1 Motivation

Real-life problems often contain hard and soft constraints:

**Hard constraints:** must be satisfied;

**Soft constraints:** should be satisfied, but may be violated.

Example: In time-tabling problems,
- resource constraints such as “a teacher can teach only one class at a time” must be satisfied;
- a request such as “the schedule of teacher should be concentrated in two days” is simply a preference, but not essential for the solution.

What to do with soft constraints?
Constraint Optimization

Formalizing problems with soft and hard constraints leads to constraint networks augmented with a global cost function (also called criterion function or objective function), based on the satisfaction of soft constraints.

A constraint optimization problem (COP) is the problem of finding a variable assignment to all variables that satisfies all hard constraints and at the same time optimizes the global cost function.

Note: Every constraint satisfaction problem can be viewed as a constraint optimization problem – when not all constraints are satisfiable. Try to find an assignment that maximizes the number of satisfied constraints: MAX-CSP problem.

Example 1: Power Plant Maintenance

Given
1. a number of power generators,
2. preventive maintenance intervals,
3. time for maintenance,
4. accurate estimates for plant’s power demands,

determine a maintenance schedule respecting (2) that minimizes operating and maintenance costs.

Example 2: Combinatorial Auctions

In combinatorial auctions, bidders can give bids for sets of items. The auctioneer then has to generate an optimal selection, e.g., one that maximizes revenue.

Definition

The combinatorial auction problem is specified as follows:

Given: A set of items \( Q = \{q_1, \ldots, q_n\} \) and a set of bids \( B = \{b_1, \ldots, b_m\} \) such that each bid is \( b_i = (Q_i, r_i) \), where \( Q_i \subseteq Q \) and \( r_i \) is a strictly positive real number.

Task: Find a subset of bids \( B' \subseteq B \) such that any two bids in \( B' \) do not share an item maximizing \( \sum_{(Q_i, r_i) \in B'} r_i \).
From Constraint to Cost Networks

We will extend constraint networks to cost networks. Hard constraints are modeled as ordinary constraints, we know already. Soft constraints are modeled by cost functions, which assign particular costs to variable assignments. The costs are aggregated by a global cost function.

Global Cost Functions

A constraint optimization problem (COP) is a constraint network extended by a global cost function.

Definition
Given a set of variables \( V = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\} \), a set of real-valued functions \( F_1, \ldots, F_l \) over scopes \( S_1, \ldots, S_l, S_j \subseteq V \), and assignments \( a \) over \( V \). The global cost function \( F \) is defined by

\[
F(a) = \sum_{j=1}^{l} F_j(a),
\]

where \( F_j(a) \) means \( F_j \) applied to assignments in a restricted to the scope of \( F_j \), i.e., \( F_j(a) = F_j(a[S_j]) \).

Cost Networks

Constraint optimization problems can be viewed as defined over an extended constraint network called cost network.

Definition
A cost network is a 4-tuple \( O = (V, \text{dom}, C_h, C_s) \), where \( (V, \text{dom}, C_h) \) is a constraint network (elements of \( C_h \) are called hard constraints), and \( C_s = \{F_1, \ldots, F_l\} \) is a set of real-valued functions defined over scopes \( S_1, \ldots, S_l \) (elements of \( C_s \) are called soft constraints).

Definition
A solution to a constraint optimization problem given by a cost network \( O = (V, \text{dom}, C_h, C_s) \), is an assignment \( a^* \) that maximizes (minimizes) \( F(a) \) among all assignments \( a \) that satisfy \( (V, \text{dom}, C_h) \).
Example: Pacman

... you have the following needs. In a given number of steps, find the optimal route that:
- catches as many red dots as possible;
- then catches as many green dots as possible;
- then catches as many blue dots as possible.

Pacman Solution: find a proper valuation

In a given number of steps (let's say 100):
- red dots, then green dots, then blue dots.

The proper valuation would be:
- Blue dots are the less valuable.
  - Blue dot = 1 point.
- One green dot worth more than all blue dots. The worst case forces us to consider.
  - Green dot = 101 points.
- One red dot worth more than all green and all blue dots.
  - Red dot = 10201 points.

Big drawbacks:
- need preprocessing to compute valuation that represents correctly the problem;
- quickly comes up with very big integers.

The sum as an aggregator to cost function is not adapted here.

Possibilistic logic

- Two measures of consistency: necessity and possibility defined on [0,1];
- Necessity measures how forced the beliefs are;
- Possibility measures how compatible with the bases the beliefs are.

\[ \Pi(\emptyset) = 0 \quad \Pi(\Omega) = 1 \quad \Pi(A \lor B) = \max(\Pi(A), \Pi(B)) \]
\[ \Pi(A) = 0 \text{ means } A \text{ is impossible.} \]
\[ \Pi(A) = 1 \text{ means } A \text{ is possible (does not mean it is true).} \]
\[ N(A) = 1 - \Pi(\neg A) \quad N(A \land B) = \min(N(A), N(B)) \]
\[ N(A) = 0 \text{ means } A \text{ is not forced (does not mean it is wrong).} \]
\[ N(A) = 1 \text{ means } A \text{ is true.} \]
**Possibilistic cost function**

A constraint optimization problem (COP) is a constraint network extended by a possibilistic cost function.

**Definition**

Given a set of variables \( V = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\} \), a set of real-valued functions \( F_1, \ldots, F_l \) over \([0,1]\), and assignments \( a \) over \( V \). The possibilistic cost function \( F \) is defined by

\[
F(a) = \max_{j=1}^l F_j(a),
\]

The aim here is to find a solution whose most important violated constraints has the lowest necessity degree.

**A more general framework: Valued constraints**

**Definition**

A valuation structure is a tuple \( \langle E, \oplus, \preceq_v, \bot, \top \rangle \) such that:

- \( E \) is a set, whose elements are called valuations, totally ordered by \( \preceq_v \) with a maximum (\( \top \)) and a minimum (\( \bot \)).
- \( \oplus \) satisfies:
  - commutativity: \( a \oplus b = b \oplus a \),
  - associativity: \( a \oplus (b \oplus c) = (a \oplus b) \oplus c \),
  - monotonicity: \( (a \preceq_v b) \rightarrow ((a \oplus c) \preceq_v (b \oplus c)) \),
  - neutral element: \( a \oplus \bot = a \)
  - annihilator: \( a \oplus \top = \top \)

**Relations between frameworks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semiring</th>
<th>( E )</th>
<th>( \times_s )</th>
<th>( +_s )</th>
<th>( \succsim_s )</th>
<th>( 0 )</th>
<th>( 1 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classical</td>
<td>{t, f}</td>
<td>( \wedge )</td>
<td>( \vee )</td>
<td>( t \succsim_s f )</td>
<td>( f )</td>
<td>( t )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuzzy</td>
<td>[0, 1]</td>
<td>( \min )</td>
<td>( \max )</td>
<td>( \geq )</td>
<td>( 0 )</td>
<td>( 1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k-weighted</td>
<td>{0, \ldots, k}</td>
<td>( +^k )</td>
<td>( \min )</td>
<td>( \leq )</td>
<td>( k )</td>
<td>( 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probabilistic</td>
<td>[0, 1]</td>
<td>( xy )</td>
<td>( \max )</td>
<td>( \geq )</td>
<td>( 1 )</td>
<td>( 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valued</td>
<td>( E )</td>
<td>( \oplus )</td>
<td>( \min_v )</td>
<td>( \preceq_v )</td>
<td>( \top )</td>
<td>( \bot )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Still a lot of adaptable real-life concept**

- Partially pre-ordered preferences;
- Conditional preferences;
- Stratified Constraint Networks
  - . . .
### Example: Cost Network for Combinatorial Auction

For a combinatorial auction given by item set $Q = \{q_1, \ldots, q_n\}$ and bids $B = \{b_1, \ldots, b_m\}$ with $b_i = (Q_i, r_i)$ define a cost network as follows:

- **Variables** $b_i$ with domain $\{0, 1\}$; 1 for selecting the bid, 0 otherwise;
- For each pair $b_i, b_j$ such that $Q_i \cap Q_j \neq \emptyset$ a constraint $R_{ij}$ prohibiting that $b_i$ and $b_j$ are assigned 1 simultaneously;
- **Cost functions** $F_i$ with $F_i(a) = r_i$ if $a(b_i) = 1$, $F_i(a) = 0$ otherwise, for an assignment $a$.

Find a consistent assignment $a$ to the $b_i$s that maximizes $F(a) = \sum_i F_i(a)$.

Note: cost network = constraint network, because all cost components are unary.

### Example Auction

Consider the following auction:

- $b_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \quad r_1 = 8$,
- $b_2 = \{2, 3, 6\}, \quad r_2 = 6$,
- $b_3 = \{1, 4, 5\}, \quad r_3 = 5$,
- $b_4 = \{2, 8\}, \quad r_4 = 2$,
- $b_5 = \{5, 6\}, \quad r_5 = 2$.

What is the optimal assignment?

### Reduction of COP-Solving to CSP-Solving

We can always reduce COP-solving to solving a sequence of CSPs.

Given a COP $O$ which we want to maximize. Consider a sequence of CSPs $C_i$, s.t. each contains the constraint part of $O$ and an additional constraint $\sum_j F_j(a) \geq c_i$, where $c_1 \leq \ldots \leq c_i \leq \ldots$.

Solve the CSPs with increasing cost bounds $c_i$ until no solution can be found. Then the previous step is the optimal solution – provided the difference between the steps is not larger than the smallest difference between different values of the global cost function.

### Example: Solving the Auction Problem

Assumption: Step size 1 and static variable ordering $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$.

For cost bounds from $c_1 = 0$ to $c_9 = 8$, $a(b_1) = 1$ and all others 0 is satisfying.

For cost bound $c_{10} = 9$ and $c_{11} = 10$, $a(b_1) = 1$ and $a(b_5) = 1$ (and all others 0) is satisfying.

For cost bound $c_{12} = 11$, $a(b_2) = 1$ and $a(b_3) = 1$ (and all others 0) is satisfying.

For cost bound $c_{13} = 12$, there is no satisfying assignment.
4 Branch and Bound

Bounding function

Branch and Bound: First idea

When solving a COP using a sequence of CSPs, one could use all CSP techniques. However, instead of solving multiple CSPs, one may instead want to integrate the optimization process into the search process.

First idea:
1. Set bound $c = 0$.
2. Use any systematic search technique to find an assignment that satisfies the constraint part.
3. Remember solution in $a$ and global cost in $c$ if global cost $> c$.
4. Return $a$ and $c$ if no further solutions can be found, otherwise continue with next solution at (3).

Pruning

Of course, often it is possible to prune the search, even if no inconsistency has been detected yet.

Main idea behind depth-first branch-and-bound (BnB):
If the best solution so far is $c$, this is a lower bound for all other possible solutions. So, if a partial solution has led to costs of $x$ for all cost components of fully instantiated variables and the best we can achieve for all other cost components is $y$ with $x + y < c$, then we do not need to continue in this branch.

How can we find out what is the best we can achieve?

Bounding Evaluation Function

In the following, we will write $\vec{a}_i$ for partial instantiations of the first $i$ variables, assuming a static variable ordering.

Definition
A bounding evaluation function for a maximizing (minimizing) constraint optimization problem is a function $f$ over partial assignments such that $f(\vec{a}_i) \geq \max_a F(a)$ ($f(\vec{a}_i) \leq \min_a F(a)$) for all satisfying assignments $a$ that extend $\vec{a}_i$.

Note:
- If $f(\vec{a}_i) < c$ for some already found solution $c$, then $\vec{a}_i$ cannot be extended to a maximal solution.
- $f$ can also be used as a heuristic for choosing a value of the next variable!
Branch and Bound Algorithm

Branch and Bound Algorithm: \texttt{SELECTVALUE}

First-Choice Bounding Function

How could one improve on that?

- Only allow locally consistent partial assignments.
- Do not consider all soft constraints in isolation, but combine them!

Bounding function - Introduction

Random "Minizing" problem

\[ F_1(v_1 \mapsto a_1) = 10 \]
\[ F_2(v_2 \mapsto b_2) = 5 \]
\[ F_3(v_3 \mapsto c_1) = x: y \]

\[ S = \{(v_1 \mapsto a_1, v_2 \mapsto b_1, v_3 \mapsto c_1) = 14\} \]
Example: Auction again

Let us consider BnB with the first-choice bounding function on our auction example:

1. \( f_{fc}(\{b_1 \mapsto 1\}) = 8 + (6 + 5 + 2 + 2) = 23 \)
2. \( f_{fc}(\{b_1 \mapsto 1, b_2 \mapsto 0\}) = 8 + (5 + 2 + 2) = 17 \)
3. \( f_{fc}(\{b_1 \mapsto 1, b_2 \mapsto 0, b_3 \mapsto 0\}) = 8 + (2 + 2) = 12 \)
4. \( f_{fc}(\{b_1 \mapsto 1, b_2 \mapsto 0, b_3 \mapsto 0, b_4 \mapsto 0\}) = 8 + (2) = 10 \)
5. ...

Russian Doll Search: Idea

One way to get more accurate bounding functions is to solve subproblems and store the optimal results, reusing them for larger problems.

Solve a sequence of \( n \) problems using BnB, where in the \( i \)th run the last \( i \) variables, i.e., \( v_{n-i+1} \) up to \( v_n \), (and the relevant hard and soft constraints) are considered.

The results of the previous runs can be used:
1. as an initial lower bound,
2. in a heuristic for choosing values, and
3. to generate a more accurate bounding function.

Improving the Evaluation Function

- Solve \( n \) COPs \( O_i \), \( i = 1, \ldots, n \) over the last \( i \) variables \( v_{n-i+1}, \ldots, v_n \) using BnB and store maximal costs as \( c_i^* \).
- In the \((n - i + 1)\)th run, variables \( v_i, \ldots, v_n \) are considered.
- Assume that the variables \( v_i, \ldots, v_{i+j} \) are instantiated, denoted by the partial assignment \( \vec{a}_j \), and that \( C_{i:j} \) are all those soft constraints \( F \) such that their scopes have a non-empty intersection with \( \{v_i, \ldots, v_{i+j}\} \).
- Then we use the optimal costs from the \( n - i - j \)th run to improve on the first-choice function:

\[
 f(\vec{a}_j) = c_{n-i-j}^* + \sum_{F \in C_{i:j}} \max_{a_{n-i+1}, \ldots, a_n} F(\{v_i \mapsto a_i, \ldots, v_n \mapsto a_n\}).
\]
**General Idea**

- Reformulation of adaptive consistency
- Process constraints to remove variables one by one
- Still exponential in the size of the constraints

**Algorithm**

**Algorithm 1 ELIM-OPT**

1: Partition the constraints
2: for \( p = n \) to 1 do
3: \( U_p = \bigcup_{i=1}^p S_i \) – \( S_p \)
4: \( C^p = \pi U_p(\succ^p_i C_i) \)
5: for Every tuple \( t \) over \( U_p \) do
6: \( h^p = \max \{ a_p(t,a_p) \text{ satisfies } C_i \} \sum_{i=1}^j h_i(t,a_p) \)
7: Place \( h^p \) in latest bucket mentioning a variable in \( U_p \)
8: end for
9: end for

**Conclusion & Outlook**

- Problems with hard and soft constraints lead to constraint optimization problems
- These are formalized using cost functions and cost networks
- They can be solved using a reduction to a sequence of CSP problems
- More efficiently, one can search for optimal solutions during the backtracking search
- **Branch and Bound** is the method of choice
- Its pruning power depends on the accuracy of the bounding evaluation function
- **Russian doll search** can boost its performance
- Further enhancements are possible using constraint inference techniques (such as bucket elimination).
Rina Dechter.
Constraint Processing,
Chapter 13, Morgan Kaufmann, 2003