

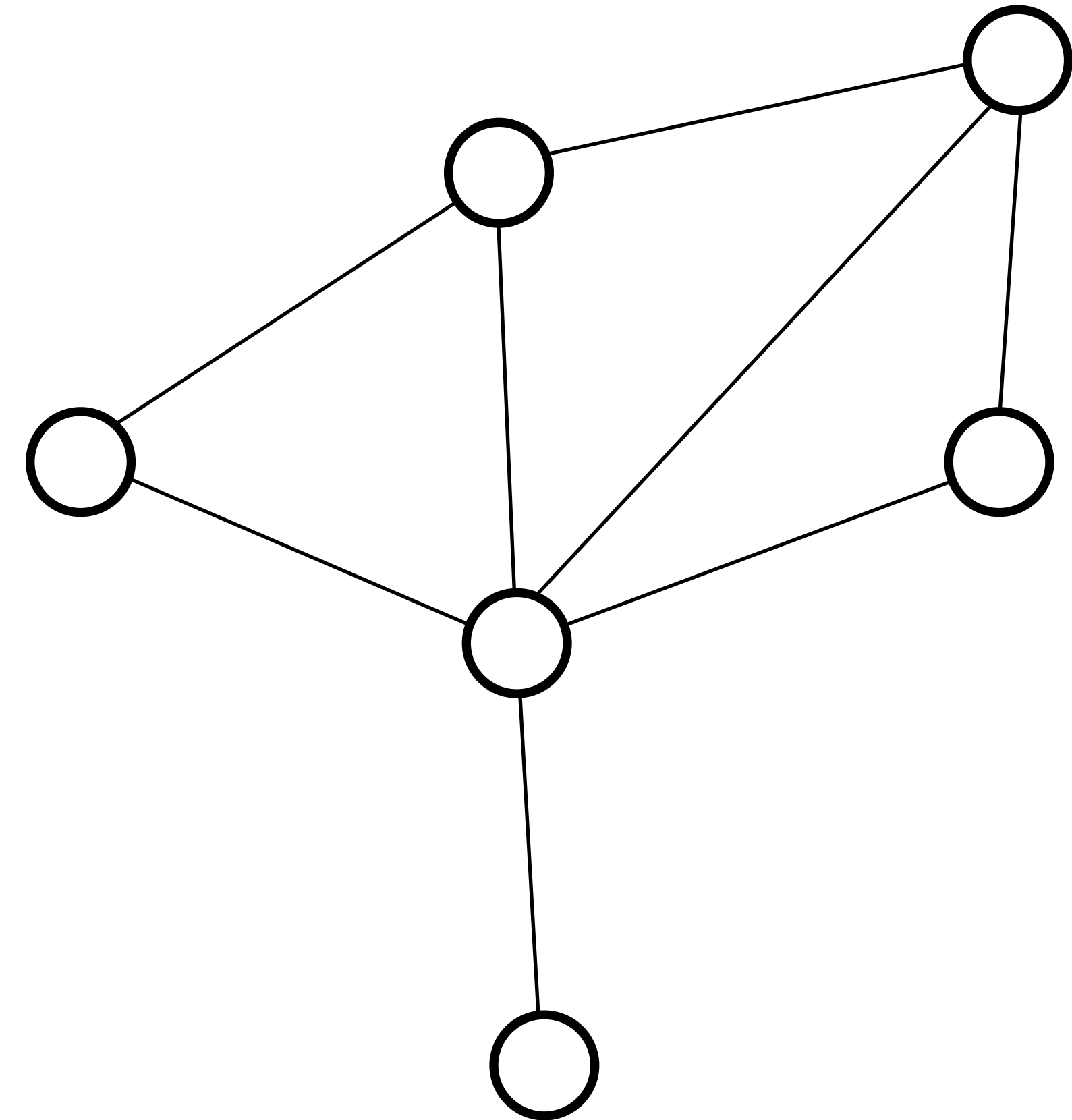
# **Code Competition**

## **Path Selection Problem**

**Alice Burlats, Amaury Guichard, Pierre Schaus**

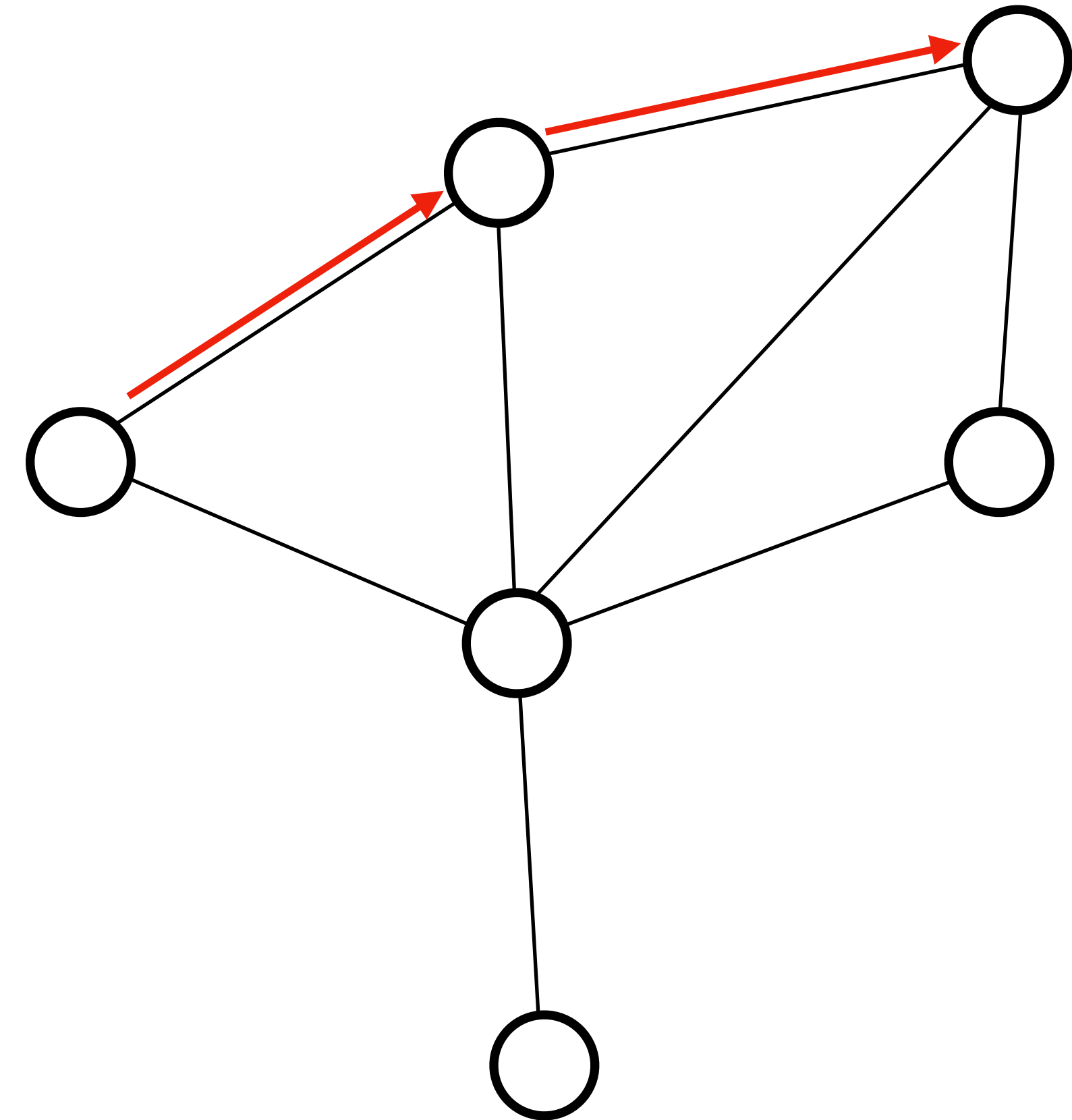
# Networks and tomography

- How to know the state of each node in the network ?
- Regularly send messages on designated **measurement paths**.
- If a message doesn't reach destination → failure



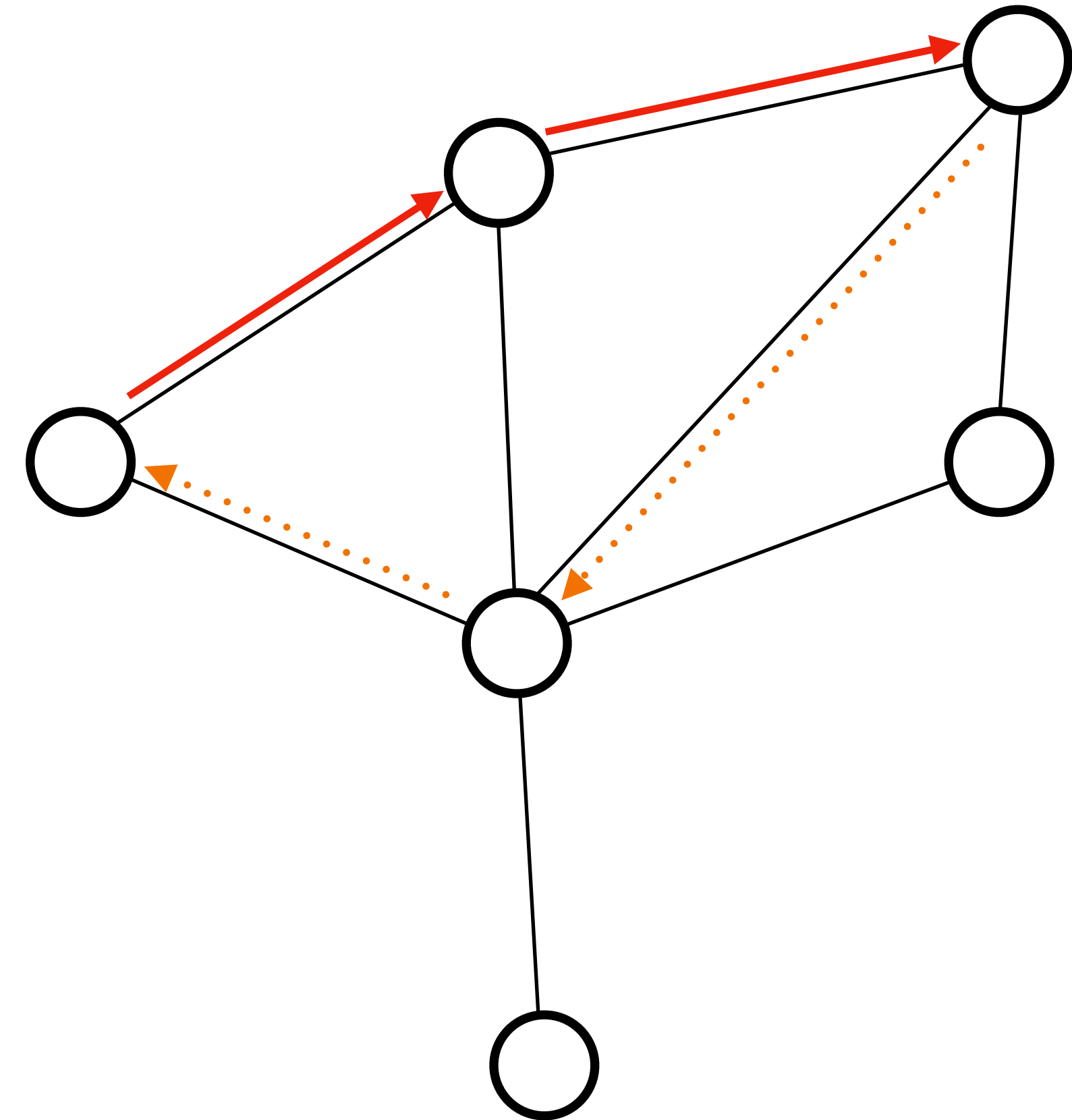
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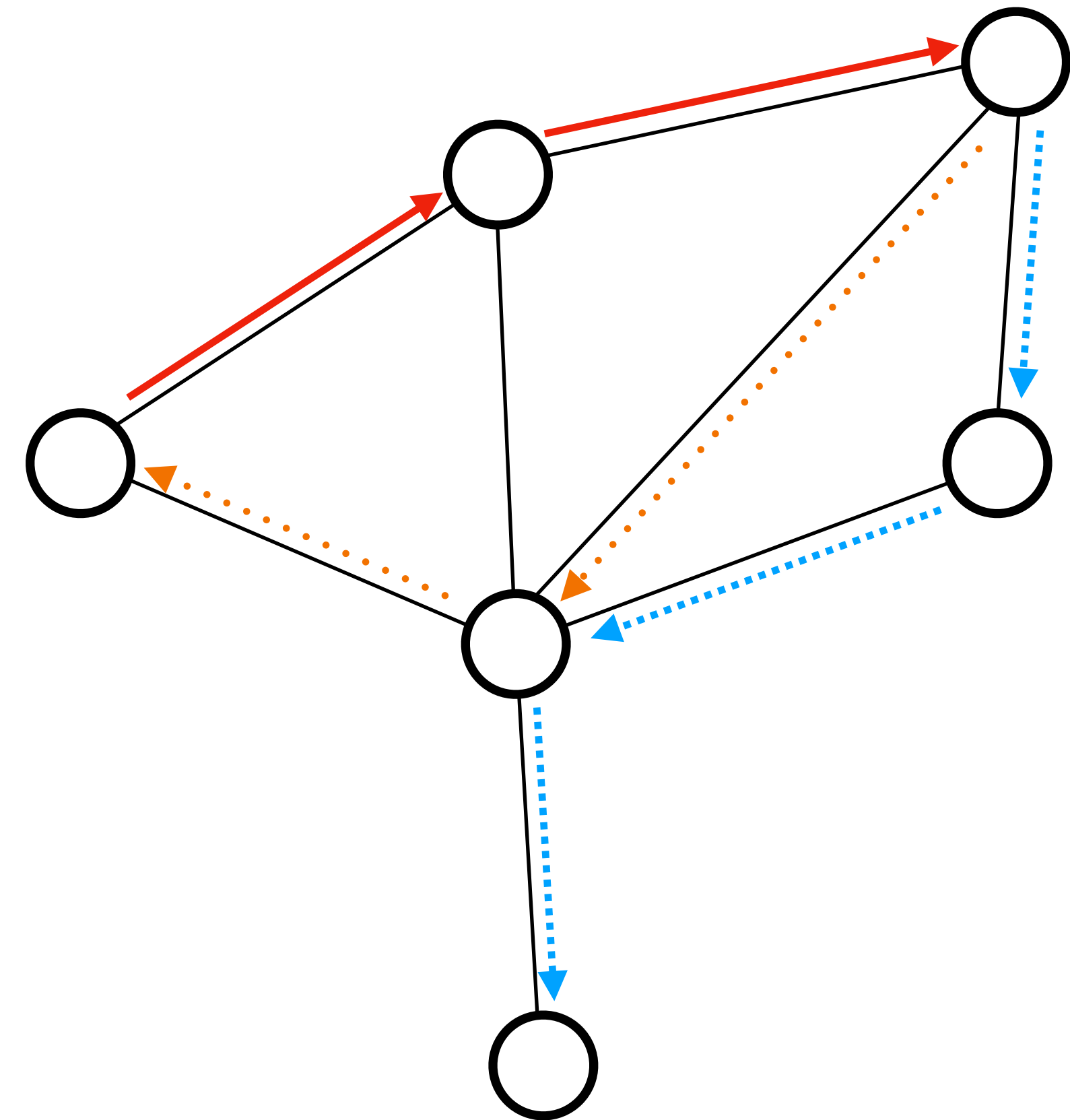
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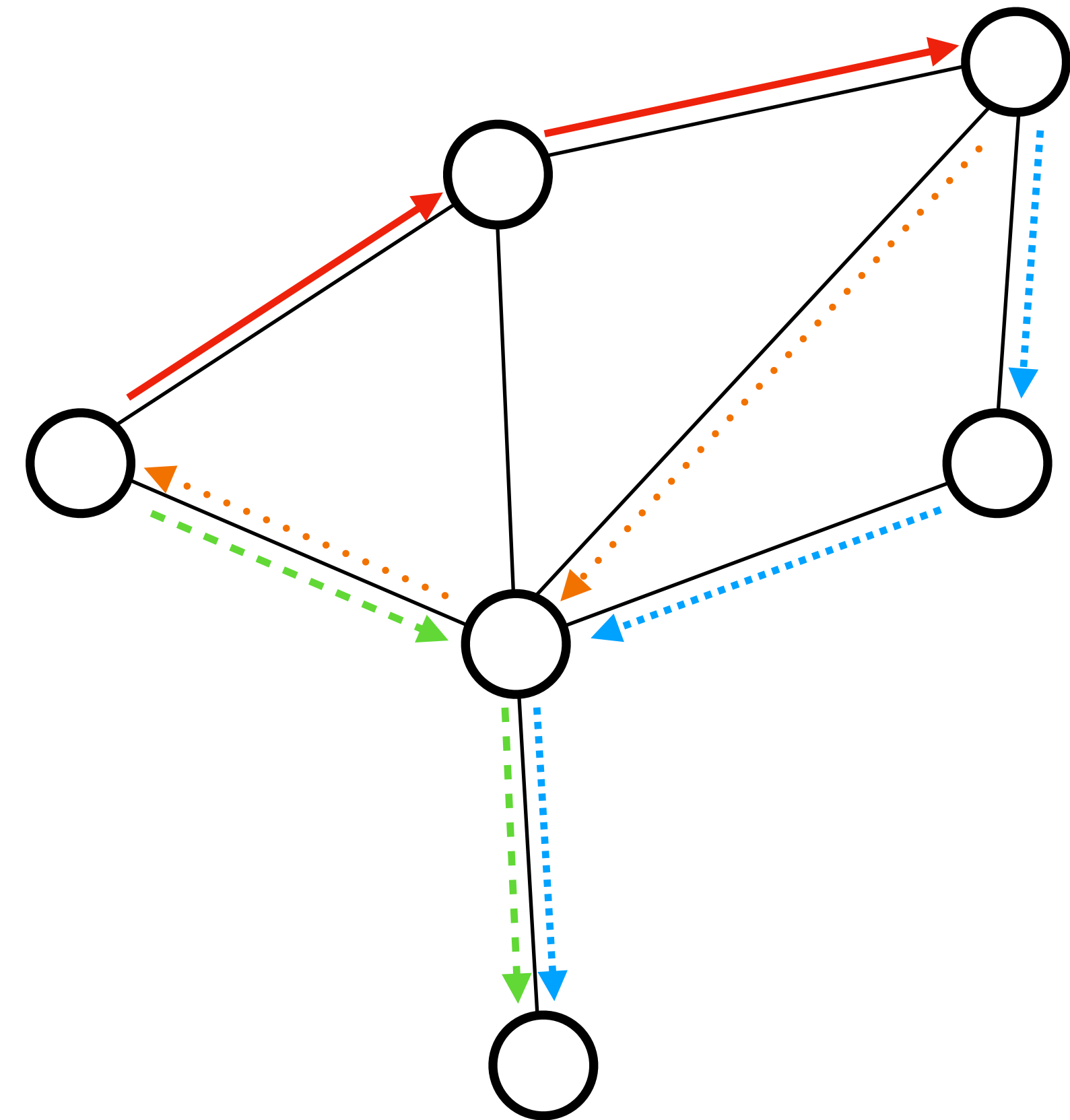
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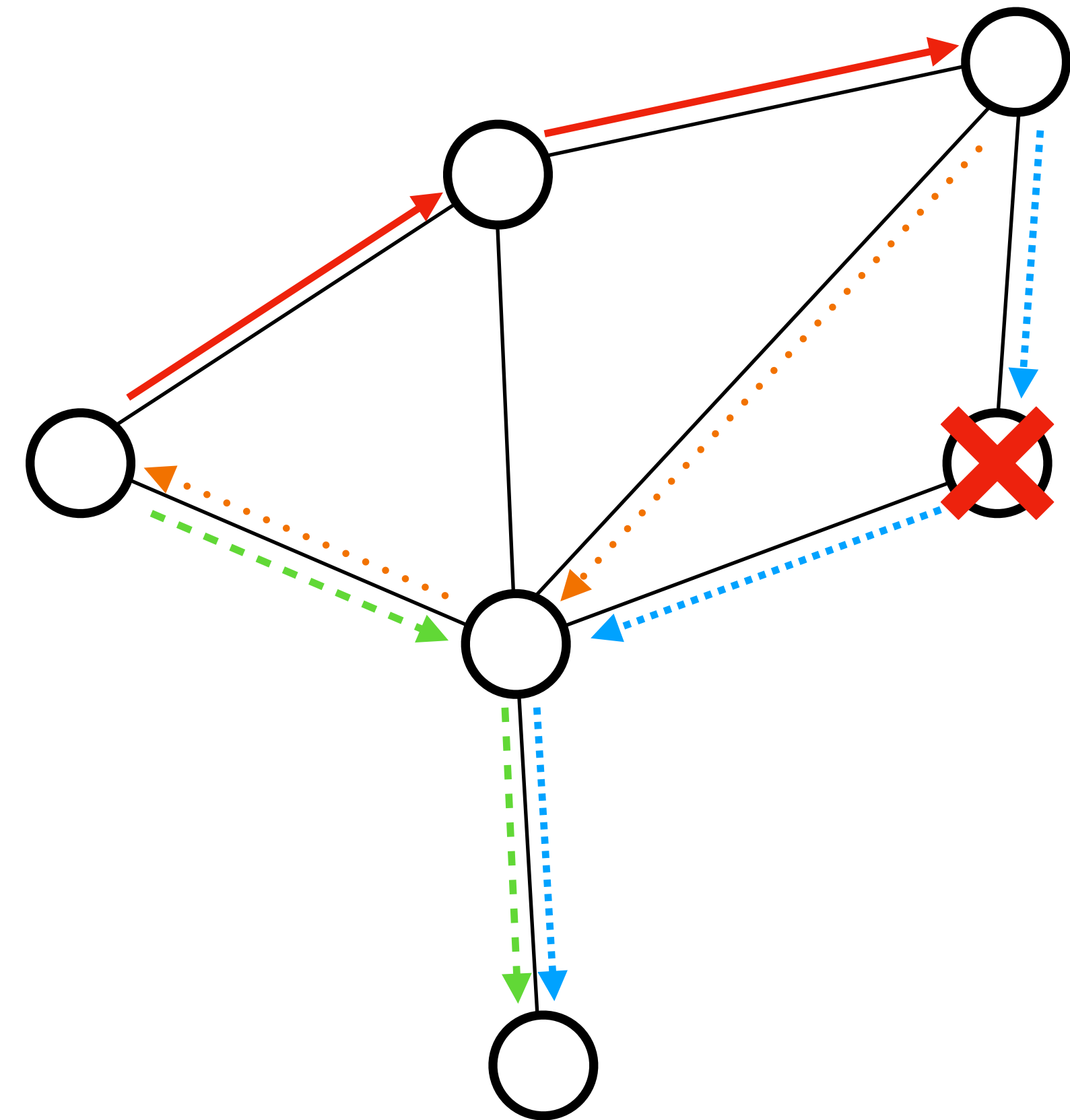
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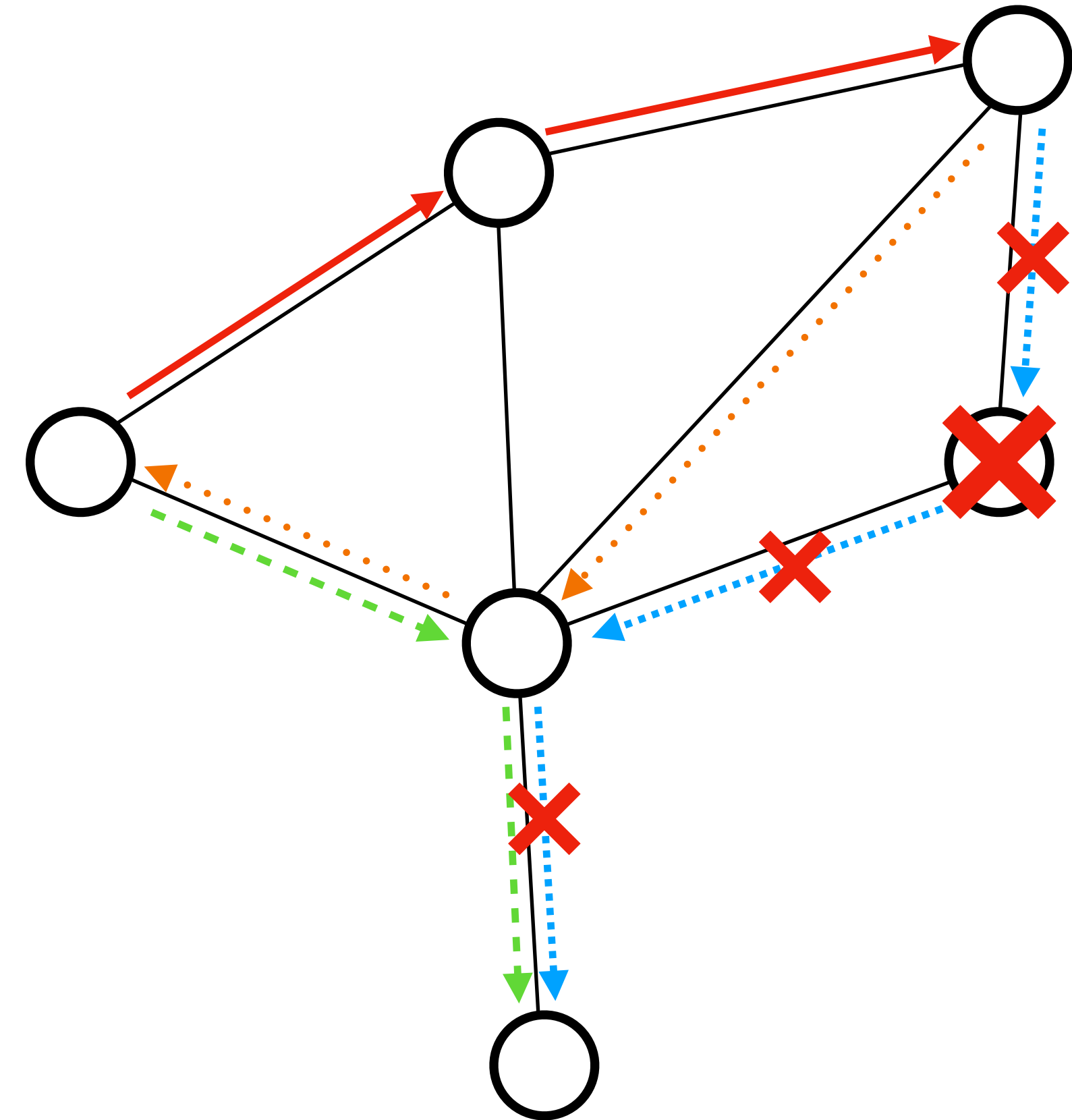
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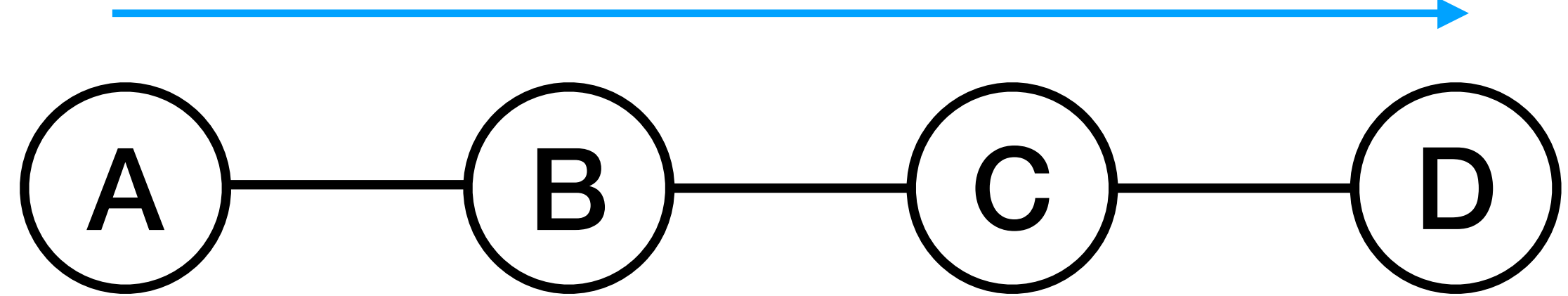
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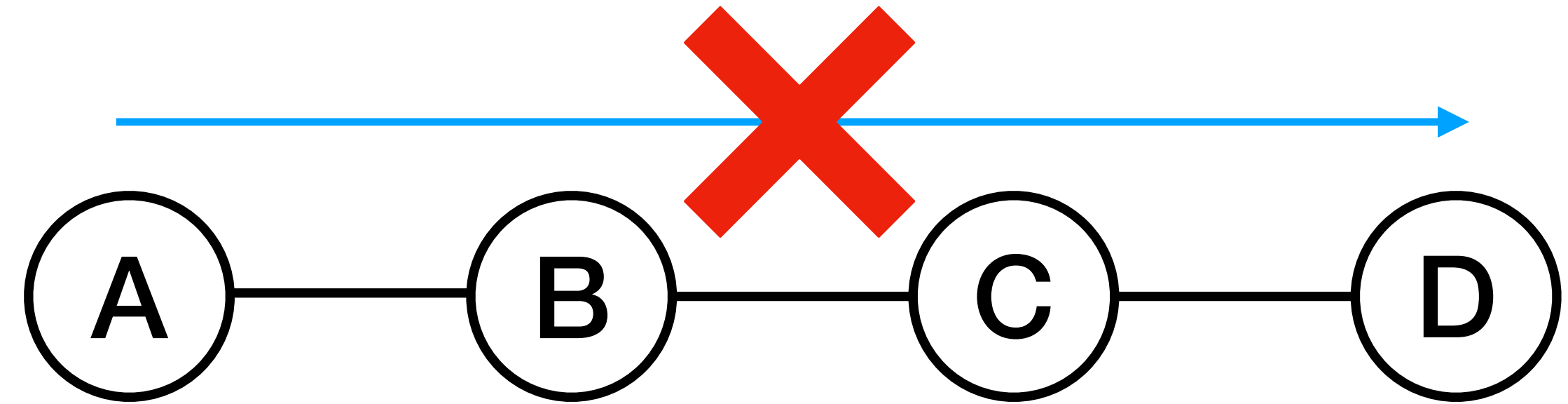


# 1-Identifiability

- **A** sends message to **D**, but **D** doesn't receive it
  - -> there is a failure
- But where ?

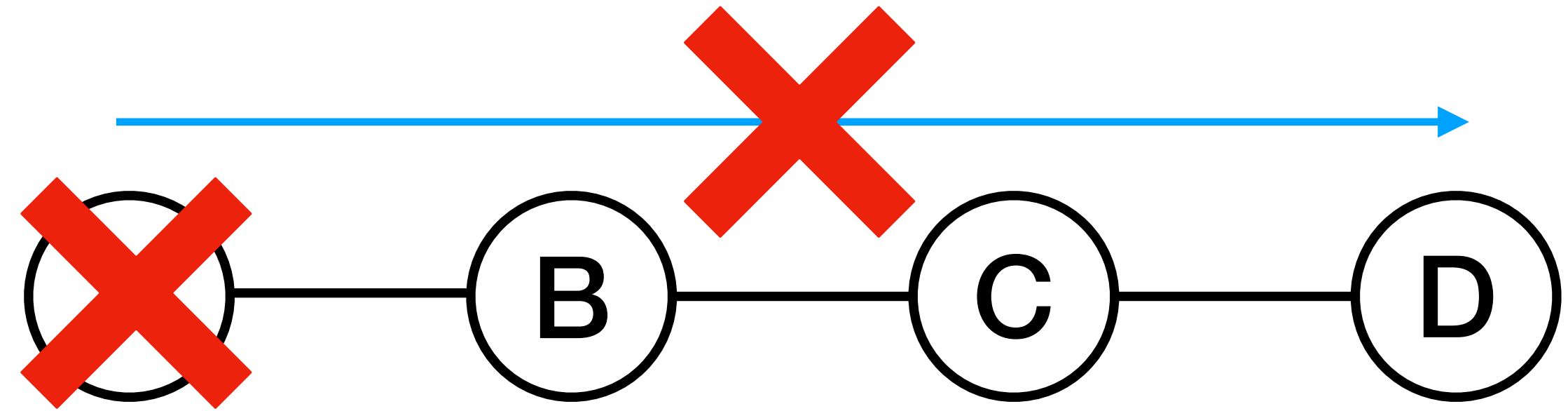


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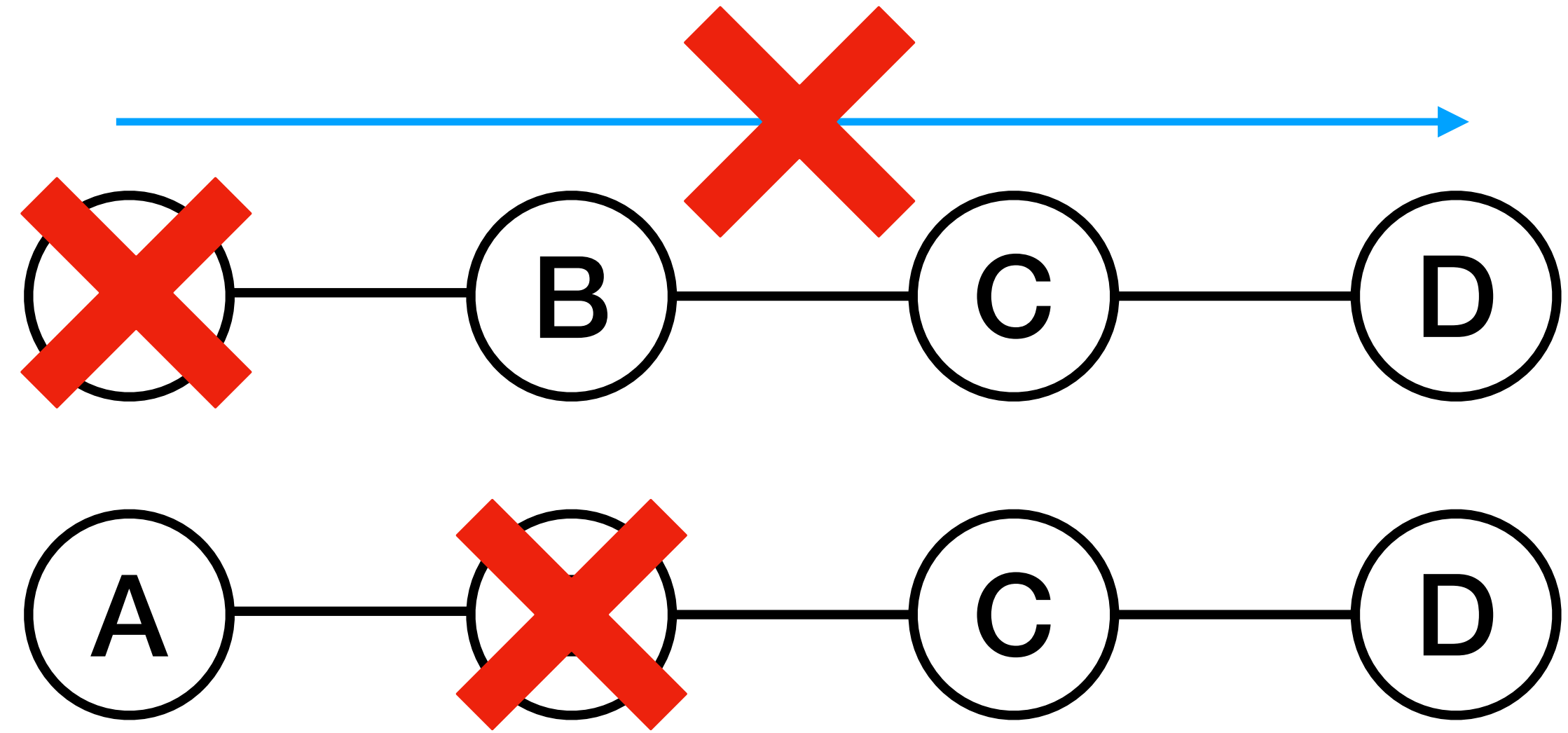
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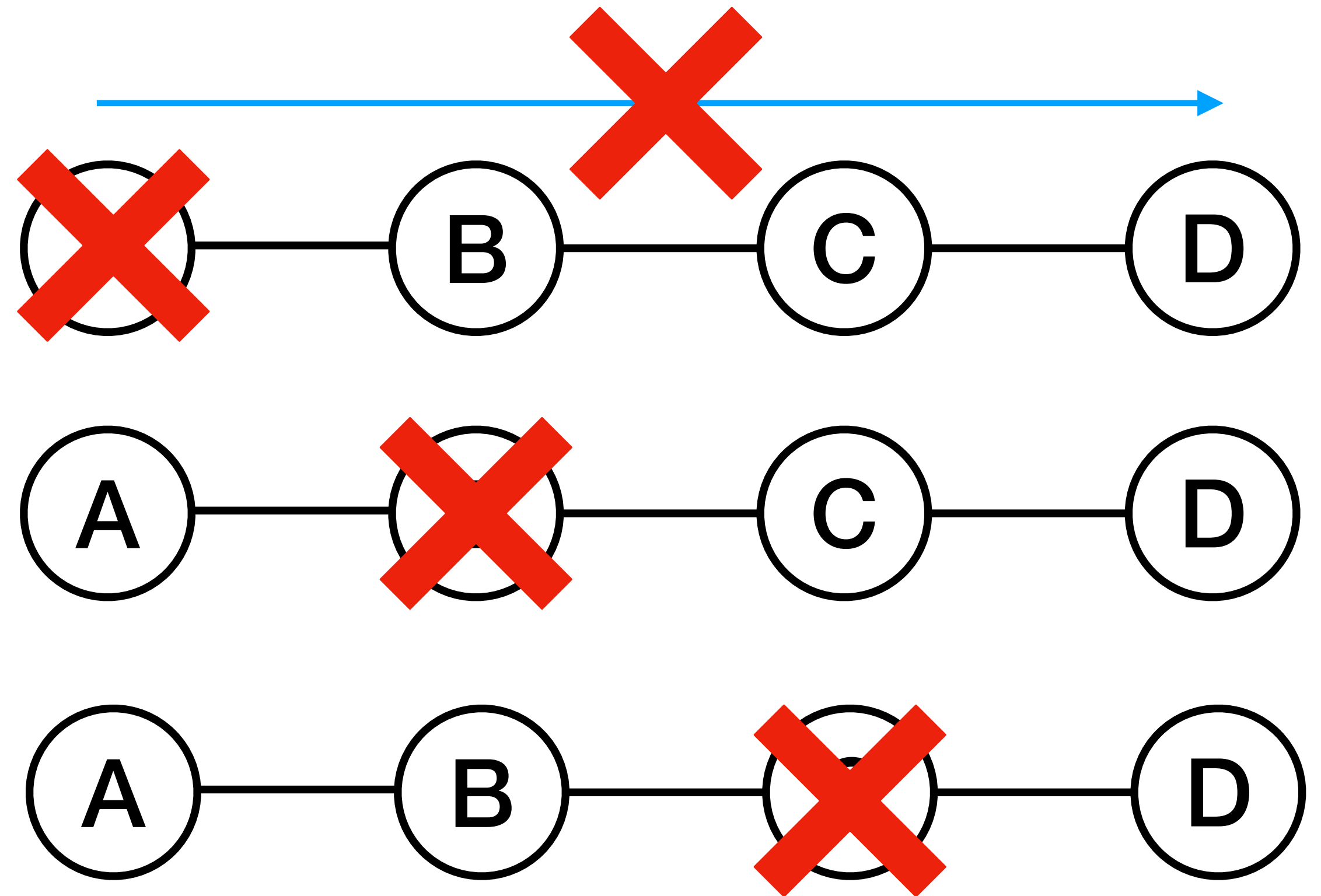
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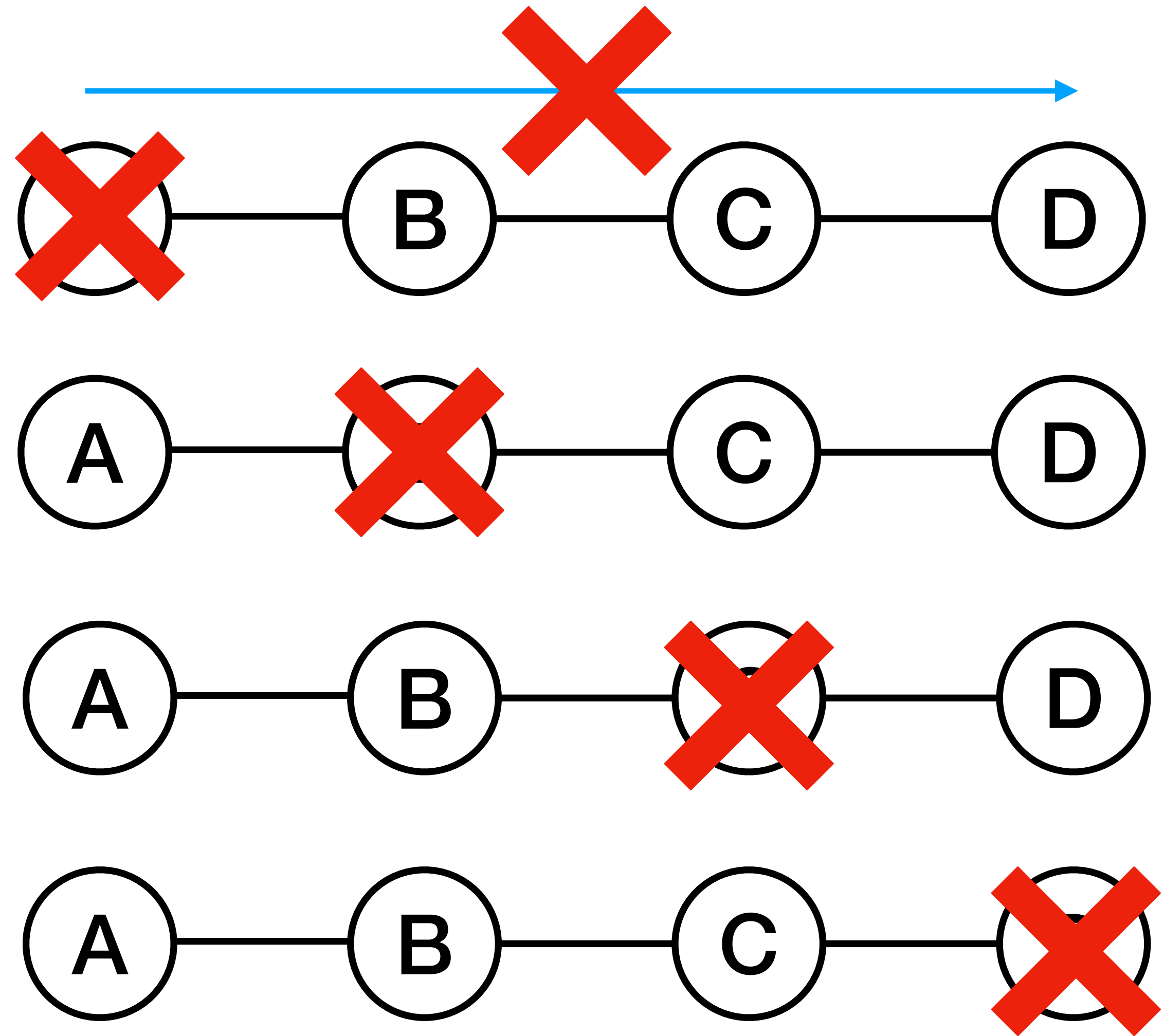
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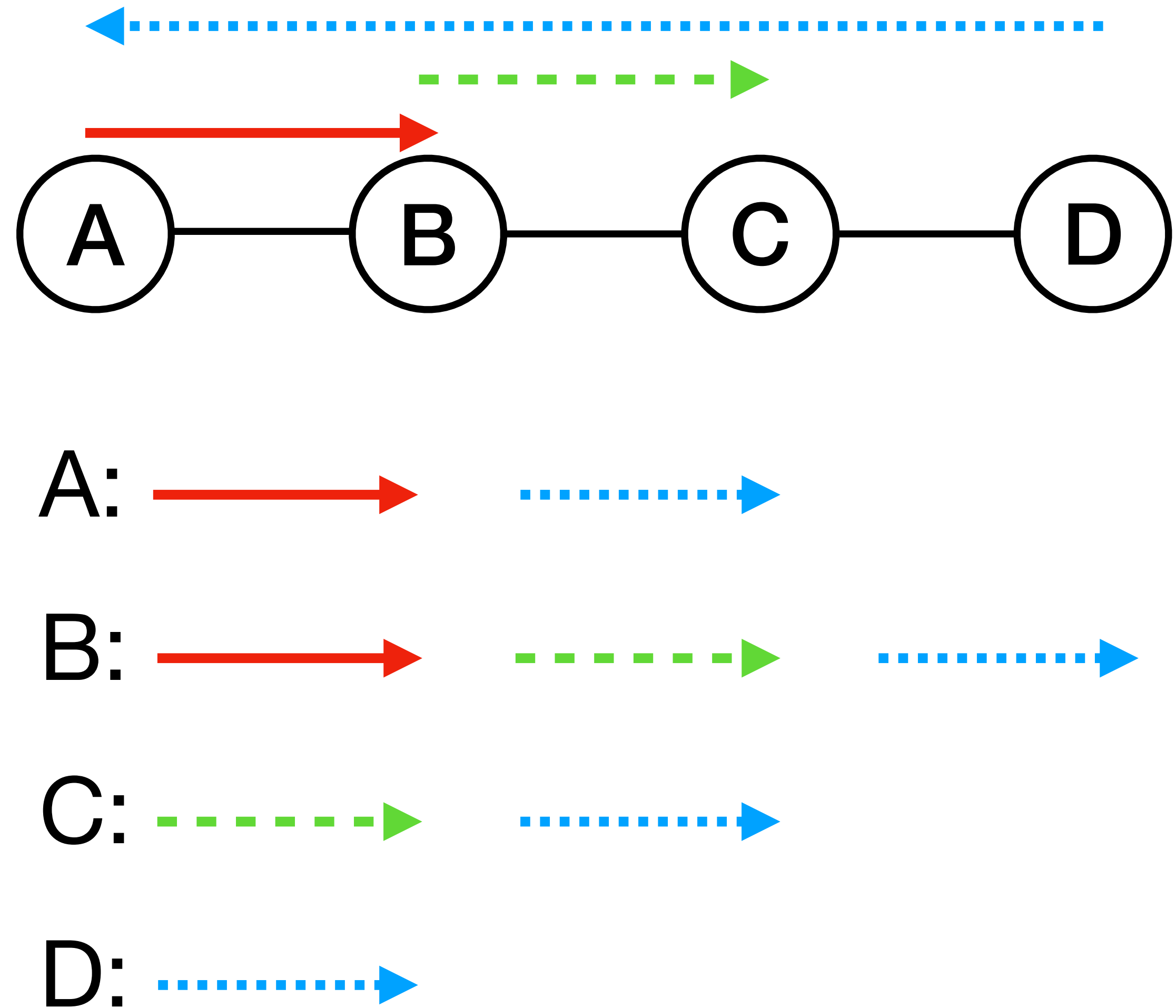
# 1-Identifiability

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# 1-Identifiability

- 3 different measurement paths are used
- Now each node is crossed by a **unique** set of paths

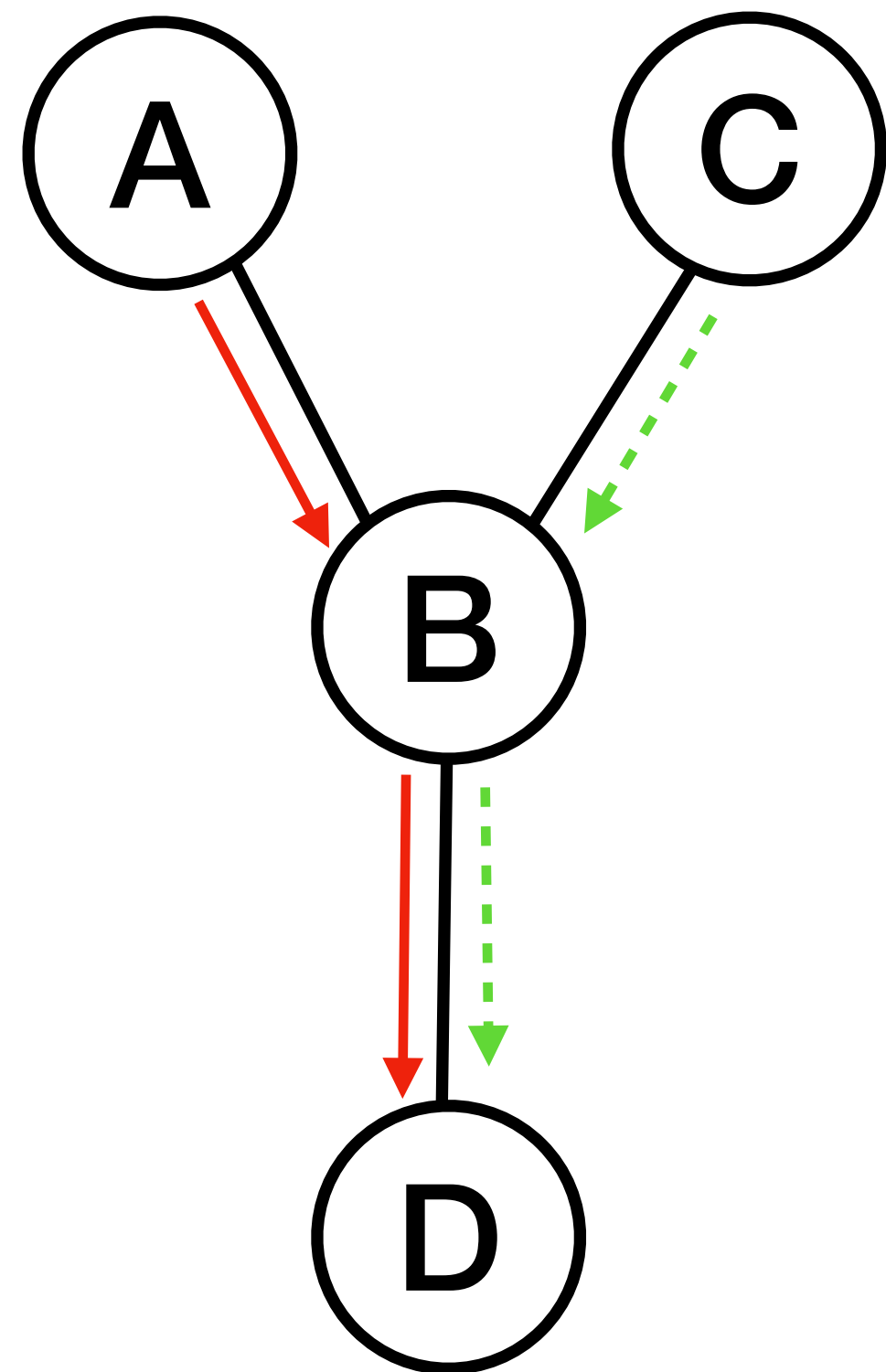


# Definition

- Coverage : Each node in the network is crossed by at least one measurement path
- 1-identifiability : Each node in the network is crossed by a **unique** set of measurement path
- 2 nodes are **distinguishable** iff their sets of measurement paths crossing them are different
- A node is 1-identifiable iff it is distinguishable from each other node



# 1-Identifiability



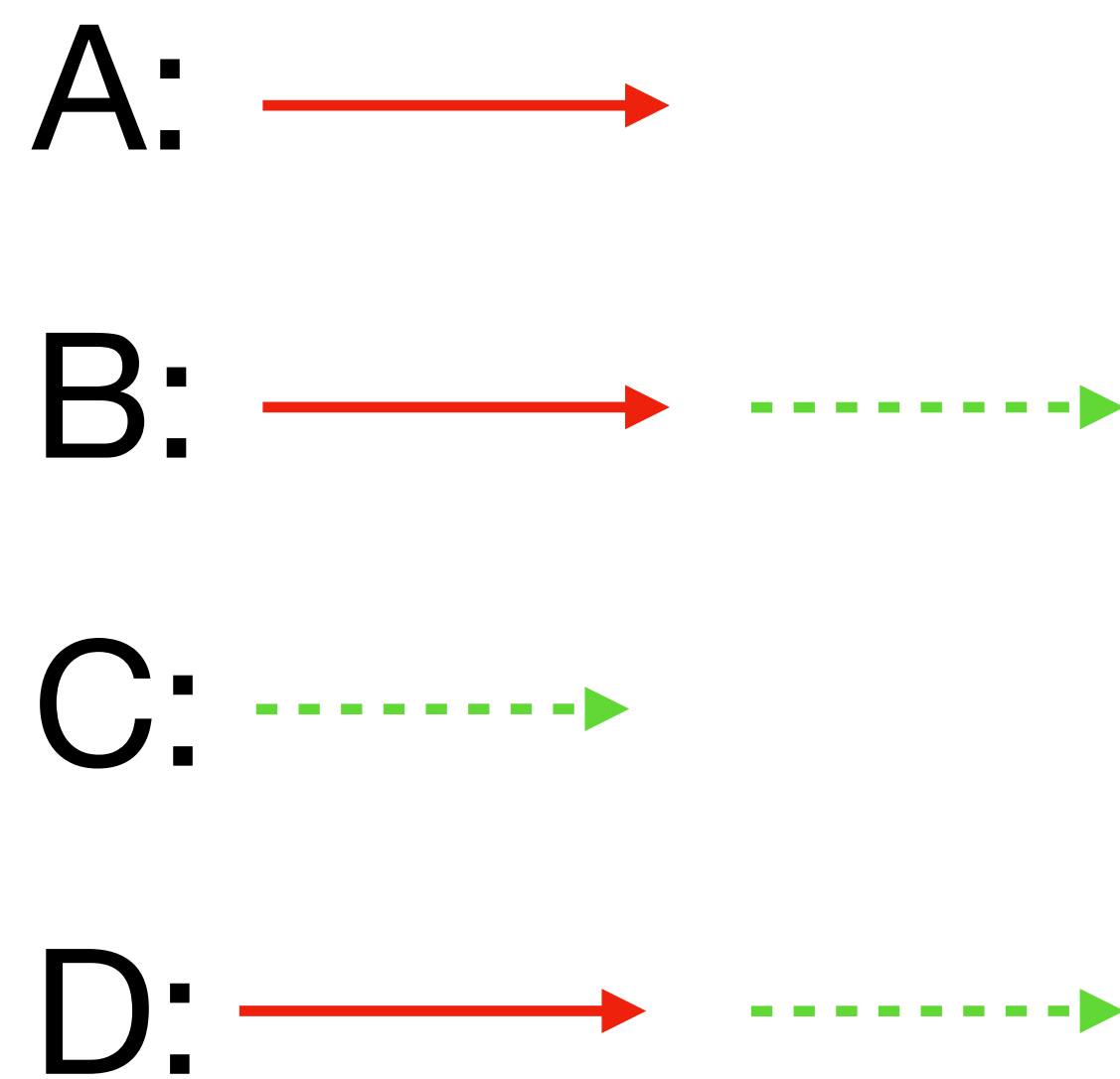
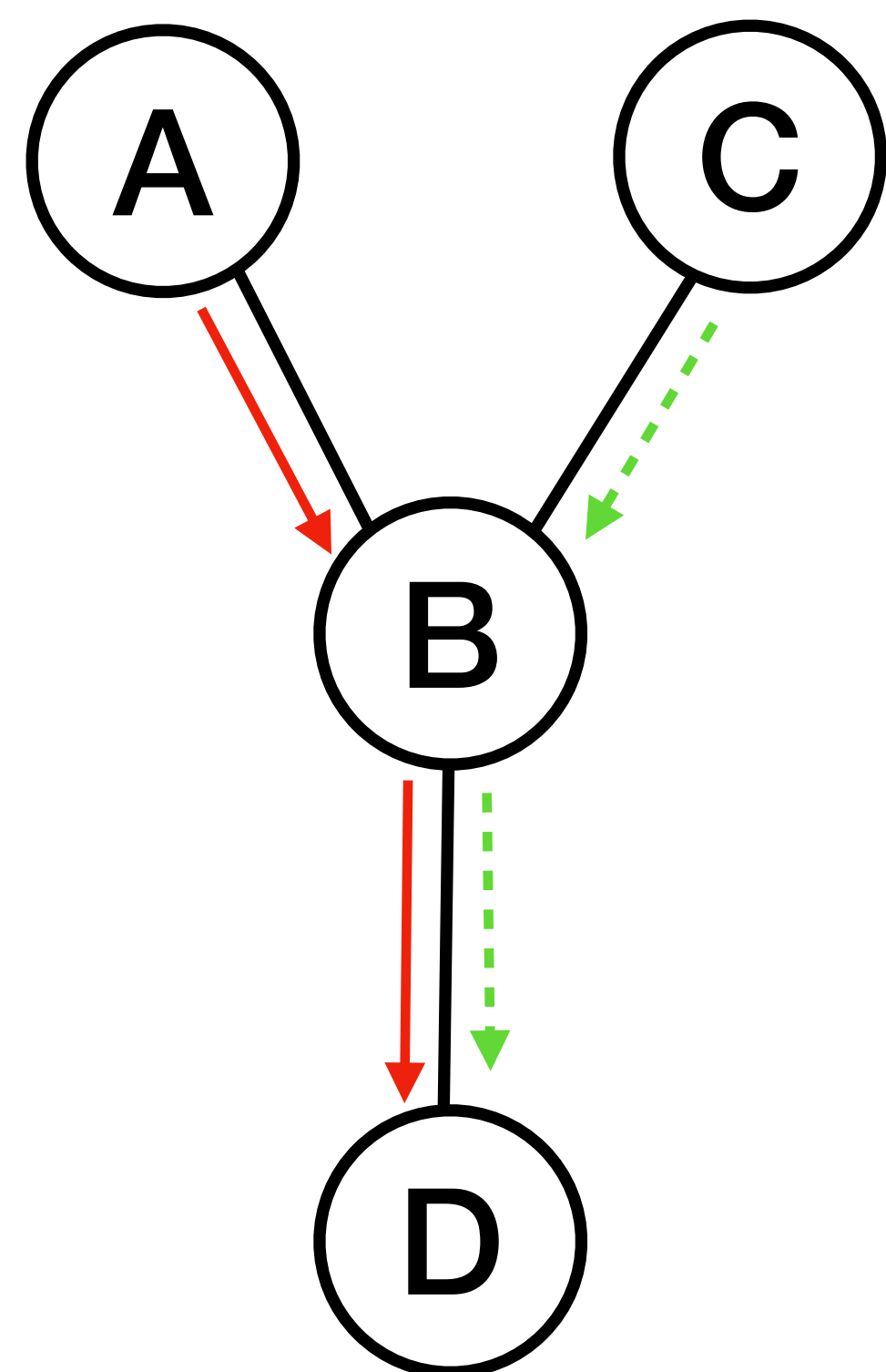
A:

B:

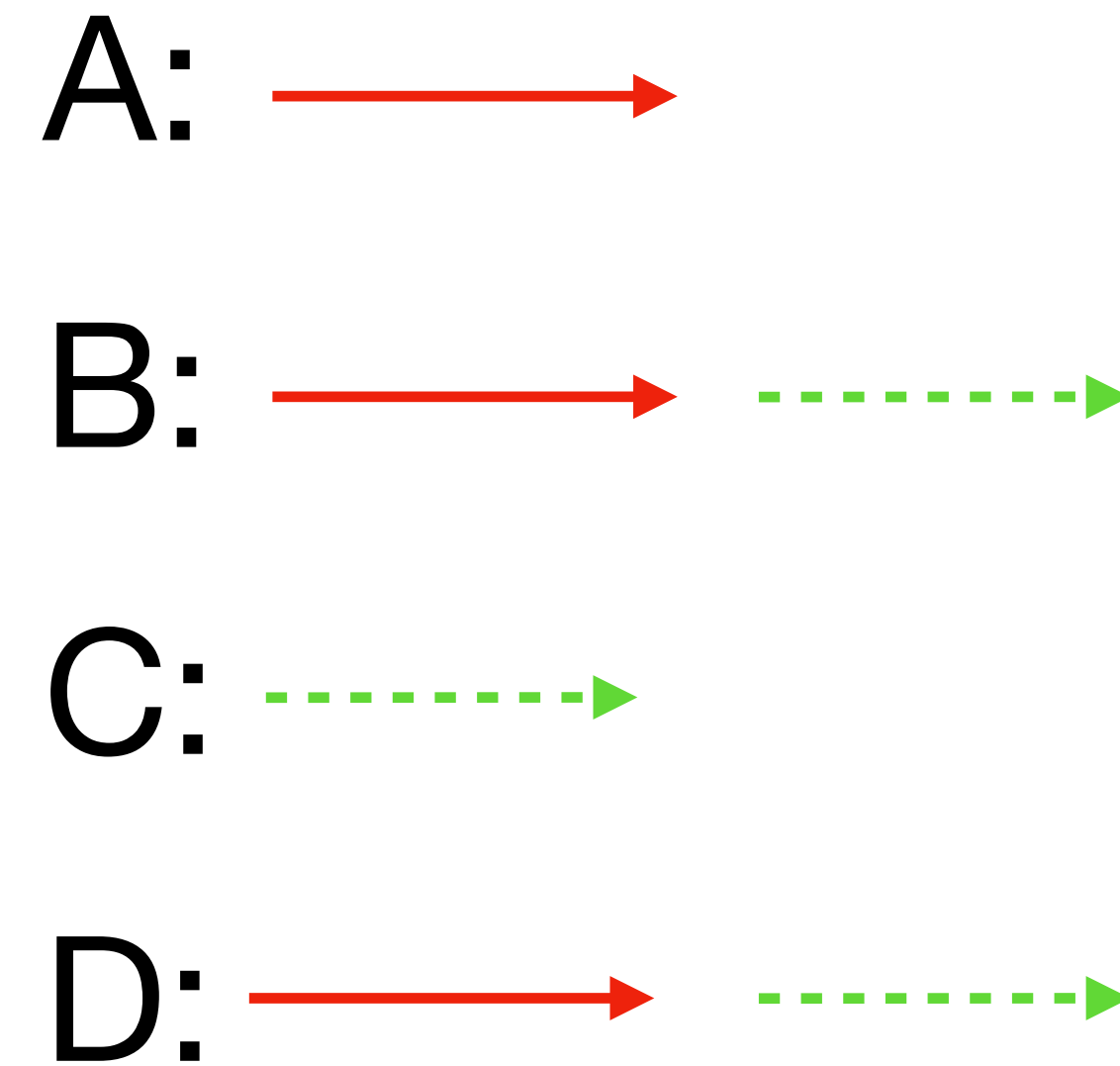
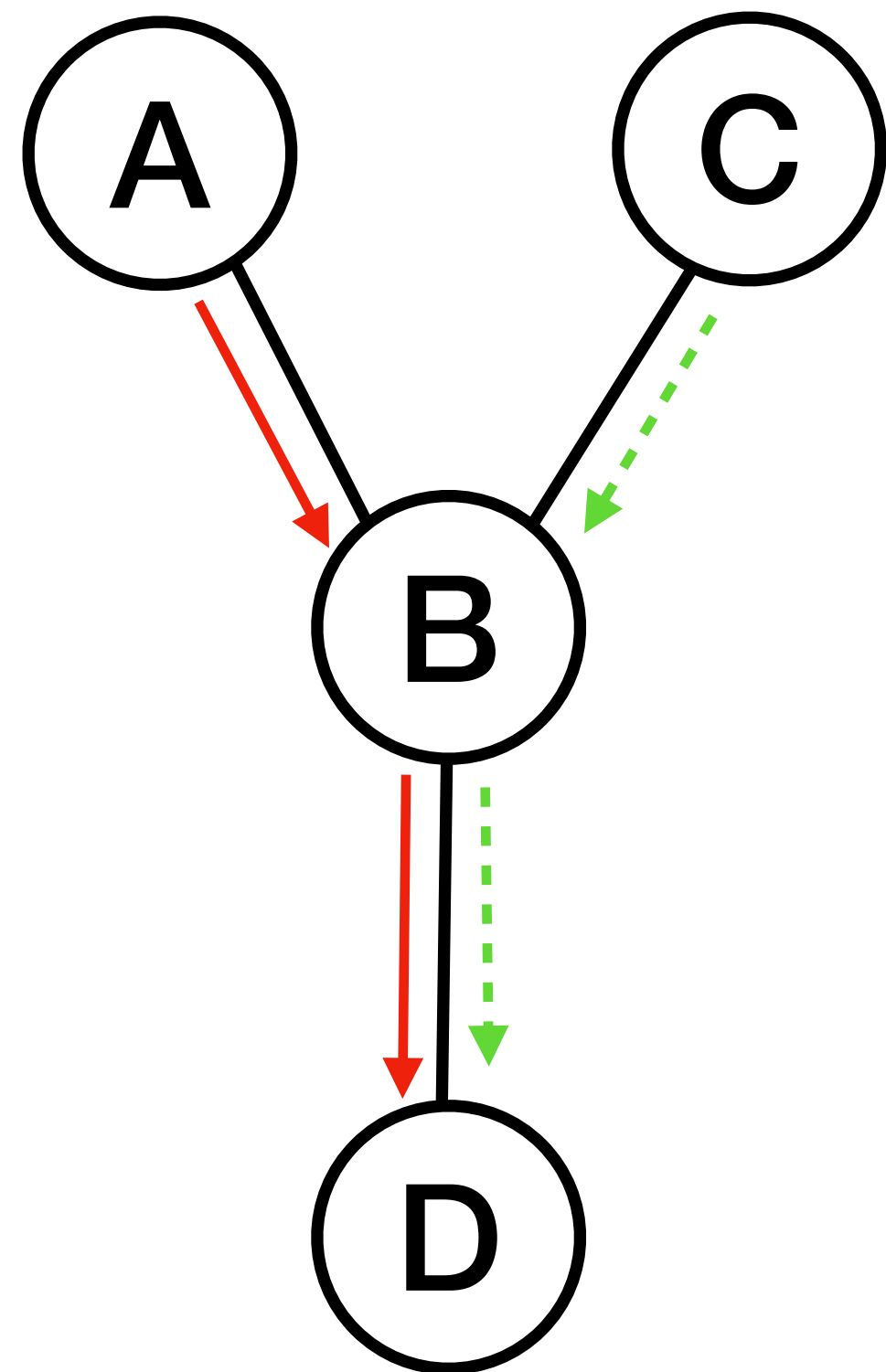
C:

D:

# 1-Identifiability



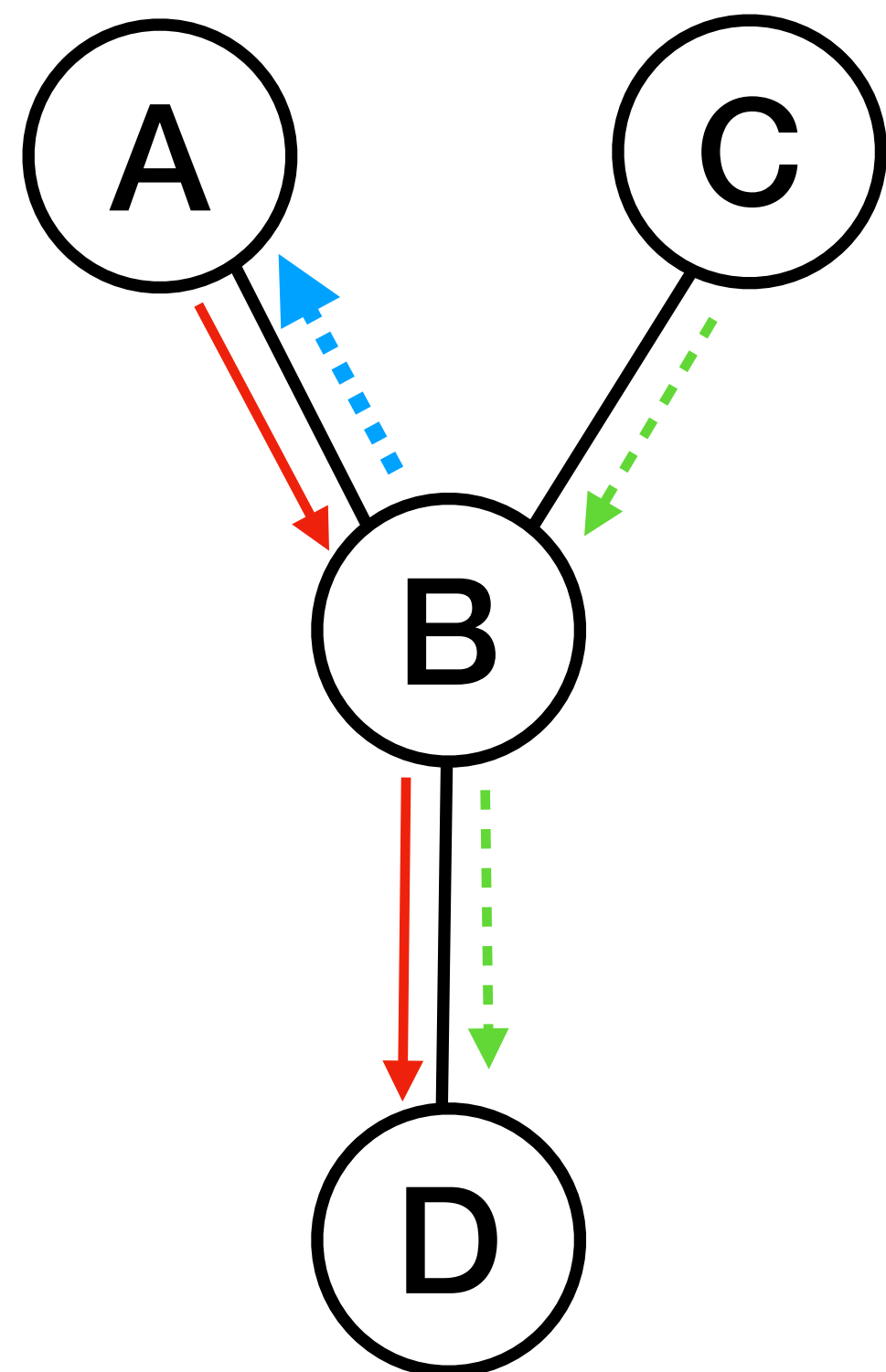
# 1-Identifiability





B and D are crossed  
by the same paths,  
they are not  
distinguishable

-> Not 1-identifiable



# 1-Identifiability



A:  

B:   

C: 

D:  

B and D are now 1-  
identifiable

Goal : **Minimize** the number of selected **measurement paths** while guaranteeing the network's **coverage** and **1-identifiability**

# Some details

- You cannot design the measurements paths yourself
- A set of available paths is given to you
- You have to pick the smallest possible subset of those paths to reach coverage and 1-identifiability
- There are two paths for each pair of nodes in the network (one for each direction, not necessarily symmetrical)
- The paths are always the shortest ones

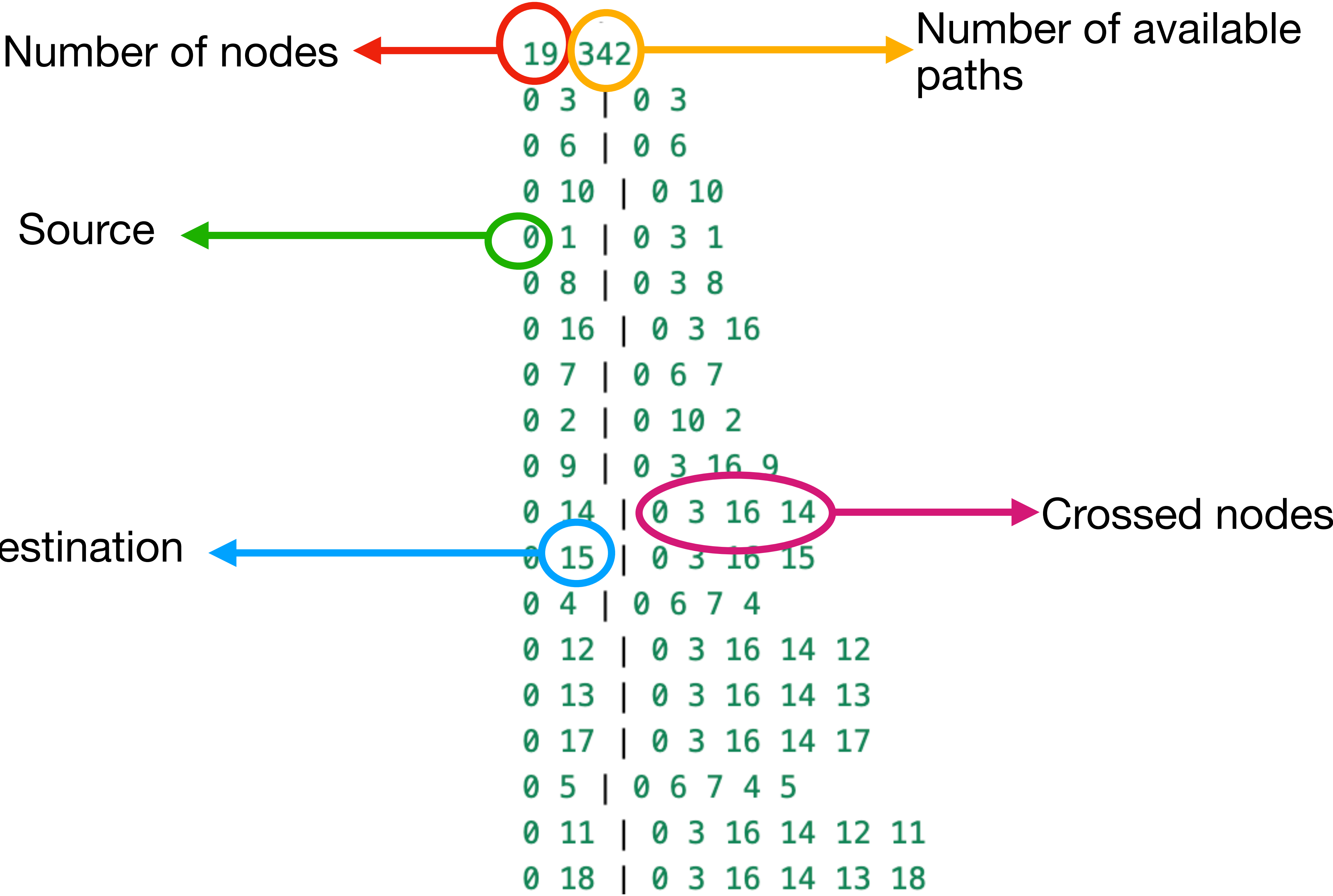
# Some details

- You can find all the useful files in `src/main/java/competition`
- You can use the method that you want. Extend the *Solver* abstract class to implement your own solver.
- A greedy algorithm is given to you as an example. You can start from the solution it returns or remove it.

# Input

- 4 instances available in data/competition
- The instance file contains :
  - The number of nodes in the network
  - The number of available paths
  - The description of the available paths
- The parsing is already done





# Output

Number of selected paths

- The solution must be written in a solution.tmp file
- Follow this format
- The method *writeSolution* do it in the right format and in the right file, so **use it and do not modify it**

36

0 3 | 0 3

0 6 | 0 6

0 10 | 0 10

1 3 | 1 3

1 6 | 1 6

2 10 | 2 10

2 15 | 2 15

3 0 | 0 3

3 1 | 1 3

3 8 | 3 8

3 16 | 3 16

Same path  
format as before

# Competition rule

- 3 instances on Ingenuous (different from the ones given to you)
- 5 minutes to solve each instance (CPU time)
- Make sure that your algo finish and save your best solution before the timeout
- You have until the 20/12/2024 at 4pm

# Grading

- 5 (bonus) points in total
- 1 pt on the Instance 1, 2pt on the Instance 2 and 2 pt on the Instance 3
- Each instance has a threshold on the cost
  - If the returned solution has a superior cost  $\rightarrow$  0pt on the Instance
  - Otherwise it depends on how far you are from the best solution returned by another student (check the scoreboards and ignore my scores)