

# DM826 (5 ECTS - 3rd Quarter)

## Modeling and Solving Constrained Optimization Problems

Modeller og løsningsmetoder for optimeringsproblemer med sidebetingelser

Marco Chiarandini  
adjunkt, IMADA  
[www.imada.sdu.dk/~marco/](http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~marco/)

# Main Goal

To cover the only missing technique for solving combinatorial problems not yet treated at IMADA:

## Constraint Programming

and to present an unifying framework for

- ▶ Mixed Integer Programming
- ▶ Constraint Programming and
- ▶ Heuristics

# Example: Tournament Scheduling

## Social Golfer Problem

9 golfers wish to play in  $g=3$  groups of  $s=3$  players for  $d=4$  days, such that no golfer plays in the same group with any other golfer more than just once. Is it possible?

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Day 0	0 1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8
Day 1	0 3 6	1 4 7	2 5 8
Day 2	0 4 8	1 5 6	2 3 7
Day 3	0 5 7	1 3 8	2 4 6

# Solution: Assign and Propagate

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Day 0			
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			

	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Golfer 0	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 1	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 2	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 3	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 4	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 5	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 6	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 7	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 8	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}

# Solution: Assign and Propagate

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Day 0	0 1 2		
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			

	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Golfer 0	1	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 1	1	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 2	1	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 3	{2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 4	{2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
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Golfer 7	{2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 8	{2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}

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Golfer 2	1	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 3	2	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 4	2	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 5	2	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 6	{3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 7	{3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 8	{3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}

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Golfer 2	1	{2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
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# Solution: Assign and Propagate

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Day 0	0 1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8
Day 1	0	1	2
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Golfer 7	{3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}
Golfer 8	{3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}	{1,2,3}



# Constraint Programming

```
int days = 4;
int groups = 3;
int groupSize = 3;
int golfers = groups * groupSize;

range Golfer = 1..golfers;
range Days = 1..days;
range Group = 1..groups;

var<CP>{int} assign[Golfer,Days](m, Group);

explore<m> {
  // C1: Each group has exactly groupSize players
  forall (gr in Group, d in Days)
    m.post(sum (g in Golfer) (assign[g,d] == gr) == groupSize);
  // C2: Each pair of players only meets once
  forall (g1 in Golfer, g2 in Golfer: g1 != g2, d1 in Days, d2 in Days: d1!=d2)
    m.post((assign[g1,d1] == assign[g2,d1]) + (assign[g1,d2] == assign[g2,d2])
    == 1);
} using {
  label(m);
}
```

# Constraint Satisfaction Model

Input:

a set of **variables**  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  each variable has a non-empty domain  $D_i$  of possible **values**

a set of **constraints**. Each constraint  $C_i$  involves some subset of the variables and specifies the allowed combination of values for that subset.

Task:

find an assignment of values to all the variables

$\{X_i = v_i, X_j = v_j, \dots\}$

such that it is **consistent**, that is, it does not violate any constraint

# Constraint Programming

## ▶ Modelling

- ▶ variables, values, constraints, heuristics, symmetries, ...

## ▶ Compute with possible values

- ▶ rather than enumerating assignments

## ▶ Prune inconsistent values

- ▶ constraint propagation

## ▶ Search

- ▶ branch (define the search tree)

# Constraint Propagators

- arithmetic and logical constraints
- element constraints
- table constraint
- **alldifferent** and minAssignment
- atleast, atmost, cardinality
- binary- and multi-knapsack
- scheduling constraints: disjunctive and cumulative
- graph constraints: circuit and minCircuit
- sequence
- stretch and regular

# All-Intervals Problem

Given the twelve standard pitch-classes (c, c#, d, ...), represented by numbers 0,1,...,11, find a series in which each pitch-class **occurs exactly once** and in which the **musical intervals between neighbouring notes cover the full set of intervals** from the minor second (1 semitone) to the major seventh (11 semitones).

```

int n = 12;
int sum_distinct = ((n+1)*n) / 2;

var<CP>{int} x[1..n](m, 1..n);
var<CP>{int} diffs[1..n-1](m, 1..n-1);

exploreal1<m> {
  forall(k in 1..n-1)
    m.post(diffs[k] == abs(x[k+1] - x[k]));
    m.post(alldifferent(x));
    m.post(alldifferent(diffs));

    // symmetry breaking
    m.post(x[1] < x[n-1]);
    m.post(diffs[1] < diffs[2]);
} using {
  label(m)
}

```

# Course Organization

## Aims

- understanding the fundamental concepts underlying constraint programming,
- developing skills in modelling and solving combinatorial problems,
- developing skills in taking advantage of strong algorithmic techniques
- getting acquainted with a CP system and develop applications

# Course Organization

## Contents

- Principles  
(modelling, domain consistency, search techniques)
- Algorithmics  
(to propagate constraints efficiently)
- Applications  
(academic problems)
- Programming  
(Gecode or Comet, modelling + C++)

14 Lectures

4 Tutorials

## Prerequisites

The content of DM515 (Intro to Linear and Integer Programming) must be known

## Final Assessment (5 ECTS)

- ▶ Three mandatory assignments:
  - Two during the course (pass/fail)
  - One at the end
- ▶ **External** examiner



# Course Material

## ▶ Text book

- Hooker, J. N. [Integrated Methods for Optimization](#). Springer, 2007
- F. Rossi, P. van Beek and T. Walsh (ed.). [Handbook of Constraint Programming](#), Elsevier, 2006
- Christian Schulte, Guido Tack, Mikael Z. Lagerkvist, [Modelling and Programming with Gecode](#), 2010

## ▶ Photocopies

## ▶ Slides

## ▶ Gecode and data sets

## ▶ [www.imada.sdu.dk/~marco/DM826](http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~marco/DM826)