

*Hybridization of Genetic Algorithms and
Constraint Propagation for the BACP*
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Hybridization for CSP

- complete methods (such as propagation + split)
 - complete exploration of the search space
 - detects if no solution
 - generally slow for hard combinatorial problems
 - global optimum
- incomplete methods (such as genetic algorithms)
 - focus on some “promising” parts of the search space
 - does not answer to unsat. problems
 - no guaranteed global optimum
 - “fast” to find a “good” solution

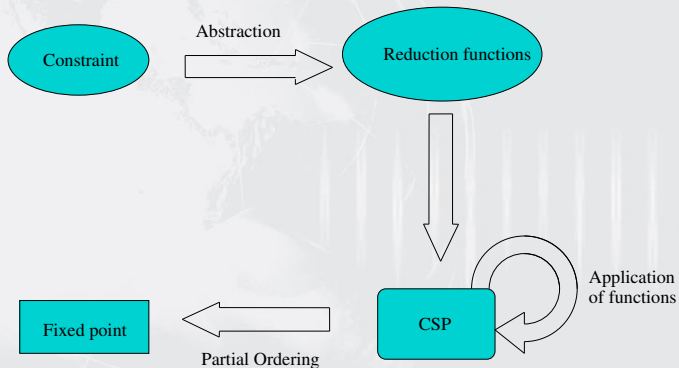
Hybridization : getting the best of both methods

- But, generally :
 - Ad-hoc systems
 - Master-slaves approaches
- Idea :
 - Fine grain control
 - More strategies
- Technique :
 - Decomposing solvers into basic functions
 - Adapting chaotic iterations for hybrid solving

Our Purpose : Hybrid Model

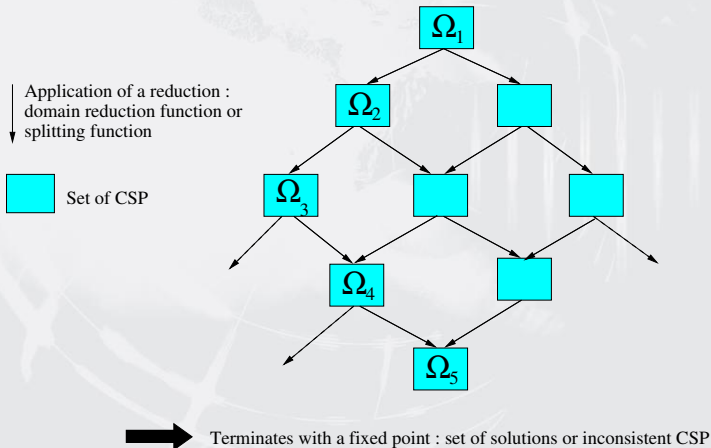
- Integration of genetic algorithms
- Use of an existing theoretical model for CSP solving
- Definition of the solving process

Abstract Model K.R. Apt [CP99]



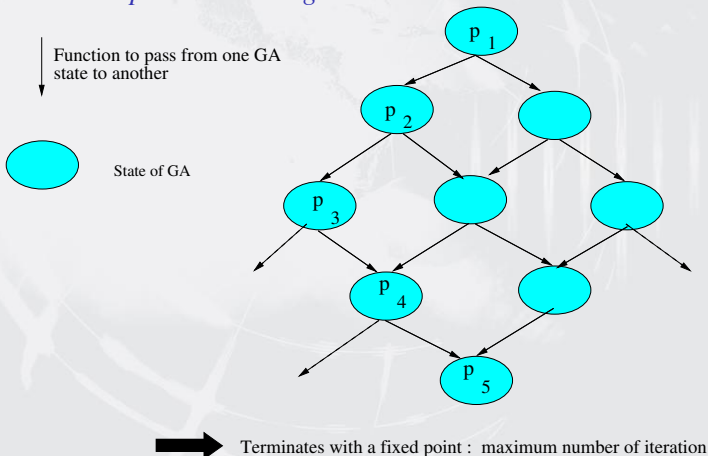
The theoretical model for CSP solving

Partial ordering :



GA process as moves on partial ordering

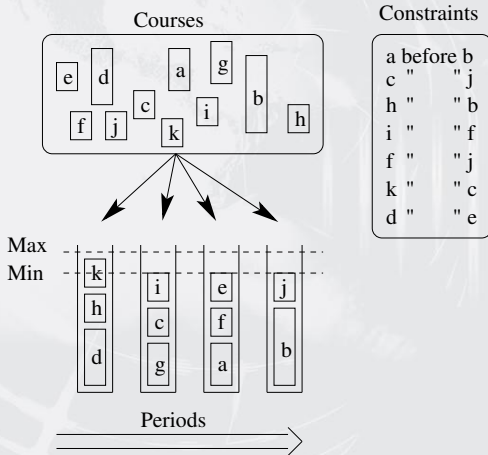
Moves on a partial ordering



Integration of generations for GA into the CSP

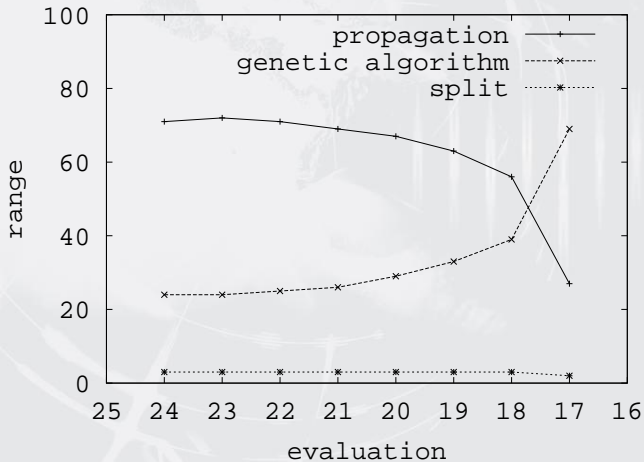
- A generation :
 - Depends on a CSP
 - Corresponds to a GA state
- A structure contains :
 - A set of domains
 - A set of constraints
 - A (list of) population for GA.

CP + AG : Optimisation for balanced curriculum





BACP 8



Conclusion

- A generic model for hybridizing complete (CP) and incomplete (GA) methods
- Implementation of modules working on the same structure
- Complementarity of methods
- Design of strategies