



# ID2204 Constraint Programming 7.5 credits

## Villkorsprogrammering

This is a translation of the Swedish, legally binding, course syllabus.

## Establishment

Course syllabus for ID2204 valid from Autumn 2008

## Grading scale

A, B, C, D, E, FX, F

## Education cycle

Second cycle

## Main field of study

Information Technology, Computer Science and Engineering

## Specific prerequisites

Courses in basic computer science, discrete mathematics, algorithms and data structures. Basic object-oriented programming skills (for example: in Java or C++).

## Language of instruction

The language of instruction is specified in the course offering information in the course catalogue.

## Intended learning outcomes

The theme of the course is modeling and solving combinatorial (optimization) problems with constraint programming. Constraint programming has been identified by ACM as one of the strategic directions in computer science. Combinatorial problems are ubiquitous, a few examples are assigning and scheduling resources, designing processor instruction sets, and optimizing instruction ordering during compilation. The course covers the fundamental concepts underlying constraint programming, applications, extensions, and relation to other techniques employed in combinatorial optimization.

The overall aim of the course is to create understanding of the fundamental concepts underlying constraint programming; develop skills in modeling and solving combinatorial problems; develop skills in taking advantage of strong algorithmic techniques; create understanding of merits and limitations of constraint programming.

More specifically, after the course a student should be able to:

- explain and apply basic modeling techniques for constraint problems, including the selection of variables, constraints, and optimization criteria.
- describe and apply depth-first search and branch-and-bound search for solving constraint problems.
- describe and define constraint propagation, search branching, and search tree exploration. Prove correctness, consistency and completeness of propagators implementing constraints. Define and prove correctness of branching strategies. Describe optimizations of constraint propagation based on fixpoint reasoning.
- describe advanced modeling techniques, analyze combinatorial problems for the applicability of these techniques, and apply and combine them. These techniques include: general symmetries, value and variable symmetries, symmetry breaking with constraints, symmetry breaking during search, domination constraints, redundant constraints, redundant modeling and channeling, using strong algorithmic techniques, and branching heuristics.
- describe and apply Régin's algorithm for the distinct constraint as an example of strong constraint propagation. Explain algorithms for the element constraint, linear constraints and disjunctive scheduling constraints. Implement a simple propagation algorithm.
- describe the main strength and weaknesses of constraint programming and how constraint programming relates to other methods (local search and integer programming).

## Course contents

Modeling with constraint programming; basic solving methods: constraint propagation and search; typical techniques for modeling in different application areas (redundant constraints, symmetry elimination); refining models by strong algorithmic methods; heuristic search methods; application to hard real-size problems. Basic principles underlying constraint programming; models for propagation and search and their essential properties; different levels of consistency; different constraint domains. Strong algorithmic methods; Régin's distinct algorithm; edge-finding; integration (achieving required properties for propagation). Relation to other techniques used in solving combinatorial problems (integer programming, local search); discussion of merits and weaknesses; hybrid approaches (column generation, etc).

# Course literature

Hand outs, vetenskapliga artiklar och kurskompendium.

## Examination

- TEN1 - Examination, 4.5 credits, grading scale: A, B, C, D, E, FX, F
- LAB1 - Laboratory Work, 3.0 credits, grading scale: P, F

Based on recommendation from KTH's coordinator for disabilities, the examiner will decide how to adapt an examination for students with documented disability.

The examiner may apply another examination format when re-examining individual students.

If the course is discontinued, students may request to be examined during the following two academic years.

## Other requirements for final grade

Approved written exam (TEN1; 4.5hp) and approved home assignments(LAB1; 3hp).

The home assignments are evaluated with the grades P/F (pass or fail). The course features four assignments which must be solved and submitted in time (you will have one week to solve all tasks on an assignment). Each assignment will feature 5 points on tasks. In order to pass the assignment part of the course you have to reach 10 points on all assignments. If you submit an assignment in time, the points will serve as bonus points on the exam. That means that you can score at most 20 bonus points for the exam. Note: the bonus points are valid only for this academic year.

The tasks of the exam are worth 200 points. The grades for the entire course are defined by total points being the sum of the exam points and the bonus points you got on the assignments. You need at least 100 total points to pass the exam. The written exam is evaluated with the grades A-F.

The grades for the number of total points  $n$  are as follows:

$n \geq 180$ : A  
 $180 > n \geq 160$ : B  
 $160 > n \geq 140$ : C  
 $140 > n \geq 120$ : D  
 $120 > n \geq 100$ : E  
 $100 > n \geq 80$ : Fx  
 $80 > n$  : F

In case of the grade Fx, completing examination is possible within one month after the original exam. In that case, the course responsible will on demand offer an extra home assignment to be solved by the student within one week.

## Ethical approach

- All members of a group are responsible for the group's work.
- In any assessment, every student shall honestly disclose any help received and sources used.
- In an oral assessment, every student shall be able to present and answer questions about the entire assignment and solution.