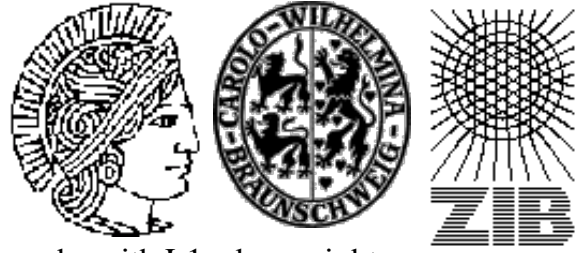


# Testset ES10FST

These instances are the result of the following procedure. First there were files with random generated points in the plane on a 10,000,000 by 10,000,000 grid.

These points serve as terminals and were converted to rectilinear graphs with L1 edge weights, by building the Hanan grid (see [Han66](#)).

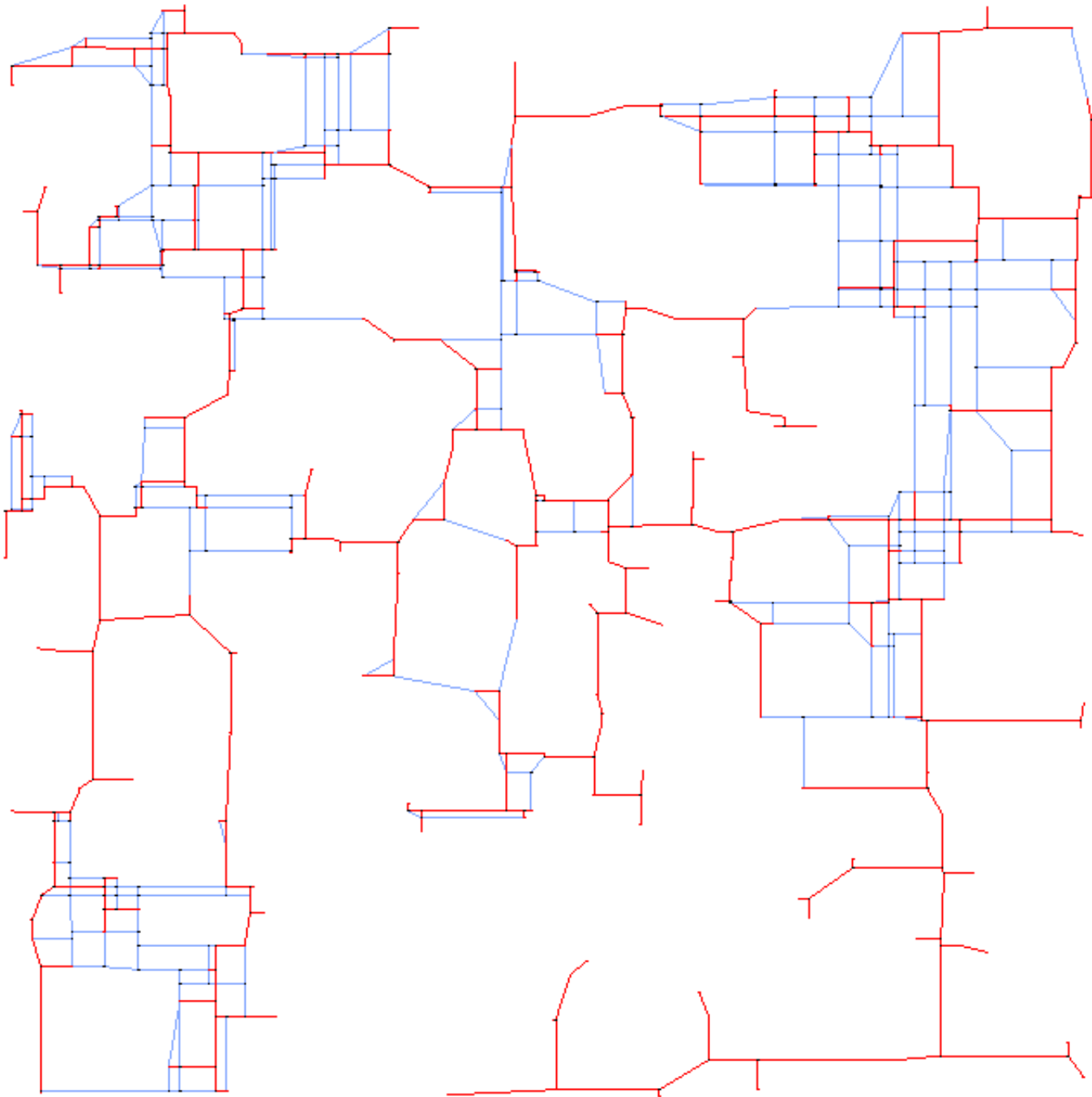


Then these graphs were preprocessed with [GeoSteiner](#) a Software for computing Full-Steiner-Sets by [M. Zachariasen](#) and [D.M. Warme](#). For a description of the Algorithm see [War97](#) and [WWZ00](#).

The original point sets are from the [OR-Library](#) named ES10 to ES10000 corresponding to the number of points given.

Some results on solving the smaller instances without FST-preprocessing are published in [KM98](#). Since there seems to be no reason why today someone should try to solve these instances without FST-preprocessing anymore we only list the preprocessed ones.

Here is an picture of *es250fst01* with solution:



The files can be found in the [download](#) section.

Name	IVI	IEI	ITI	DC	Opt
es10fst01	18	20	10	?s	<b>22920745</b>
es10fst02	14	13	10	?s	<b>19134104</b>
es10fst03	17	20	10	?s	<b>26003678</b>
es10fst04	18	20	10	?s	<b>20461116</b>
es10fst05	12	11	10	?s	<b>18818916</b>

es10fst06	17	20	10	?s	<b>26540768</b>
es10fst07	14	13	10	?s	<b>26025072</b>
es10fst08	21	28	10	?s	<b>25056214</b>
es10fst09	21	29	10	?s	<b>22062355</b>
es10fst10	18	21	10	?s	<b>23936095</b>
es10fst11	14	13	10	?s	<b>22239535</b>
es10fst12	13	12	10	?s	<b>19626318</b>
es10fst13	18	21	10	?s	<b>19483914</b>
es10fst14	24	32	10	?s	<b>21856128</b>
es10fst15	16	18	10	?s	<b>18641924</b>

The column **DC** classifies the difficulty of the instance.

**L**

Solvable by usage of local preprocessing. Typical examples are the SD-Test, BD-n Tests and FST computations. Neither a global upper nor lower bound needs to be computed.

**P**

Solvable by polynomial time algorithms, like dual ascent in combination with primal heuristic, a integral LP formulation or advanced preprocessing like reduced cost criteria or the RCR-Test.

**NP**

No polynomial time algorithm is known. Use of an exponential time enumeration scheme like Branch-and-Bound is necessary.

The letter after class gives an impression how long it takes to solve the problem using state-of-the-art soft- and hardware. **seconds** means less than a minute (this includes instances which can be solved in fractions of a second). **minutes** means less than an hour. **hours** is less than a day and **days** is less than a week. **weeks** mean it takes really a long time to solve this instance. **?** means the instance is not solved or the time is not known.

If the number in the **Opt** column is written in *italics* the optimum is not known. The number given is the best know upper bound.

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