

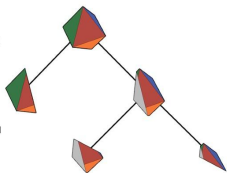
Solving Domain-Independent Dynamic Programming Problems with Anytime Heuristic Search

🎉 Best Paper Award Runner-up 🎉

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Toronto Intelligent Decision
TIDEL
Engineering Laboratory

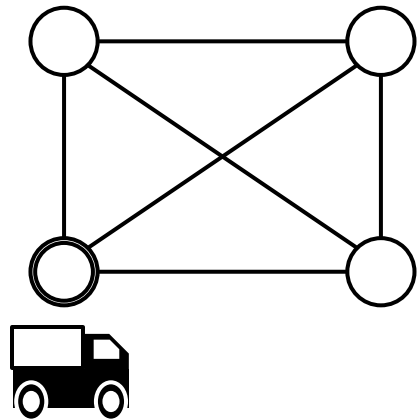


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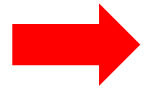
Recap of DIDP

Novel model-based paradigm for combinatorial optimization

Any combinatorial optimization problem

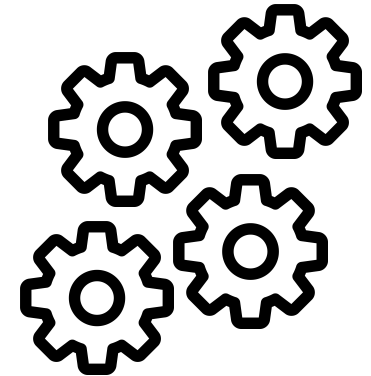


Model



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{compute } V(N \setminus \{0\}, 0) \\ V(U, i) &= \min_{j \in U} c_{ij} + V(U \setminus \{i\}, j) \\ V(\emptyset, i) &= c_{i0} \\ V(U, i) &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Solve



Current solvers are based on **heuristic search**

Recap of DIDP

compute $V(N \setminus \{0\}, 0, 0)$

$$V(U, i, t) = \begin{cases} \min_{j \in U: t + c_{ij} \leq b_j} c_{ij} + V(U \setminus \{i\}, j, \max\{t + c_{ij}, a_j\}) & \text{if } U \neq \emptyset \\ c_{i0} + V(\emptyset, 0, t + c_{i0}) & \text{else if } i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$V(U, i, t) \leq V(U, i, t')$ if $t \leq t'$

$V(U, i, t) \geq 0$.

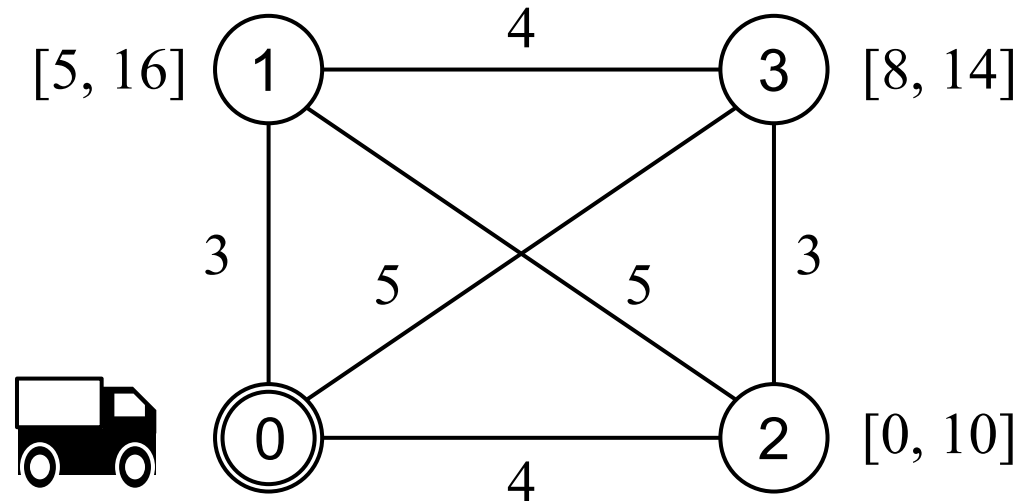
Target state

Transitions

Base case

Dominance

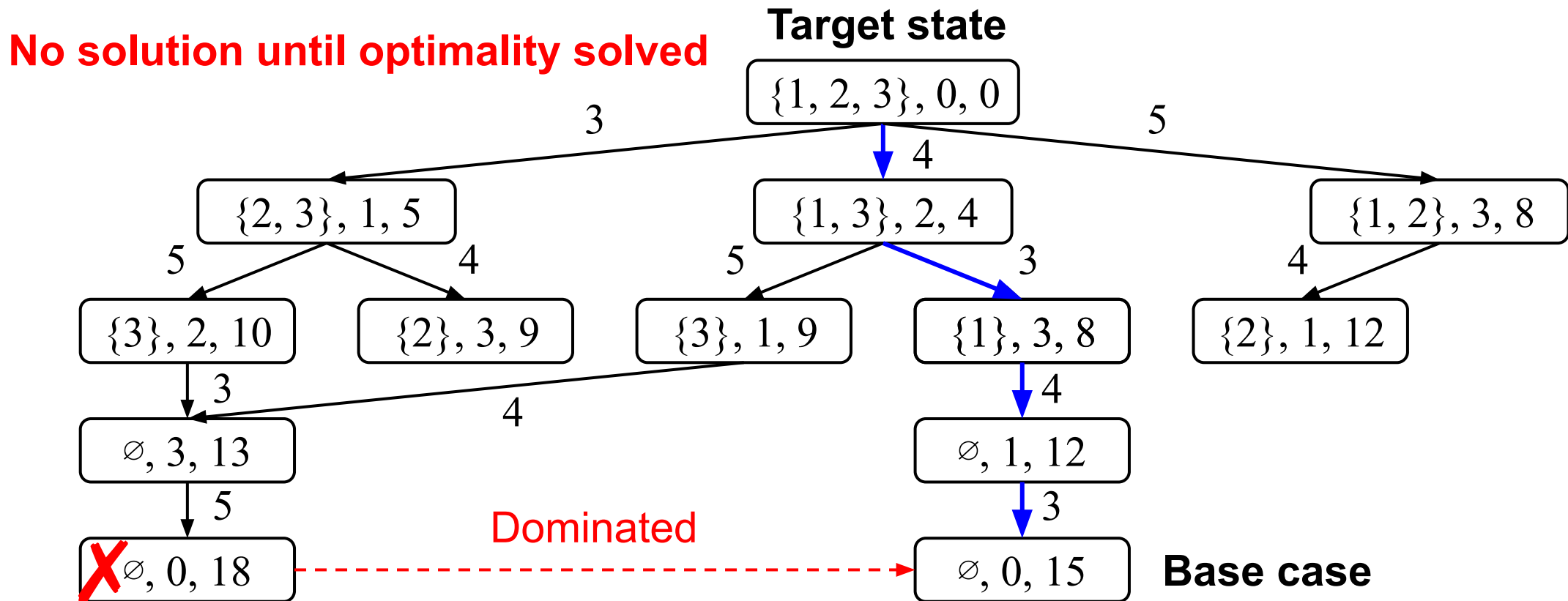
Dual bound



TSPTW

Prototype Solver: CAASDy

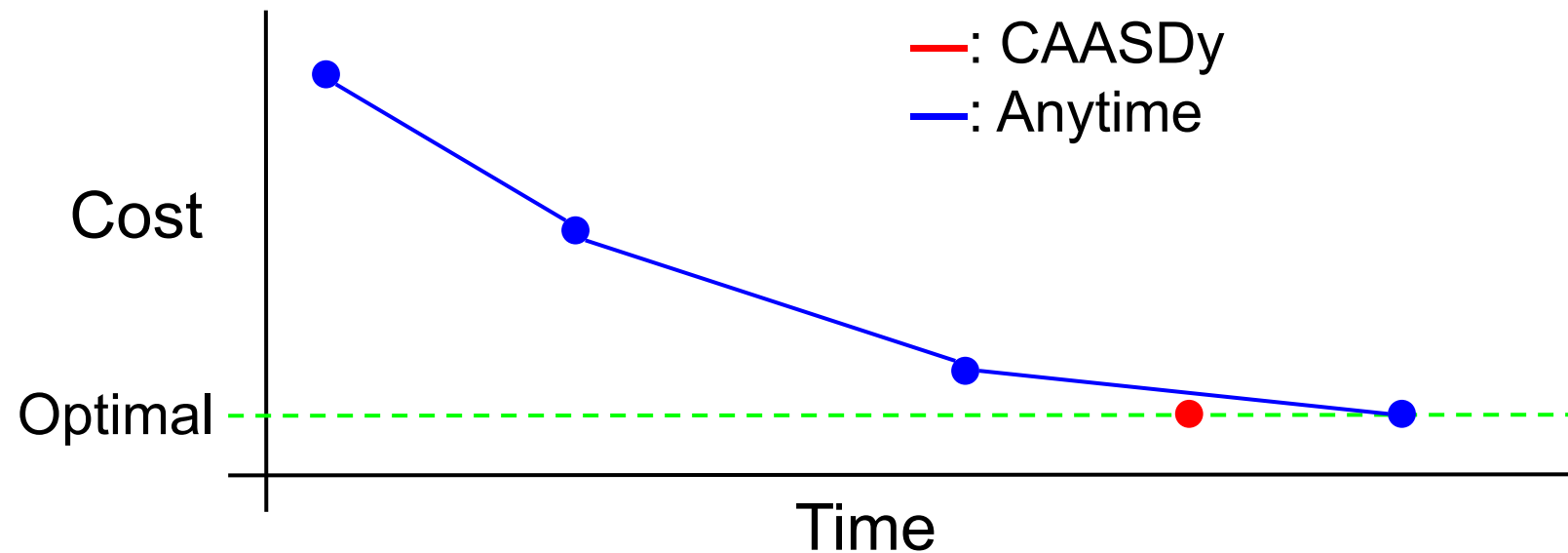
- Solve **DP as a shortest path** in the state space using A^*
- **Heuristic: dual bound** defined in a DP model



Anytime Solvers

- Quickly find a solution and continuously improve it
- Standard in OR (e.g., MIP and CP)

Can we develop **anytime solvers for DIDP?**



Anytime Heuristic Search Algorithms

Algorithm	Description	Reference
Depth First Branch-and-Bound (DFBnB)	DFS	
Cyclic Best-First Search (CBFS)	Hybrid of DFS and best-first search	Kao et al. 2009
Anytime Column Progressive Search (ACPS)	Hybrid of DFS and beam search	Vadlamudi et al. 2012
Anytime Pack Progressive Search (APPS)	Hybrid of DFS and beam search	Vadlamudi et al. 2016
Discrepancy-Bounded DFS (DBDFS)	Discrepancy-based	Beck and Perron 2000
Complete Anytime Beam Search (CABS)	Iterative beam search	Zhang 1998

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Beam Search

- Keep k best states according to the f -values at each layer
- No guarantee of completeness nor optimality

$k = 2$

$\{1, 2, 3\}, 0, 0$

$f: 0$

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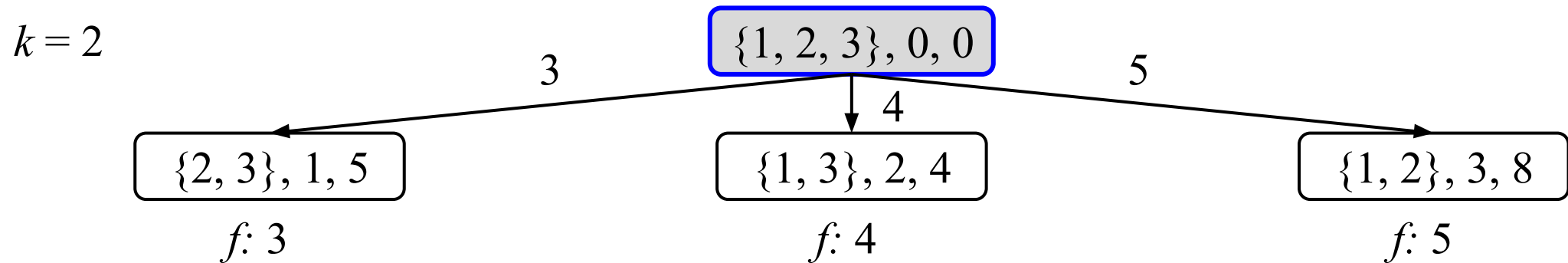
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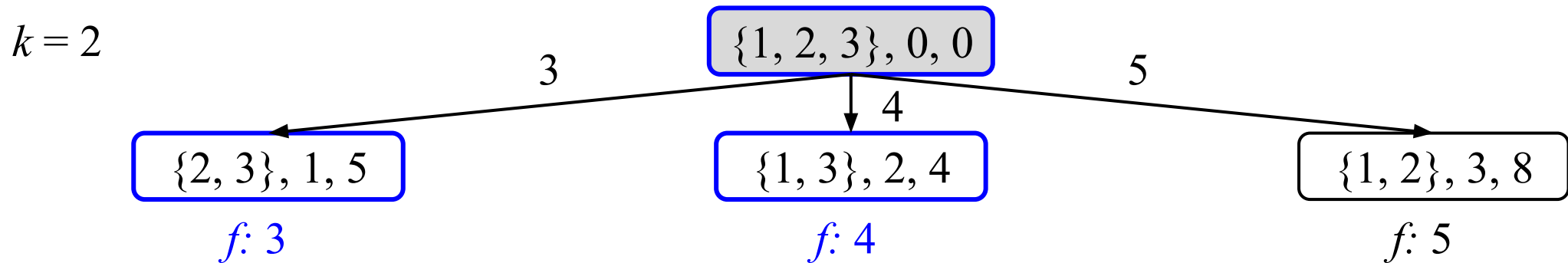
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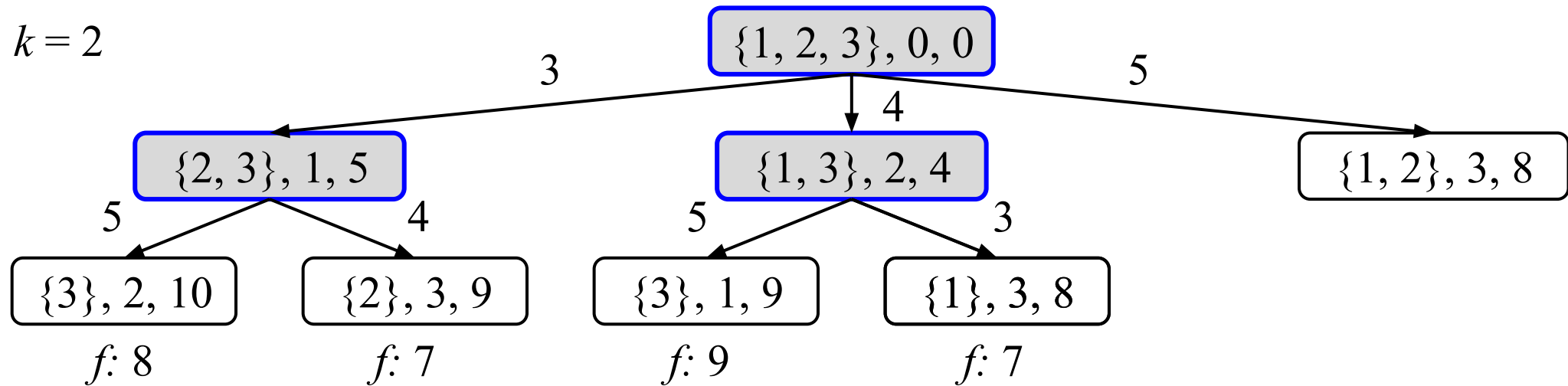
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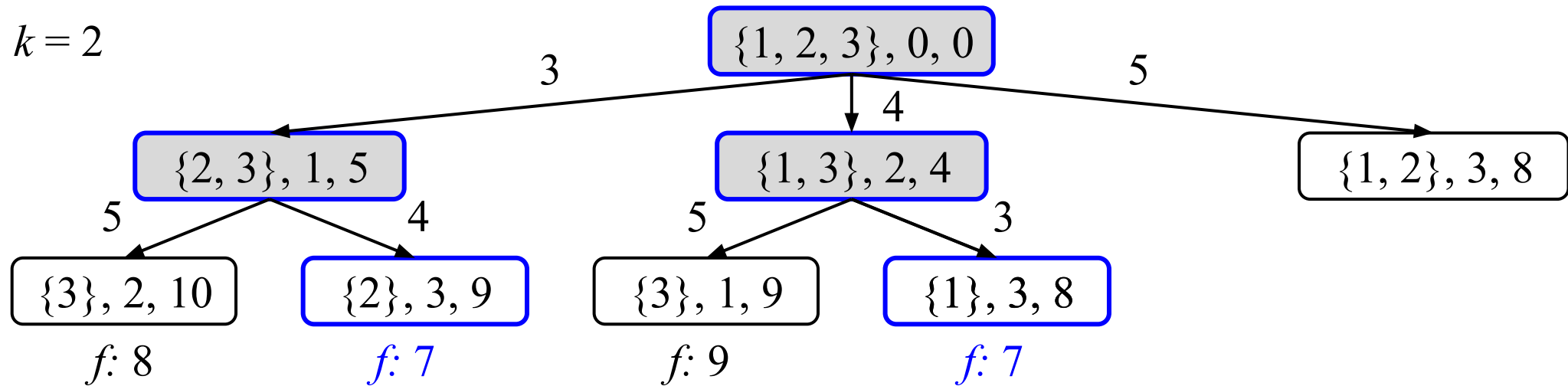
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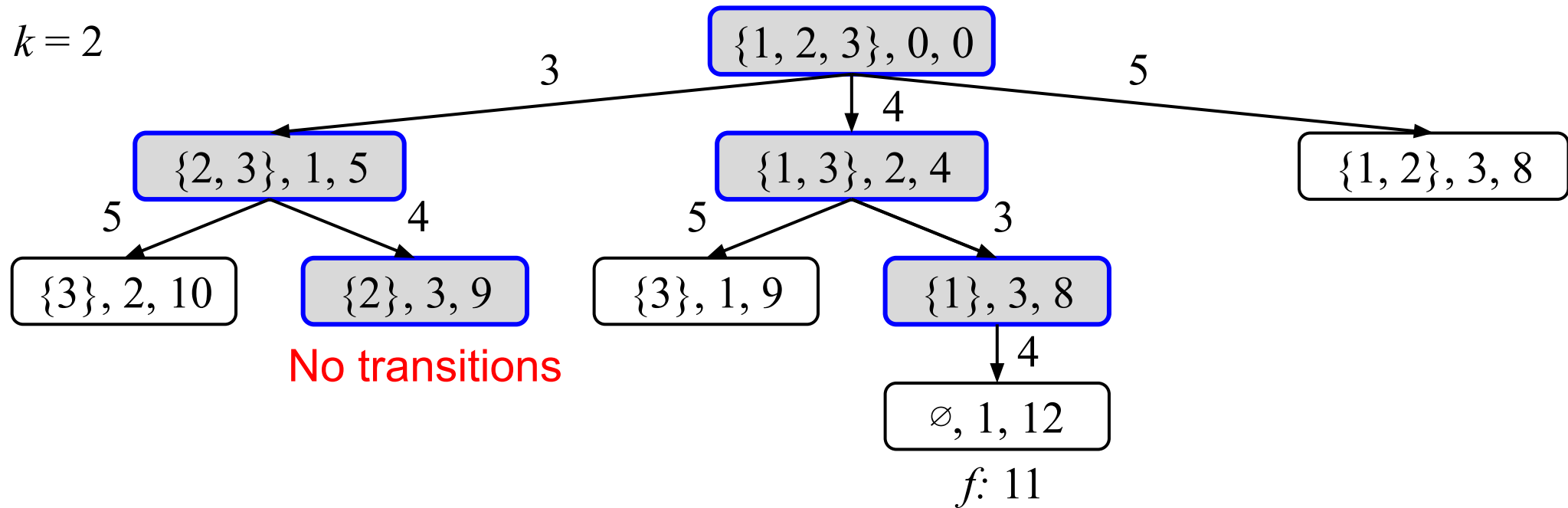
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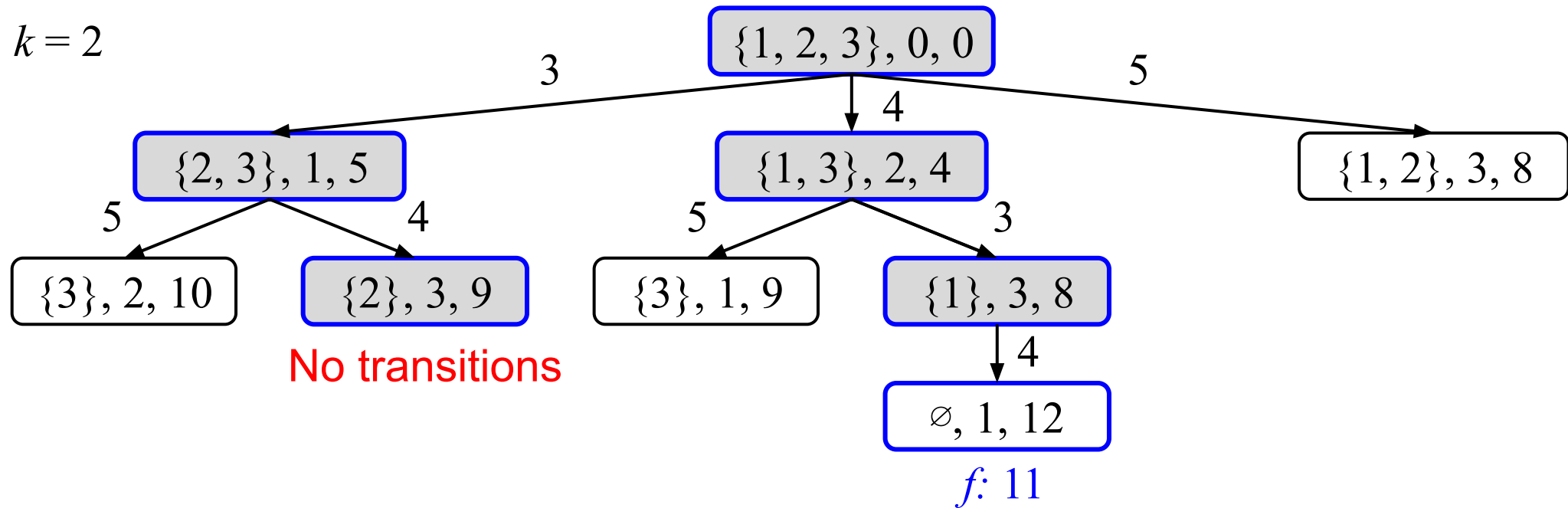
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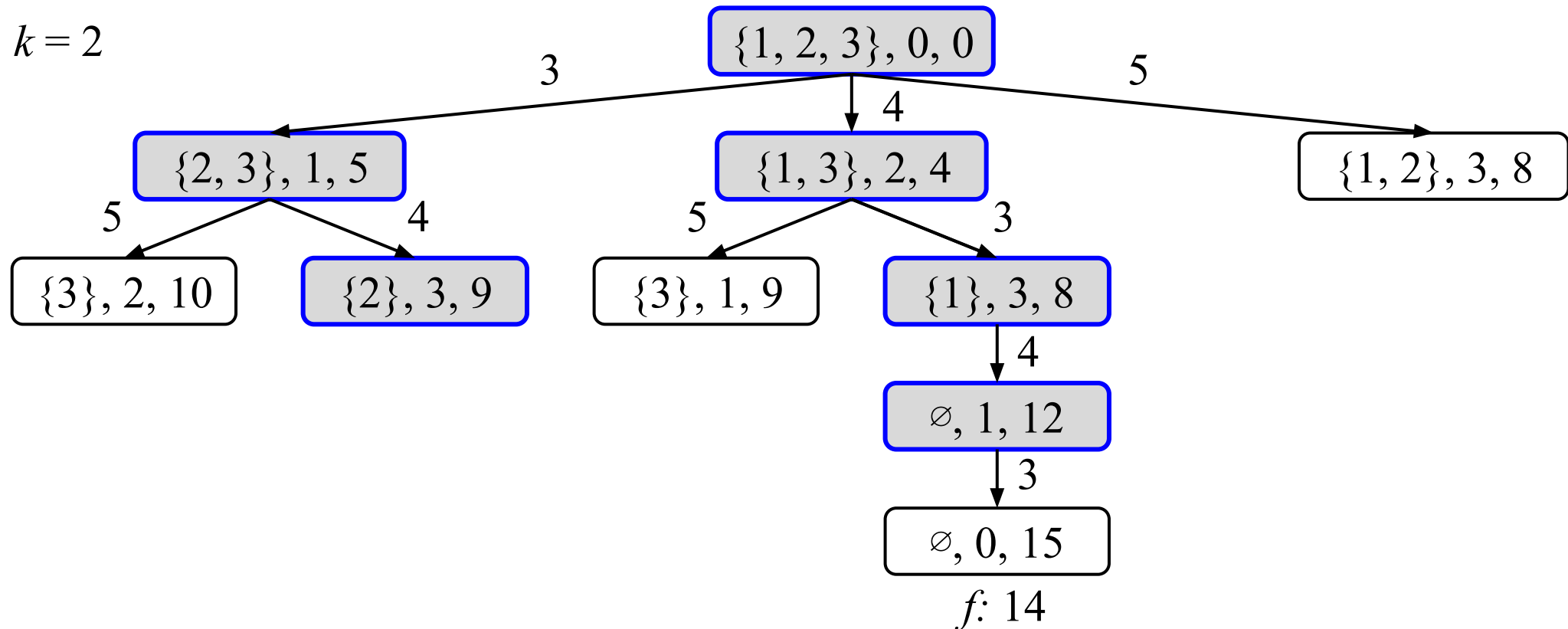
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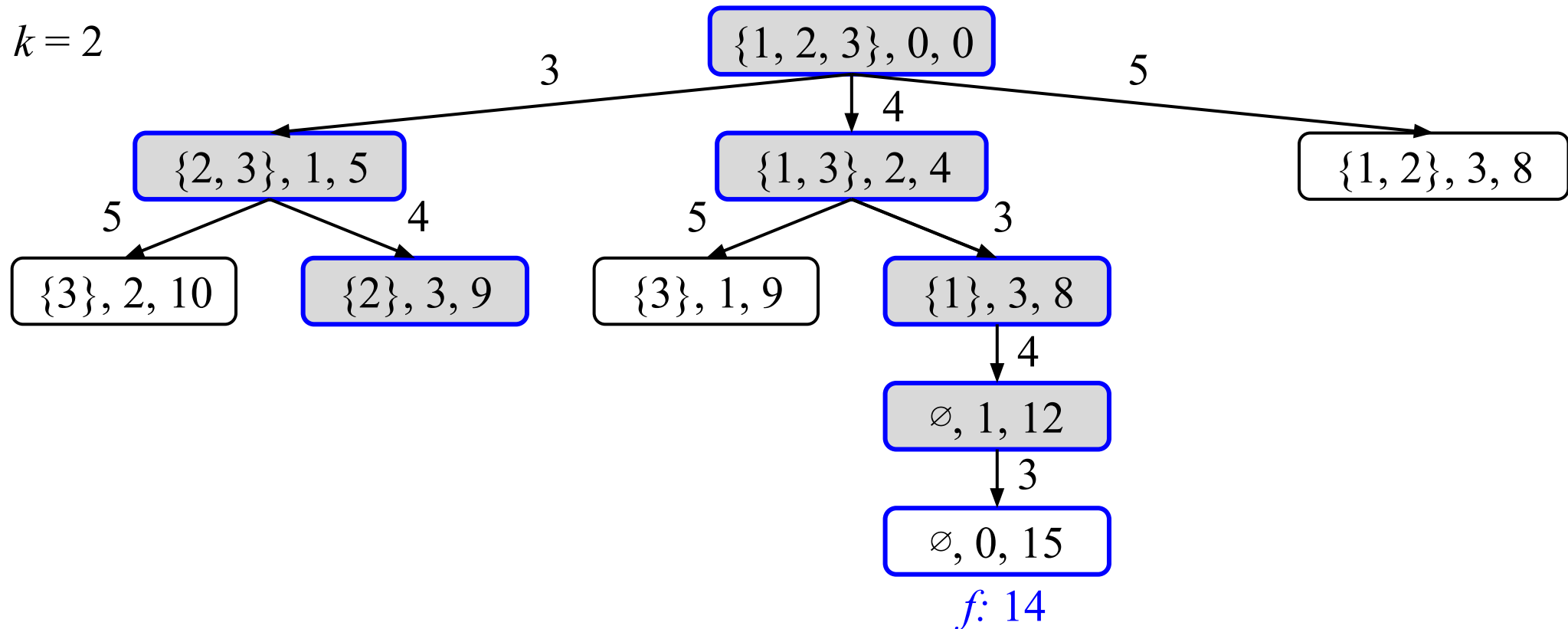
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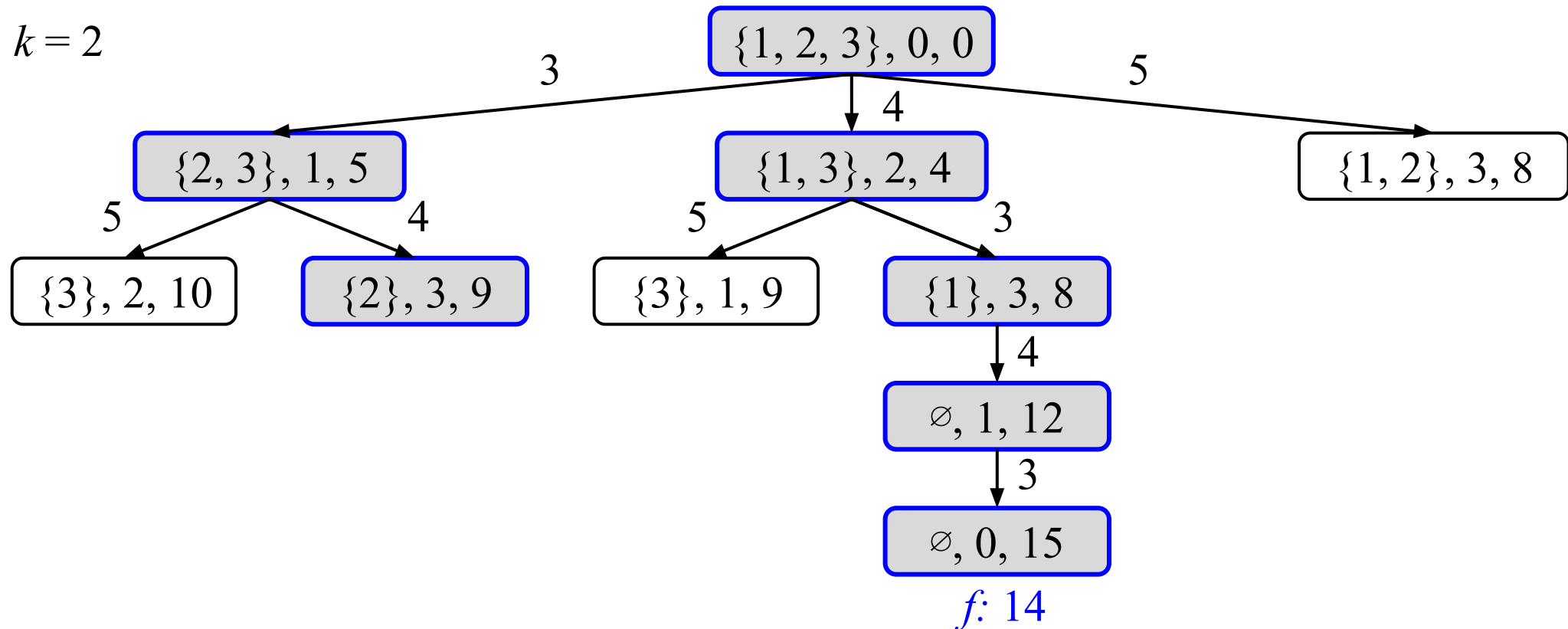
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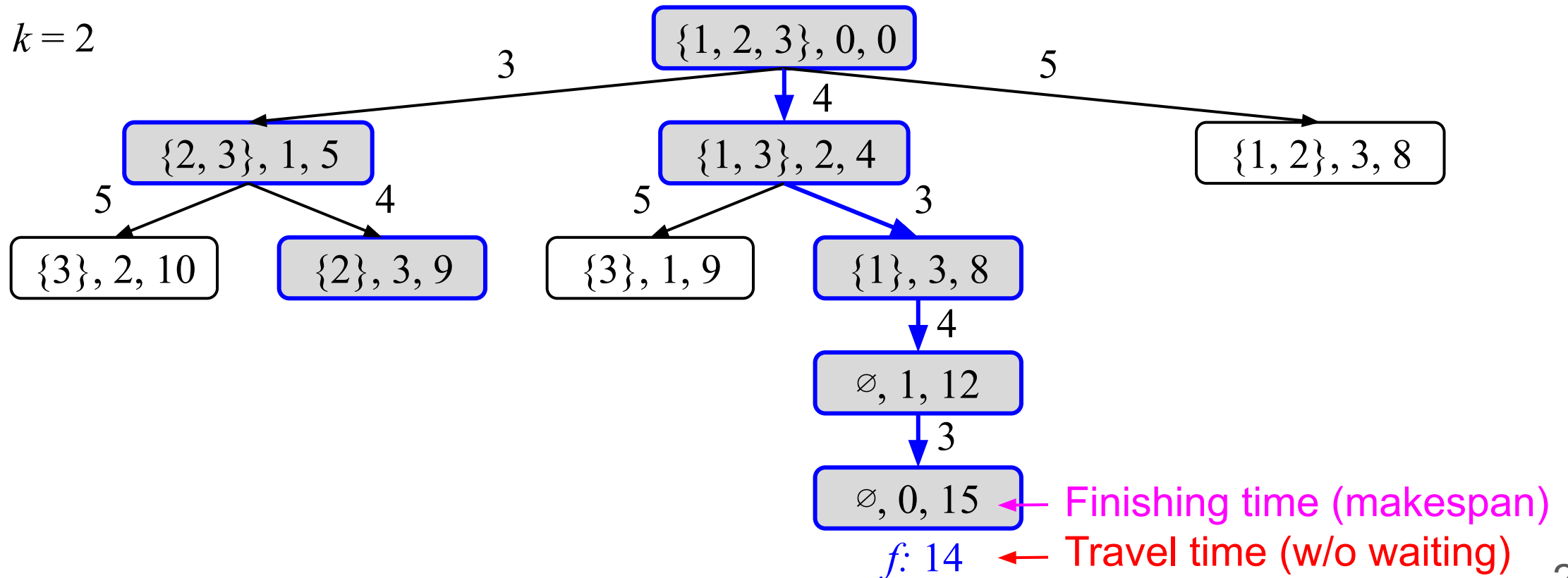
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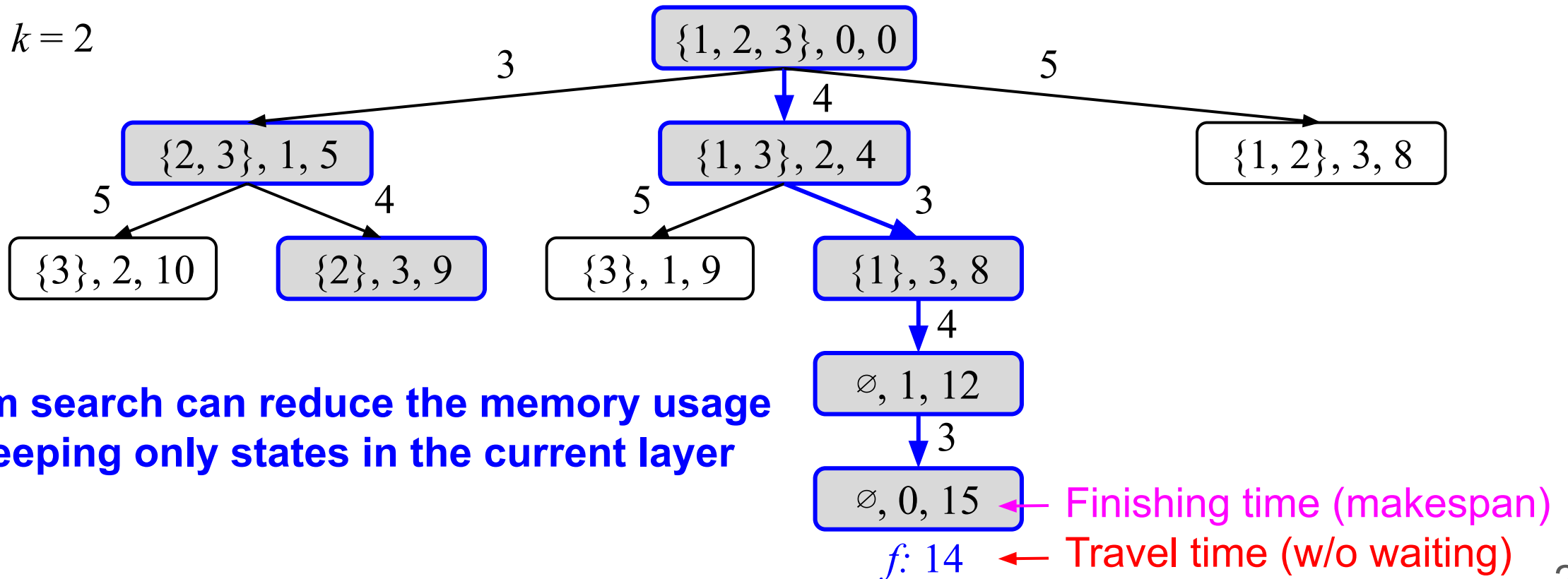
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Beam search can reduce the memory usage by keeping only states in the current layer

Complete Anytime Beam Search (CABS)

- Beam search with $k = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots$ until states are exhausted
- Prune a state s if $f(s) \geq$ the incumbent solution cost

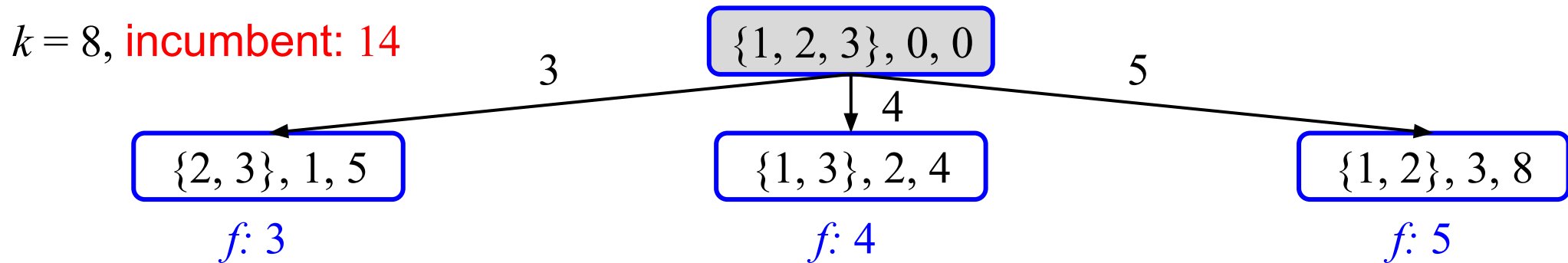
$k = 8$, incumbent: 14

{1, 2, 3}, 0, 0

$f: 0$

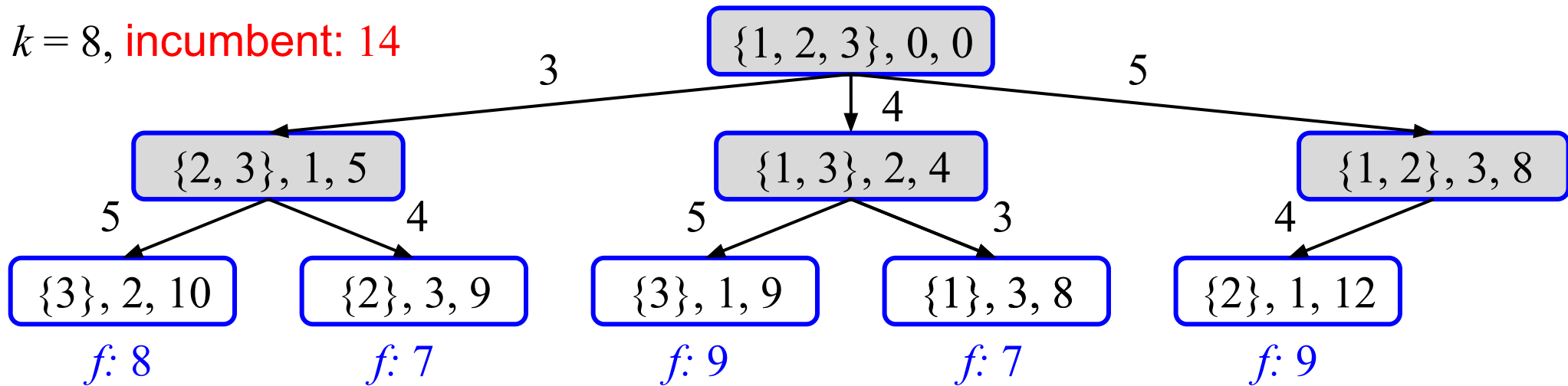
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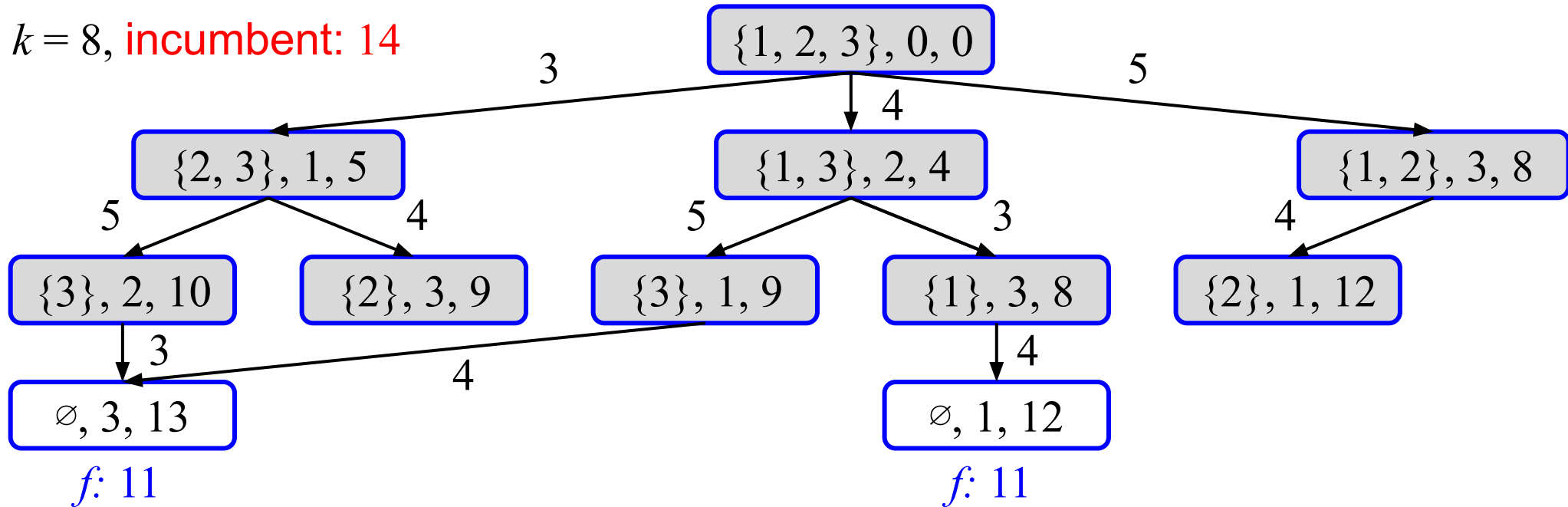
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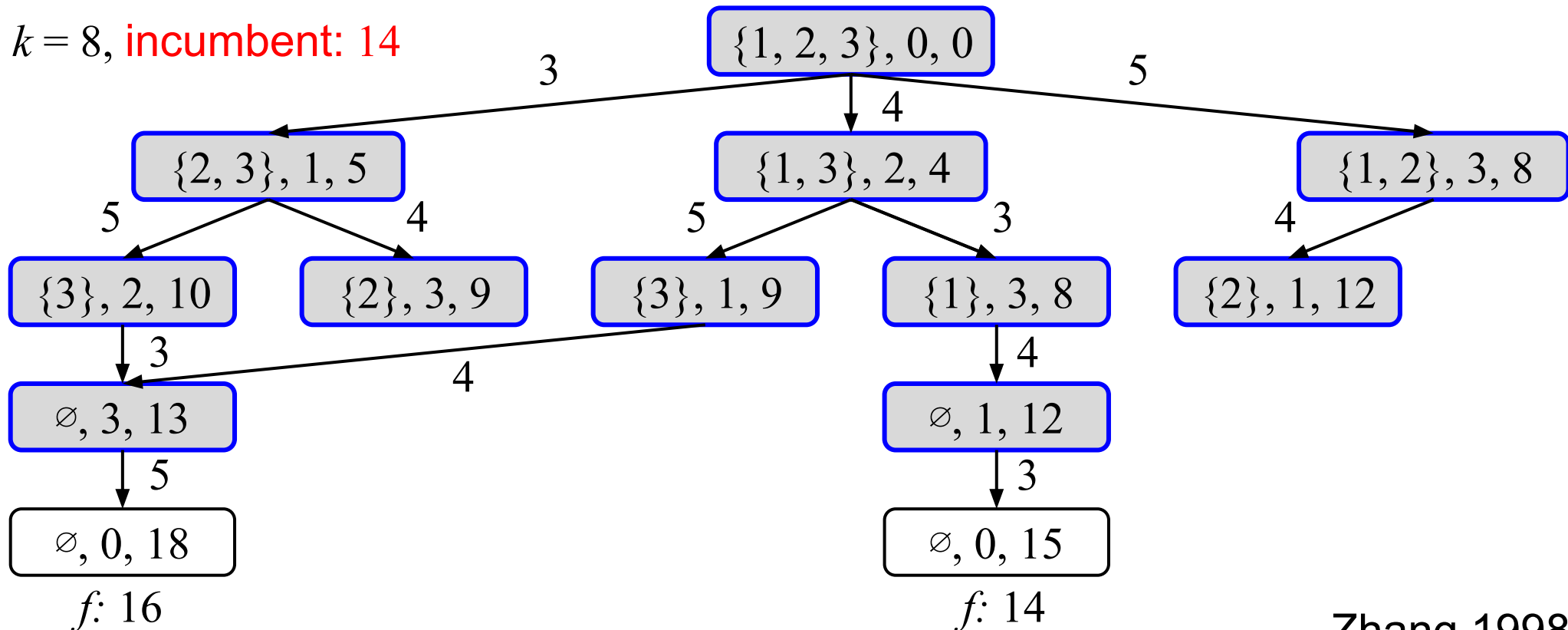
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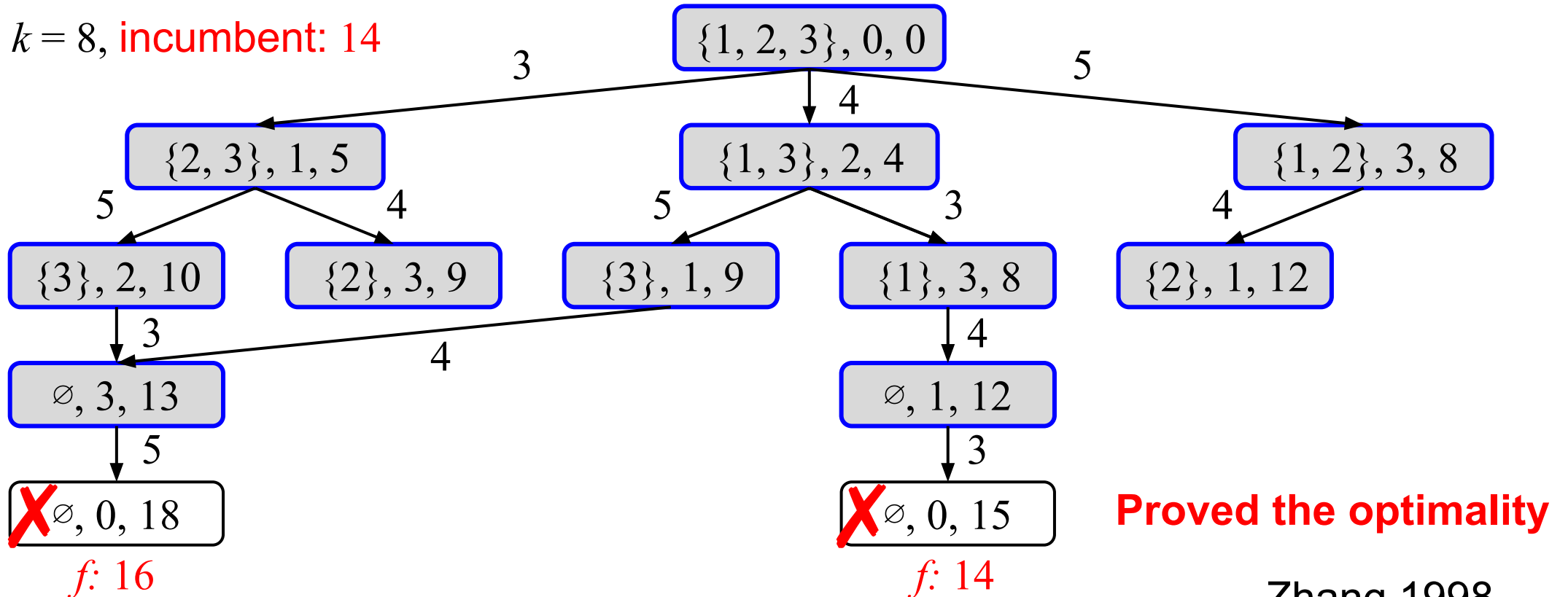
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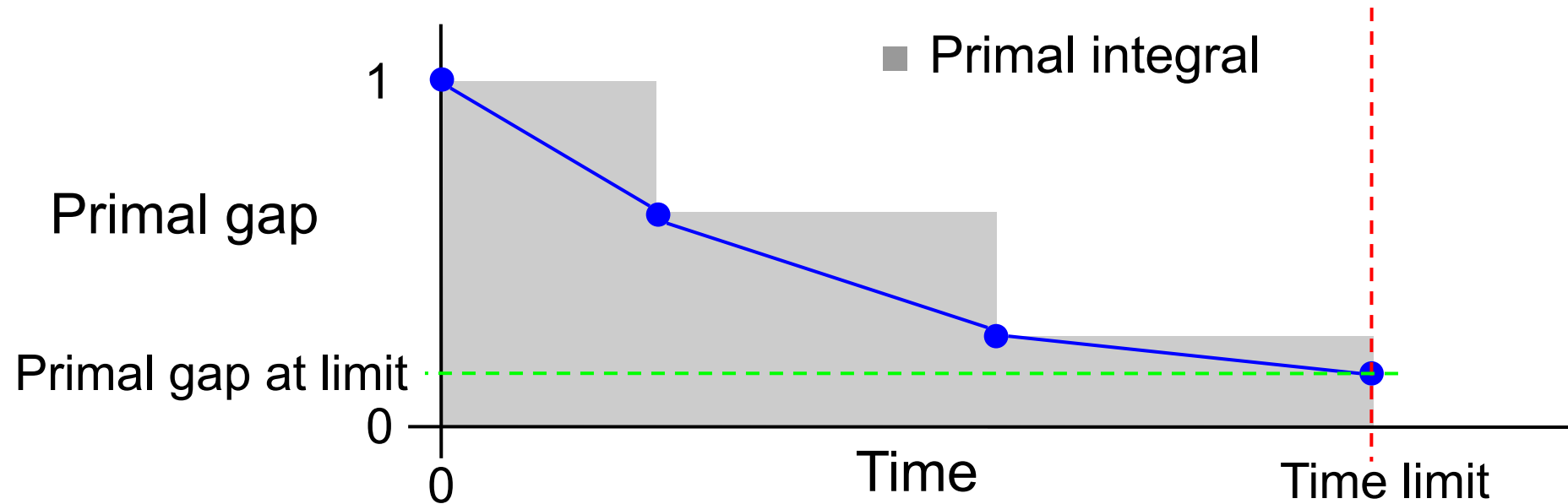
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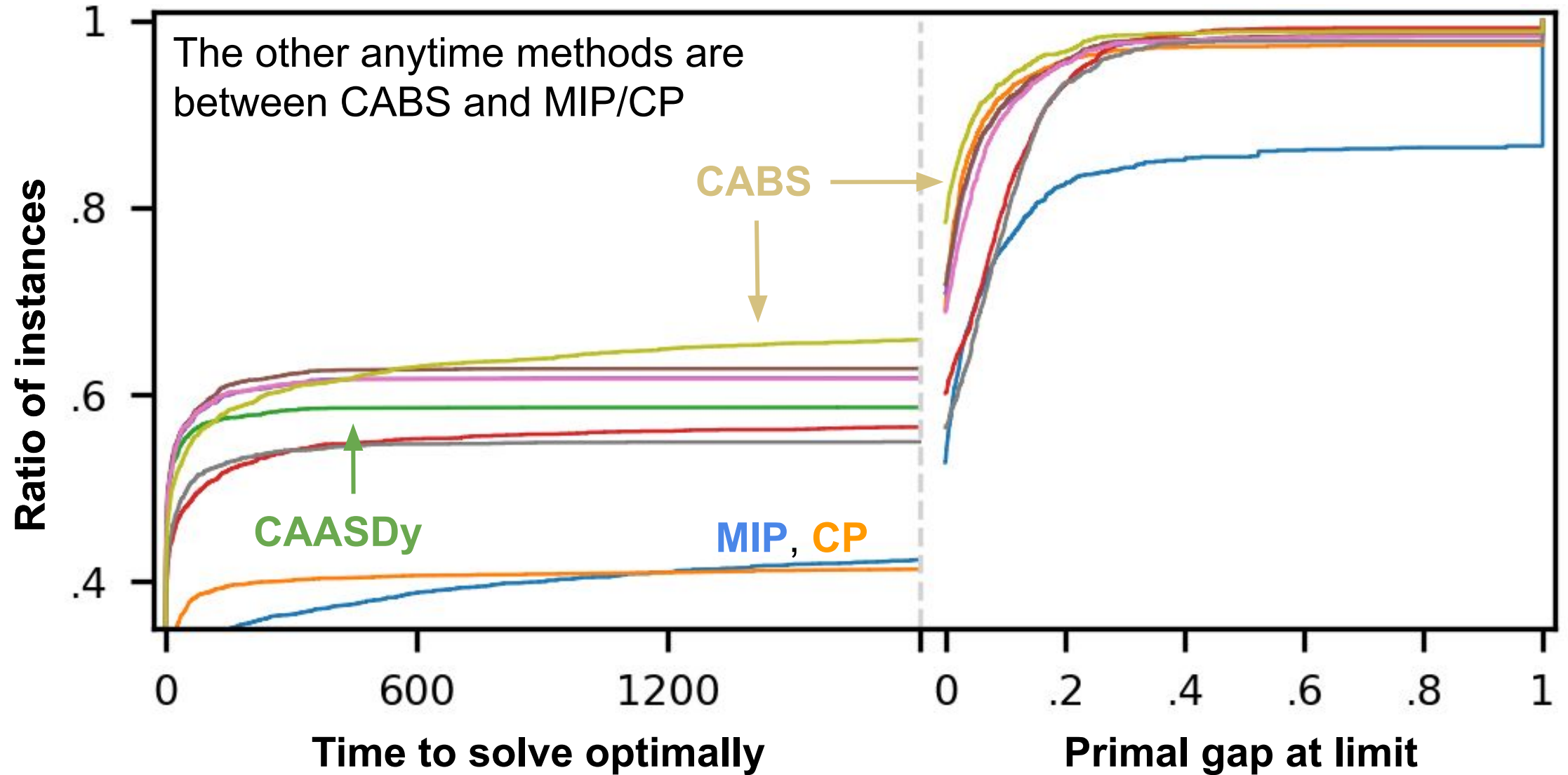
Experimental Evaluation

Primal Integral

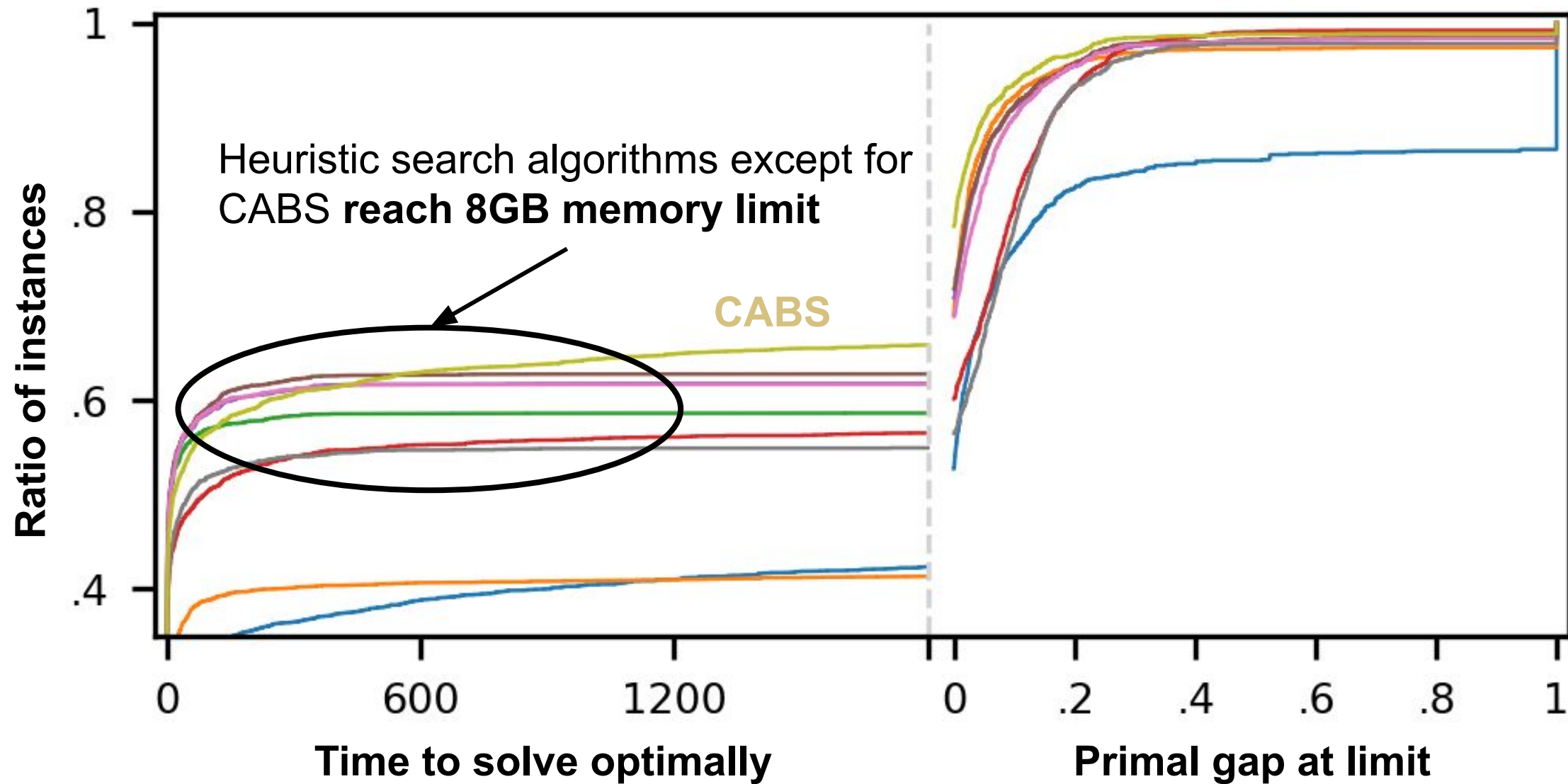
Primal gap: $\frac{\text{solution cost} - \text{best known cost}}{\text{solution cost}}$ (1 if no solution found)



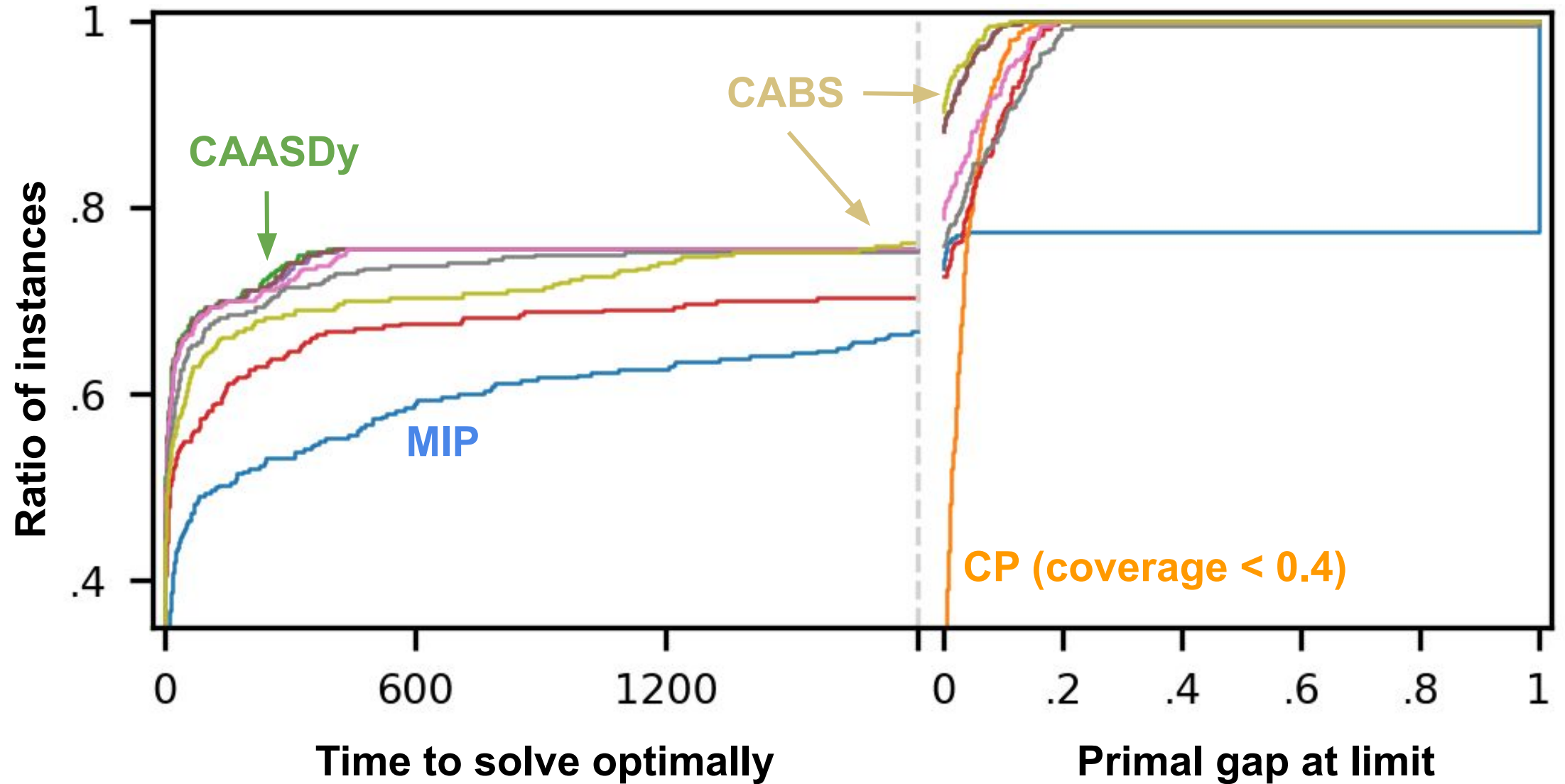
Coverage and Gap (Mean over All Problems)



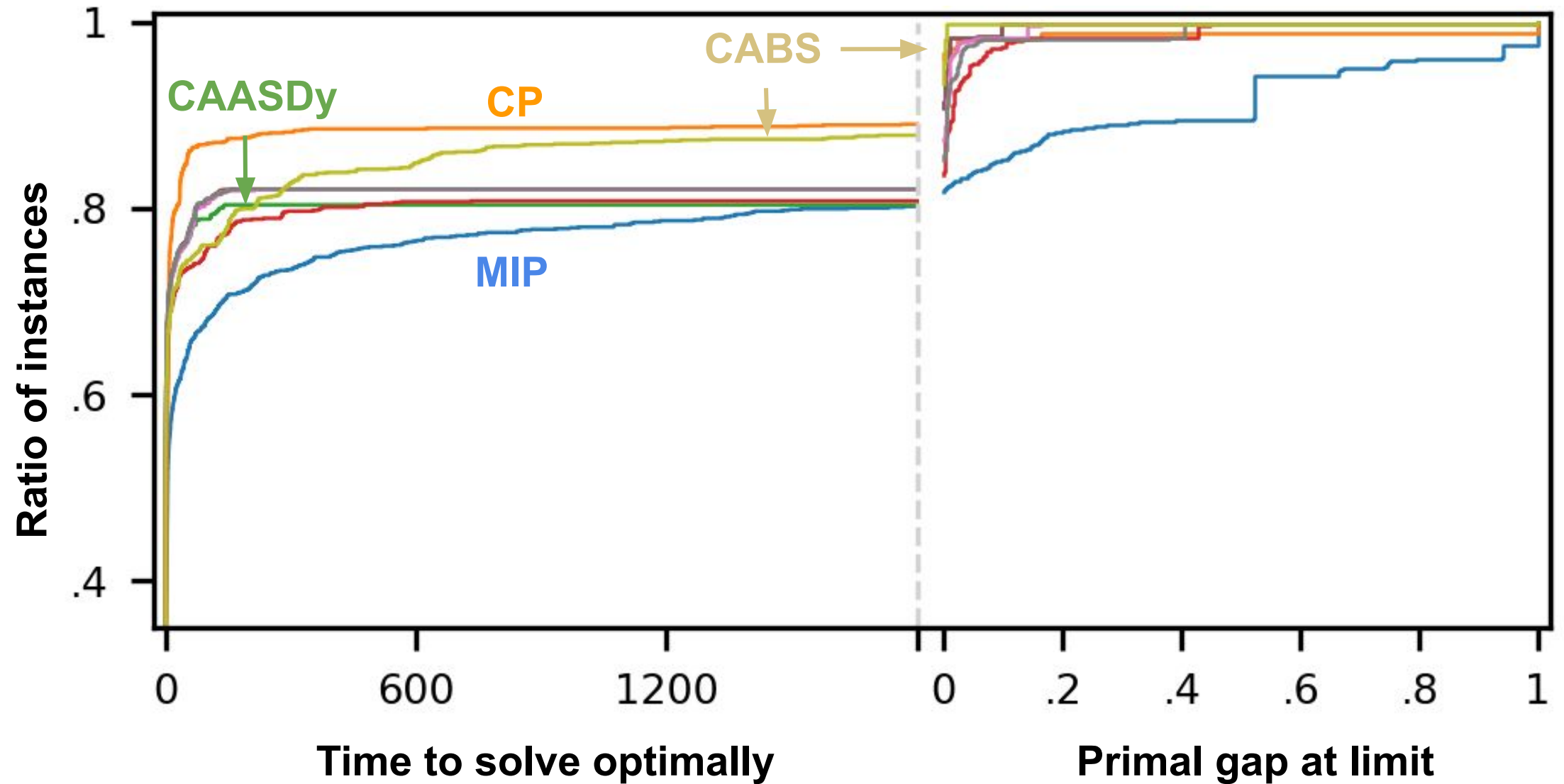
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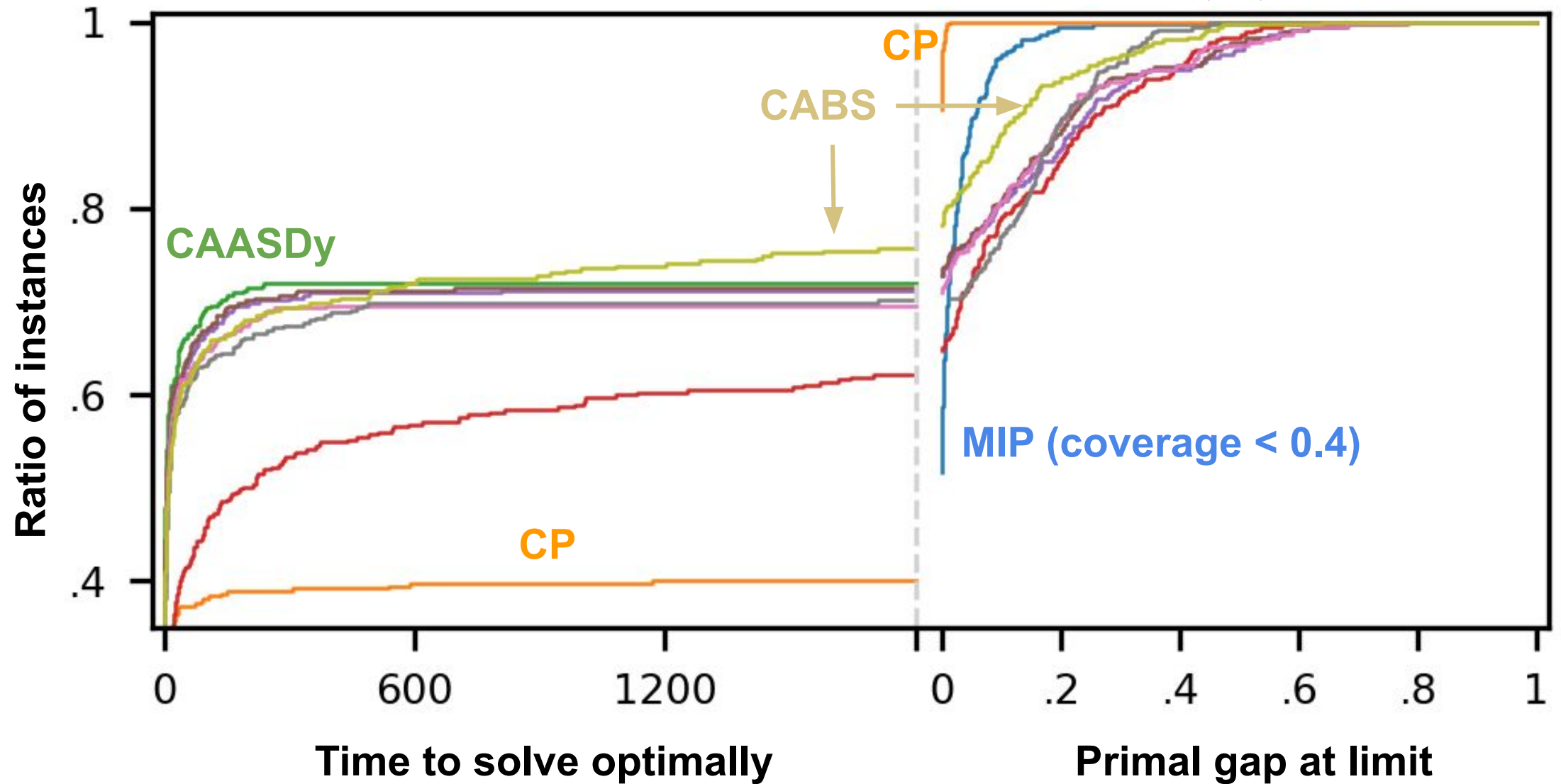
Coverage and Gap (TSPTW)



Coverage and Gap (m-PDTSP)



Coverage and Gap ($1 - \|\sum w_i T_i\|$)

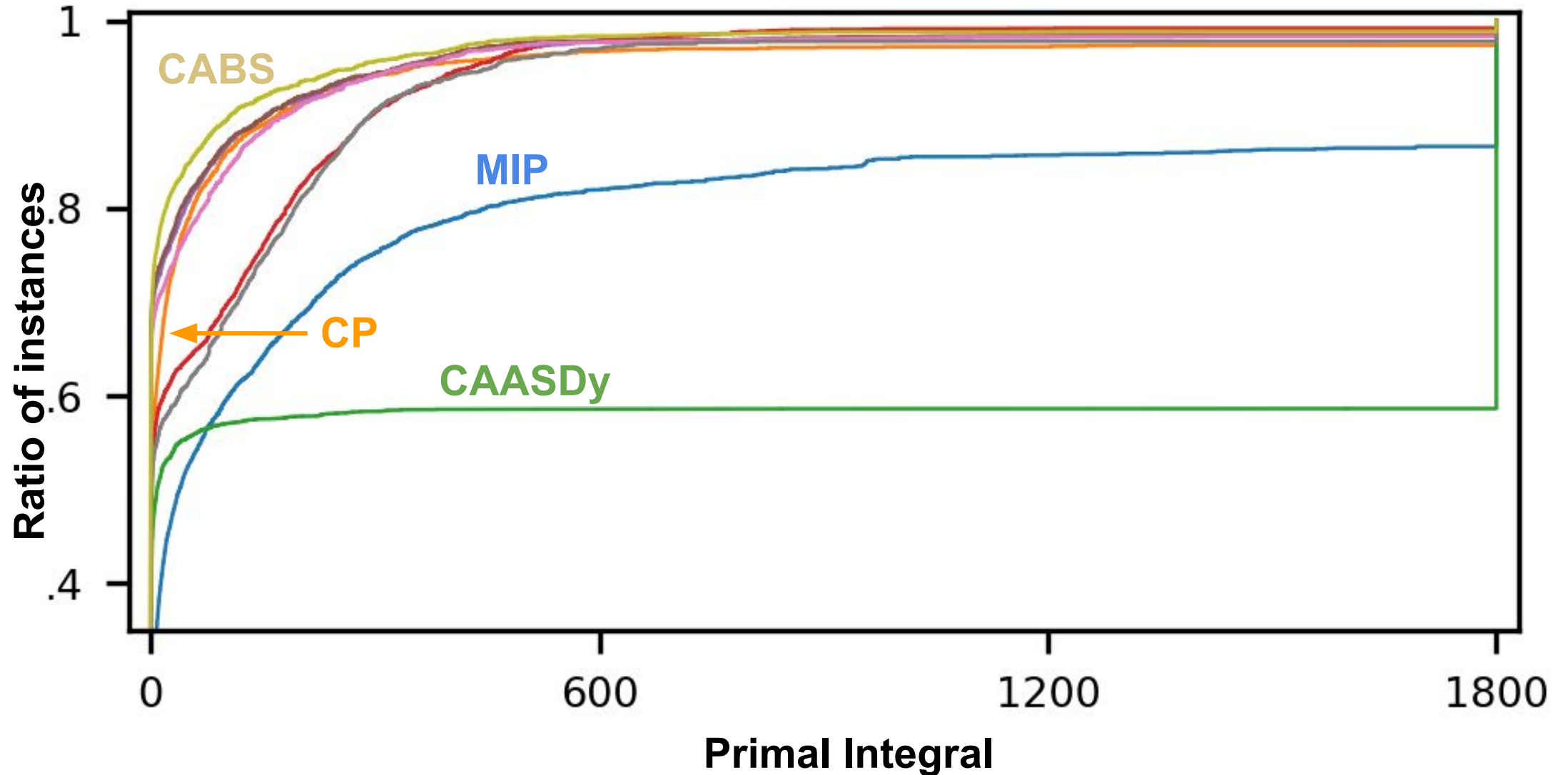


Coverage in Each Problem

	Description	MIP	CP	CAASDy	CABS
TSPTW (340)	TSP with time	227	47	257	259
CVRP (207)	vehicle routing	26	0	5	6
SALBP-1 (2100)	assembly line	1357	1584	1653	1801
Bin Packing (1615)	bin packing	1157	1234	922	1163
MOSP (570)	manufacturing	225	437	483	527
Graph-Clear (135)	building security	24	4	76	103
Talent Scheduling (1000)	scheduling actors	6	7	224	253
m-PDTSP (1117)	pick up & delivery	945	1049	947	1035
$1 \sum w_i T_i$ (375)	job scheduling	109	150	270	285

of optimality solved instances with 8GB and 30-min

Primal Integral (Mean over All Problems)

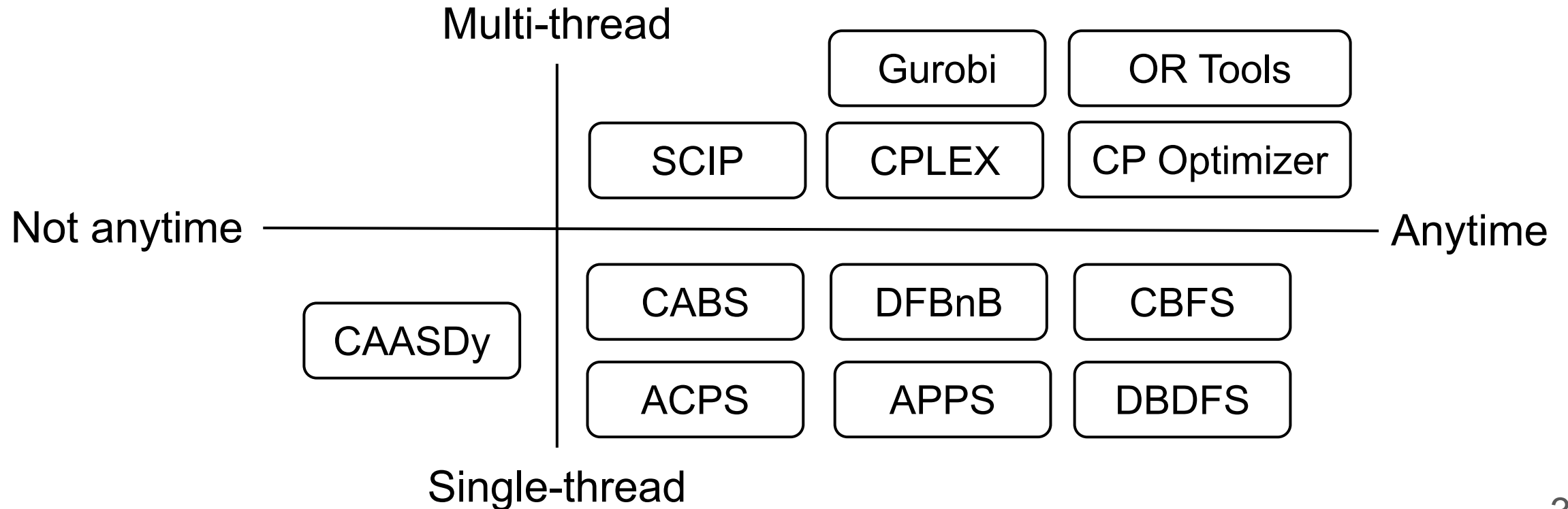


Mean Primal Gap and Primal Integral

	Description	MIP	CP	CABS
TSPTW (340)	TSP with time	0.227/484.05	0.026/48.97	0.003/8.97
CVRP (207)	vehicle routing	0.585/1157.43	0.317/601.15	0.185/351.21
SALBP-1 (2100)	assembly line	0.345/634.64	0.005/28.48	0.000/1.92
Bin Packing (1615)	bin packing	0.039/86.19	0.002/8.04	0.002/5.26
MOSP (570)	manufacturing	0.039/100.41	0.004/13.01	0.000/0.36
Graph-Clear (135)	building security	0.110/311.83	0.015/44.27	0.000/0.49
Talent Scheduling (1000)	scheduling actors	0.051/142.69	0.002/18.14	0.011/26.36
m-PDTSP (1178)	pick up & delivery	0.078/180.00	0.013/26.04	0.002/5.33
$1 \sum w_i T_i$ (375)	job scheduling	0.018/74.56	0.000/2.26	0.034/73.60
Mean primal gap at limit / primal integral				

Conclusion

- Anytime DIDP solvers are promising!
- Trade-off between time and memory
- Future work: parallelization?



Please Use DIDP!

We need your ideas to advance DIDP!

- Visit our website: <https://didp.ai>
- Start DIDP with Python: `pip install didppy`
Tutorials and API Reference: <https://didppy.rtf.d.io>
- Start DIDP with YAML: `cargo install didp-yaml`
- Clone the repository:
`git clone https://github.com/domain-independent-dp/didp-rs`
Everything in Rust 

Why Not Anytime Weighted A*?

- A user may provide 0 dual bound (heuristic)
- Finding a satisficing solution is usually much easier in combinatorial optimization than in AI planning