# Interview CR CNRS for the Competition 06/02

### Mohamed Siala

Insight, Centre for Data Analytics, University College Cork, Irlande

Keywords: Constraint Programming, Combinatorial Optimisation, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence

March 20, 2018

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### Plan

- Curriculum Vitae
- Research Paper: Two Clause Learning Approaches for Disjunctive Scheduling, Mohamed Siala, Christian Artigues, and Emmanuel Hebrard, CP'15
- Research Project: Explainable Combinatorial Optimisation via Constraint Reasoning and Machine Learning
- 4 Conclusion



### Academic Career

### • December 2011 to May 2015:

- PhD in Computer science, LAAS-CNRS, INSA Toulouse, France
- Funding: CNRS, Google, Midi-Pyrénées

### Since June 2015:

- Post Doctoral Researcher, Insight, Centre for Data Analytics, University College Cork, Ireland.
- Funding: Science Foundation Ireland 90% and UCC-UTRC 10%.



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Mohamed Siala

#### Research Areas

 Constraint programming: [CP'12, IJCAI'13, CPAIOR'14, Constraints'14, CP'15, EAAI'15, CPAIOR'16, Constraints'16, CP'17, IJCAI'17, CPAIOR'17, CPAIOR'18]

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### **Applications**



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- Scheduling & Sequencing Problems: [CP'12, IJCAI'13, CPAIOR'14, Constraints'14, CP'15, EAAI'15, Constraints'16]
- Matching under Preferences:
   [CPAIOR'16, CP'17, IJCAI'17, ICTAI'17, COCOA'17]



**Awards** 



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PhD Supervision

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- PC member for: IJCAI, ECAI, CP, etc.
- Reviewing for journals: Artificial Intelligence, JAIR, Constraints, etc.

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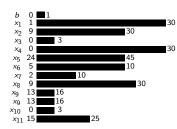


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Mohamed Siala Interview CR CNRS March 20, 2018

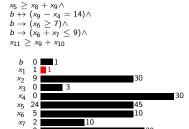
# Modern Constraint Solvers: Example

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\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_7 \geq 4 \wedge \\ x_2 + x_{10} \geq 11 \wedge \\ x_3 + x_9 = 16 \wedge \\ x_5 \geq x_8 + x_9 \wedge \\ b \leftrightarrow (x_9 - x_4 = 14) \wedge \\ b \rightarrow (x_6 \geq 7) \wedge \\ b \rightarrow (x_6 + x_7 \leq 9) \wedge \\ x_{11} \geq x_9 + x_{10} \end{array}
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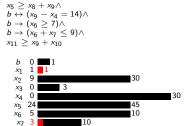
 $[x_1 = 1]$ 



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x<sub>11</sub> 15

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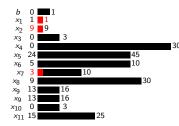
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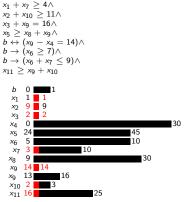
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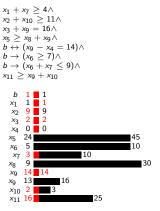


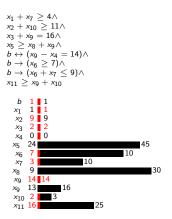
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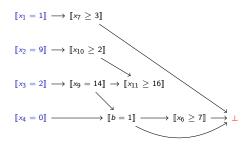
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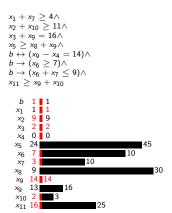
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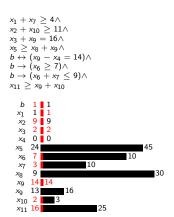






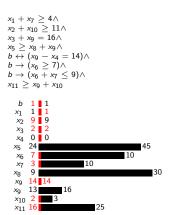
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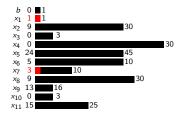
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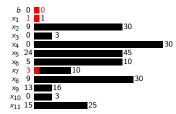
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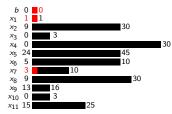
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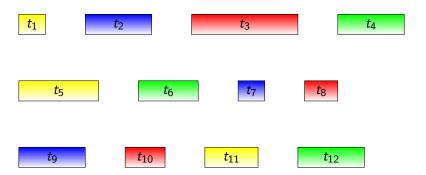


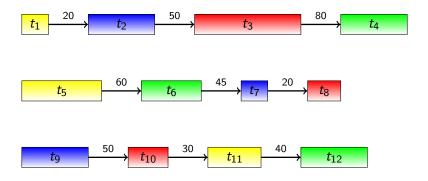
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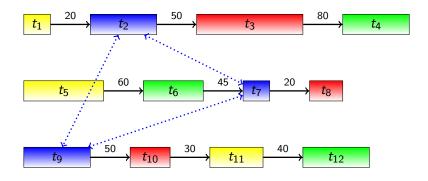
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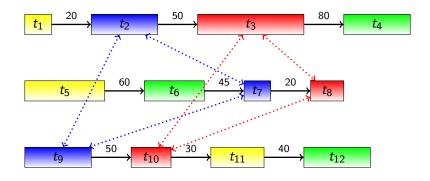
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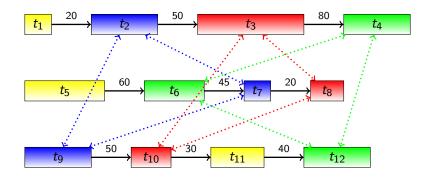


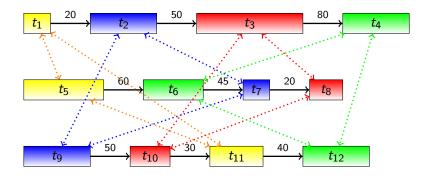












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  - Heavy filtering algorithms
  - Tailored search strategies
- Contribution: Focus on what can be learnt during search!

#### Modelling

#### Unary Resource Constraint

- $O(n^2)$  Boolean variables  $\delta_{kij}$   $(i < j \in [1, n])$  per machine  $M_k$ .
- Decomposition using the following DISJUNCTIVE constraints:

$$\delta_{kij} = \begin{cases} 0 \Leftrightarrow t_{ik} + p_{ik} \le t_{jk} \\ 1 \Leftrightarrow t_{jk} + p_{jk} \le t_{ik} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

#### Domain Encoding: standard approach

- **①** Generate domain atoms:  $a \leftrightarrow [x = d]$ ,  $b \leftrightarrow [x \le d]$
- ② Generate domain clauses:  $\neg [x \le d] \lor [x \le d + 1]$ ,  $\neg [x = d] \lor [x \le d]$ , etc
- Scalability issue with large instances



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#### Lazy Atom Generation

- Atoms and domain clauses are generated during conflict analysis
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- **3** For a domain of size k, k-2 redundant clauses.



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#### Consistency of the domain

Can be enforced in constant amortized time complexity (O(1)) down a branch of the search tree

# ${\bf DISJUNCTIVE\text{-}based\ Learning}$

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- No domain encoding
- Scheduling horizon does not manner in size



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#### Conclusions

- Alternative lazy (atom) generation approach avoiding a major redundancy issue
- Novel conflict analysis and learning mechanism
- Efficient in practice, specially for finding proofs

### Plan

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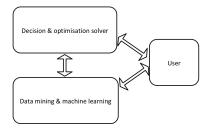


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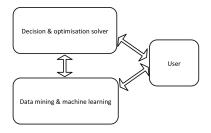
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- Will be mandatory in crucial applications of AI (e.g., medical treatments and legal professions)
- Very little is done regarding explainable combinatorial optimisation!

## Research Project

- Title: Explainable Combinatorial Optimisation via Constraint Reasoning and Machine Learning
- In a nutshell:
  - How to make decision & optimisation solvers explainable?
  - How can we take into consideration the user's preferences towards explanations?



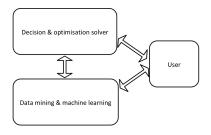




### Decision & optimisation solver:

- solves combinatorial problems in an interactive way
- is able to explain itself

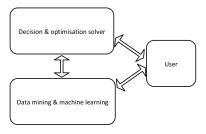




#### User:

- asks for explanations
- interacts with the "Data mining & machine learning" component in two ways:
  - gives preferences towards the explanations
  - changes data about the problem





#### • Data mining & machine learning:

- handles data from the user about the problem
- treats the preferences of the user towards explanations to learn and communicate the preferred explanations to the solver.



## Challenges

- **Challenge 1:** From explaining a filtering algorithm to explaining a backtracking algorithm?
- Challenge 2: Making explanations understandable by humans?
- Challenge 3: Dealing with model updates: A minor change can have a huge impact on the hardness?

### Roadmap

- A uniform language for explanations based on queries
- Oevelop efficient and reusable algorithms for computing explanations.
- Machine learning modules to predict the impact of the interactive updates on
  - the hardness of solving the problem
  - the current solution

### Plan

- Curriculum Vitae
- Research Paper: Two Clause Learning Approaches for Disjunctive Scheduling, Mohamed Siala, Christian Artigues, and Emmanuel Hebrard, CP'15
- Research Project: Explainable Combinatorial Optimisation via Constraint Reasoning and Machine Learning
- Conclusion



### Conclusion

- Next generation of interactive combinatorial optimisation
- Extremely challenging: both theoretically and practically
- Related to the theme "Data science: data and knowledge engineering, machine learning and reasoning"



### Thank you for your attention



#### Thank you for your attention

#### **Awards**

- XCSP3 Solver Competition
- EurlA best thesis award, honourable mention
- CP'12 paper, honourable mention

#### **Publications**

- 3 Journals: Constraints (2), Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence (1)
- 11 International Conferences: IJCAI (2), CP (3), CPAIOR (4), ICTAI (1), COCOA (1) (+ since submission CPAIOR'18)

#### Research Project

- Explainable combinatorial optimisation
- Constraint reasoning meets machine learning for interactive decision making

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