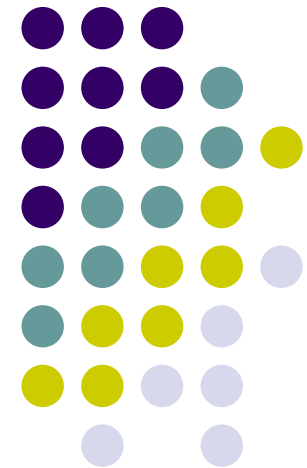


Problem Solving and Search in Artificial Intelligence

Algorithm Configuration

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Motivation

- Metaheuristic techniques usually include several parameters
 - Tabu search: length of tabu list, type of memory, ...
 - Simulated annealing: start and end temperature, decrease of temperature...
 - Iterated local search: size of perturbation, acceptance criteria, running time of local search procedure ...
 - Evolutionary algorithms: population size, crossover rate, mutation rate,...
 - ...
- Different components can be used
 - Neighborhood structure
 - Mutation type/crossover type
 - ...

Finding appropriate parameters/components to be used is crucial for the performance of heuristics

Algorithm configuration (setting of parameters)



- Parameters are determined manually
- Automated algorithm configuration
 - Off-line parameter setting
 - On-line parameter setting



Manual Algorithm Configuration (I)

- Select different configuration for parameters
- Select representative instances for the problem to be solved
- Run experiments on instances with each parameter configuration (typically many runs per instance should be executed)
- Select the best configuration based on quality of solutions, running time of algorithm, ...
- Statistical Analysis

Manual Algorithm Configuration (II)



- Disadvantages of manual configuration
 - Time consuming for the designer of algorithms
 - Limited number of configuration can be tested
 - Hard to find the best configuration

- Alternatives:
 - Automated algorithm configuration

Automated Algorithm Configuration



- Input for off-line configuration problem:
 - Algorithm A
 - A set of parameter configurations
 - A set of input instances
- Problem:
 - Find parameter configuration that gives the best results on the input instances (e.g. solutions with best quality, time performance, ...)
- This problem is a search problem - > Number of solutions is equal to number of possible parameter configuration



Off-line algorithm configuration examples (I)

ParamILS [3]:

- Applies iterated local search to find the best configuration
 - Search space: all possible parameter configurations
 - Objective function: the performance of the algorithm with a specific configuration
 - Neighborhood: modification of one parameter value at a time
 - Additional mechanism to speed-up the algorithm (by avoiding unnecessary runs)
- Applied for configuration of CPLEX, SAT algorithms, ...

[3] [Frank Hutter](#), Holger H. Hoos, [Kevin Leyton-Brown](#), [Thomas Stützle](#): ParamILS: An Automatic Algorithm Configuration Framework. [J. Artif. Intell. Res. \(JAIR\)](#) 36: 267-306 (2009) (<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/beta/Projects/ParamILS/>)

Off-line algorithm configuration examples (II)



Iterated Race (irace): (Manuel López-Ibáñez, Jérémie Dubois-Lacoste, Thomas Stützle, and Mauro Birattari. [The irace package, Iterated Race for Automatic Algorithm Configuration](#). Technical Report TR/IRIDIA/2011-004, IRIDIA, Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, 2011.)

Three steps:

- Sampling new configurations according to a particular distribution
- Selecting the best configurations from the newly sampled ones by means of racing
- Updating the sampling distribution in order to bias the sampling towards the best configurations

Off-line algorithm configuration examples (III)



GGA - A Gender-Based Genetic Algorithm [4]

- Introduces a gender separation
- Speedup with parallelization

ISAC - Instance-Specific Algorithm Configuration [5]

- Integrates GGA and stochastic offline programming
- Training instances are clustered based on some features
- Best parameters are found for each cluster with GGA
- Offers selection of best parameters based on features of an input instance
- Applied for Set Cover, SAT and Mixed Integer Programming

[4] Carlos Ansótegui, Meinolf Sellmann, Kevin Tierney: A Gender-Based Genetic Algorithm for the Automatic Configuration of Algorithms. CP 2009: 142-157

[5] Serdar Kadioglu, Yuri Malitsky, Meinolf Sellmann, Kevin Tierney: ISAC - Instance-Specific Algorithm Configuration. ECAI 2010: 751-756

On-line parameter setting



- Parameters change based on feedback during the search
- A parameter can change based on simple rules:
 - Increase tabu length or mutation size if diversification is needed
 - Apply neighborhood relations that improved most of the times solutions
 - ...
- More sophisticated techniques use machine learning techniques (for example reinforcement learning)



Adaptive techniques: Example I

Reactive tabu search [6]

- The prohibition T is determined based on feedback during the search
- $T=1$ in the start of the search
- T increases for 1 if diversification is needed
- The evidence that diversification is needed appears if for example
 - Previous solutions are repeated
 - The solutions have a short distance to the previous solutions
- T decreases if diversification is not needed

[6] Roberto Battiti, Giampietro Tecchiolli: The Reactive Tabu Search. INFORMS Journal on Computing 6(2): 126-140 (1994)



Adaptive techniques: Example II

Application of Reinforcement Learning (RL)

Online Control of Evolutionary Algorithms [7]

- A reinforcement method runs simultaneously with the evolutionary algorithm
- EA parameters: population size, tournament proportion, mutation probability, crossover probability
- RL learning changes above during the search based on the progress (best fitness, mean fitness, standard deviation, ...) of EA between two time points

[7] A. E. Eiben, Mark Horvath, Wojtek Kowalczyk, Martijn C. Schut: Reinforcement Learning for Online Control of Evolutionary Algorithms. ESOA 2006: 151-160