

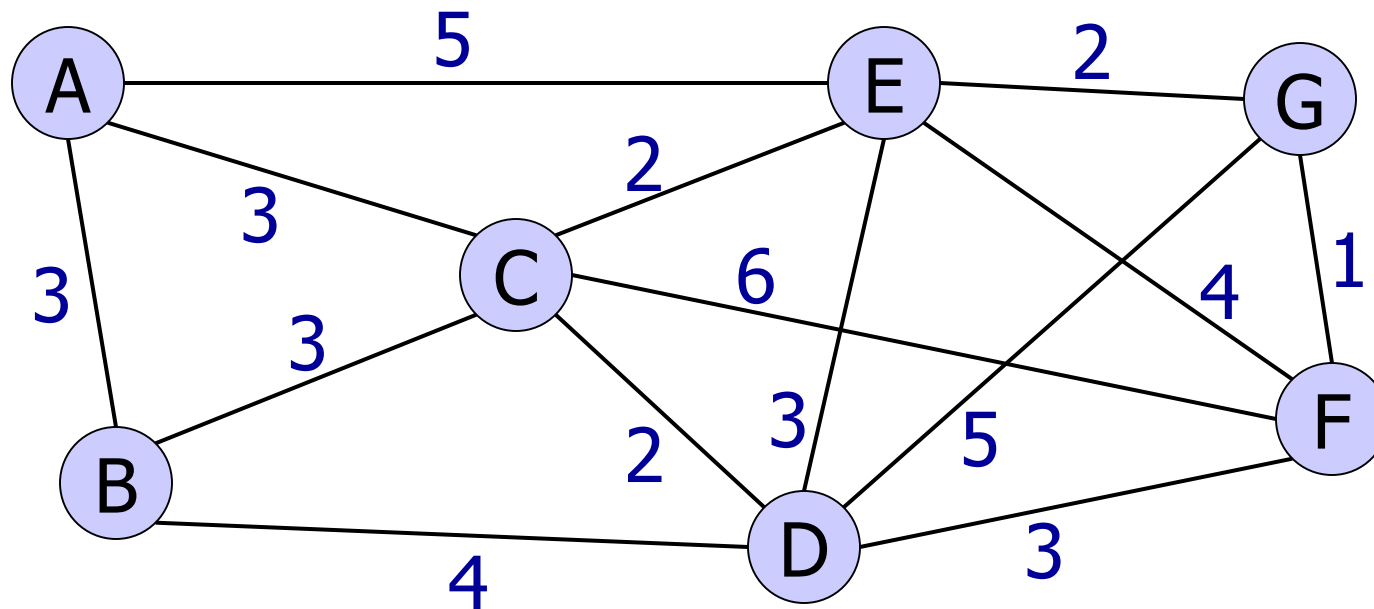
Constraint Integer Programming

SCIP

Solving Constraint Integer Programs

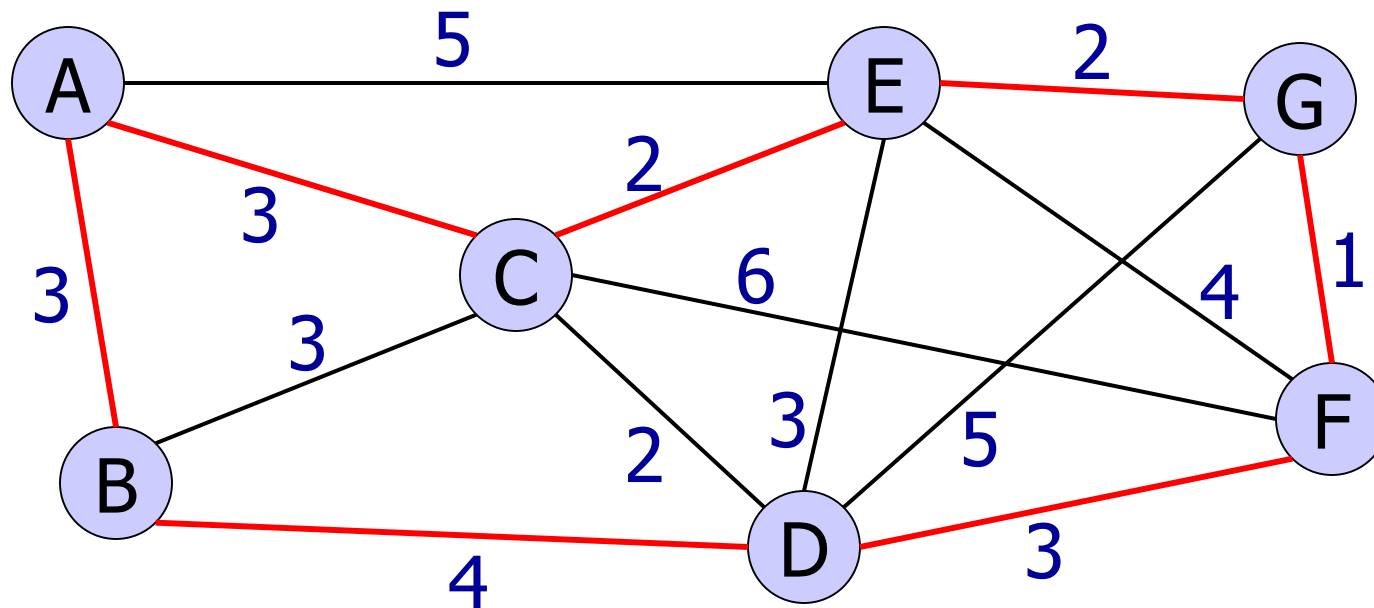


Example: Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)



- given a graph $G=(V,E)$ with distances d_e

Example: Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)



- given a graph $G=(V,E)$ with distances d_e
- task: find shortest tour

Mixed Integer Program

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & Ax \leq b \\ & x \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{Z}^q \end{aligned}$$

- linear objective function c
- highly structured feasible set F
 - described by linear constraints
- real or integer valued variables x

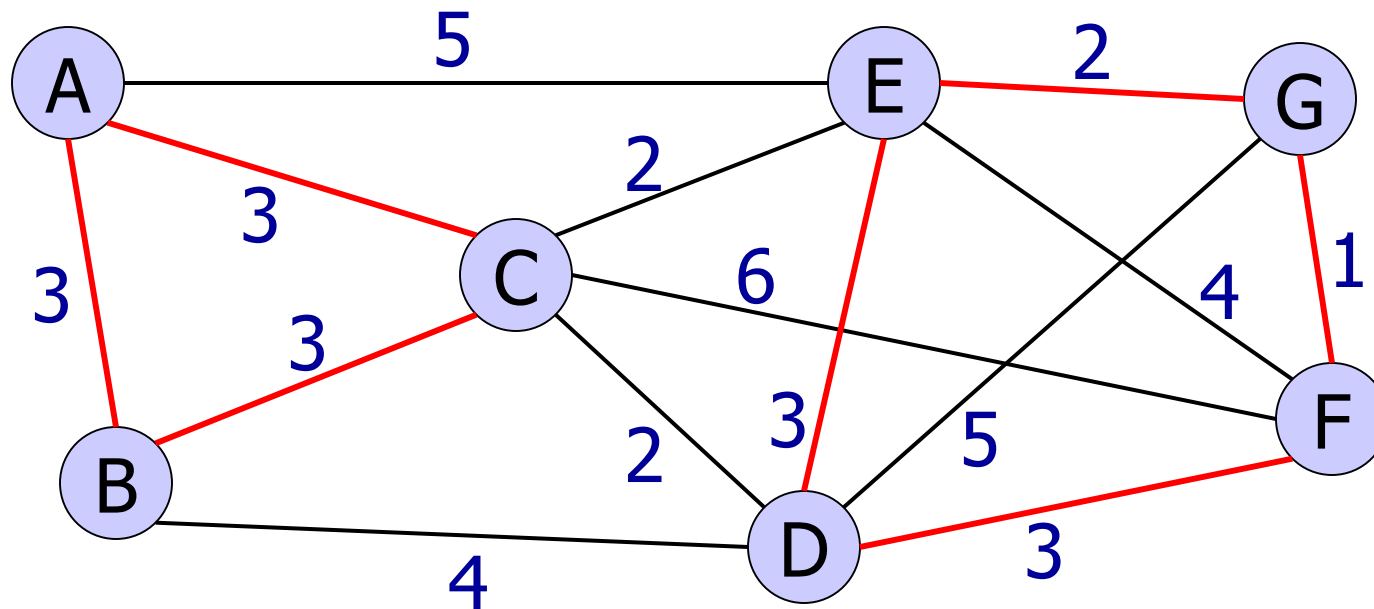


TSP as Integer Program

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min & \sum_{e \in E} d_e x_e \\
 \text{s.t.} & \sum_{e \in \delta(i)} x_e = 2 \quad \text{for all } i \in V \\
 & \sum_{e \in \delta(U)} x_e \geq 2 \quad \text{for all } \emptyset \subset U \subset V \\
 & x_e \in \{0, 1\} \quad \text{for all } e \in E
 \end{array}$$

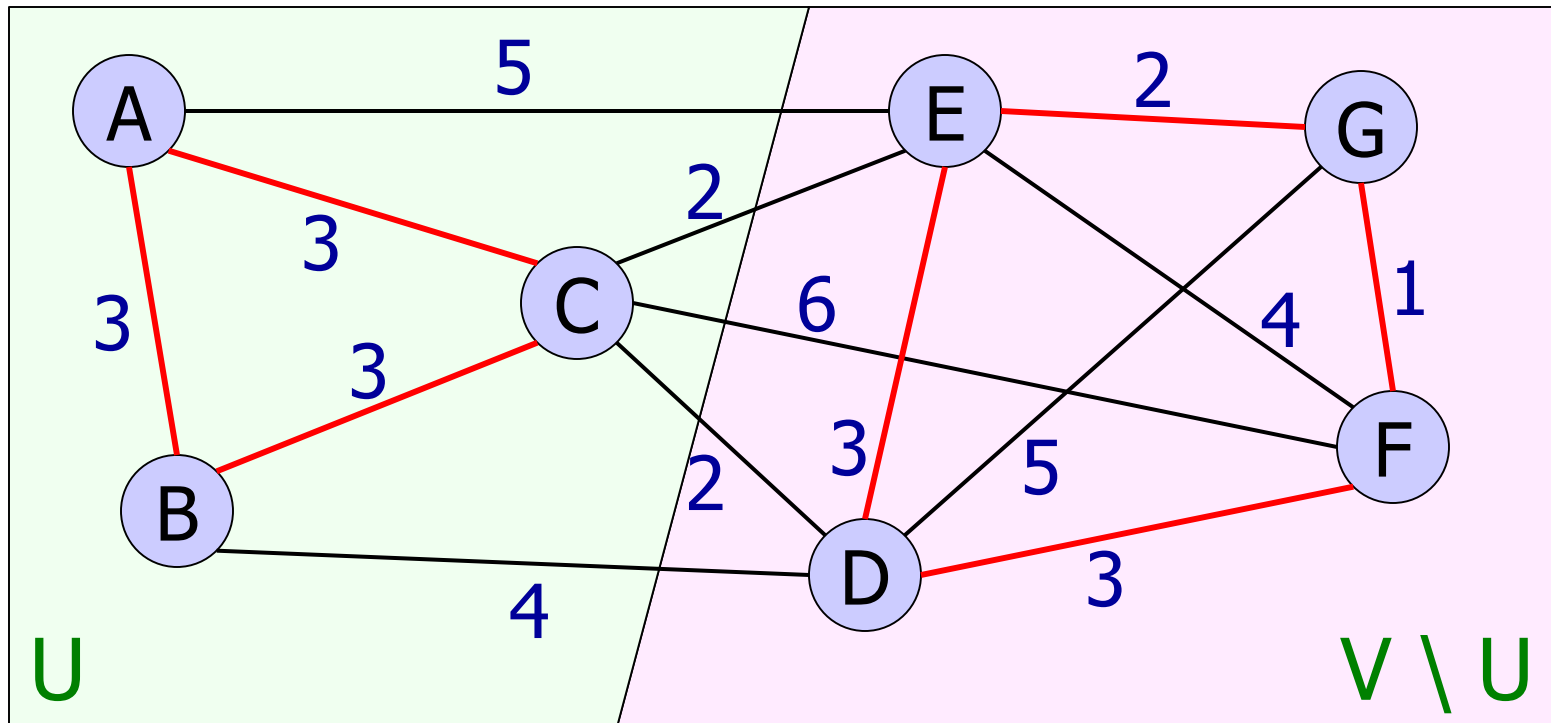
- $|E|$ binary variables: $x_e = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ edge e is in tour
- $|V|$ degree constraints
- $O(2^{|E|})$ subtour elimination constraints

Subtour elimination constraints



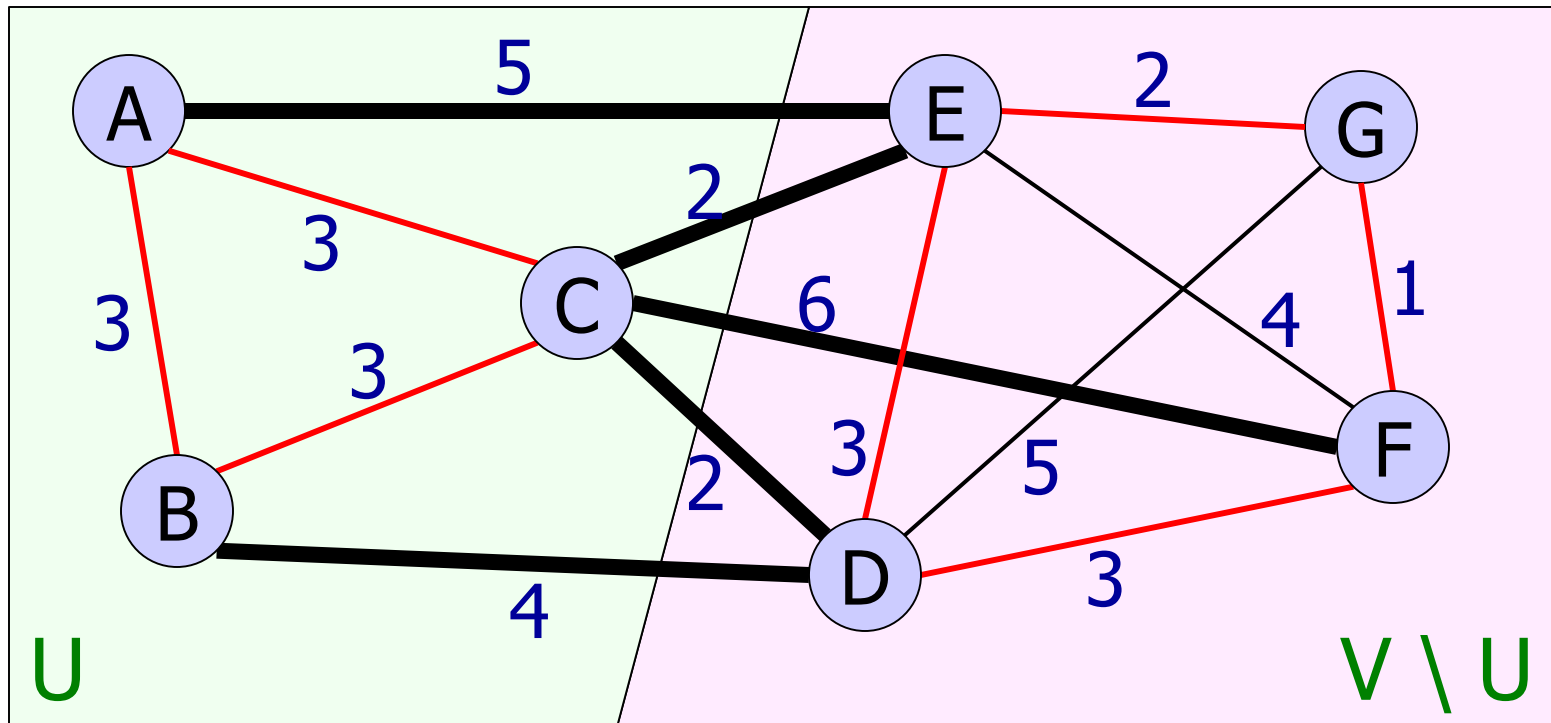
- solution is valid w.r.t. the degree constraints

Subtour elimination constraints



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- subtour constraints: $\sum_{e \in \delta(U)} x_e \geq 2$ for all $\emptyset \subset U \subset V$

Subtour elimination constraints



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Constraint Program

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & c(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & x \in F \\ & x \in Z^n \end{array}$$

- arbitrary objective function c
- arbitrary feasible set F
 - described by arbitrary constraints
- integer valued variables x

TSP as Constraint Program

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & \text{length}(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & \text{alldiff}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ & x \in \{1, \dots, n\}^n \end{array}$$

- $|V|$ integer vars: x_v is position of node in tour
- objective function
 - $\text{length}(x)$: length of tour $x_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_n \rightarrow x_1$
- all-different constraint
 - $\text{alldiff}(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \Leftrightarrow x_u \neq x_v$ for all $u \neq v$



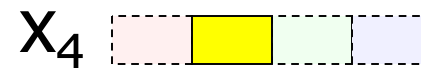
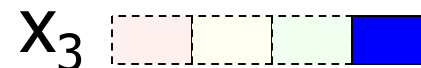
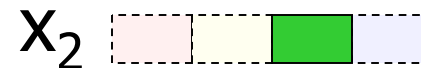
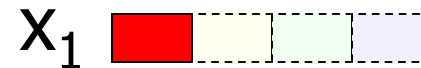
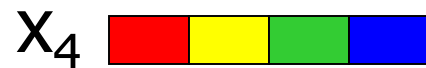
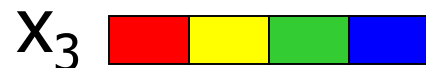
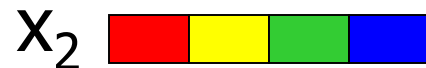
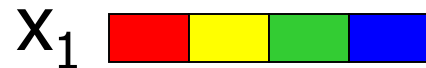
Solving Mixed Integer Programs

- branching
 - split problem into smaller subproblems
 - solve subproblems recursively → branching tree
- bounding
 - solve LP relaxations → lower bound on objective value
- cutting planes
 - strengthen LP relaxations to get better bounds
- pricing
 - dynamic addition of variables

Solving Constraint Programs

- branching
 - split problem into smaller subproblems
 - solve subproblems recursively → branching tree
- bounding
 - only "pseudo solution" available
- domain propagation
 - tighten domains by inference

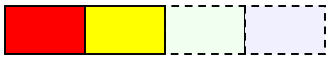
Domain Propagation (CP)

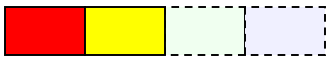



feas. solution

- all-different constraint:
 - each variable must take a different value

Domain Propagation (CP)

X_1 

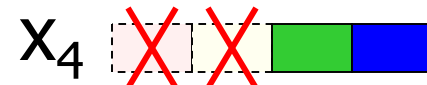
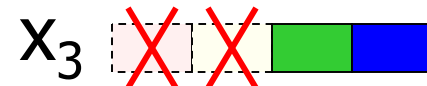
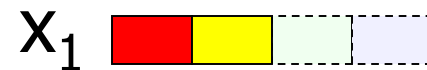
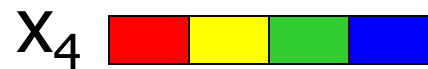
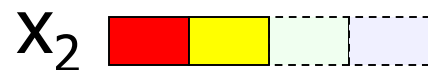
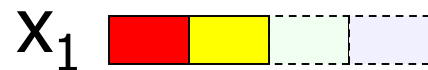
X_2 

X_3 

X_4 

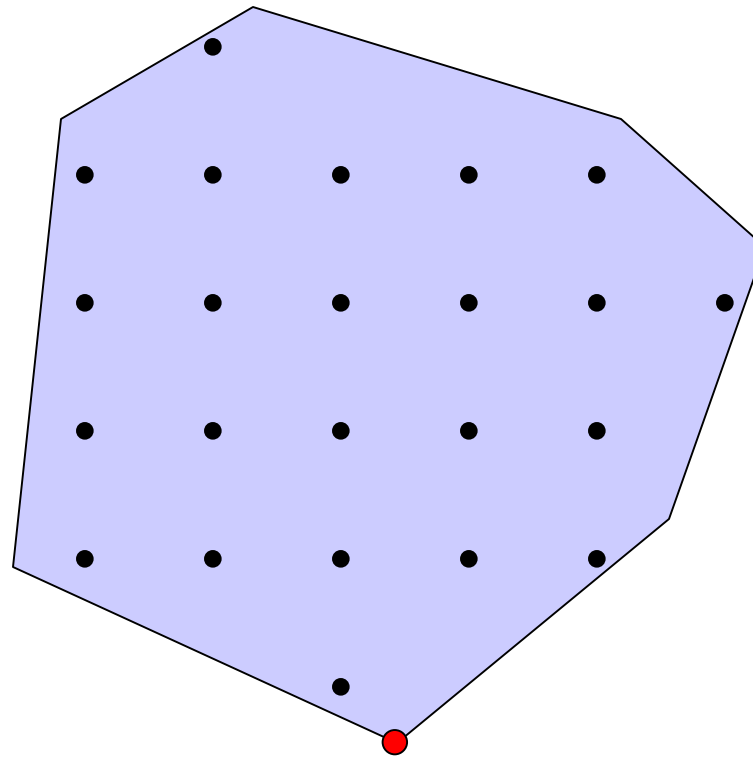
- some values are impossible (due to branching)

Domain Propagation (CP)



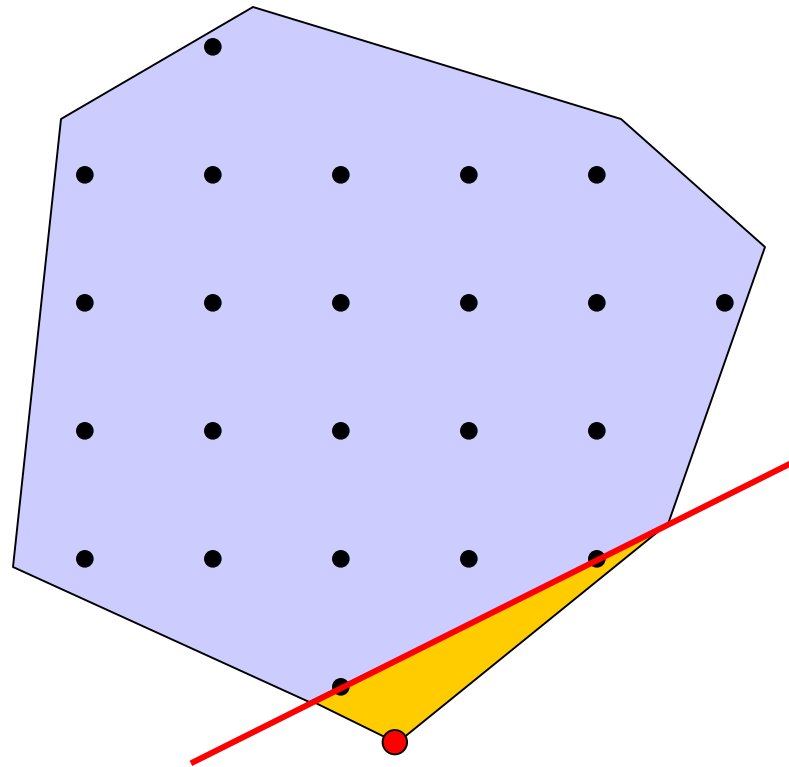
- some values are impossible (due to branching)
- infer other impossibilities in domains

Cutting Planes (MIP)



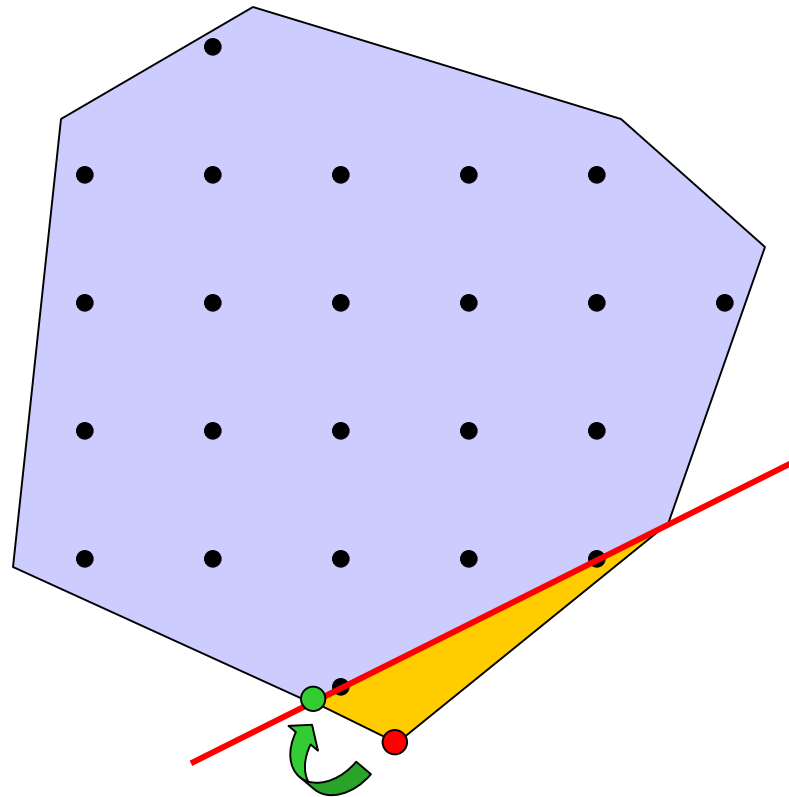
- current solution is fractional

Cutting Planes (MIP)



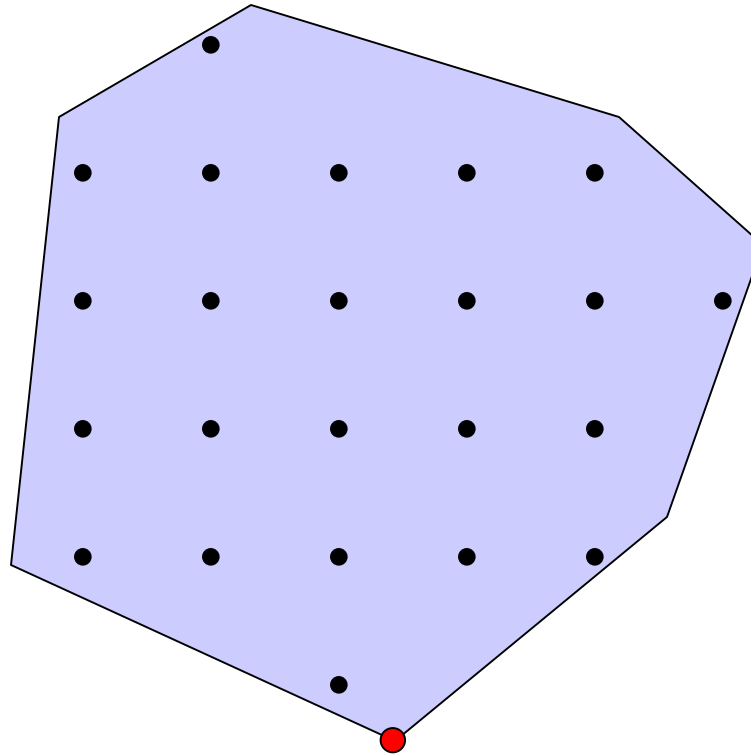
- fractional solution is separated by a cutting plane

Cutting Planes (MIP)



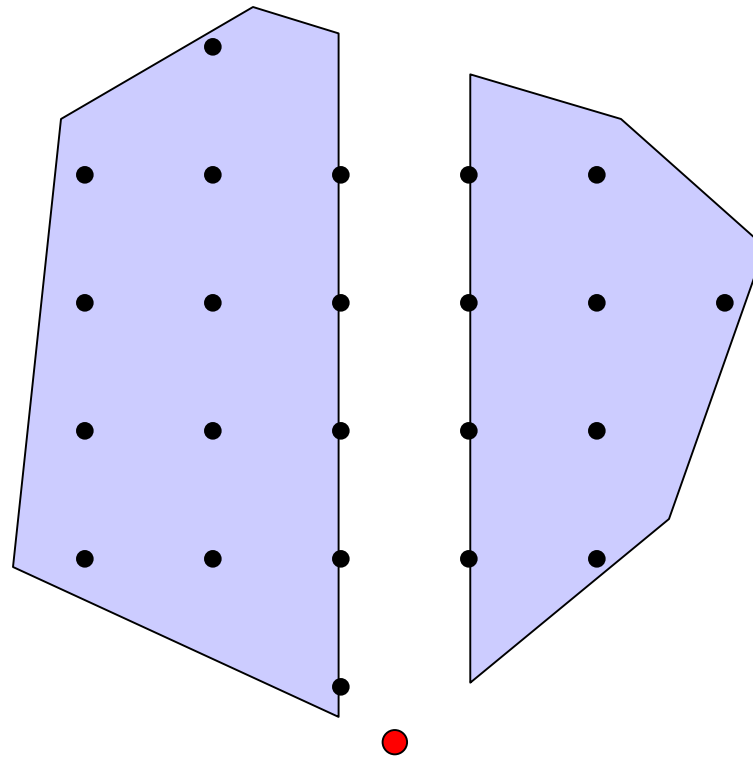
- fractional solution is separated by a cutting plane
- resolving LP relaxation yields new solution

Branching (MIP + CP)



- current solution is fractional

Branching (MIP + CP)



- split problems into sub problems to cut off current solution

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



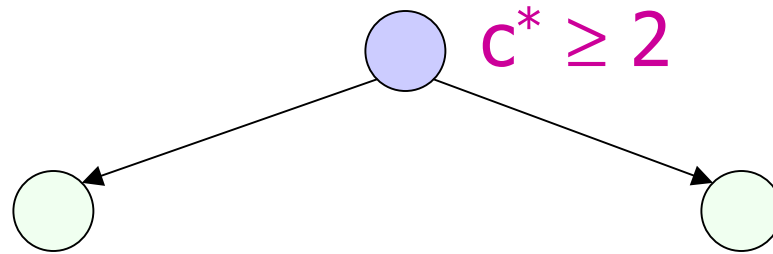
- root node defines global problem

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)

○ $c^* \geq 2$

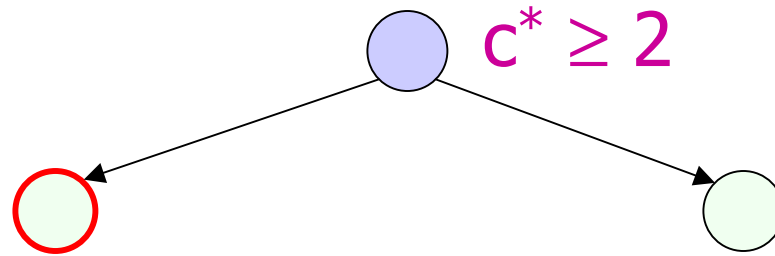
- relaxation yields lower bound

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



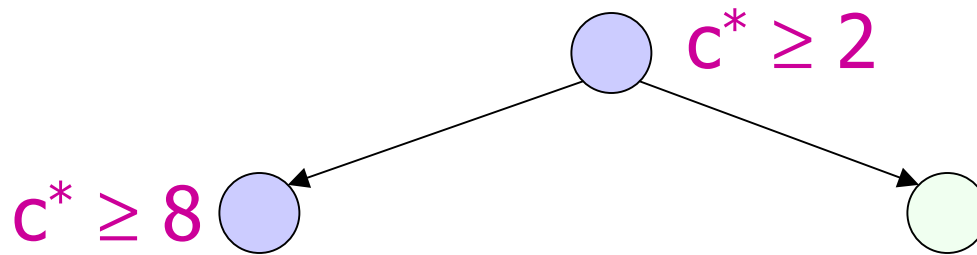
- relaxation yields **lower bound**
- branching decomposes problem into subproblems

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



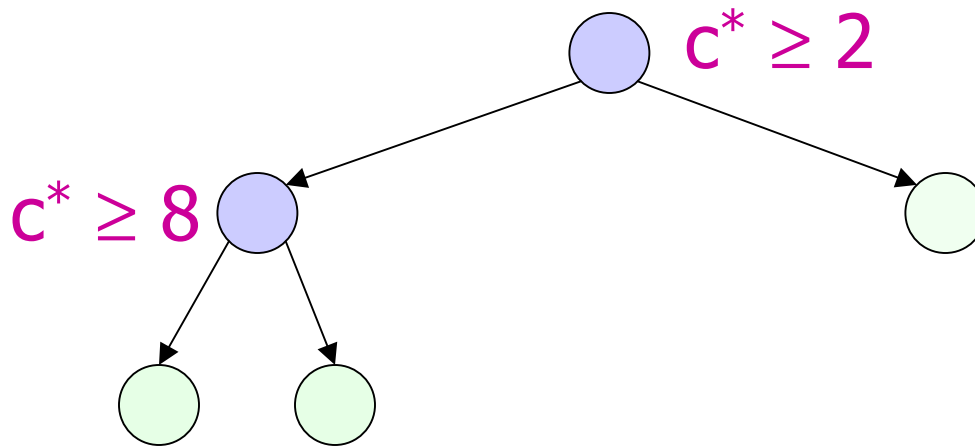
- relaxation yields **lower bound**
- branching decomposes problem into subproblems
- relaxation is solved for subproblems

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



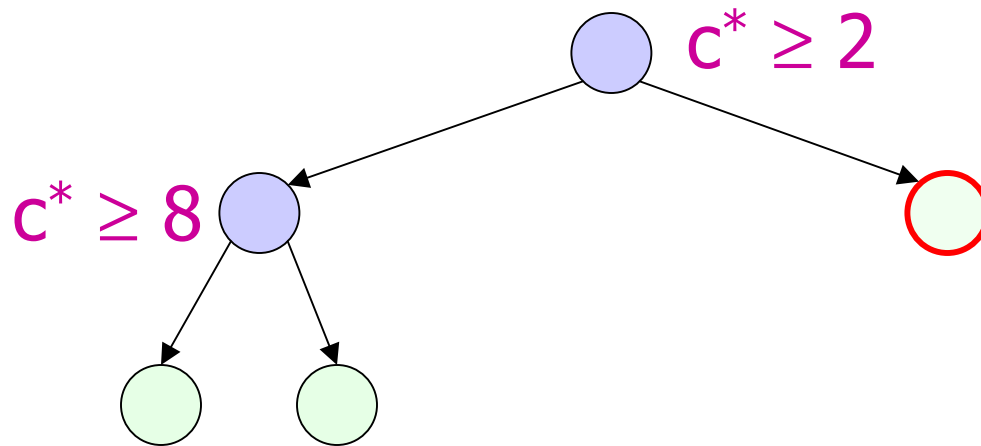
- relaxation yields **lower bounds**

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



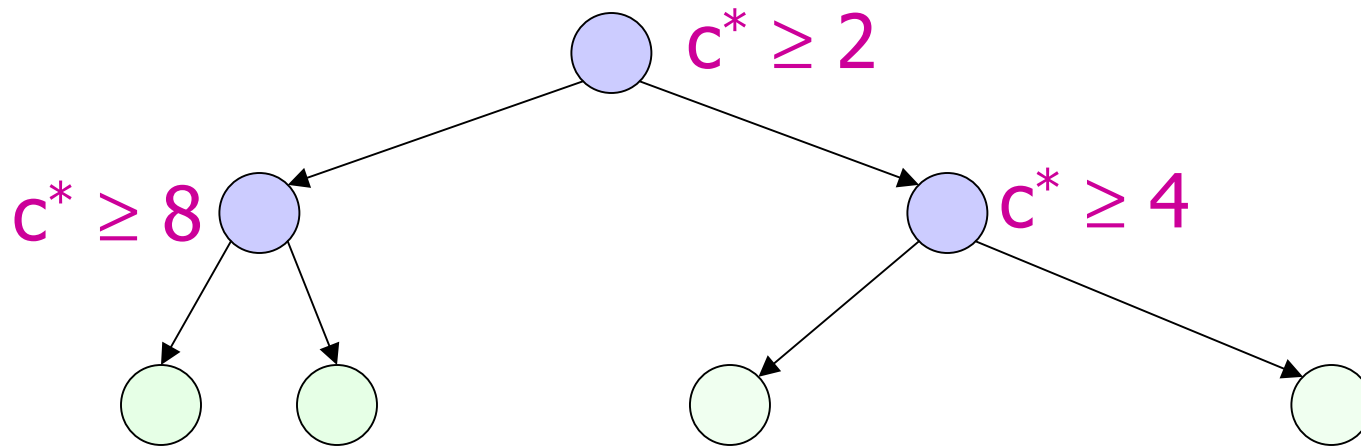
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Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



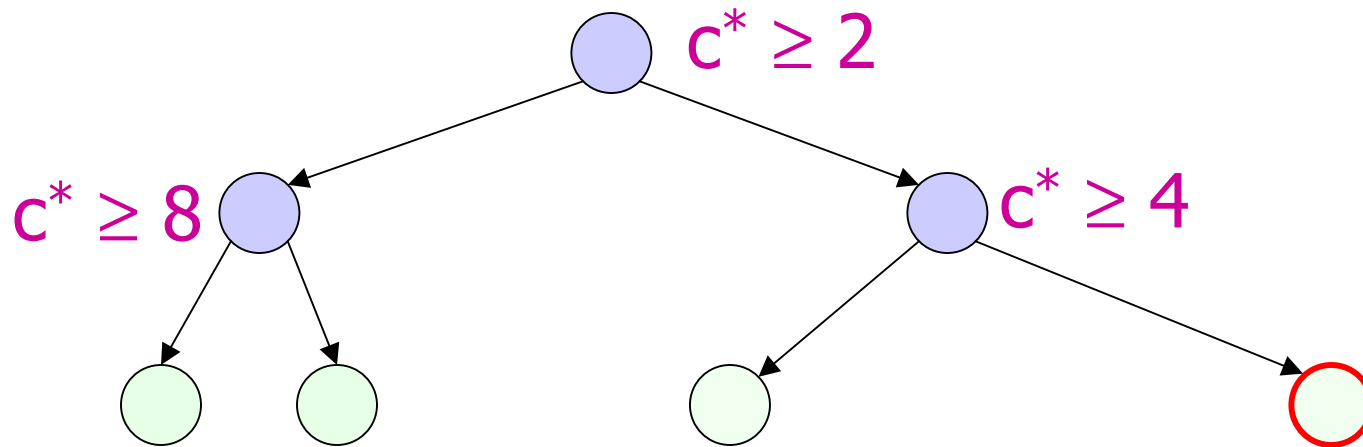
- relaxation yields lower bounds

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



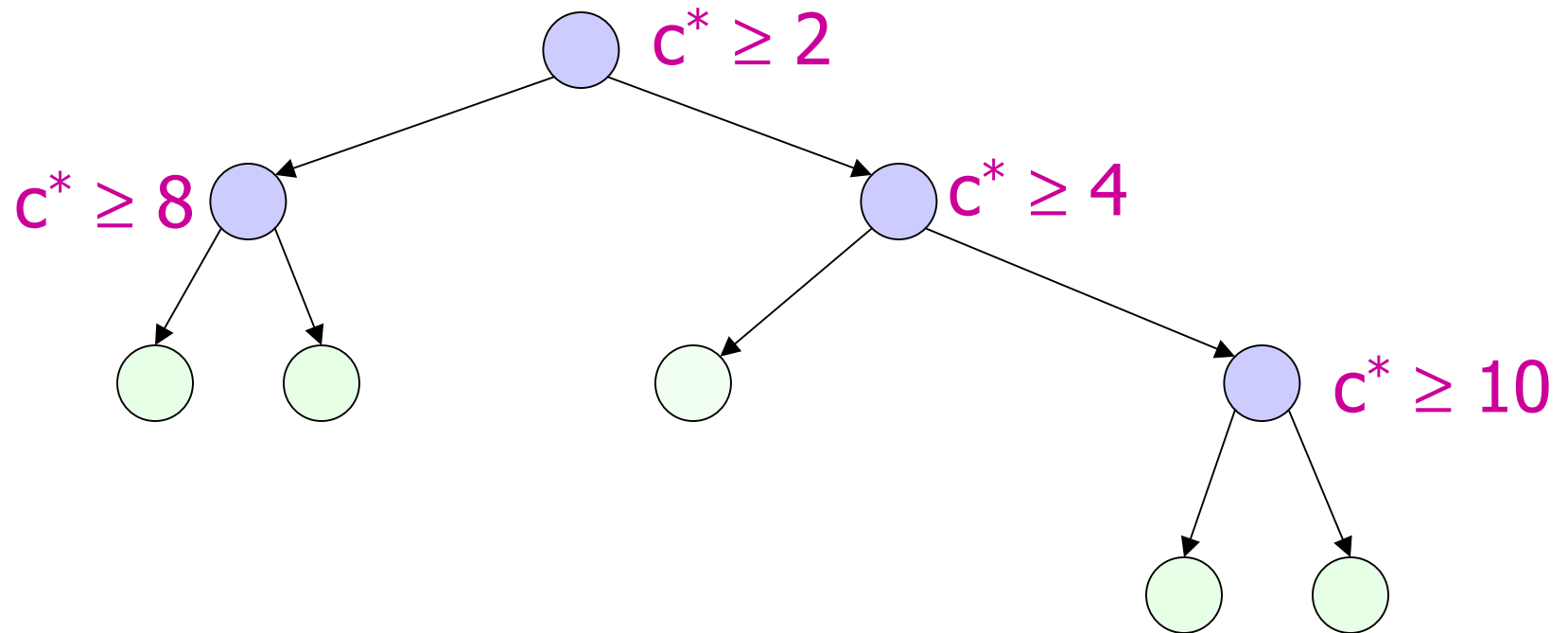
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Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



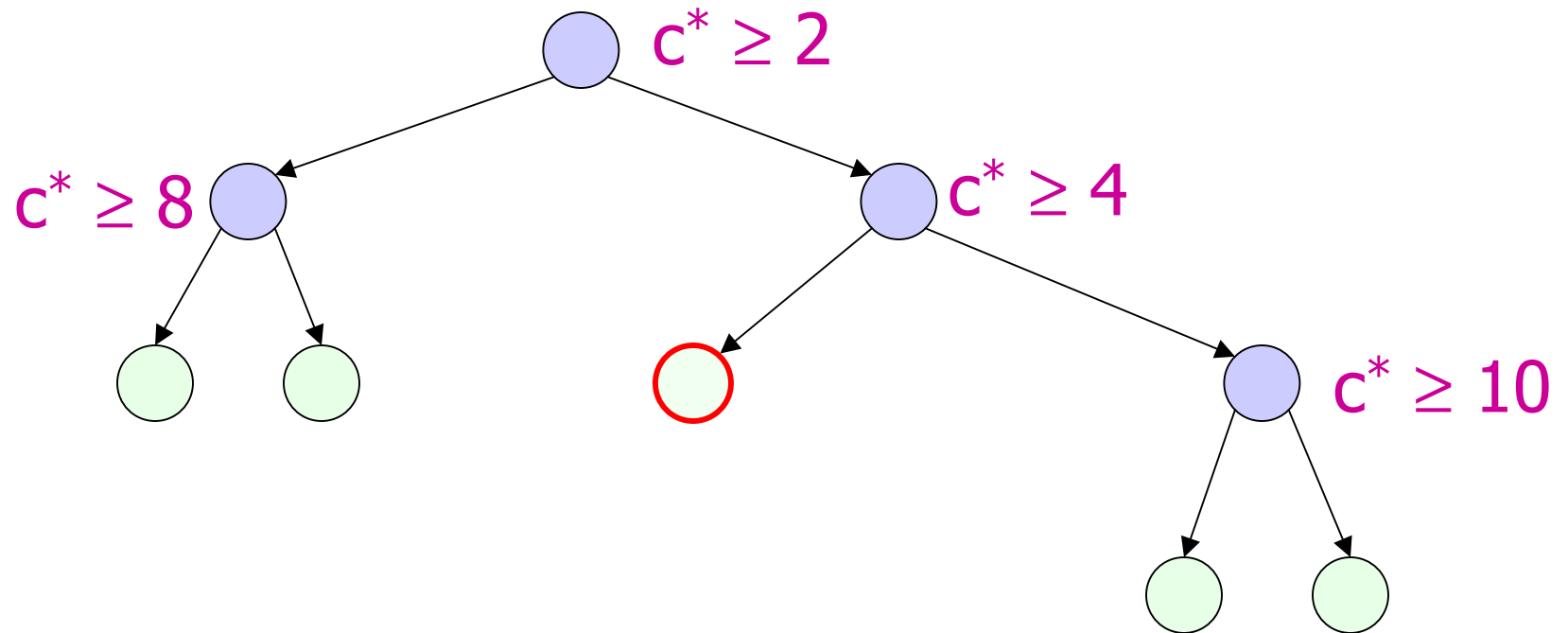
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Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



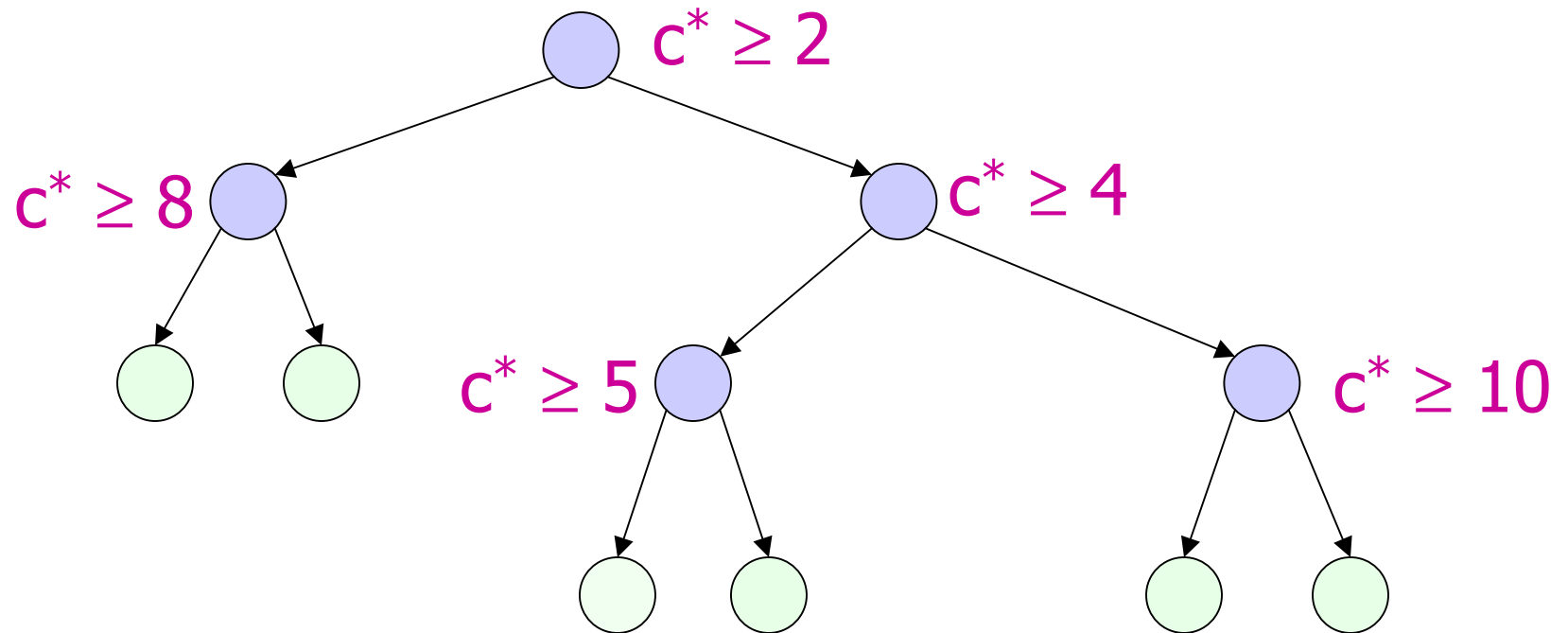
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Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



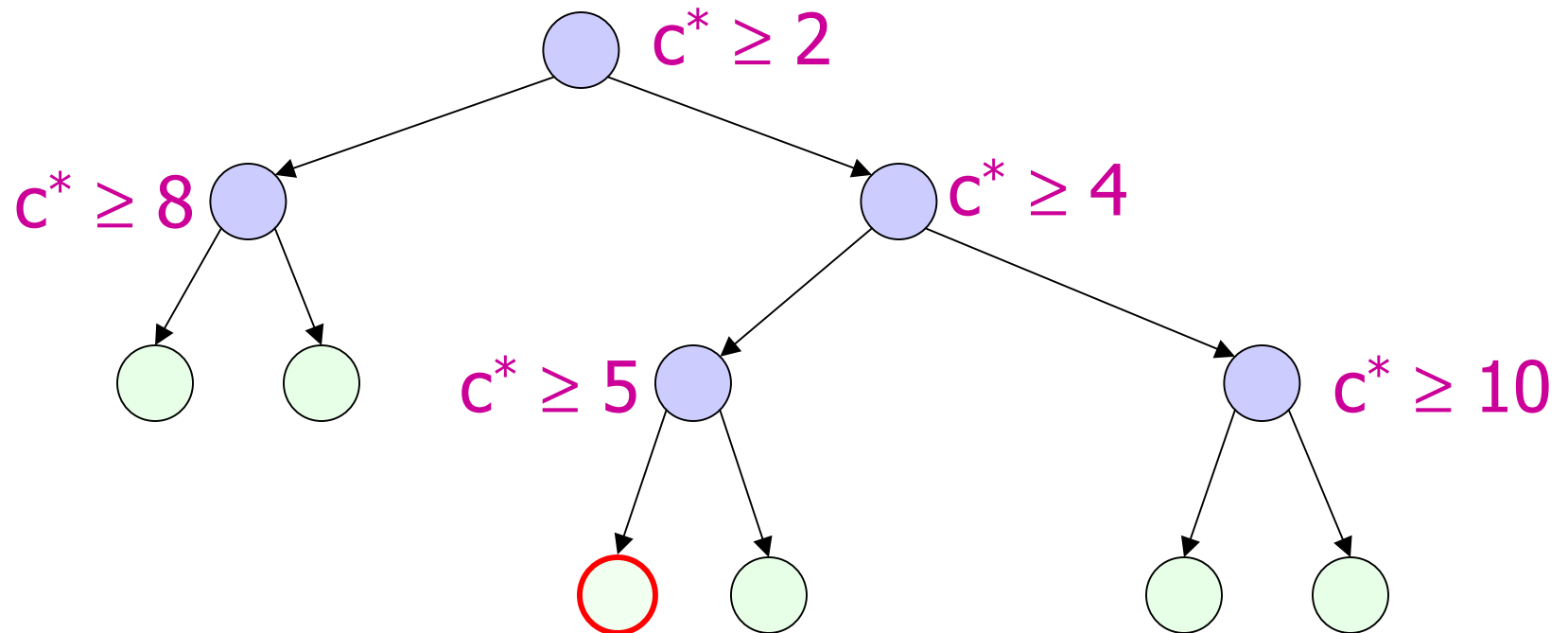
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Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



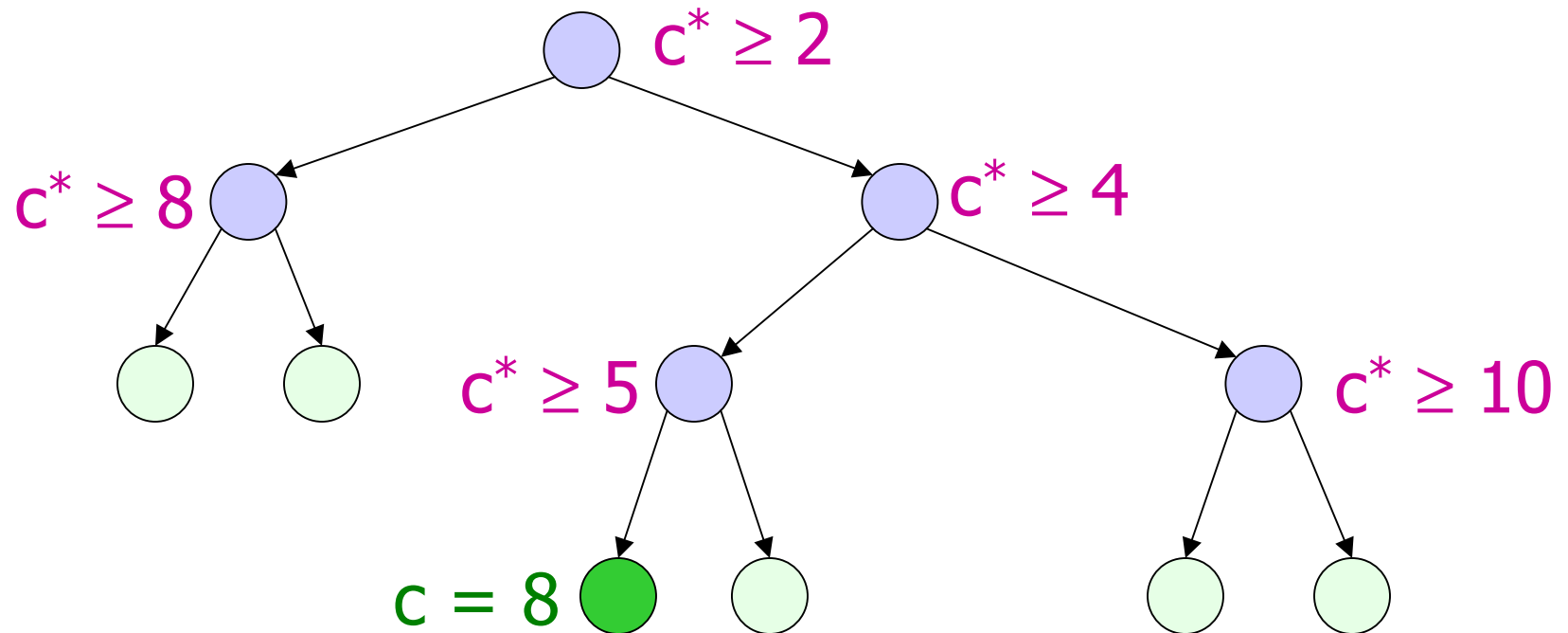
- relaxation yields **lower bounds**

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



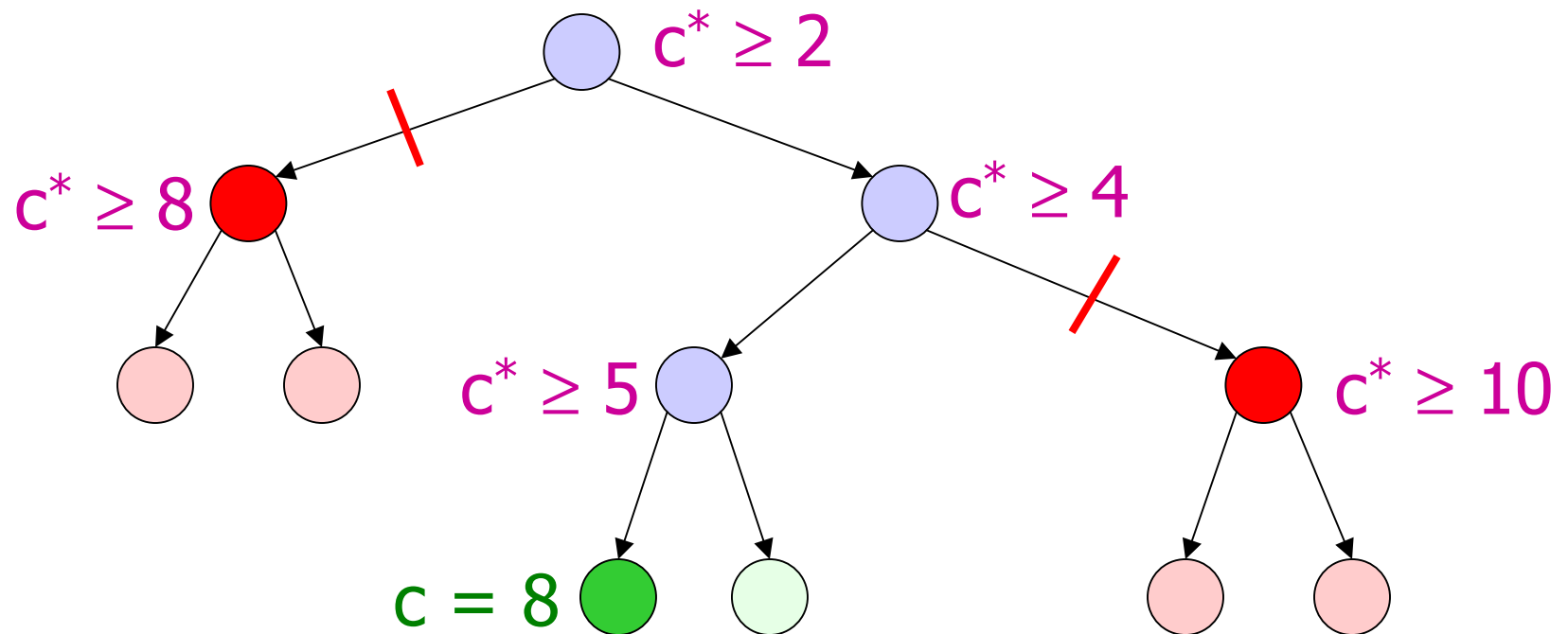
- relaxation yields lower bounds

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



- relaxation yields **lower bounds**
- primal solution yields **upper bound**

Branch and Bound (MIP + CP)



- relaxation yields **lower bounds**
- primal solution yields **upper bound**
- **subproblems cannot contain better solution**

SCIP as standalone MIP Solver

- reads MPS file format (e.g., generated by ZIMPL)
- built-in MIP specific components:
 - branching rules (reliability, strong, most infeasible, ...)
 - primal heuristics (rounding, diving, feas. pump, ...)
 - node selectors (depth-first, best-first with plunging)
 - presolving (dual fixing, probing, ...)
 - cut separators (clique, impl. bounds, c-MIR, Gomory, strong CG, lifted knapsack cover)
- Approx. 25% slower than CPLEX 9.03

SCIP as CIP framework

- C-Interface with C++ wrapper classes
- infrastructure to support user plugins
 - subproblem and branching tree management
 - global cut pool
 - event mechanism (bound changes, new solutions, ...)
 - lots of statistical data of the solving process
 - efficient memory management
- all existing MIP components are implemented as user plugins \Rightarrow interface is powerful enough for most applications

TSP with SCIP

▪ main program to invoke SCIP	196 lines
▪ TSP file reader	407 lines
▪ Graph storage class	80 lines
▪ Subtour constraint handler	793 lines
▪ Gomory-Hu Tree code	658 lines
▪ farthest insert heuristic	354 lines
▪ 2-opt heuristic	304 lines
	<hr/>
	2792 lines

SCIP Website

<http://scip.zib.de>

(download of SCIP is not yet possible)