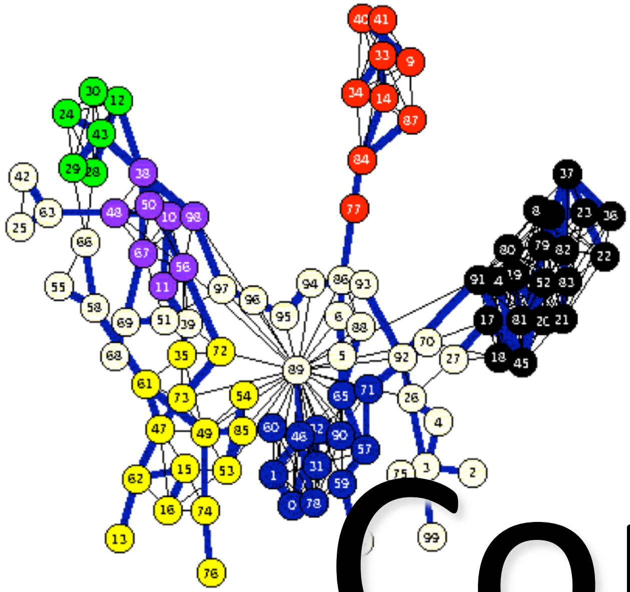


Constraint Satisfaction

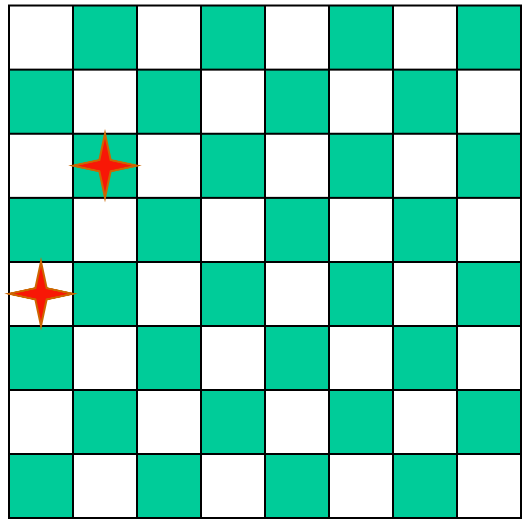
Russell & Norvig Ch. 6

Overview

- Constraint satisfaction is a powerful problem-solving paradigm
  - Problem: set of variables to which we must assign values satisfying problem-specific constraints
  - Constraint programming, constraint satisfaction problems (CSPs), constraint logic programming…
- Algorithms for CSPs
  - Backtracking (systematic search)
  - Constraint propagation (k-consistency)
  - Variable and value ordering heuristics
  - Backjumping and dependency-directed backtracking

Motivating example: 8 Queens

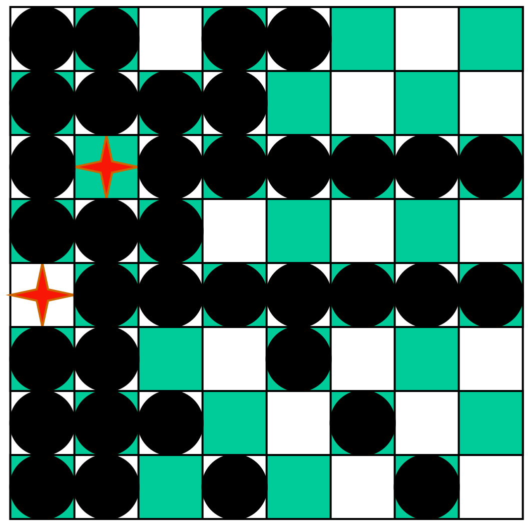
Place 8 queens on a chess board such
That none is attacking another.



Generate-and-test, with no
redundancies → “only” 8^8 combinations

8**8 is 16,777,216

Motivating example: 8-Queens



After placing these two queens, it's trivial to mark the squares we can no longer use

What more do we need for 8 queens?

- Not just a successor function and goal test
- But also
  - a means to propagate constraints imposed by one queen on others
  - an early failure test

→ Explicit representation of constraints and constraint manipulation algorithms

Informal definition of CSP

- CSP (Constraint Satisfaction Problem), given

  (1) finite set of variables

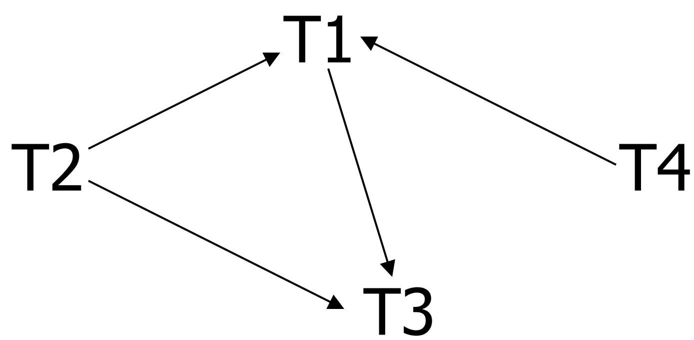
  (2) each with domain of possible values (often finite)

  (3) set of constraints limiting values variables can take
- Solution: assignment of a value to each variable such that all constraints are satisfied
- Tasks: decide if a solution exists, find a solution, find all solutions, find "best solution" according to some metric (objective function)

Example: 8-Queens Problem

- Eight variables X_i, $i = 1..8$ where X_i is the row number of queen in column i
- Domain for each variable $\{1,2,\ldots,8\}$
- Constraints are of the forms:
  - No queens on same row
    $X_i = k \Rightarrow X_j \neq k$ for $j = 1..8$, $j \neq i$
  - No queens on same diagonal
    $X_i = k_i, X_j = k_j \Rightarrow |i-j| \neq |k_i - k_j|$ for $j = 1..8$, $j \neq i$

Example: Task Scheduling

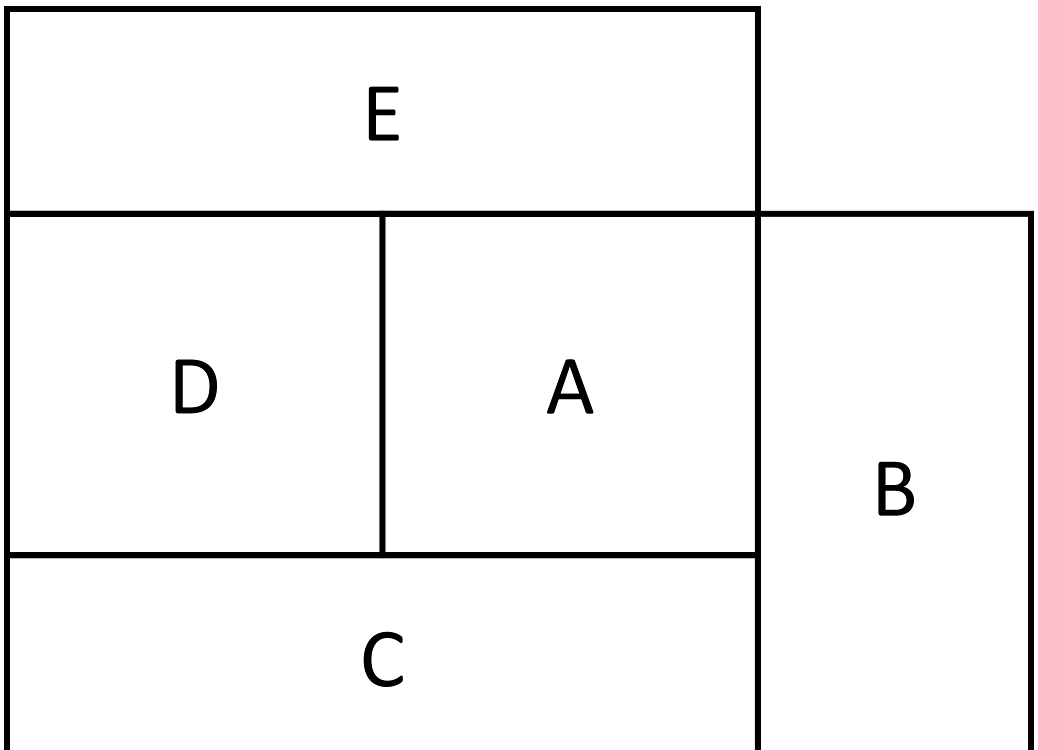


Examples of scheduling constraints:

- T1 must be done during T3
- T2 must be achieved before T1 starts
- T2 must overlap with T3
- T4 must start after T1 is complete

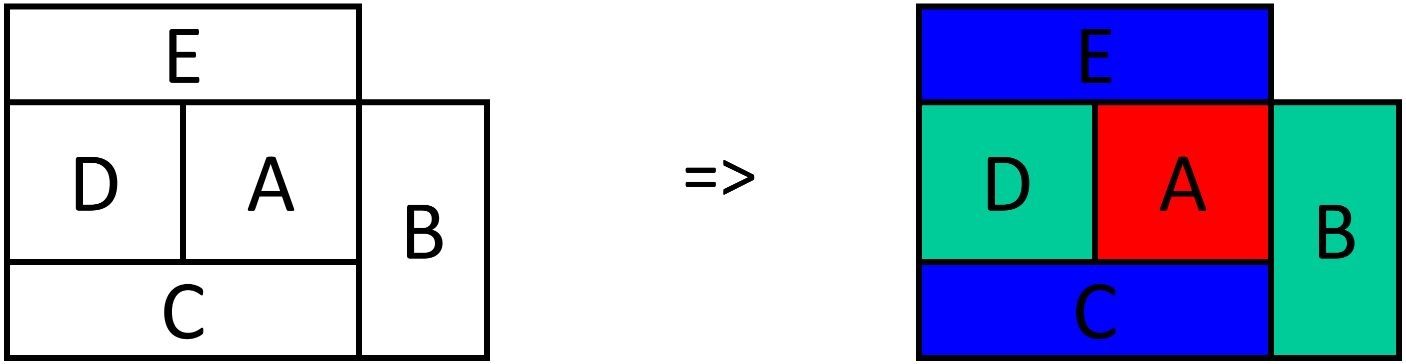
Example: Map coloring

Color this map using three colors (red, green, blue) such that no two adjacent regions have the same color



Map coloring

- Variables: A, B, C, D, E all of domain RGB
- Domains: RGB = {red, green, blue}
- Constraints: A≠B, A≠C, A≠E, A≠D, B≠C, C≠D, D≠E
- A solution: A=red, B=green, C=blue, D=green, E=blue



Brute Force methods

- Finding a solution by a brute force search is easy
  - Generate and test is a *weak method*
  - Just generate potential combinations and test each
- Potentially very inefficient
  - With n variables where each can have one of 3 values, there are 3^n possible solutions to check
- There are ~190 countries in the world, which we can color using four colors
- 4^{190} is a big number!

```
solve(A,B,C,D,E) :-
  color(A),
  color(B),
  color(C),        generate
  color(D),
  color(E),
  not(A=B),
  not(A=B),
  not(B=C),
  not(A=C),        test
  not(C=D),
  not(A=E),
  not(C=D).

color(red).
color(green).
color(blue).
```

4**190 is 2462625387274654950767440006258975862817483704404090416746768337765357610718575663213391640930307227550414249394176L

Example: SATisfiability

- Given a set of logic propositions containing variables, find an assignment of the variables to {false, true} that satisfies them
- For example, the two clauses:
  - $(A \vee B \vee \neg C) \wedge (\neg A \vee D)$
  - (equivalent to $(C \rightarrow A) \vee (B \wedge D \rightarrow A)$

  are satisfied by

  A = false, B = true, C = false, D = false
- Satisfiability is known to be NP-complete, so in worst case, solving CSP problems requires exponential time

Real-world problems

CSPs are a good match for many practical problems that arise in the real world

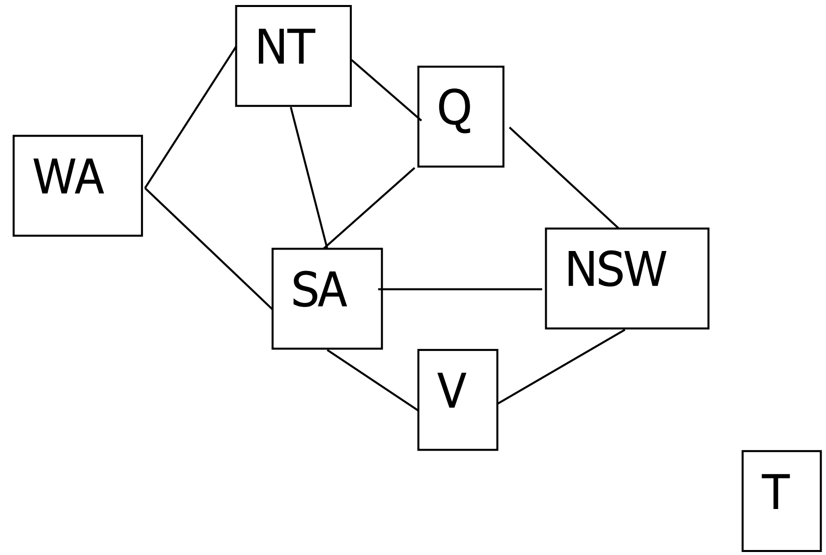
- Scheduling
- Temporal reasoning
- Building design
- Planning
- Optimization/satisfaction
- Vision
- Graph layout
- Network management
- Natural language processing
- Molecular biology / genomics
- VLSI design

Definition of a constraint network (CN)

A constraint network (CN) consists of

- Set of variables $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n\}$
  - with associate domains $\{d_1, d_2, \ldots d_n\}$
  - domains are typically finite
- Set of constraints $\{c_1, c_2 \ldots c_m\}$ where
  - each defines a predicate that is a relation over a particular subset of variables (X)
  - e.g., C_i involves variables $\{X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \ldots X_{ik}\}$ and defines the relation $R_i \subseteq D_{i1} \times D_{i2} \times \ldots D_{ik}$

Running example: coloring Australia

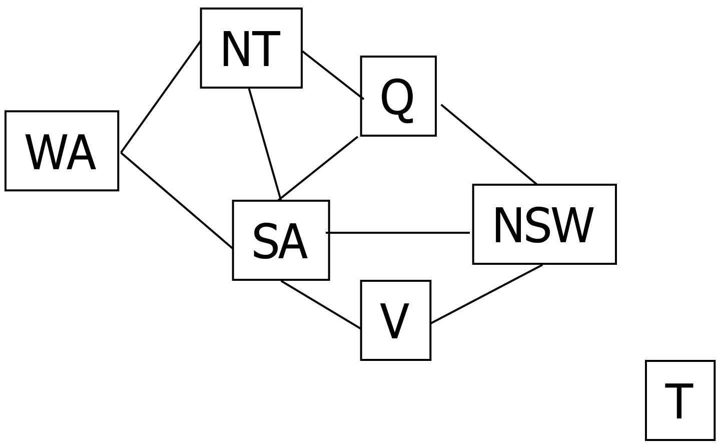


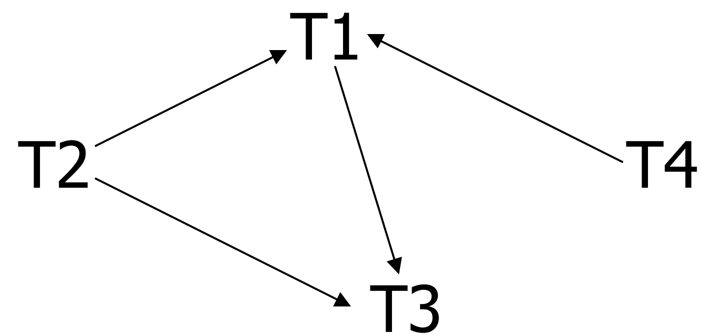
- Seven variables: {WA, NT, SA, Q, NSW, V, T}
- Each variable has same domain: {red, green, blue}
- No two adjacent variables can have same value:

WA≠NT, WA≠SA, NT≠SA, NT≠Q, SA≠Q, SA≠NSW, SA≠V,Q≠NSW, NSW≠V

Unary & binary constraints most common

Binary constraints





- Two variables are adjacent or neighbors if connected by an edge or an arc
- Possible to rewrite problems with higher-order constraints as ones with just binary constraints

Formal definition of a CN

- Instantiations
  - An instantiation of a subset of variables S is an assignment of a value (in its domain) to each variable in S
  - An instantiation is legal iff it violates no constraints
- A solution is a legal instantiation of all variables in the network

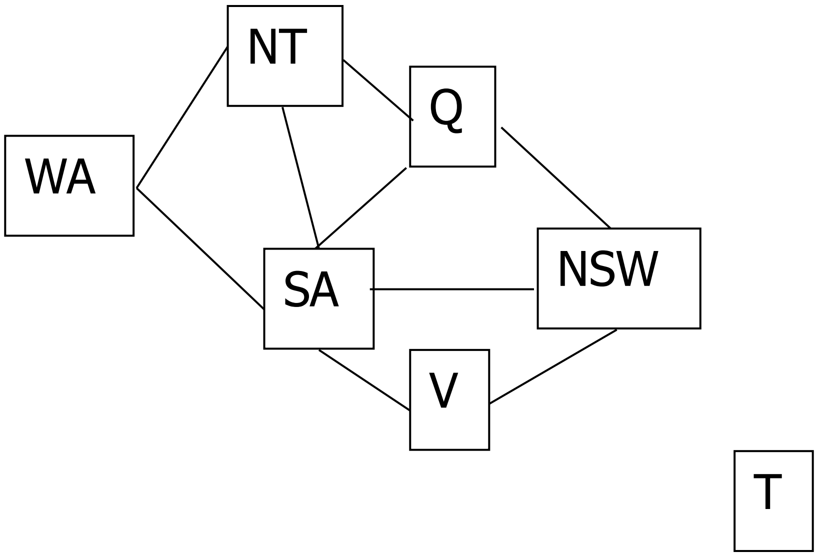
Typical tasks for CSP

- Solution related tasks:
  - Does a solution exist?
  - Find one solution
  - Find all solutions
  - Given a metric on solutions, find best one
  - Given a partial instantiation, do any of above
- Transform the CN into an equivalent CN that is easier to solve

Binary CSP

- A binary CSP is a CSP where all constraints are binary or unary
- Any non-binary CSP can be converted into a binary CSP by introducing additional variables
- A binary CSP can be represented as a constraint graph, with a node for each variable and an arc between two nodes iff there's a constraint involving them
  - Unary constraints appear as self-referential arcs

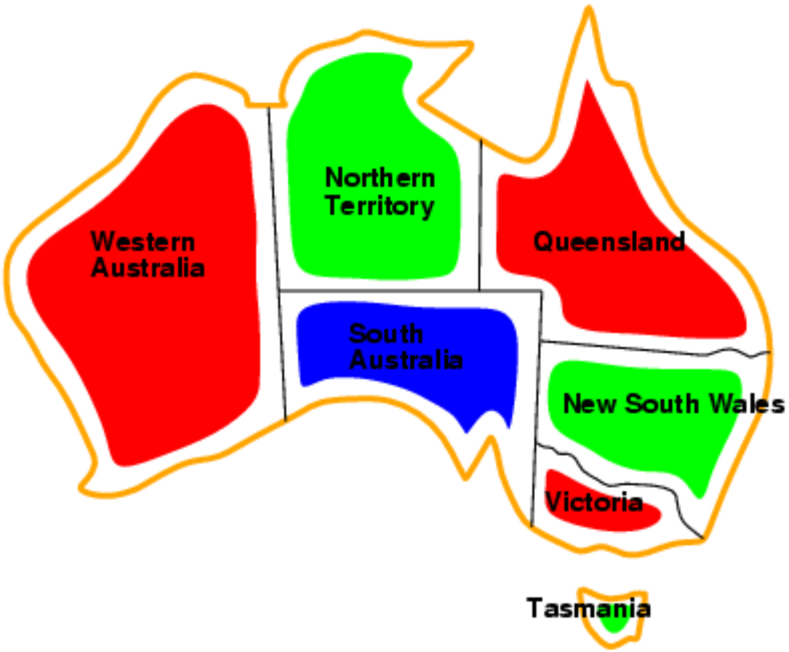
Running example: coloring Australia

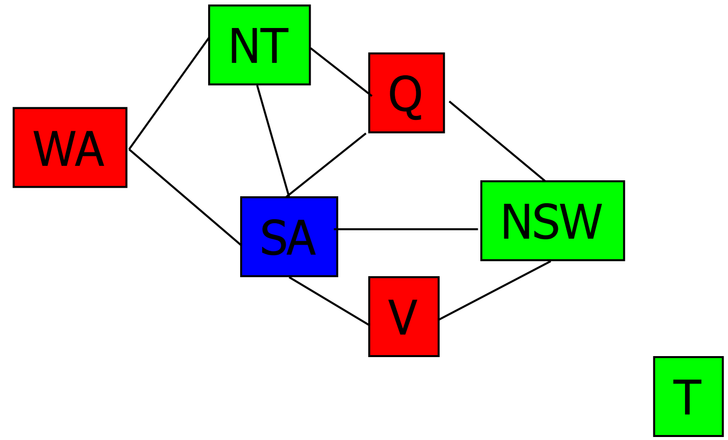


- Seven variables: {WA, NT, SA, Q, NSW, V, T}
- Each variable has same domain: {red, green, blue}
- No two adjacent variables can have same value:

WA≠NT, WA≠SA, NT≠SA, NT≠Q, SA≠Q, SA≠NSW, SA≠V,Q≠NSW, NSW≠V

A running example: coloring Australia



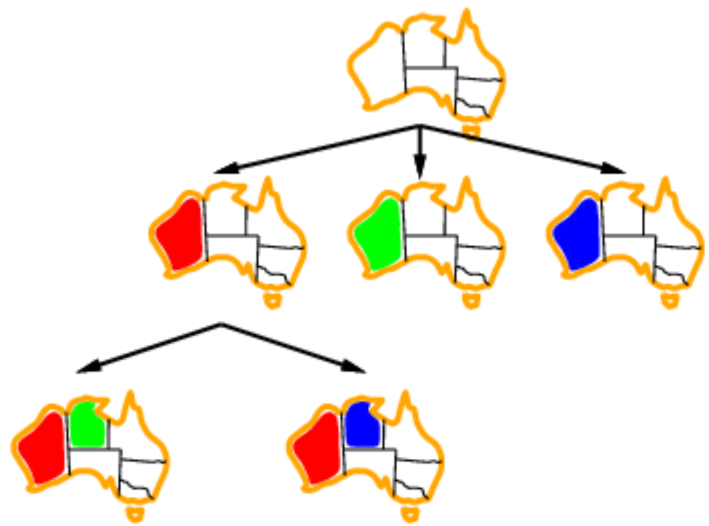


- Solutions: complete & consistent assignments
- Here is one of several solutions
- For generality, constraints can be expressed as relations, e.g., describe WA ≠ NT a
  {(red,green), (red,blue), (green,red), (green,blue), (blue,red),(blue,green)}

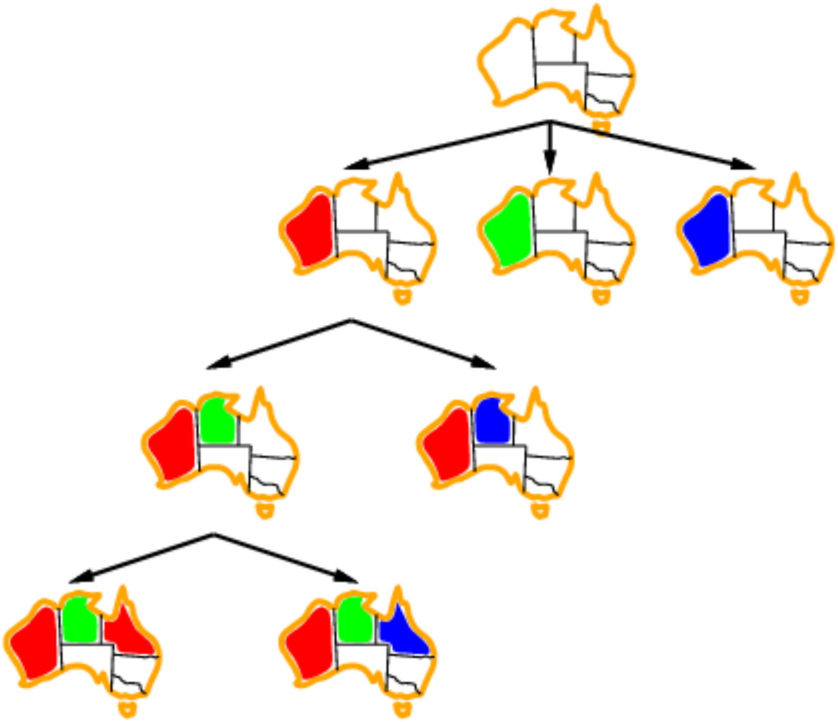
Backtracking example

Backtracking example

Backtracking example



Backtracking example



Basic Backtracking Algorithm

CSP-BACKTRACKING(PartialAssignment a)

- If a is complete then return a
- X ← select an unassigned variable
- D ← select an ordering for the domain of X
- For each value v in D do

  If v is consistent with a then

  - Add (X= v) to a
  - result ← CSP-BACKTRACKING(a)
  - If result ≠ failure then return result
  - Remove (X= v) from a
- Return failure

Start with CSP-BACKTRACKING({})

Note: this is depth first search; can solve n-queens problems for n ~ 25

Problems with backtracking

- Thrashing: keep repeating the same failed variable assignments
- Things that can help avoid this:
  - Consistency checking
  - Intelligent backtracking schemes
- Inefficiency: can explore areas of the search space that aren’t likely to succeed
  - Variable ordering can help

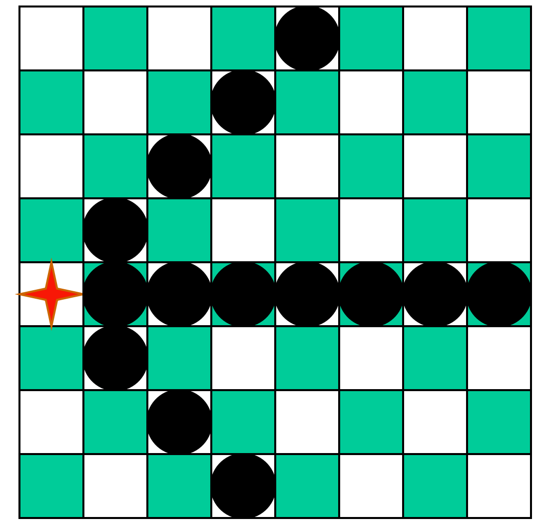
Improving backtracking efficiency

Here are some standard techniques to improve the efficiency of backtracking

- Can we detect inevitable failure early?
- Which variable should be assigned next?
- In what order should its values be tried?

Forward Checking

After variable X is assigned to value v, examine each unassigned variable Y connected to X by a constraint and delete values from Y's domain inconsistent with v

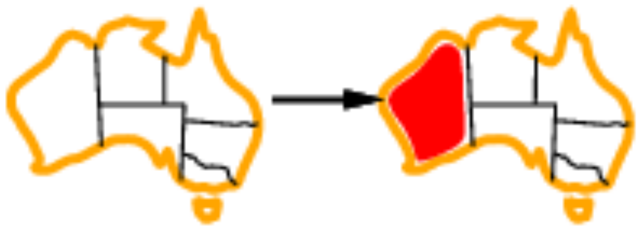


Using forward checking and backward checking roughly doubles the size of N-queens problems that can be practically solved

Forward checking

- Keep track of remaining legal values for unassigned variables
- Terminate search when any variable has no legal values

Forward checking



Forward checking

Forward checking

Constraint propagation

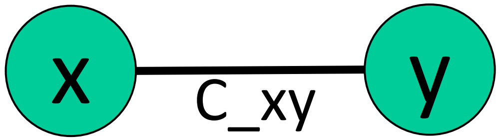
- Forward checking propagates info. from assigned to unassigned variables, but doesn't provide early detection for all failures
- NT and SA cannot both be blue!

Definition: Arc consistency

- A constraint C_xy is arc consistent wrt x if for each value v of x there is an allowed value of y
- Similarly define C_xy as arc consistent wrt y
- A binary CSP is arc consistent iff every constraint C_xy is arc consistent wrt x as well as y
- When a CSP is not arc consistent, we can make it arc consistent, e.g., by using AC3
  - Also called "enforcing arc consistency"

Arc Consistency Example 1

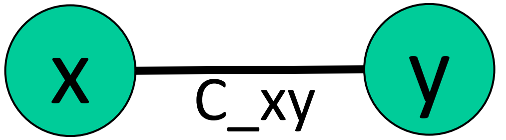
- Domains
  - D_x = {1, 2, 3}
  - D_y = {3, 4, 5, 6}



- Constraint
  - Note: for finite domains, we can represent a constraint as an enumeration of legal values
  - C_xy = {(1,3), (1,5), (3,3), (3,6)}
- C_xy isn’t arc consistent wrt x or y. By enforcing arc consistency, we get reduced domains
  - D'_x = {1, 3}
  - D'_y={3, 5, 6}

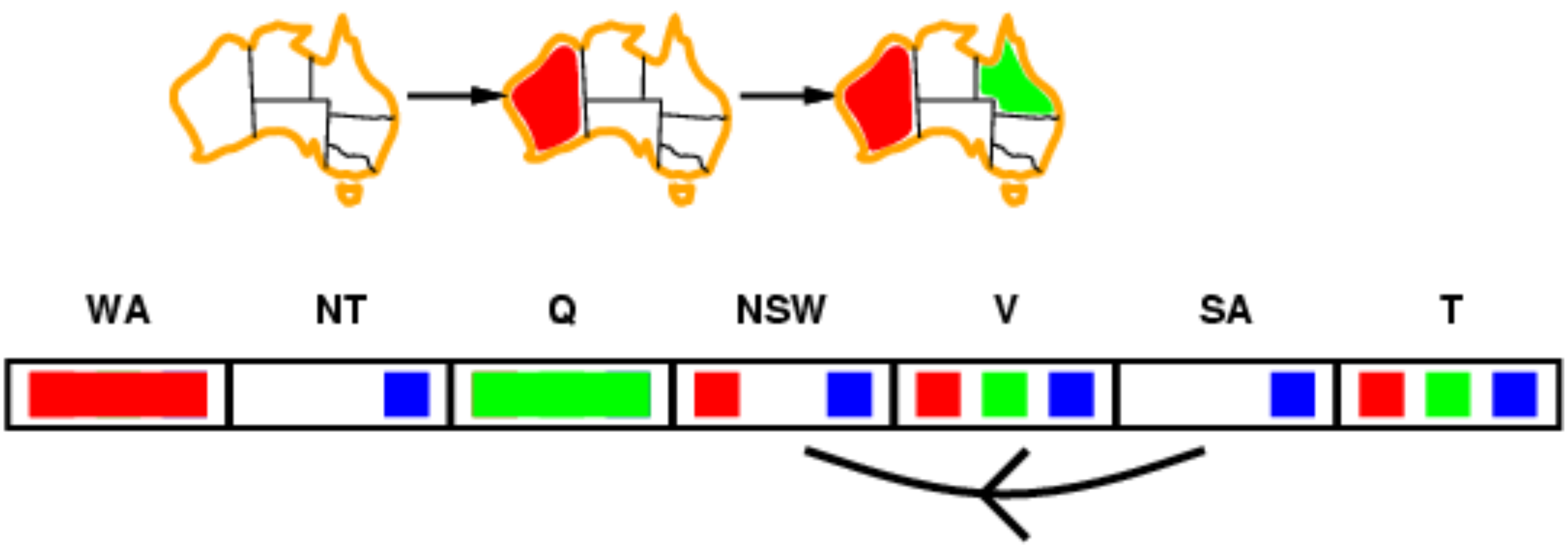
Arc Consistency Example 2

- Domains
  - D_x = {1, 2, 3}
  - D_y = {1, 2, 3}
- Constraint
  - C_xy = `lambda v1,v2: v1 < v2`
- C_xy is not arc consistent wrt x, neither wrt y. By enforcing arc consistency, we get reduced domains
  - D'_x = {1, 2}
  - D'_y={2, 3}



Arc consistency

- Simplest form of propagation makes each arc consistent
- X →Y is consistent iff for every value x of X there is some allowed y



Arc consistency

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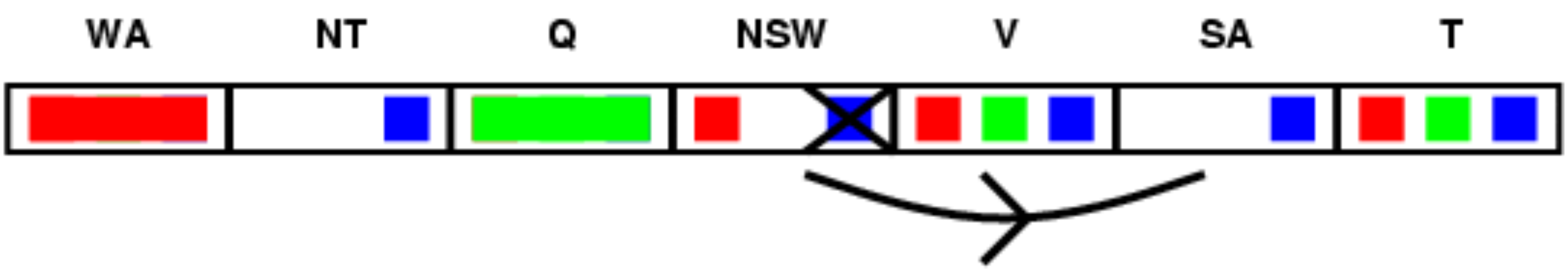
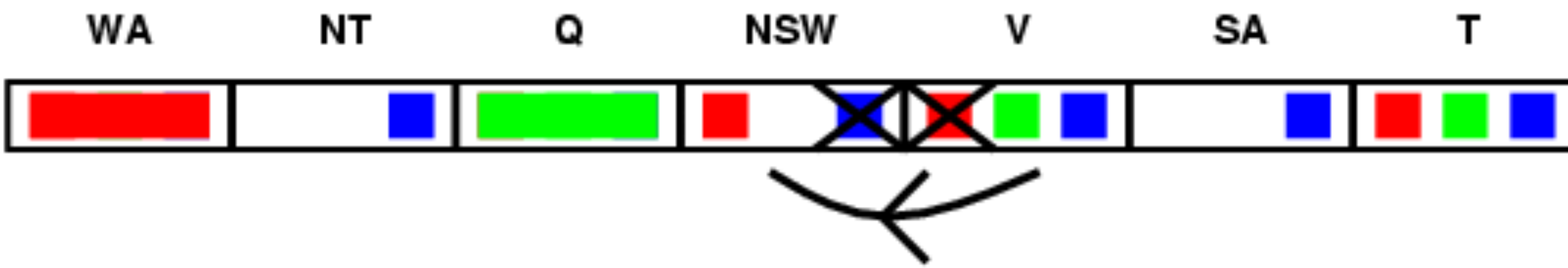
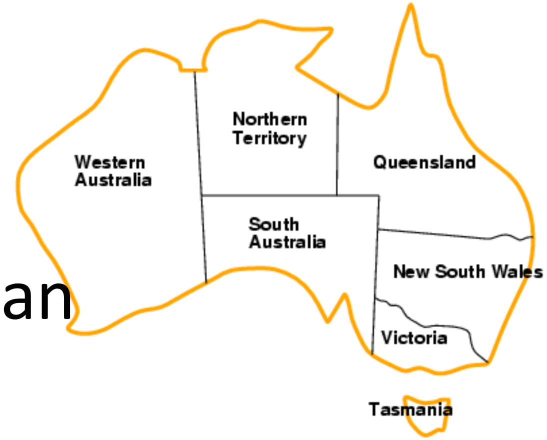


Arc consistency

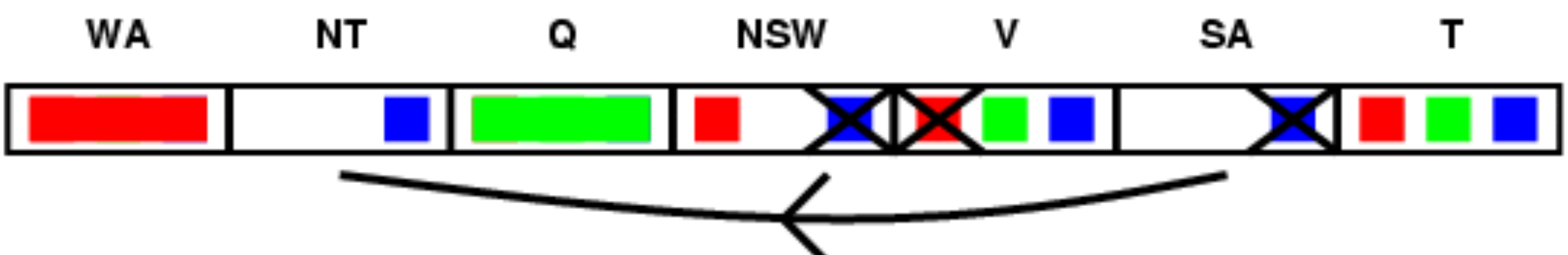


If X loses a value, neighbors of X need to be rechecked

Arc consistency



- Arc consistency detects failure earlier than simple forward checking
- WA=red and Q=green is quickly recognized as a deadend, i.e. an impossible partial instantiation
- The arc consistency algorithm can be run as a preprocessor or after each assignment



General CP for Binary Constraints

Algorithm AC3

contradiction ← false

Q ← stack of all variables

while Q is not empty and not contradiction do

    X ← UNSTACK(Q)

    For every variable Y adjacent to X do

        If REMOVE-ARC-INCONSISTENCIES(X,Y)

            If domain(Y) is non-empty then STACK(Y,Q)

            else return false

Complexity of AC3

- e = number of constraints (edges)
- d = number of values per variable
- Each variable is inserted in queue up to d times
- REMOVE-ARC-INCONSISTENCY takes $O(d^2)$ time
- CP takes $O(ed^3)$ time

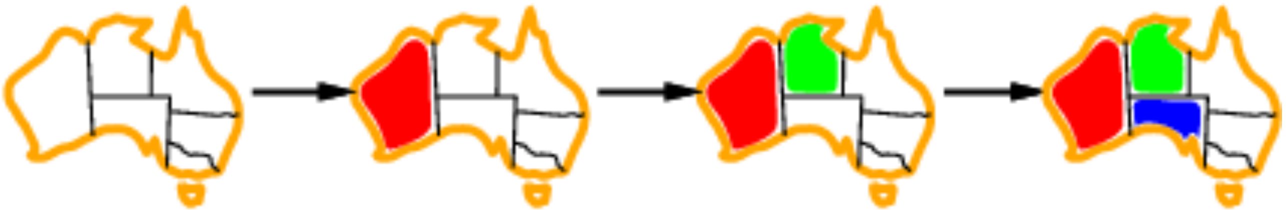
Improving backtracking efficiency

- Some standard techniques to improve the efficiency of backtracking
  - Can we detect inevitable failure early?
  - Which variable should be assigned next?
  - In what order should its values be tried?
- Combining constraint propagation with these heuristics makes 1000-queen puzzles feasible

Most constrained variable

- Most constrained variable:

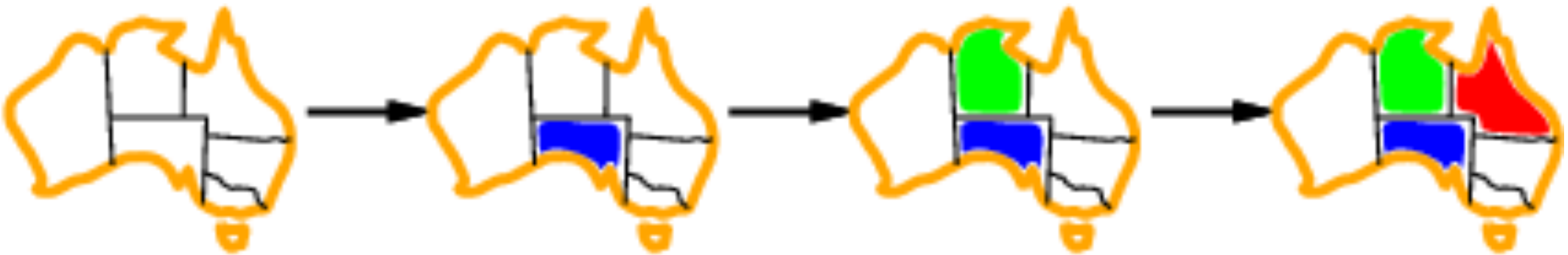
  choose the variable with the fewest legal values



- a.k.a. minimum remaining values (MRV) heuristic
- After assigning a value to WA, both NT and SA have only two values in their domains – choose one of them rather than Q, NSW, V or T

Most constraining variable

- Tie-breaker among most constrained variables
- Choose variable involved in largest # of constraints on remaining variables



- After assigning SA to be blue, WA, NT, Q, NSW and V all have just two values left.
- WA and V have only one constraint on remaining variables and T none, so choose one of NT, Q & NSW

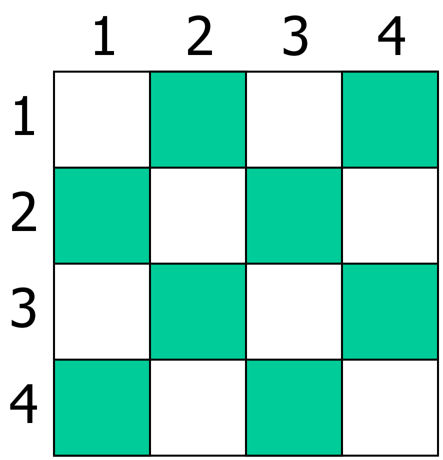
Least constraining value

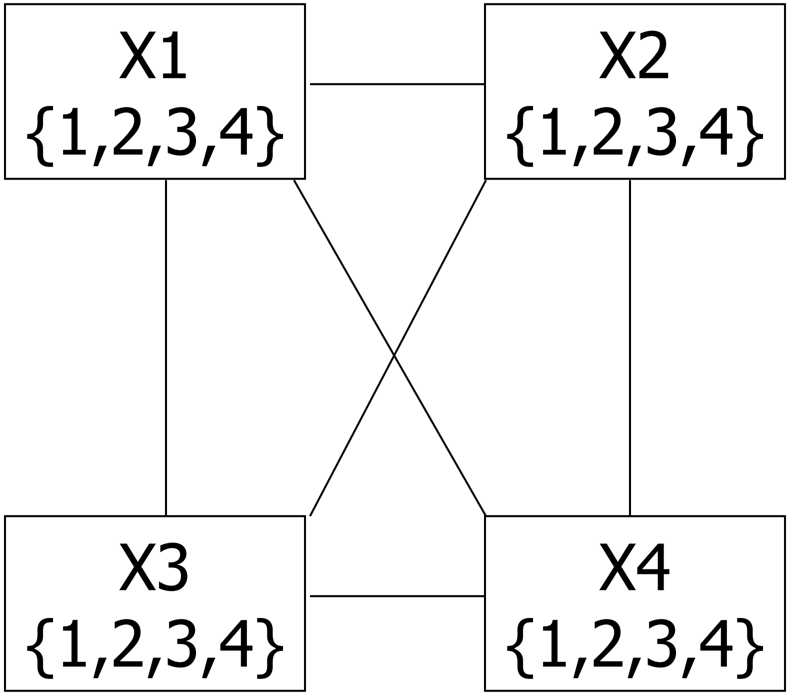
- Given a variable, choose least constraining value:
  - the one that rules out the fewest values in the remaining variables

- Combining these heuristics makes 1000 queens feasible
- What's an intuitive explanation for this?

Is AC3 Alone Sufficient?

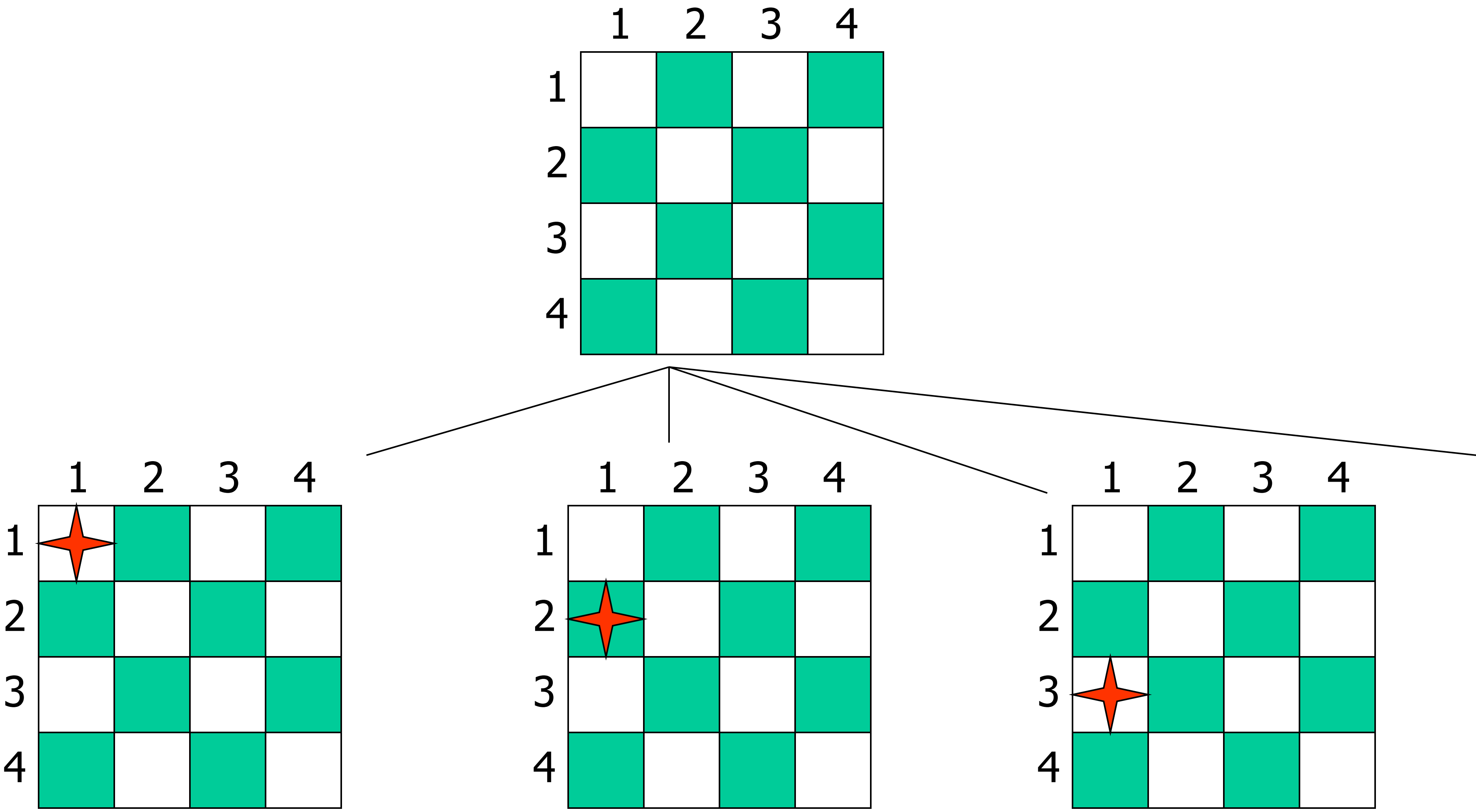
Consider the four queens problem





Solving a CSP still requires search

- Search:
  - can find good solutions, but must examine non-solutions along the way
- Constraint Propagation:
  - can rule out non-solutions, but this is not the same as finding solutions
- Interweave constraint propagation & search:
  - perform constraint propagation at each search step



1 2 3 4
1
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1 2 3 4
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1 2 3 4
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1 2 3 4
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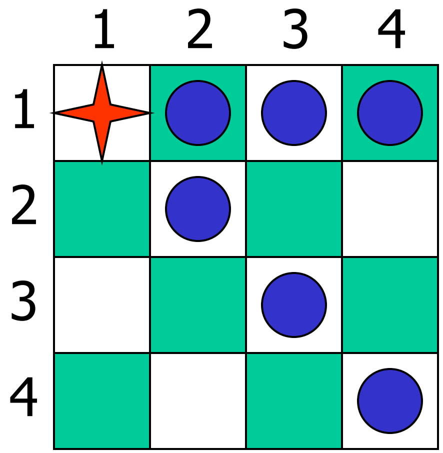
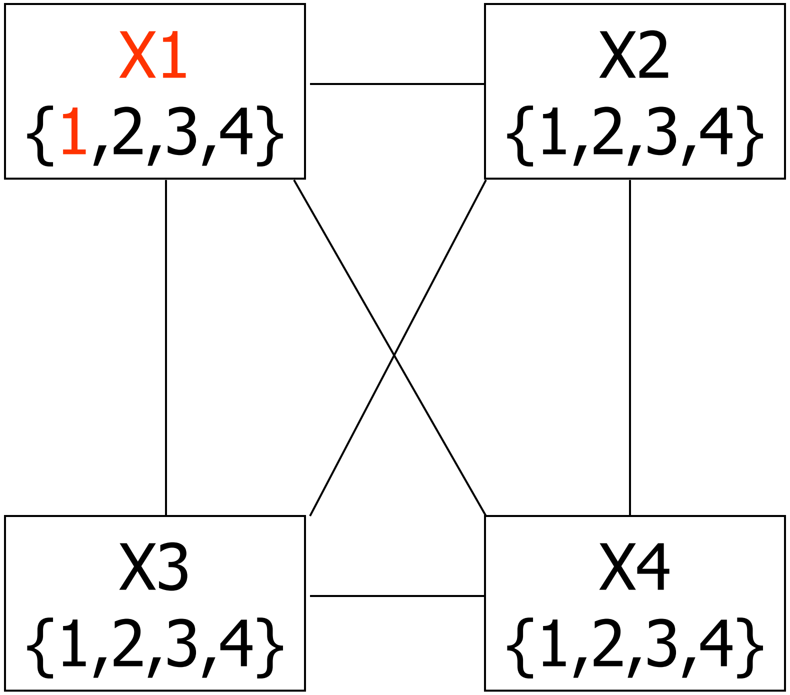
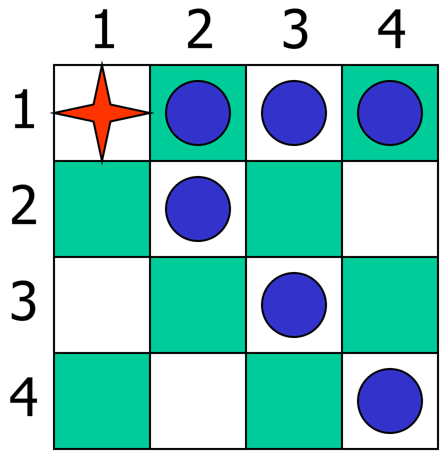
4

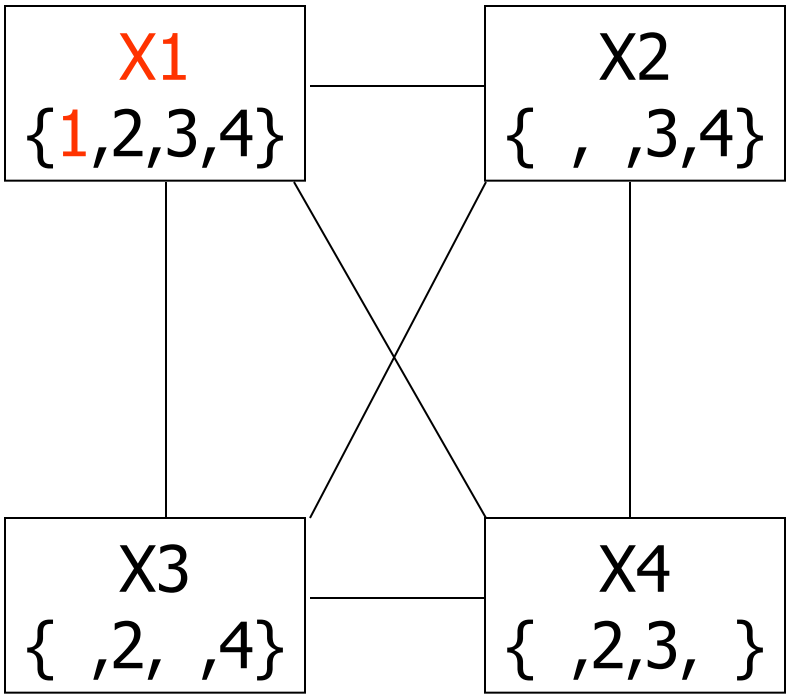
4-Queens Problem



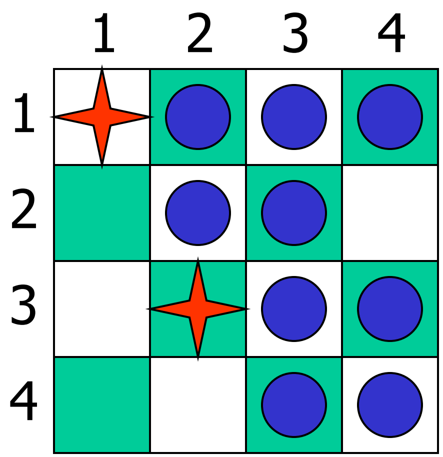


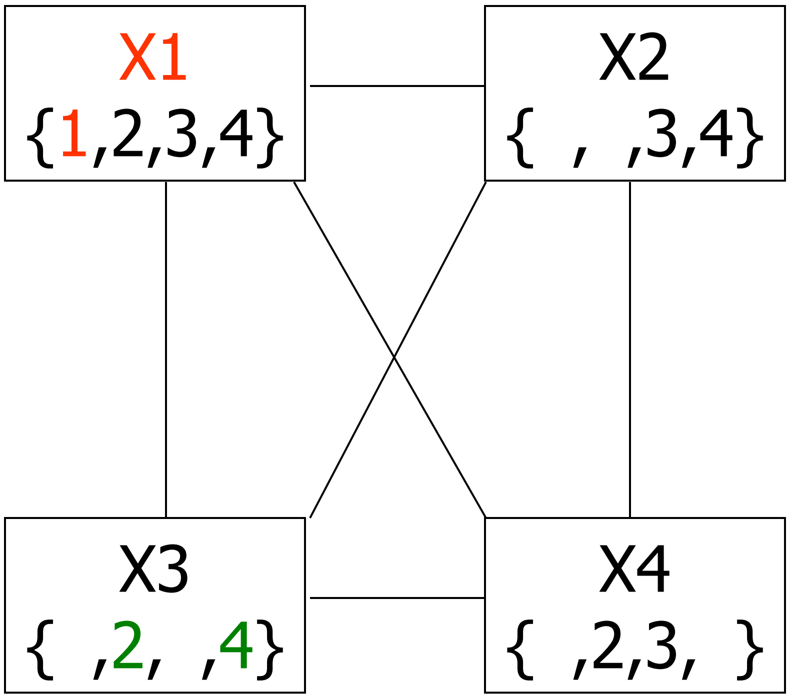
4-Queens Problem





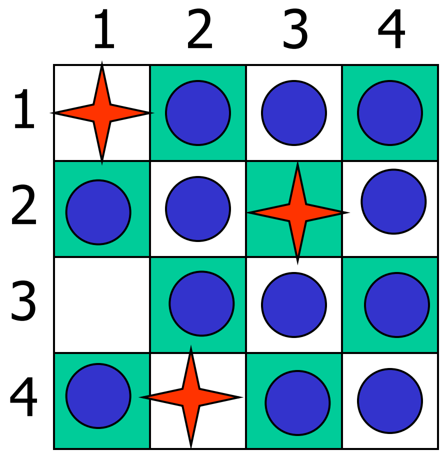
4-Queens Problem

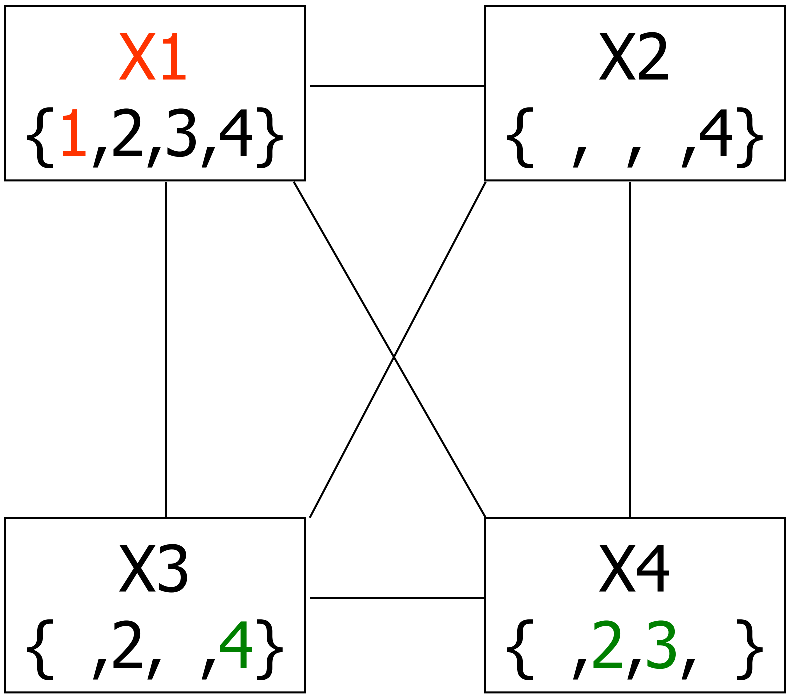




X2=3 eliminates { X3=2, X3=3, X3=4 }
⇒ inconsistent!

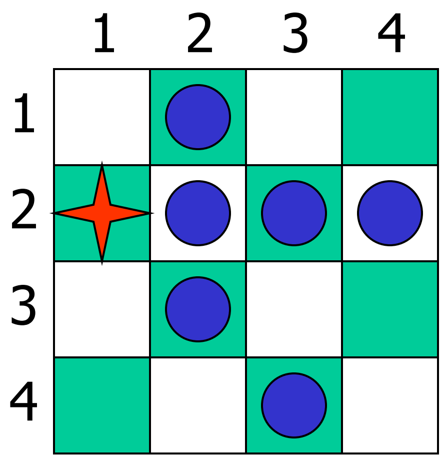
4-Queens Problem

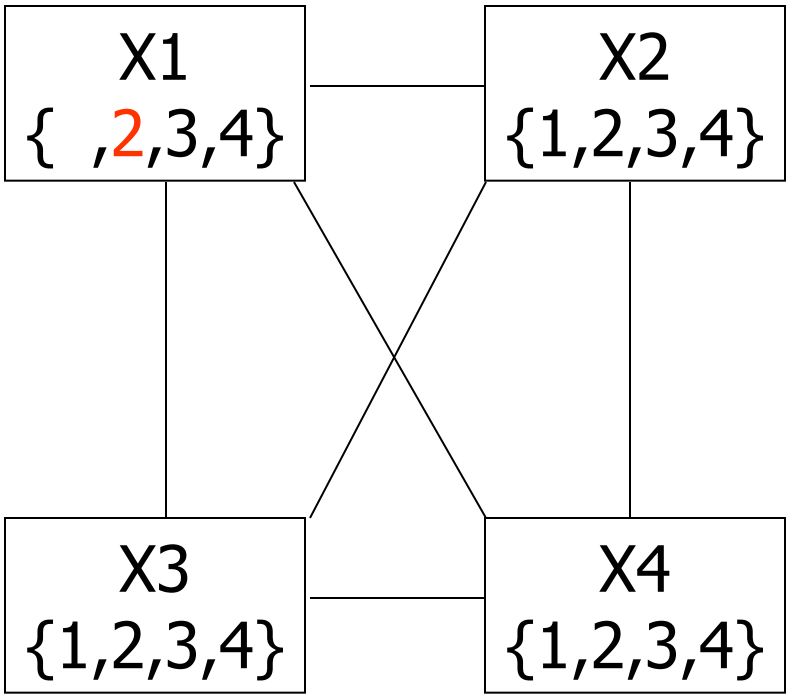




X2=4 ⇒ X3=2, which eliminates { X4=2, X4=3}
⇒ inconsistent!

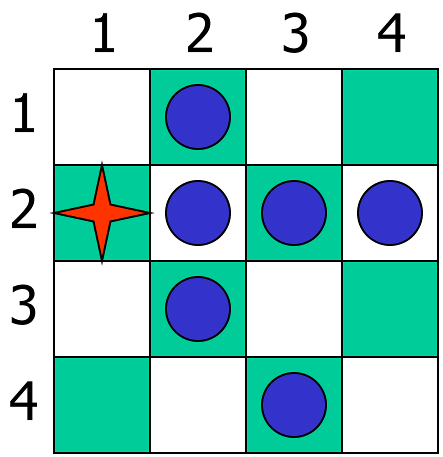
4-Queens Problem

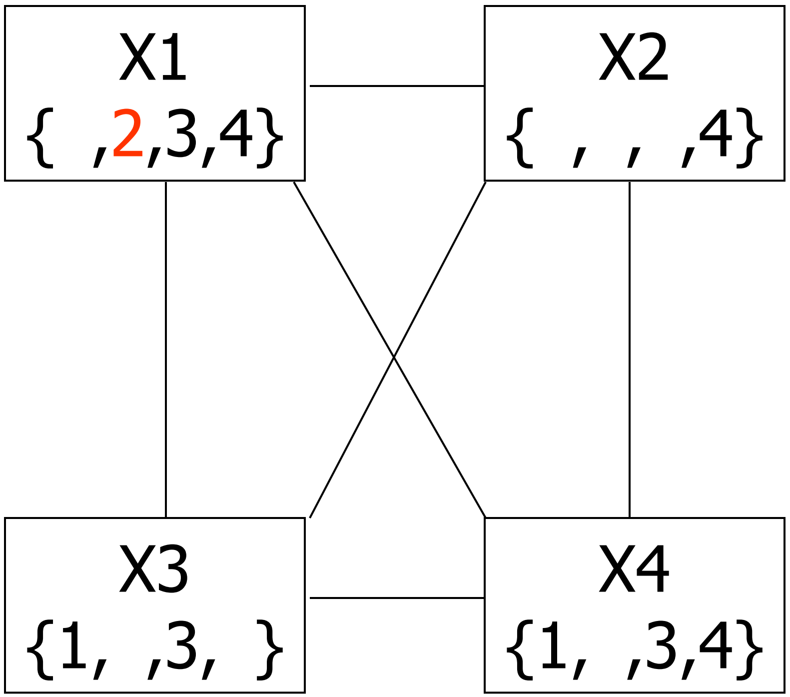




X1 can't be 1, let's try 2

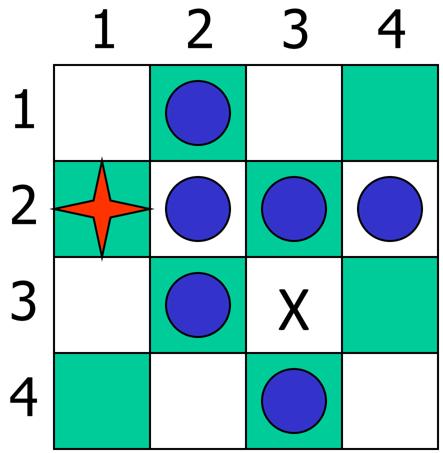
4-Queens Problem

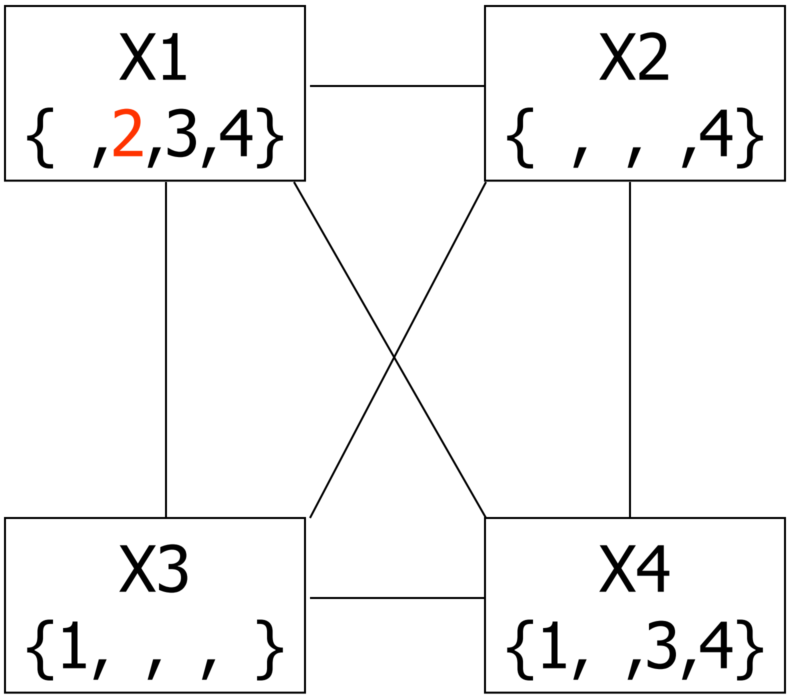




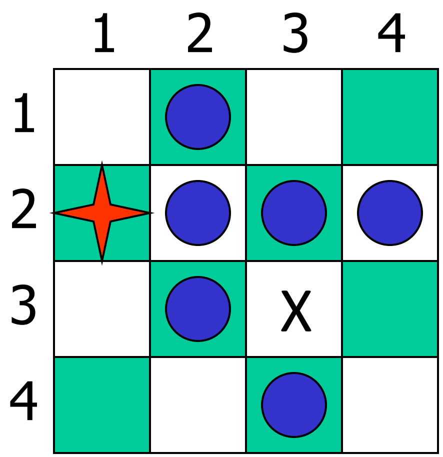
Can we eliminate any other values?

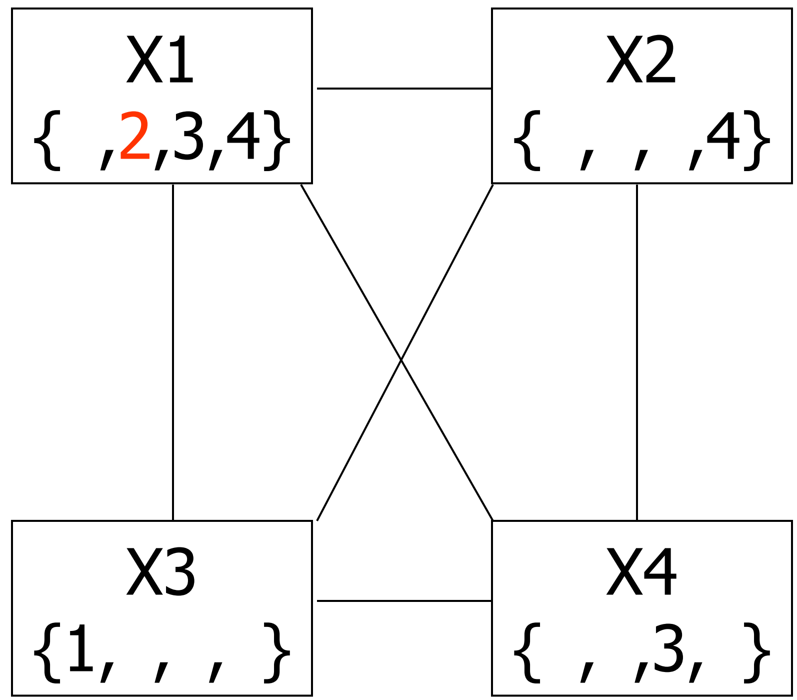
4-Queens Problem





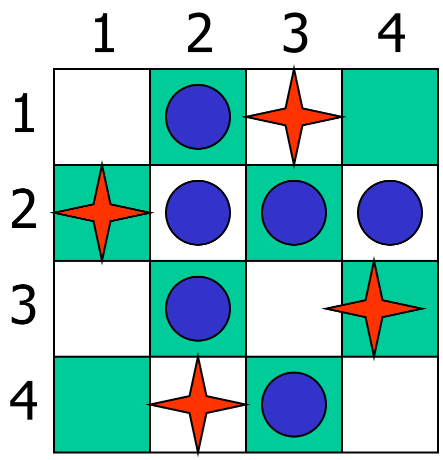
4-Queens Problem

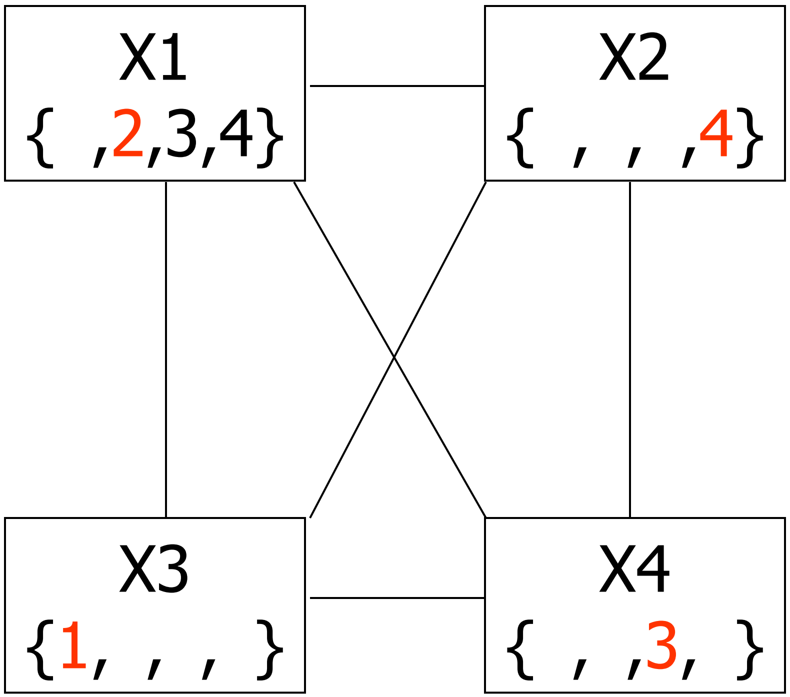




Arc constancy eliminates x3=3 because it's not consistent with X2's remaining values

4-Queens Problem





There is only one solution with X1=2

Sudoku Example

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A			3		2		6		
B	9			3		5			1
C			1	8		6	4		
D			8	1		2	9		
E	7								8
F			6	7		8	2		
G			2	6		9	5		
H	8			2		3			9
I			5		1		3		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	4	8	3	9	2	1	6	5	7
B	9	6	7	3	4	5	8	2	1
C	2	5	1	8	7	6	4	9	3
D	5	4	8	1	3	2	9	7	6
E	7	2	9	5	6	4	1	3	8
F	1	3	6	7	9	8	2	4	5
G	3	7	2	6	8	9	5	1	4
H	8	1	4	2	5	3	7	6	9
I	6	9	5	4	1	7	3	8	2

How can we set this up as a CSP?

Sudoku

- Digit placement puzzle on 9x9 grid with unique answer
- Given an initial partially filled grid, fill remaining squares with a digit between 1 and 9
- Each column, row, and nine 3×3 sub-grids must contain all nine digits

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A			3		2		6		
B	9			3		5			1
C			1	8		6	4		
D			8	1		2	9		
E	7								8
F			6	7		8	2		
G			2	6		9	5		
H	8			2		3			9
I			5		1		3		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	4	8	3	9	2	1	6	5	7
B	9	6	7	3	4	5	8	2	1
C	2	5	1	8	7	6	4	9	3
D	5	4	8	1	3	2	9	7	6
E	7	2	9	5	6	4	1	3	8
F	1	3	6	7	9	8	2	4	5
G	3	7	2	6	8	9	5	1	4
H	8	1	4	2	5	3	7	6	9
I	6	9	5	4	1	7	3	8	2

- Some initial configurations are easy to solve and some very difficult

```python
def sudoku(initValue):
    p = Problem()
    # Define a variable for each cell: 11,12,13...21,22,23...98,99
    for i in range(1, 10) :
        p.addVariables(range(i*10+1, i*10+10), range(1, 10))
    # Each row has different values
    for i in range(1, 10) :
        p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), range(i*10+1, i*10+10))
    # Each column has different values
    for i in range(1, 10) :
        p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), range(10+i, 100+i, 10))
    # Each 3x3 box has different values
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [11,12,13,21,22,23,31,32,33])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [41,42,43,51,52,53,61,62,63])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [71,72,73,81,82,83,91,92,93])

    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [14,15,16,24,25,26,34,35,36])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [44,45,46,54,55,56,64,65,66])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [74,75,76,84,85,86,94,95,96])

    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [17,18,19,27,28,29,37,38,39])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [47,48,49,57,58,59,67,68,69])
    p.addConstraint(AllDifferentConstraint(), [77,78,79,87,88,89,97,98,99])

    # add unary constraints for cells with initial non-zero values
    for i in range(1, 10) :
        for j in range(1, 10):
            value = initValue[i-1][j-1]
            if value:
                p.addConstraint(lambda var, val=value: var == val, (i*10+j,))
    return p.getSolution()
```

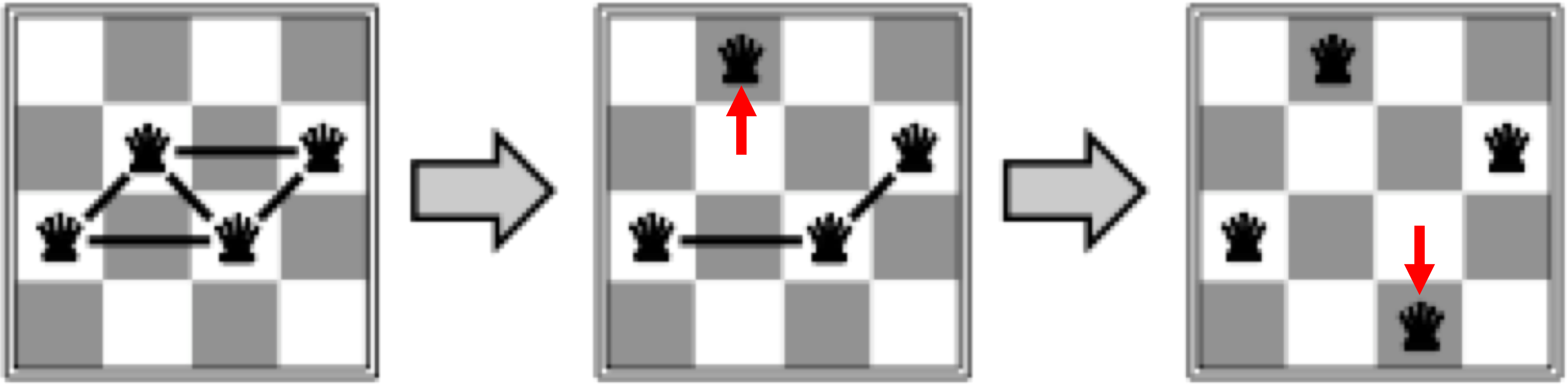
```python
# Sample problems
easy = [
  [0,9,0,7,0,0,8,6,0],
  [0,3,1,0,0,5,0,2,0],
  [8,0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0],
  [0,0,7,0,5,0,0,0,6],
  [0,0,0,3,0,7,0,0,0],
  [5,0,0,0,1,0,7,0,0],
  [0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,9],
  [0,2,0,6,0,0,0,5,0],
  [0,5,4,0,0,8,0,7,0]]

hard = [
  [0,0,3,0,0,0,4,0,0],
  [0,0,0,0,7,0,0,0,0],
  [5,0,0,4,0,6,0,0,2],
  [0,0,4,0,0,0,8,0,0],
  [0,9,0,0,3,0,0,2,0],
  [0,0,7,0,0,0,5,0,0],
  [6,0,0,5,0,2,0,0,1],
  [0,0,0,0,9,0,0,0,0],
  [0,0,9,0,0,0,3,0,0]]

very_hard = [
  [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
  [0,0,9,0,6,0,3,0,0],
  [0,7,0,3,0,4,0,9,0],
  [0,0,7,2,0,8,6,0,0],
  [0,4,0,0,0,0,0,7,0],
  [0,0,2,1,0,6,5,0,0],
  [0,1,0,9,0,5,0,4,0],
  [0,0,8,0,2,0,7,0,0],
  [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]]
```

Local search for constraint problems

- Remember local search?
- There's a version of local search for CSP problems
- Basic idea:
  - generate a random "solution"
  - Use metric of "number of conflicts"
  - Modifying solution by reassigning one variable at a time to decrease metric until solution found or no modification improves it
- Has all features and problems of local search

Min Conflict Example

- **States:** 4 Queens, 1 per column
- **Operators:** Move a queen in its column
- **Goal test:** No attacks
- **Evaluation metric:** Total number of attacks



How many conflicts does each state have?

Basic Local Search Algorithm

Assign a domain value d_i to each variable v_i

while no solution & not stuck & not timed out:

  bestCost $\leftarrow \infty$; bestList $\leftarrow \emptyset$;

  for each variable v_i | Cost(Value(v_i)) > 0

    for each domain value d_i of v_i

      if Cost(d_i) < bestCost

        bestCost $\leftarrow$ Cost(d_i); bestList $\leftarrow d_i$;

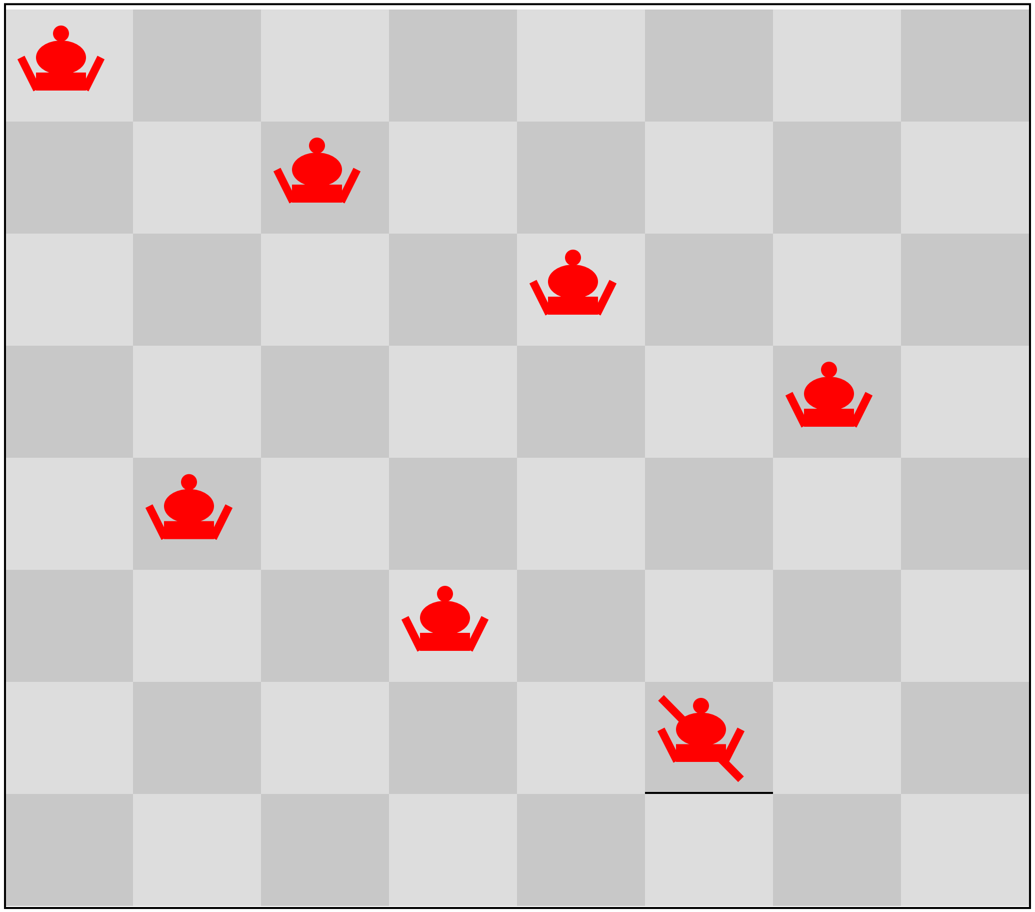
      else if Cost(d_i) = bestCost

        bestList $\leftarrow$ bestList $\cup$ d_i

  Take a randomly selected move from bestList

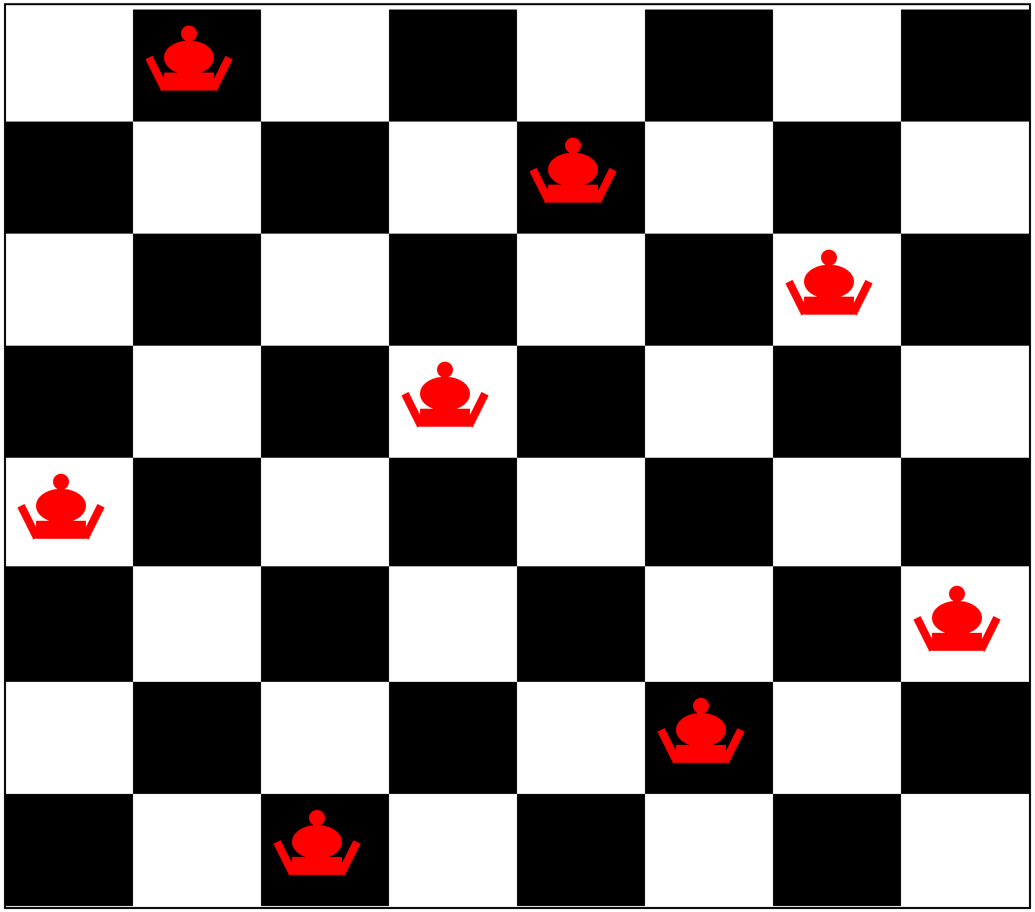
Eight Queens using Backtracking

Undo move
for Queen 7
and so on...

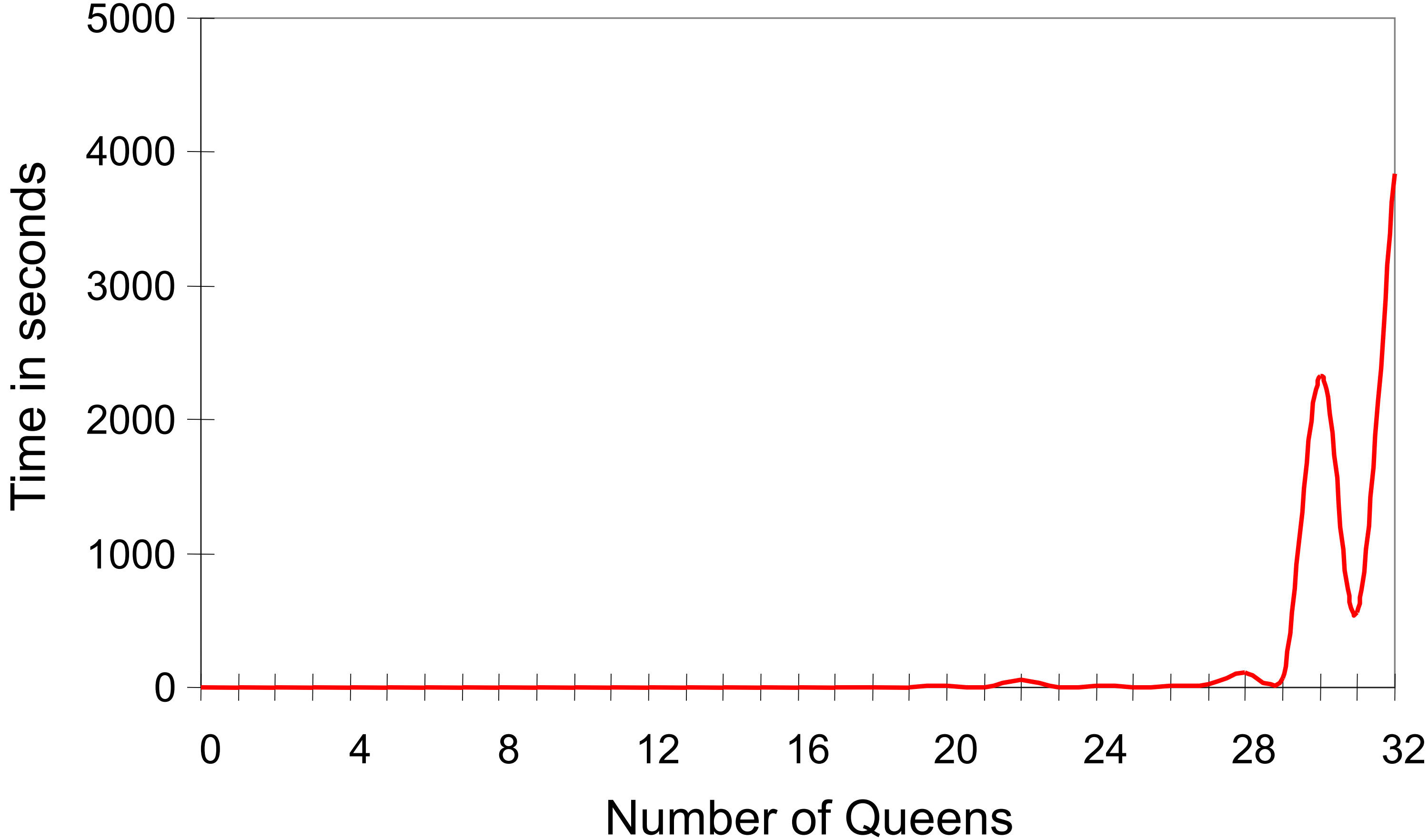


Eight Queens using Local Search

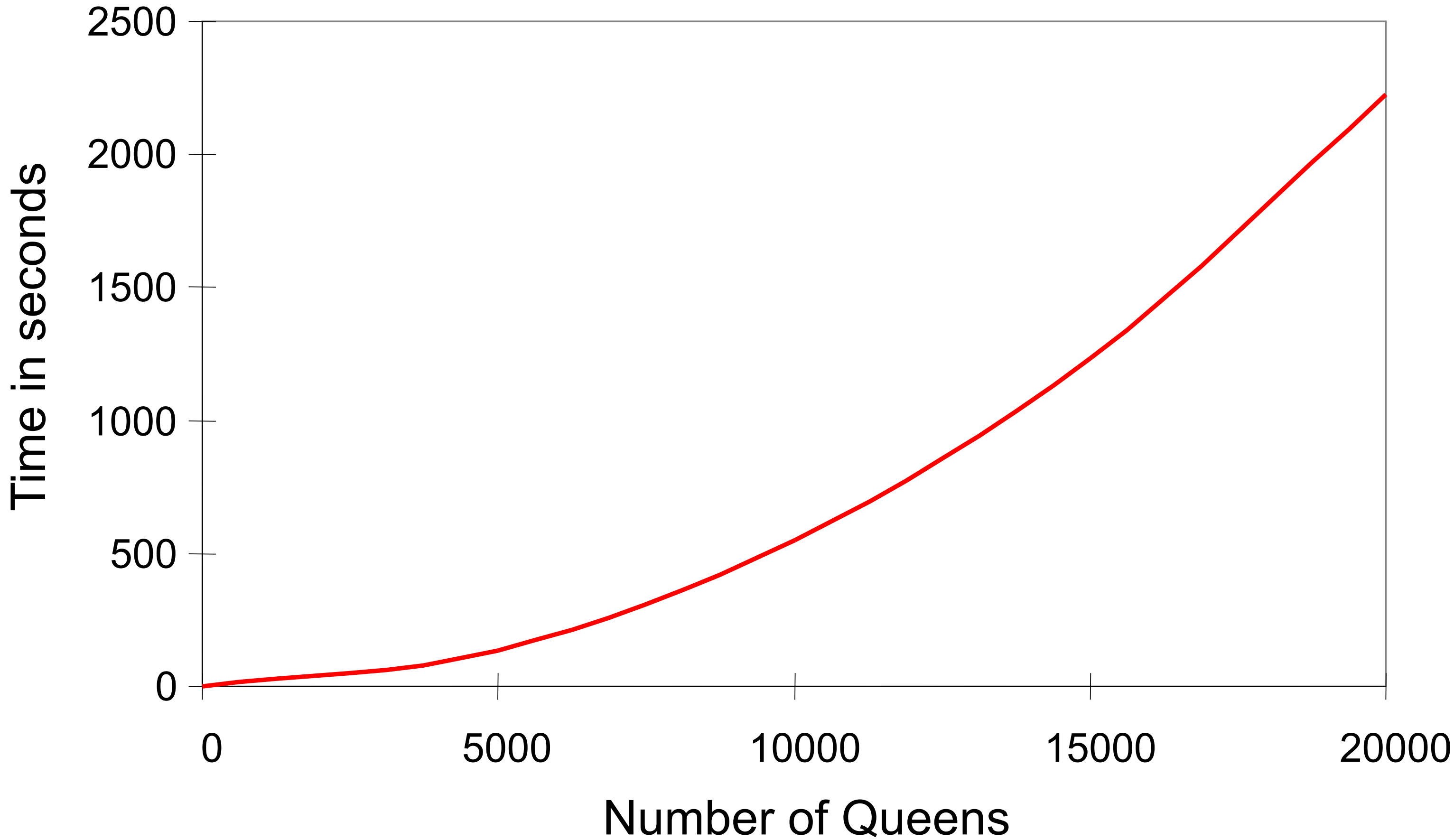
Answer Found



Backtracking Performance



Local Search Performance

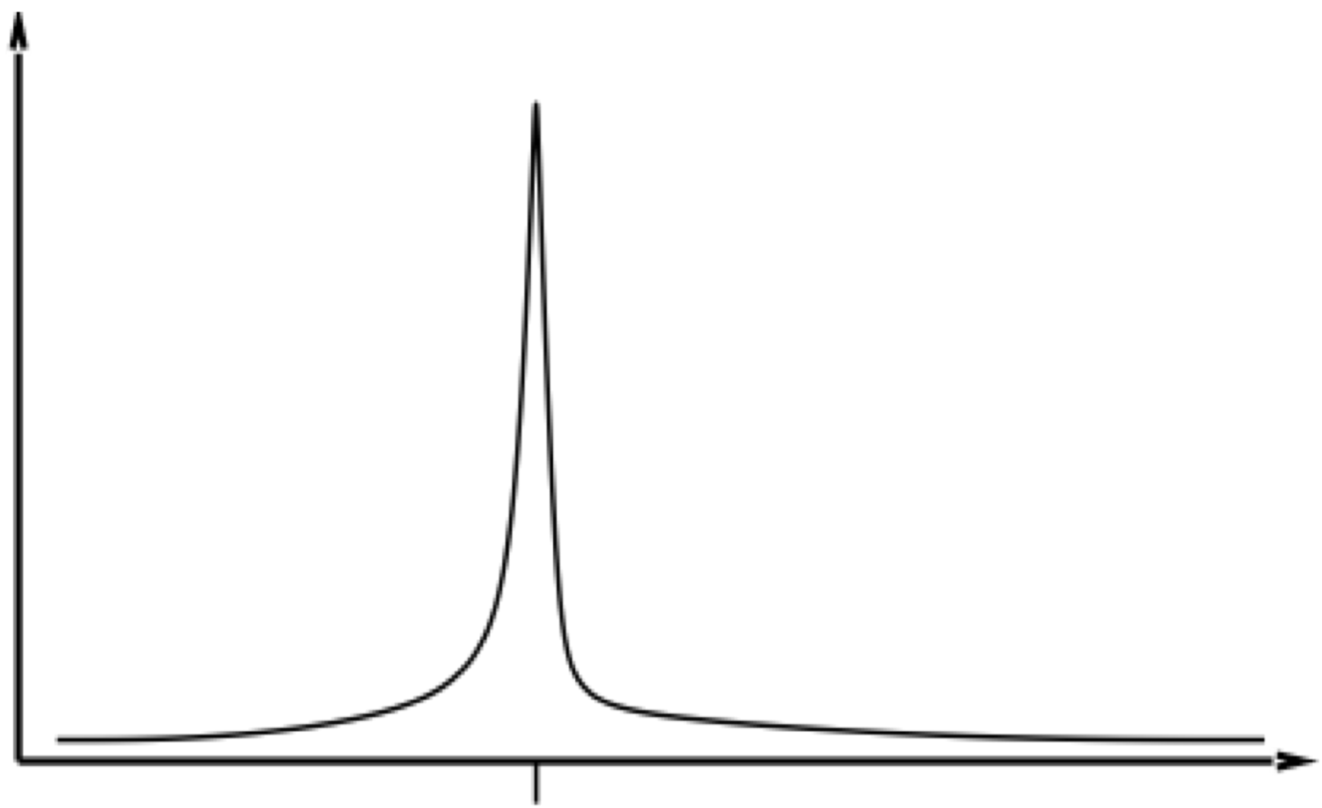


Min Conflict Performance

- Performance depends on quality and informativeness of initial assignment; inversely related to distance to solution
- Min Conflict often has astounding performance
- For example, can solve arbitrary size (i.e., millions) N-Queens problems in constant time
- Appears to hold for arbitrary CSPs with the caveat…

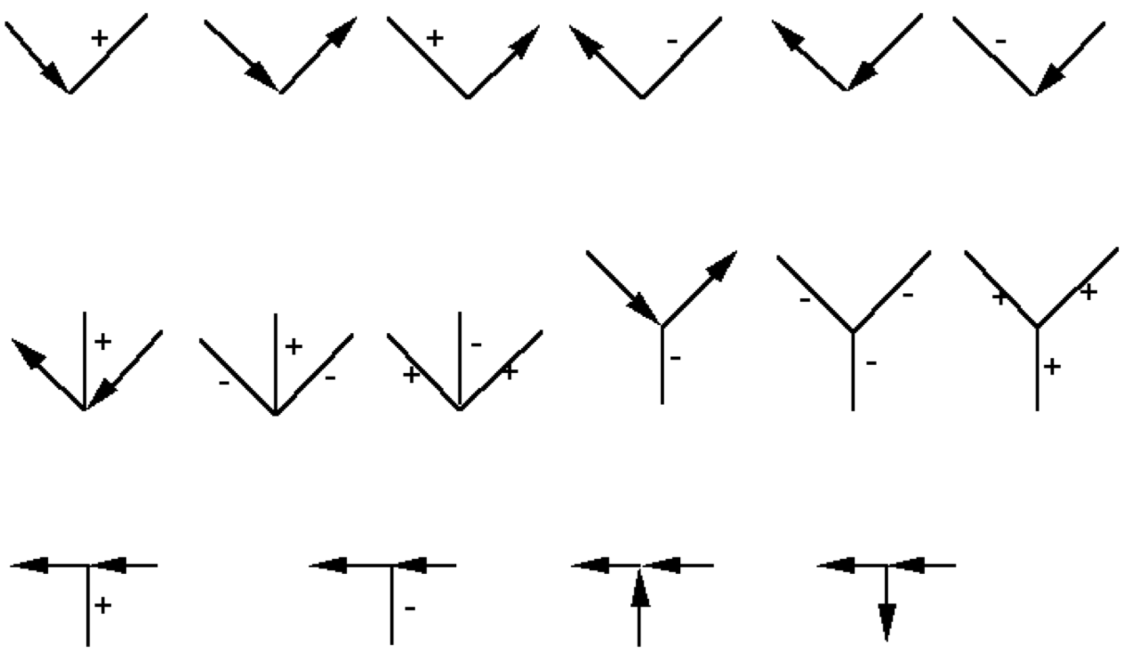
Min Conflict Performance

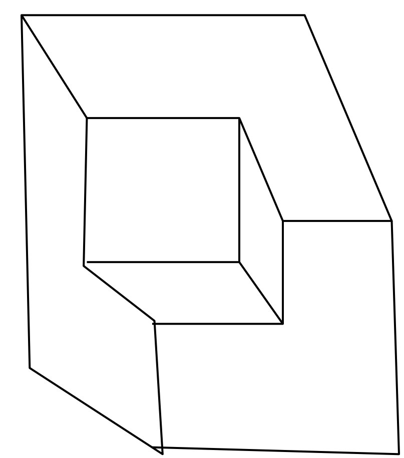
Except in a certain critical range of the ratio constraints to variables.



Famous example: labeling line drawings

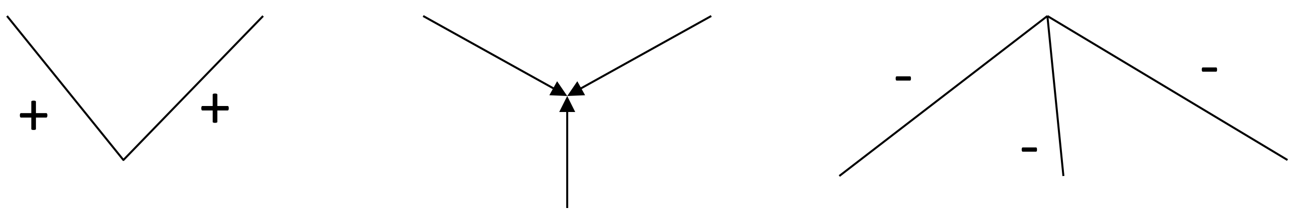
- Waltz labeling algorithm, earliest AI CSP application (1972)
  – Convex interior lines are labeled as +
  – Concave interior lines are labeled as –
  – Boundary lines are labeled as
- There are 208 labeling (most of which are impossible)
- Here are the 18 legal labeling:





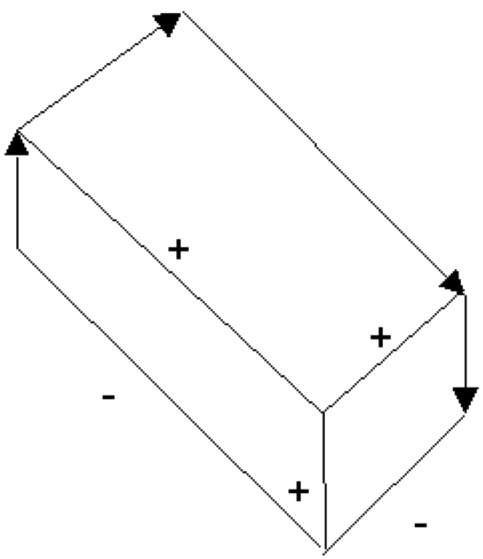
Labeling line drawings II

- Here are some illegal labelings:

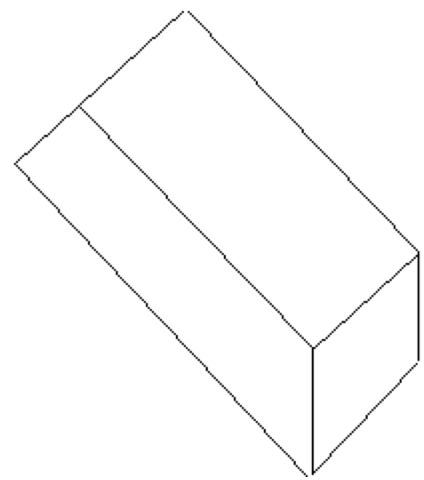


Labeling line drawings

Waltz labeling algorithm: propagate constraints repeatedly until a solution is found

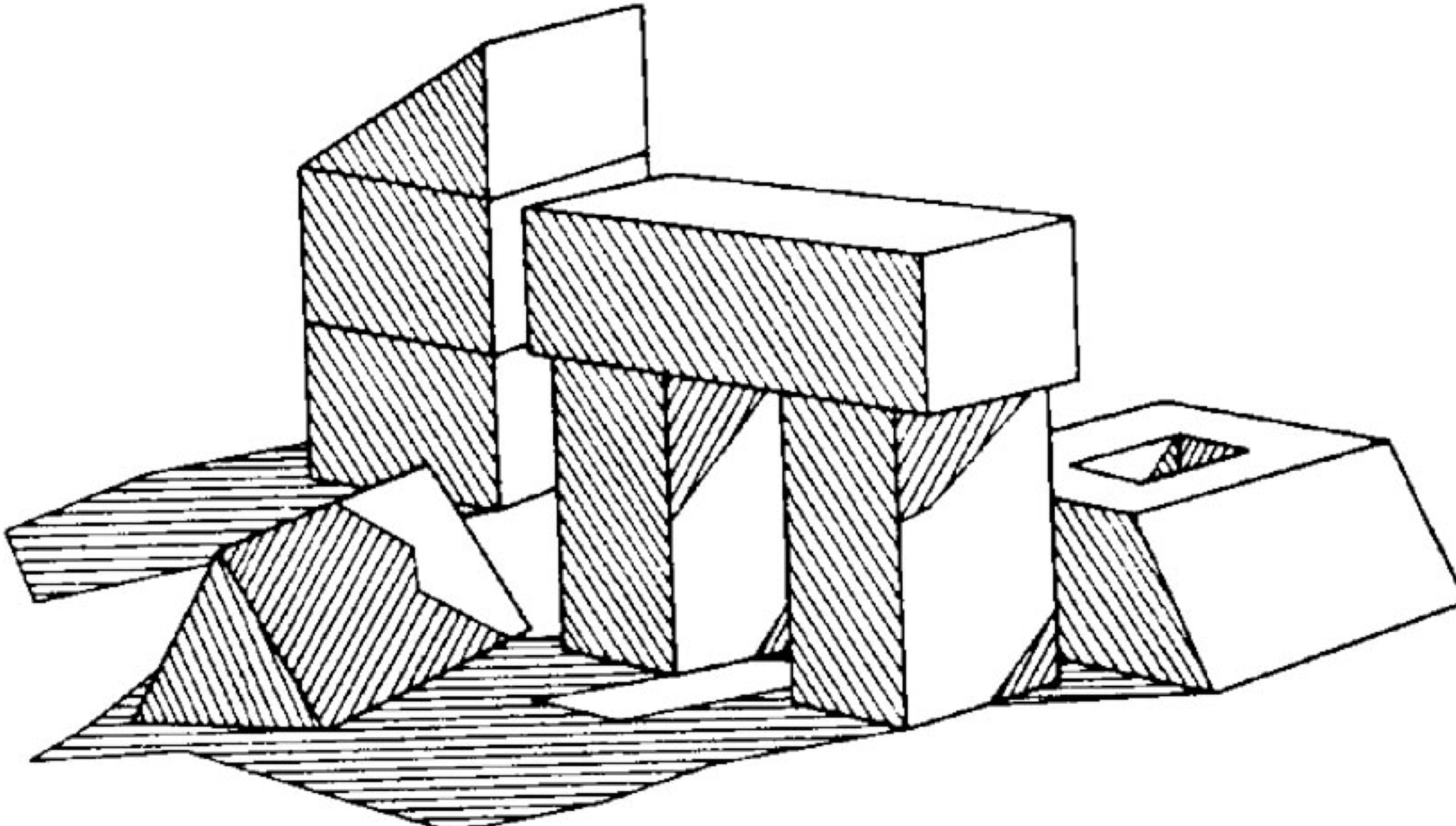


A solution for one labeling problem



A labeling problem with no solution

Shadows add complexity



CSP was able to label scenes where some of the lines were caused by shadows

Intelligent backtracking

- Backjumping: if V_j fails, jump back to the variable V_i with greatest i such that the constraint (V_i, V_j) fails (i.e., most recently instantiated variable in conflict with V_i)
- Backchecking: keep track of incompatible value assignments computed during backjumping
- Backmarking: keep track of which variables led to the incompatible variable assignments for improved backchecking

Challenges for constraint reasoning

- What if not all constraints can be satisfied?
  - Hard vs. soft constraints vs. preferences
  - Degree of constraint satisfaction
  - Cost of violating constraints
- What if constraints are of different forms?
  - Symbolic constraints
  - Numerical constraints [constraint solving]
  - Temporal constraints
  - Mixed constraints

Challenges for constraint reasoning

- What if constraints are represented intentionally?
  - Cost of evaluating constraints (time, memory, resources)
- What if constraints, variables, and/or values change over time?
  - Dynamic constraint networks
  - Temporal constraint networks
  - Constraint repair
- What if multiple agents or systems are involved in constraint satisfaction?
  - Distributed CSPs
  - Localization techniques