

CS550-01-Spring2018 (Artificial Intelligence): questions about backtracking

1 message

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Dear Students,

Some questions were asked about backtracking this weekend that I thought many of you might want to see, if you have already solved the problem, you need not read.

Professor,

I am having some trouble implementing and understanding the pseudo-code in the book/your slides compared to what was given in the code in the assignment for backtracking. I was hoping you could answer a few quick questions.

1. The pseudo-code says "if value is consistent with assignment" does this simply mean if the value isn't in the assignment set already?

No, it means if I were to bind the variable to this value, would there be any conflicts? The csp class has method `nconflicts` that will test for conflicts with a hypothetical value.

2. What are removals with respect to using the Inference in backtracking? One of the `backtrack_util` inferences uses AC3 with it, but there wasn't any comments in the code describing what to do with that variable in AC3, same as queue so I did not implement them originally.

how? AC3 should populate the queue if it is empty. When called from the `mac` function, `mac` populates the queue to only look at the neighbors of the variable that we are assigning. This of course can propagate as we go through the algorithm as AC3 appends to the queue when revisions are made. *neighbors*

As for removals, these are only used in the backtracking search. When backtracking makes an assignment, it needs to keep track of the value it has removed. While this could be done in your code, the `csp` class has method `suppose` that will return a removal list (should be single variable/values in this case, if we were doing more sophisticated search (e.g. conflict handling) it might be different.

The `csp` class's `restore` will put things back the way they were if things don't work out.

Here's an extended version of the headers in `constraint_prop.py` with additional comments that you may find helpful:

```
def AC3(csp, queue=None, removals=None):
```

```
    """AC3 constraint propagation
```

```
    csp - constraint satisfaction problem
```

```
    queue - list of constraints (might be None in which case they are
            populated from csp's variable list (len m) and neighbors (len k1...km):
            [(v1, n1), (v1, n2), ..., (v1, nk1), (v2, n1), (v2, n3), ... (v2, nk2),
             (vm, n1), (vk, n2), ..., (vk, nkm)]
```

```
    removals - List of variables and values that have been pruned. This is only
               useful for backtracking search which will enable us to restore things
               to a former point
```

```
    returns
```

```
    True - All constraints have been propagated and hold
```

```
    False - A variables domain has been reduced to the empty set through
            constraint propagation. The problem cannot be solved from the
            current configuration of the csp.
```

```
    """
```

```
# Hints:
```

```
# Remember that:
```

```
# csp.variables is a list of variables
```

Queue: None - generate pairs

!None - used for backtrack to see

if

mac will propagate q

queue s.t. it'll only

be a subset or all.
Variables

csp.neighbors[x] is the neighbors of variable x

def revise(csp, Xi, Xj, removals):

"""Return true if we remove a value.

Given a pair of variables Xi, Xj, check for each value i in Xi's domain if there is some value j in Xj's domain that does not violate the constraints.

csp - constraint satisfaction problem

Xi, Xj - Variable pair to check

removals - list of removed (variable, value) pairs. When value i is pruned from Xi, the constraint satisfaction problem needs to know about it and possibly updated the removed list (if we are maintaining one)

"""

Hint: Use csp's prune() method to manage the removals list

3. What are the return values for AC3 so that they correspond to how the inference "mac" would use it? Is it false if one of the domains gets restricted to an empty set and **d true** otherwise?

Correct.

All my best,

Professor Roch