Competition on Permutation-based Combinatorial Optimization Problems

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The Aim

To obtain an overview of the performance of heuristic and metaheuristic algorithms on permutation problems



Submissions

- Submission 1. Mirah Alves and Romario Rogerio. Greedy Randomized Adaptive Search Procedure (GRASP).
- Submission 2. Mikel Artetxe. A Randomized Tabu Search-based Memetic Algorithm for permutation-based combinatorial optimization problems.



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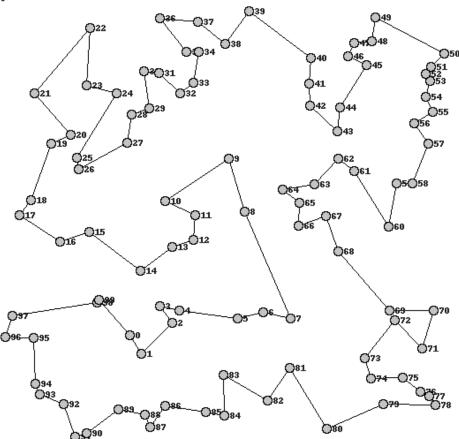
Due to a lack of proposals we could not carry out the competition.

In the future, we will consider focusing on a particular problem, and provide more time to develop competitive proposals.



psychicorigami.com





TSP, QAP, PFSP, LOP, API

Permutation-based Problems



What are they?

Specific subset of combinatorial optimization problems.



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- Specific subset of combinatorial optimization problems.
- Coded naturally as permutations.



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- Specific subset of combinatorial optimization problems.
- Coded naturally as permutations.
- Do no belong to the discrete and continuous domain problems.



The Problems

- Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP).
- Quadratic Assignment Problem (QAP).
- Linear Ordering Problem (LOP).
- Permutation Flowshop Scheduling Problem (PFSP).



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Artificial Permutation Instances

L. Hernando, A. Mendiburu and J. A. Lozano, A Tunable Generator of Instances of Permutation-based Combinatorial Optimization Problems, 2014.



Artificial Permutation Instances

Aim:

- To generate instances with specific complexities
- To evaluate and compare algorithms in different scenarios



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Inspiration:

- The landscape generator for continuous domains of Gallagher et al.
- Instead of using the Gaussian distribution, the Mallows model for permutation domains is used.



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- σ \rightarrow Central permutation $d(\pi,\sigma)$ \rightarrow Distance metric
- $\theta \rightarrow Spread parameter$

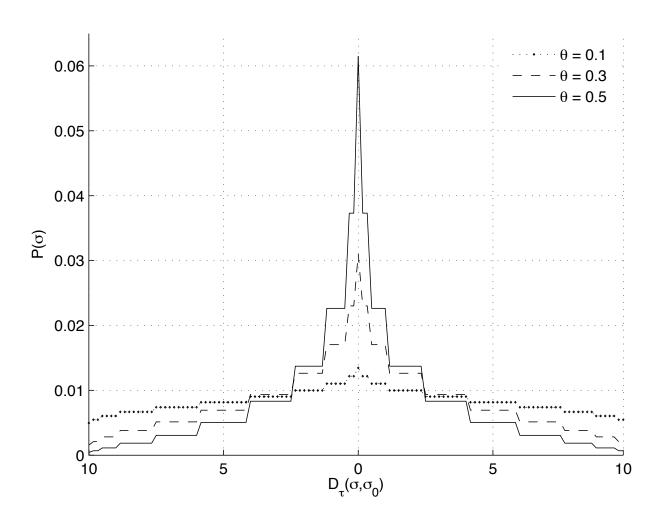


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 σ \rightarrow Central permutation $d(\pi,\sigma)$ \rightarrow Distance metric

heta o Spread parameter $\psi(heta)$ o Normalization function







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• The fitness value of each permutation π is calculated as:

$$f(\pi) = \max_{i} \{\omega_i P_i(\pi | \sigma_i, \theta_i)\}$$



Particularities

By tuning the parameters, different shapes of landscapes can be generated.

- Fix the number of local optima (Mallows models)
- Define the size of the attraction basins of the local optima by tuning the spread parameters and the weights.



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Thank you for your attention !!

Comments, suggestions, questions... competition.gecco2014@ehu.es

Or

contact with me!





