

# Pearl Hunter: A Cross-domain Hyper-heuristic that Compiles Iterated Local Search Algorithms

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# Outline

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- 3 Training and Validation on HyFlex**
- 4 Migrating to Quadratic Assignment**
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# Ancient stories (intelligence & optimization)

## ❖ Carthaginian bull's hide

✧ (In 810s B.C.,) ... Elissa (Dido) had an bull's hide cut into strips and lay them out end-to-end in a *crescent* circumscribing a sizeable area of land. This ox-hide enclosed area was known as Carthage.

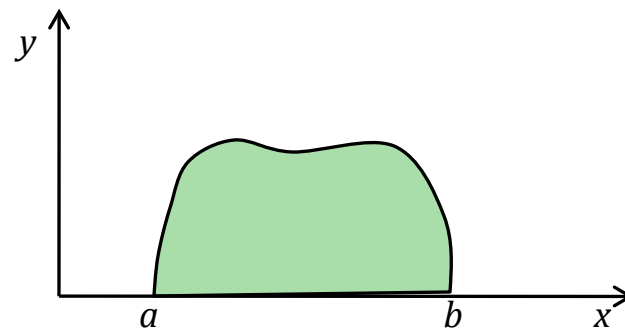


Ruins of Carthage (from Wikipedia)

## ❖ Dido's problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{✧ max} \quad & \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = \text{Len}_{\text{oxhide}} \\ & f(a) = f(b) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

✧ The correct answer is Dido's *semicircle*, and  $d(a, b)$  is the diameter.



Dido's problem



# Ancient stories (intelligence & optimization)

## ❖ *Tian Ji's* racing horses

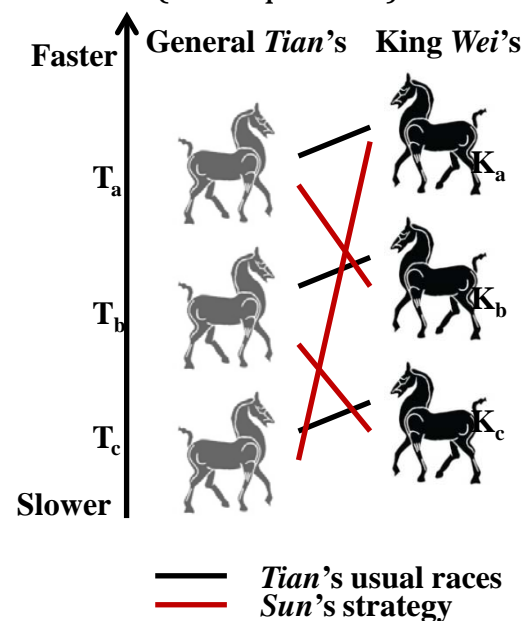
❖ “(In 340s B.C.,) General *Ji Tian* of Kingdom *Qi* raced horses with other members of royal family several times. His guest *Bin Sun* (author of *Sun Bin's Art of War*) found *Tian's* 3 horses covered 3 levels and were not much inferior in races...” (Sima, 91bc)

## ❖ *Sun's* strategy

- ❖ Displacement: sent *Tian's* inferior horse ( $T_c$ ) to race in the name of the best ( $T_a$ ),  $T_a$  to race in the name of the average ( $T_b$ ),  $T_b$  to race in the name of the inferior ( $T_c$ ).
- ❖ *Tian* and King *Wei* of *Qi* had a horseracing. *Tian* won 2/3 races, and won a prize of about 500 oz copper. *Sun* became the military counselor of *Qi*.



Ruins of Ancestral Temple of Qi (from qidu.net)





# Hyper-heuristics

- ❖ Enormous of optimization methods have been proposed so far. Four issues have been concerned:
  - ❖ *Effectiveness* able to find highly satisfactory solutions,
  - ❖ *Efficiency* with quick running,
  - ❖ *Easiness* (IMO) easy to understand and deploy, and
  - ❖ *Portability* scalable to *different domains* and datasets.
- ❖ Machine Learning: main source of the portability power
- ❖ Hyper-heuristics  $\subseteq^{(?)}$  Metaheuristics
  - ❖ Hyper-heuristics *select* or *generate* heuristics via *online* or *offline* learning, to combine the strength and to compensate the weakness of each “low-level” heuristic (like *Sun*’s?), if each heuristic has its own strength and weakness.





# Pearl Hunter: an inspiration

- ❖ *Pearl hunting* is an out-of-date diving activity of retrieving pearls from oysters. Can still be found in:
  - ✧ Some Aisa tourist sites,
  - ✧ Virtual games.
- ❖ In a search perspective, pearl hunting consists of repeated
  - ✧ *diversification* (surface and change target area)
  - ✧ *intensification* (dive and find pearl oysters).
- ❖ Pearl hunting is in the paradigm of Iterated Local Search (Lourenço *et al*, 2003).



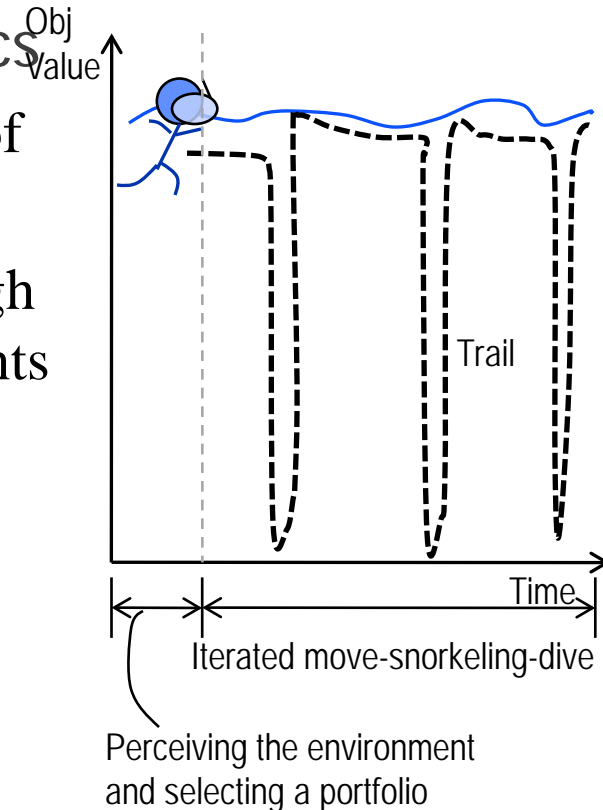


# Pearl Hunter: a hyper-heuristic imitation

- ❖ Basic actions made of low-level heuristics
  - ❖ *Snorkeling*: local search with a low “depth of search”, stops after any improvements
  - ❖ *Deep dive (SCUBA)*: local search with a high “depth of search”, till no further improvements
    - × Why two intensifications?  $N_{\text{snorkeling}}/N_{\text{dive}}$ ?
  - ❖ *Surface moves*: non-local-search heuristics
    - × *Crossover (MI)*: 2 or more input solutions
    - × *Mutation (SI)*: 1 input solution

- ❖ “Environment”:

- ❖ *Shallow water*, where local search is useless
- ❖ *Sea trench*, where local search costs too much time
- ❖ *Default, otherwise*

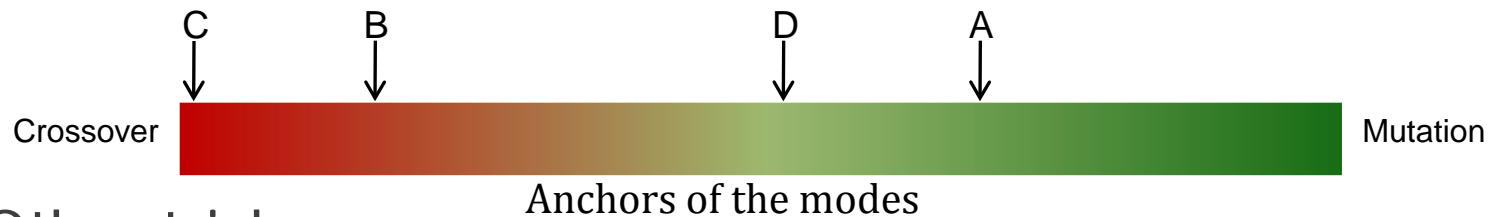




# Pearl Hunter: a hyper-heuristic imitation (Continued)

- ❖ Pearl Hunter can drop a *Buoy* at the depth of first deep dive, to escape from local optimum by mutations (SIs).
- ❖ Four running modes (portfolios) of moves:
  - ❖ **A**: all moves averagely, with a *Buoy* mark
  - ❖ **B**: *crossover* with a *Buoy* mark (triggering a few mutations)
  - ❖ **C**: *crossover* only, no mutation, no *Buoy*
  - ❖ **D**: Sea trench mode, all surface moves averagely, no *Buoy*.

Moves are subject to online pruning.



- ❖ Other tricks:
  - ❖ tabu lists (memory), “mission restarts” (go to new areas)





# Pearl Hunter: a hyper-heuristic imitation (Continued)

❖ 1) Selecting low-level heuristics and 2) determining one mode after the “perceiving” period (classification)

❖ Off-line learning

× Rule induction ❤️

× ...

❖ Online learning

× Full problem

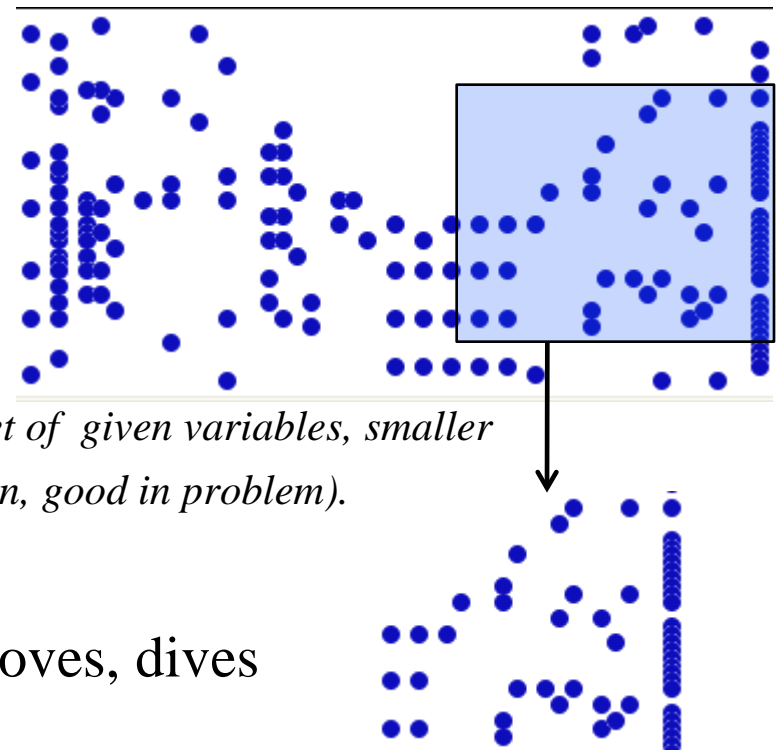
× A division of problem ❤️

*A “cropped” problem with a subset of given variables, smaller but “keeps flavor” (good in division, good in problem).*

❖ Attributes for offline learning:

❖ Suboptimal solutions found by moves, dives

❖ Restarts, MI vs SI, ...



Example: a division of a TSP (u159)



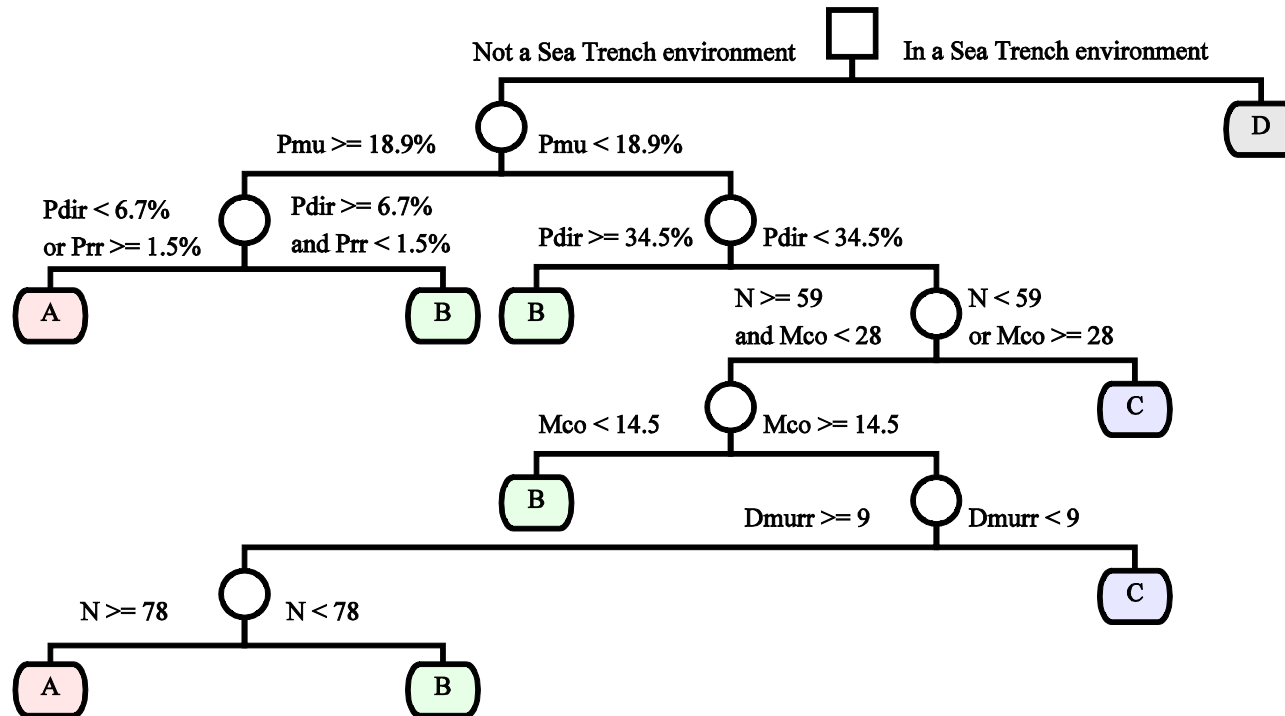
# HyFlex and CHeSC

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- ❖ HyFlex (Hyper-heuristics Flexible framework) is a java cross-domain platform (Burke *et al*, 2011)
  - ✧ 6 domains, 4 public (training domain) and 2 hidden
  - ✧ “Black-box” low-level heuristics in 4 categories:
    - × Crossover, Mutation, Ruin-recreate, and Local search
  - ✧ Parameters to control low-level heuristics :
    - × “Intensity” of mutations, and “depth of local search”
- ❖ CHeSC 2011 is the first Cross-domain Heuristic Search Challenge on HyFlex. (<http://www.asap.cs.nott.ac.uk/chesc2011/>)
- ❖ Pearl Hunter was ranked in CHeSC:
  - ✧ 4th out of 20 entries overall,
  - ✧ 1st out of 20 entries in the hidden domains.



# HyFlex and CHeSC: BF-Tree obtained by offline learning (by Weka v3.5)



- ✧  $D_{\text{murr}}$ : Depth of the mission in the Mutation and Ruin-recreate test,
- ✧  $M_{\text{co}}$ : Number of missions completed in the Crossover test,
- ✧  $N$ : Number of sub-optimal solutions found in total,
- ✧  $P_{\text{dir}}$ : Percent of sub-optimal solutions found right after some moves (before any dive),
- ✧  $P_{\text{mu}}$ : Percent of sub-optimal solutions found in iterations started with Mutation moves,
- ✧  $P_{\text{rr}}$ : Percent of sub-optimal solutions found in iterations started with Ruin-recreate moves,



# Tests on personnel scheduling: beyond the 600s time limit of CHeSC

- ❖ On large-scale personnel scheduling problems,
  - ✧ Running time was increased to 10 hours (normalized to P4 3GHz),
  - ✧ Same decision tree
- ❖ New best known solutions:

Instance	Men   days	Time (h)	Result	Prev BK*	% improved
CHILD-2A	41   42	10	1,095	1,111	1.4
ERRVH-A	51   42	10	2,142	2,197	2.5
ERRVH-B	51   42	10	3,121	6,859	54.5
MER-A	54   42	10	9,017	9,915	9.1

\* Best known values were collected from [http://www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~tec/NRP/misc/NRP\\_Results.xls](http://www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~tec/NRP/misc/NRP_Results.xls)

- ❖ A possible reason
  - ✧ A new “vertical” swap concept first implemented in low-level heuristics on HyFlex



# QAP: Another test domain

## ❖ Quadratic assignment problem (QAP)

❖  $\sum_{a,b \in F} \omega_{a,b} \cdot d_{A(a),A(b)}$  where  $A$  is assignment.

❖ Example: place  $N$  facilities in a grid of cellular manufacturing (facility layout problem).

❖ NP-hard

## ❖ Coded as a new domain on HyFlex

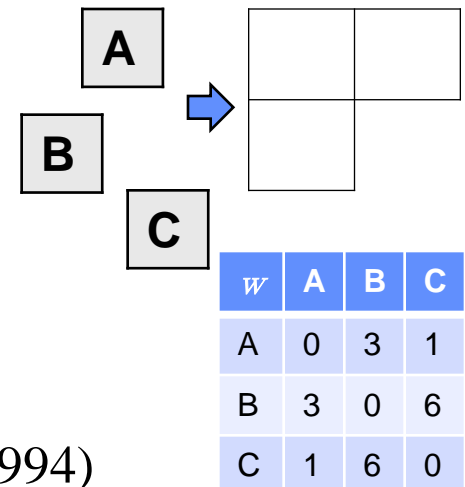
## ❖ Low-level heuristics implemented

❖ Crossover heuristics

× Partially Matched Crossover (Chan and Tansri, 1994)

× Order Crossover (Chan and Tansri, 1994)

× A voting recombination crossover





# QAP: Low-level heuristics (continued)

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## ✧ Mutation heuristics

- ✧ Random swaps
- ✧ Shifting mutation (PSSC Lab, 2005)
- ✧ Spiral reassignment (Yaman *et al*, 1993)

## ✧ Ruin-recreate heuristics

- ✧ Chan's heuristic (Chan *et al*, 2002)
- ✧ GRASP (greedy randomized adaptive search procedure, Feo and Resende, 1995)

## ✧ Local search heuristics

- ✧ Variable Depth Search with partial gains (Burke *et al*, 2007)
- ✧ Tabu Search (Taillard, 1991)

## ✧ Division selection heuristic

- ✧ Selecting flow and distance matrices with closest means and deviations from 1000 random division samples.



# QAP: Experiments

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## ❖ Instances

- ❖ 10 largest from QAPLIB, Euclidean and non-Euclidean

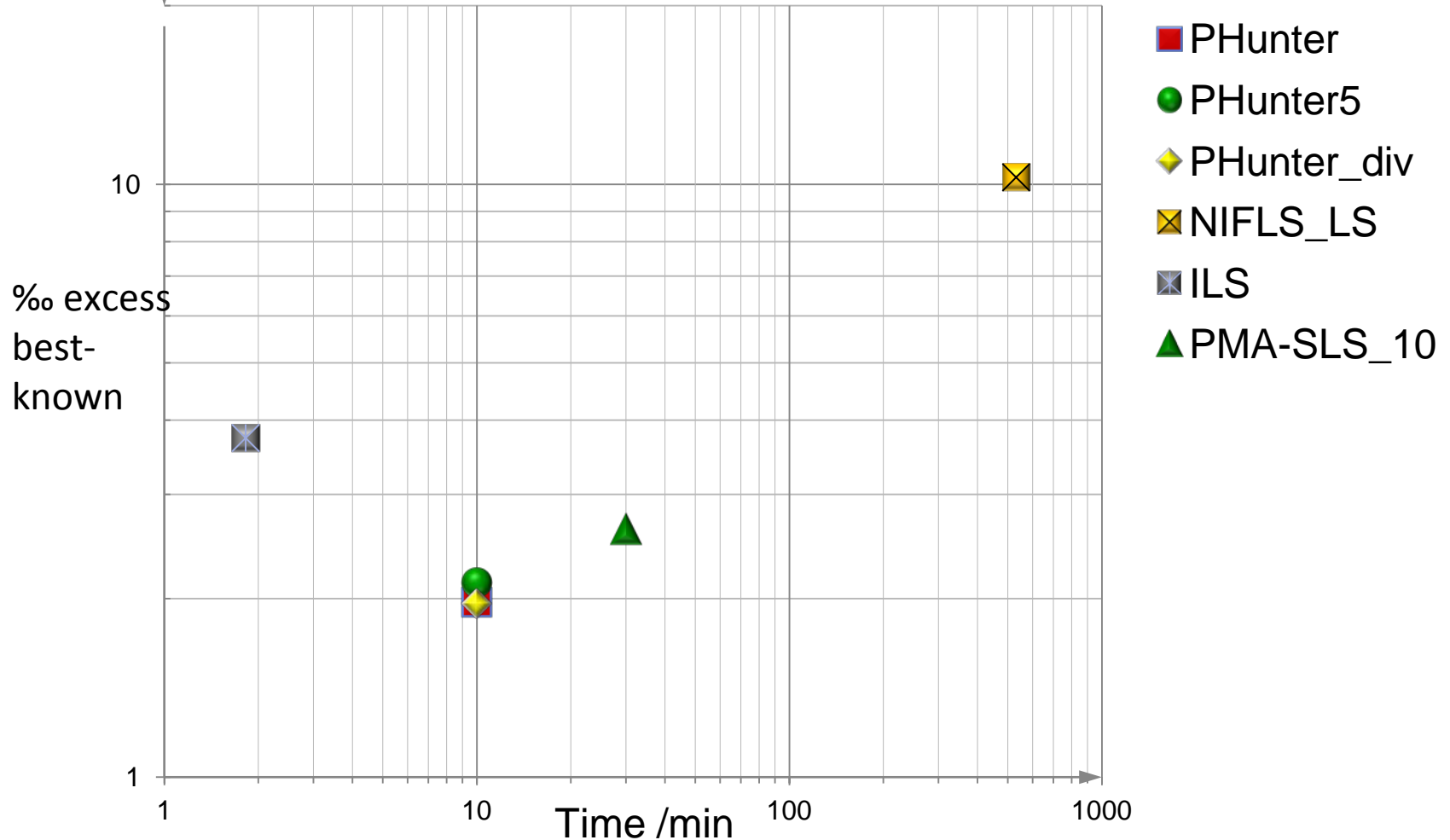
## ❖ Algorithms

- ❖ **PHunter**: Codes and rules for CHeSC (no modification)
- ❖ **PHunter<sub>5</sub>**: Same codes, Appended QAP to training domains (4->5)
- ❖ **PHunter<sub>div</sub>**: Same codes, CHeSC rules, appended a simple online mode learning via a division ( $N' = 0.47 * N$ ): try different modes independently (5% time,  $\text{pow}(5\%, 0.25) = 0.47$ ), chose the best one.
- ❖ **NIFLS\_LS**: Iterated local search (Ramkumar *et al*, 2009).
- ❖ **ILS**: Iterated Local Search (Stützle, 2006)
- ❖ **PMA-SLS<sub>10</sub>**: Parallel Memetic Algorithm with Selective Local Search (10 islands, Tang *et al*, 2006)



# QAP: Experiments (continued)

Off-the-peg Hunters versus custom-made methods on  $N=100$  instances  
(10 independent runs, 600s for each run, time normalized to a P4 3.0GHz)







# QAP: A close look of results

Average objective values excess best-known values (%)

Prob	BK	PH	PH <sub>5</sub>	PH <sub>div</sub>	NIFLS <sub>LS</sub>	ILS	PMA-SLS <sub>10</sub>
Sko100a	152002	<b>0.0566</b>	0.0577	0.0597	0.32	0.312	0.0663
Sko100b	153890	0.0248	<b>0.0130</b>	0.0164	0.49	0.5068	0.0636
Sko100c	147862	0.0122	<b>0.0104</b>	0.0114	0.34	0.6023	0.0226
Sko100d	149576	0.0602	0.0602	0.0850	0.59	<b>0.021</b>	0.0706
Tai100a	21052466	0.6999	0.6654	<b>0.6464</b>	1.83	0.6933	1.5684
Tai100b	1.19E+09	0.4908	0.6390	0.4966	3.36	---	<b>0.0048</b>
Tai150b	4.99E+08	0.6080	0.6080	1.440	---	<b>0.095</b>	---
Tai256c	44759294	0.2984	0.2984	<b>0.2804</b>	0.34	---	---
Tho150	8133398	0.1171	0.1171	0.1684	---	<b>0.068</b>	0.1418
Wil100	273038	0.0383	0.0429	0.0565	0.26	0.1041	<b>0.0332</b>



## Discussion

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- ❖ The off-the-peg hyper-heuristics can be comparable to the custom designed metaheuristics
- ❖ Results of PH, PH<sub>5</sub>, PH<sub>div</sub> are very close
  - ✧ PH: Pearl Hunters seem portable without tweak on codes
  - ✧ PH<sub>div</sub>: Capability of learning online from a proper division
- ❖ Difficulties in getting size of division  $N'$ :
  - ✧  $N'$  could be determined by:  $t_{LS}(N') / t_{LS}(N) = t_{\text{perceiving}} / t_{\text{hunting}}$ 
    - ✗ Proportions of local search may change, e.g.,  $t_{LS1} = O(N^5)$ ,  $t_{LS2} = O(N^2)$
  - ✧ Complexity of division is still not well redressed by the equation. (NP-hardness versus polynomial algorithms)
    - ✗  $N'$  too small, easy to find optimum, unable to rank heuristics;
    - ✗  $t_{\text{perceiving}} / t_{\text{hunting}}$  larger, less time for hunting.

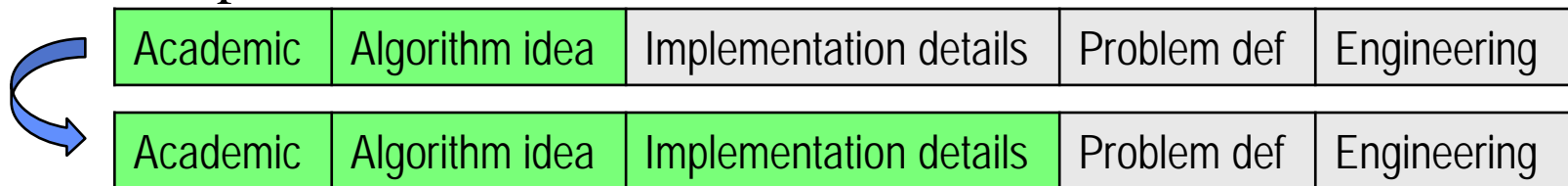


## Discussion (continued)

❖ Eventually a “point and shoot” hyper-heuristic software for daily use?

✧ Step 1: Define variables, an objective function, and constraints,

✧ Step 2: Solutions out.



✧ Cross-domain crossover, mutation, local search?

❖ More accessible function on HyFlex?

✧ Such as “Similarity between two solutions”

❖ “Learn-and-generate” hyper-heuristic on HyFlex?

✧ Encapsulate training data  $\langle \text{attribute1}_i, \text{value1}_i, \text{attribute2}_i, \text{value2}_i, \dots, \text{label} \rangle$  for each low-level heuristic  $i$ ?



# Conclusion

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- ❖ We present a hyper-heuristic
  - ✧ Imitates pearl hunting
  - ✧ Perceives “environment” of search
  - ✧ Determines a perturbation mode by online / offline learning
  - ✧ Generates different modes of ILS
- ❖ We find the results of tests encouraging
- ❖ Possible future works
  - ✧ Other reasonable ways to classify mode online
  - ✧ Hunters can generate new low-level heuristics
    - × (Custom designed for TSP) Generated an association-rules-based weighting heuristic to determine candidate set, and facilitated branch-and-bound and local search (LKH) (Xue *et al*, 2010).



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# Thank you for your attention!

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