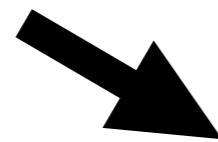
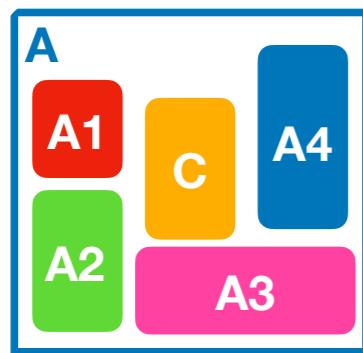
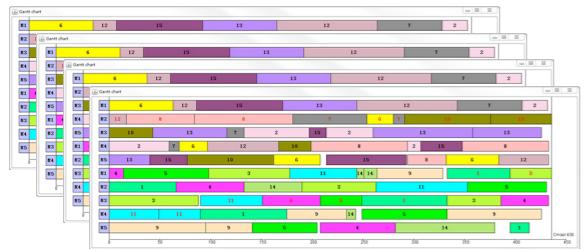
Vehicule routing instances



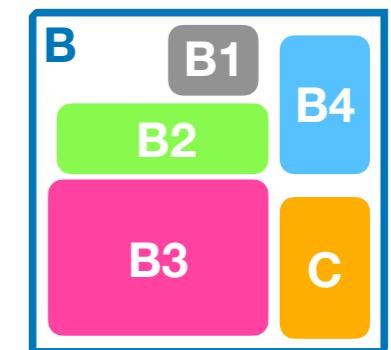
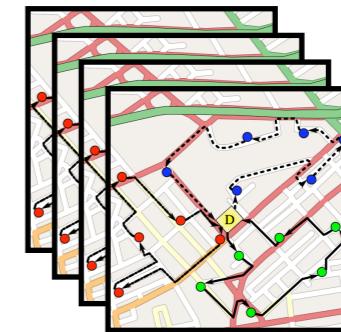
Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Vehicule routing instances

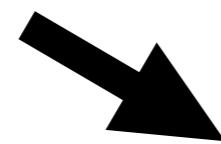
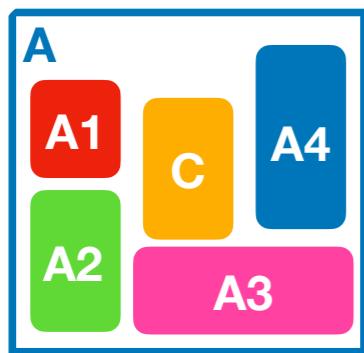
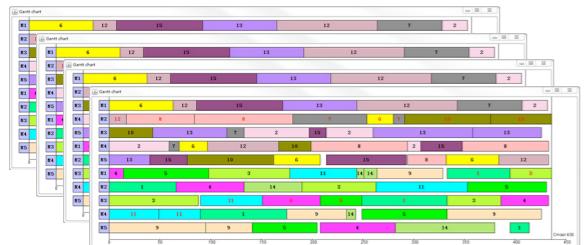


Cumulative
Alldifferent

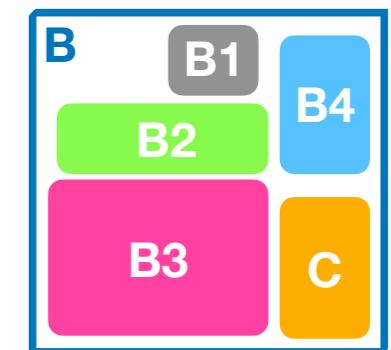
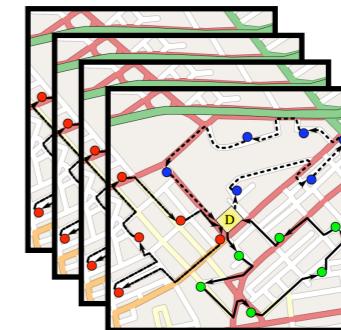
Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Vehicule routing instances



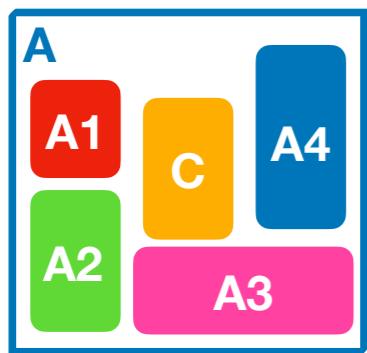
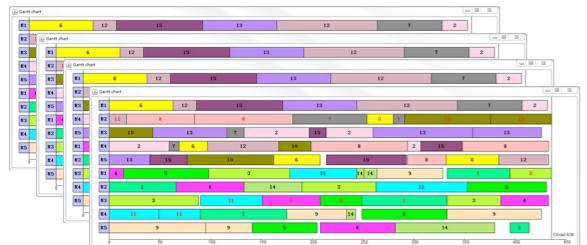
Cumulative
Alldifferent

•
•
•

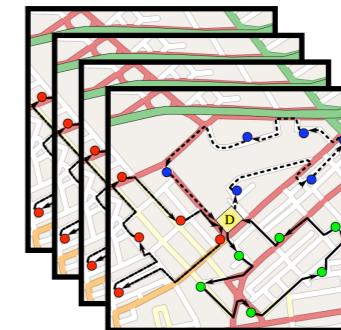
Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances



Vehicule routing instances

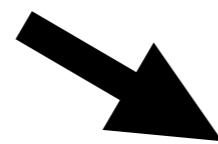
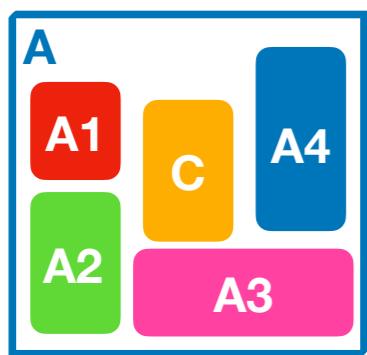
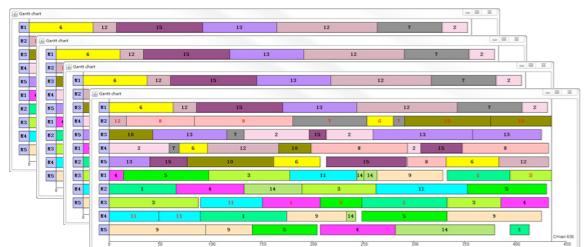


Cumulative
Alldifferent
Sum
knapsack
Element
GlobalCardinality
Regular
...

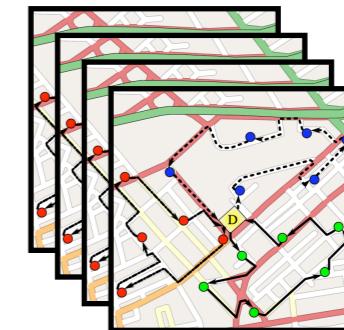
Constraint Programming

Global constraints

Scheduling instances



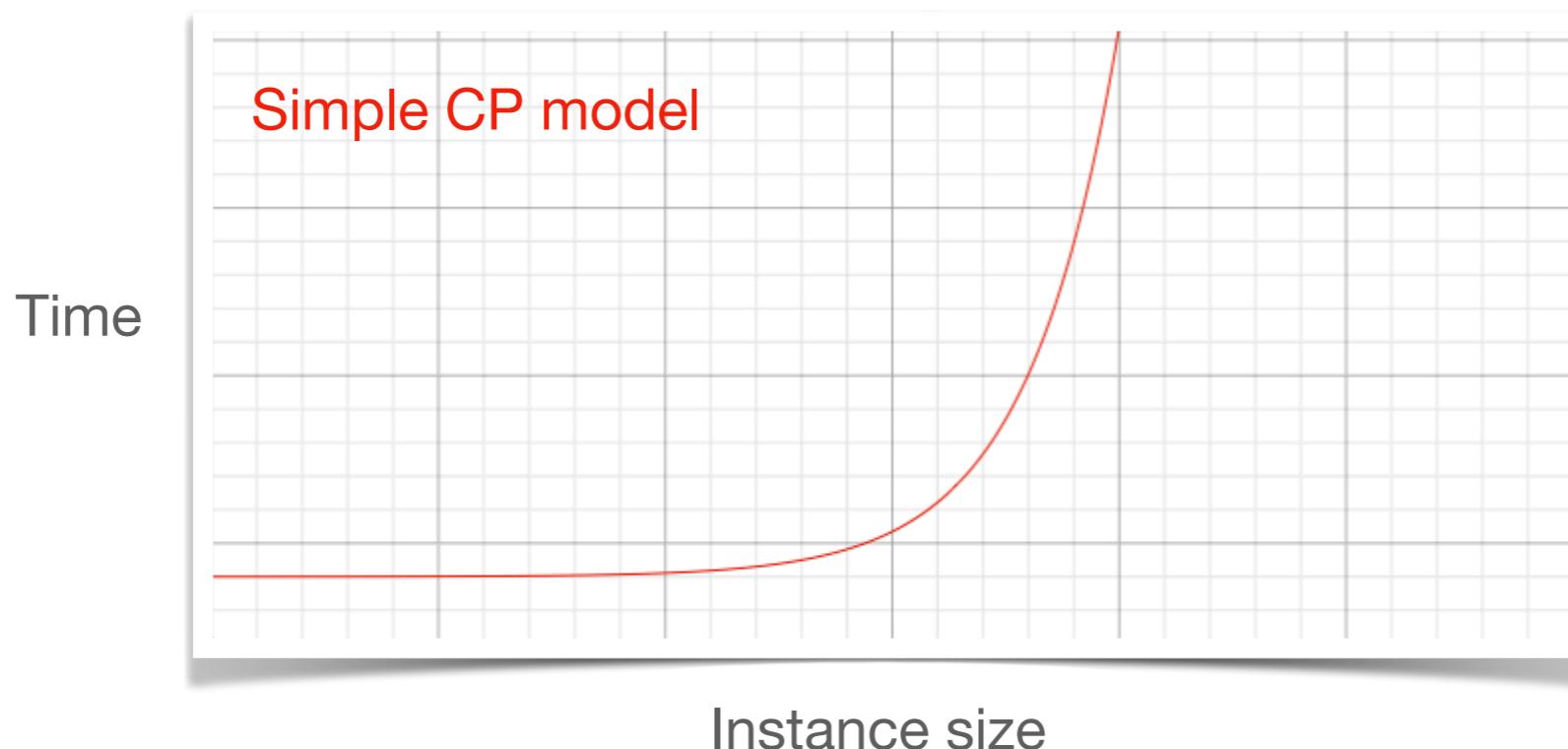
Vehicule routing instances



•
•
•

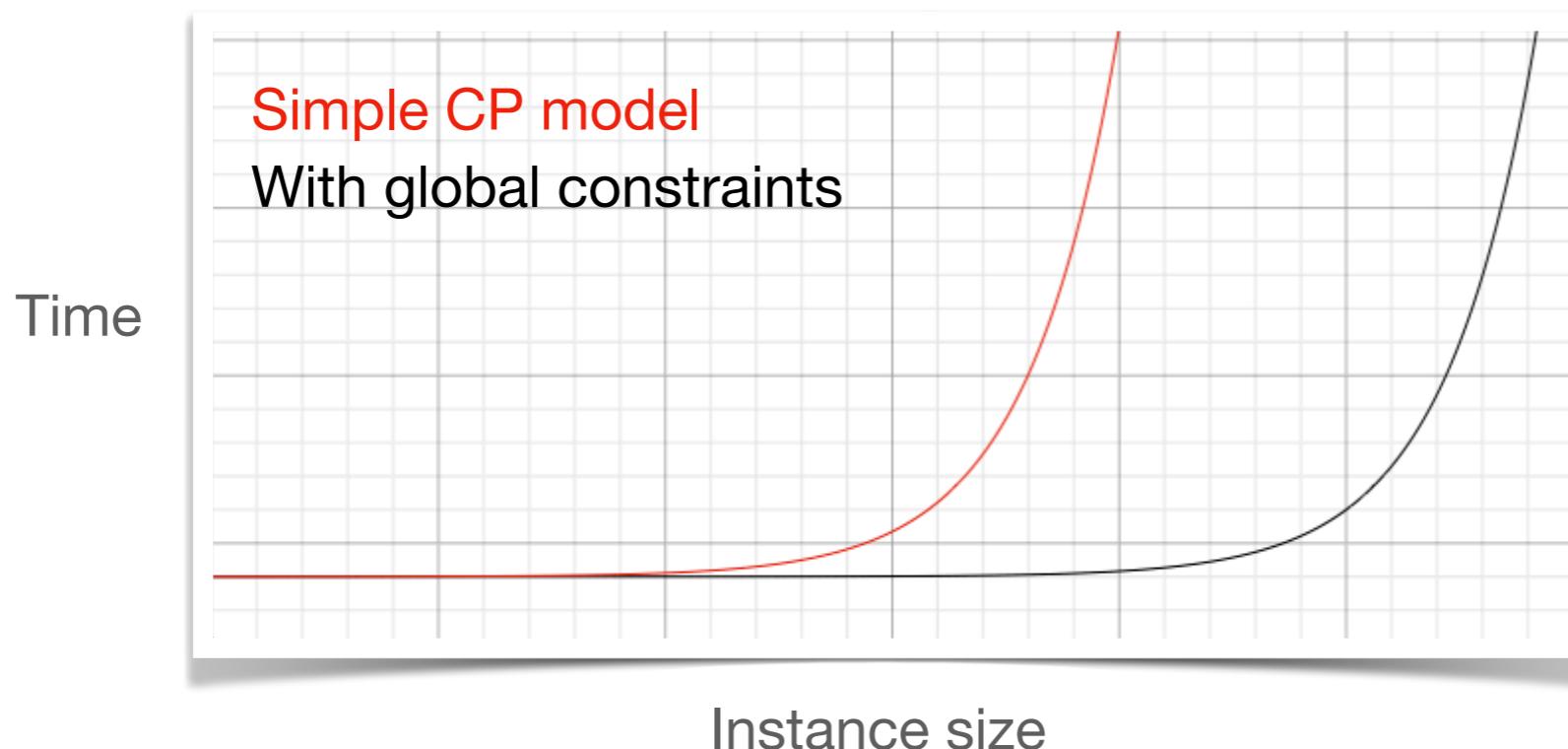
Constraint Programming

Global constraints



Constraint Programming

Global constraints



Constraint Programming

References & links

- **Handbook of Constraint Programming.** Francesca Rossi
Peter van Beek Toby Walsh. Elsevier Science 2006



- ACP: Association for Constraint Programming



- Guide to Constraint Programming

- CP conference Series

- Global Constraint Catalog

- COCONUT Team, LIRMM