

# Automated Configuration of MIP solvers

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# Parameters in Algorithms

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- ▶ Decisions that are left open during algorithm design
  - numerical parameters (e.g., real-valued thresholds)
  - categorical parameters (e.g., which heuristic to use)
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## Prominent parameters in MIP solvers

- ▶ Preprocessing
- ▶ Which type of cuts to apply
- ▶ MIP strategy parameters
- ▶ Details of underlying linear (or quadratic) programming solver

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  - Perform manual optimization in 76-dimensional space
  - Complex, unintuitive interactions between parameters
  - **Humans are not good at that**
- ▶ CPLEX automated tuning tool (since version 11)
  - Saves valuable human time
  - Improves performance



# Our work: automated algorithm configuration

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  - Runnable algorithm  $A$ , its parameters and their domains
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  - E.g. 51/76 CPLEX parameters are categorical
  - $10^{47}$  possible configurations  $\rightsquigarrow$  **algorithm configuration**

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## This paper: application study for MIP solvers

- ▶ Use existing algorithm configuration tool (PARAMILS)
- ▶ Use different MIP solvers (CPLEX, GUROBI, LPSOLVE)
- ▶ Use six different MIP benchmark sets
- ▶ Optimize different objectives (runtime to optimality/MIP gap)

# Outline

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1. Related work
2. Details about this study
3. Results
4. Conclusions

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# Parameter Optimization Tools and Applications

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- ▶ COMPOSER [Gratch & Dejong, '92; Gratch and Chien, '96]
  - Spacecraft communication scheduling
- ▶ CALIBRA [Diaz and Laguna, '06]
  - Optimized various metaheuristics
- ▶ F-RACE [Birattari et al., '04-present]
  - Iterated Local Search and Ant Colony Optimization
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  - Optimized MIP solvers, including CPLEX
  - We only found this work  $\approx$  1 month ago
  - Main problem: only optimized performance for single instances
  - Only used small subset of 10 CPLEX parameters

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The automated configuration tool: PARAMILS

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Experimental Setup

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PARAMILS [Hutter et al., AAAI'07 & '09]:

Iterated local search: biased random walk over local optima

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- ▶ BASICILS( $N$ ): perform fixed number of  $N$  runs to evaluate a configuration  $\theta$ 
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  - typically outperforms BASICILS
  - used in this study

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- ▶ Results
  - Provably never hurts
  - Sometimes substantial speedups

[Hutter et al., JAIR'09]

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	Categorical	45	3–7	
	Integer	18	discretized: 5–7	
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- ▶ Concise bug reports ↪ helped to fix 2 bugs in GUROBI (!)

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## Benchmark sets used

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Domain	Type	#instances	Citation
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### Split benchmarks 50:50 into training and test sets

- ▶ Optimized parameters on the training set
- ▶ Reported performance on the test set
- ▶ Necessary to check for *over-tuning*

## Setup of configuration experiments

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Perform 10 independent runs of PARAMILS

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Compare test performance of:

- ▶ PARAMILS's configuration  $\hat{\theta}^*$
- ▶ Default algorithm settings
- ▶ CPLEX tuning tool
  - GUROBI and LPSOLVE: no tuning tool available

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## Minimization of Runtime to Optimal Solution

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- ▶ “Optimal”: relative optimality gap of 0.0001  
(CPLEX and GUROBI default)

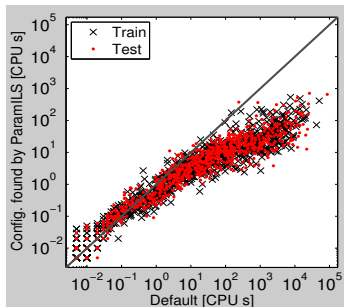
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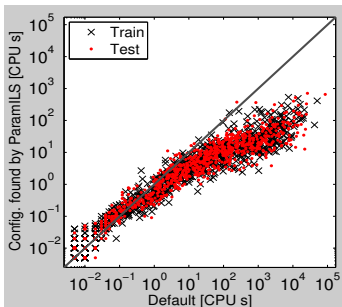


CPLEX on SUST instances (50x)

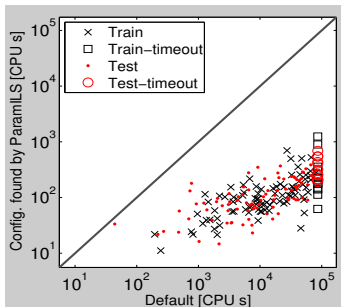


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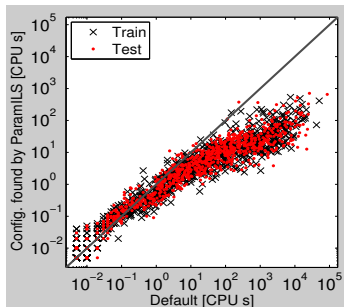
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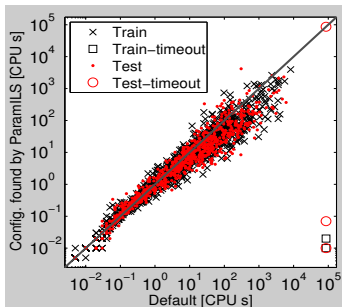
LPSOLVE on WDP instances (150x)

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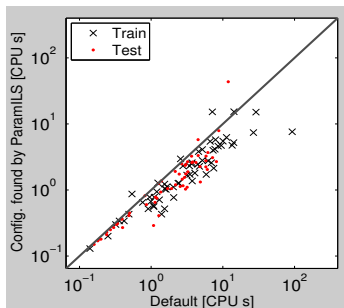
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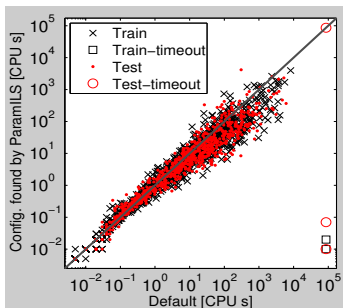
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GUROBI on MIK instances (1.2x)



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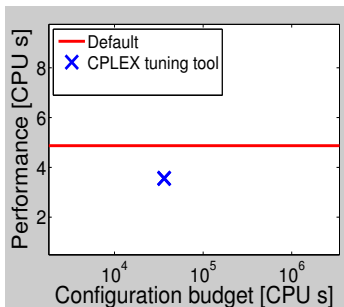
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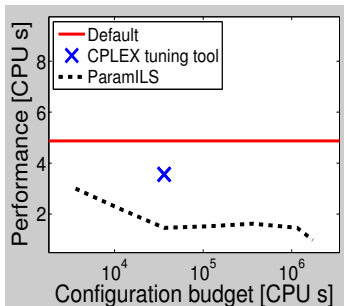


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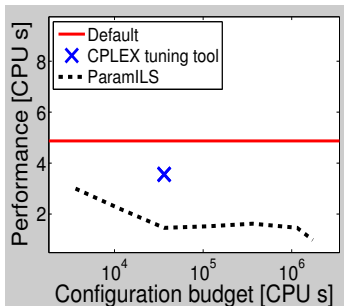
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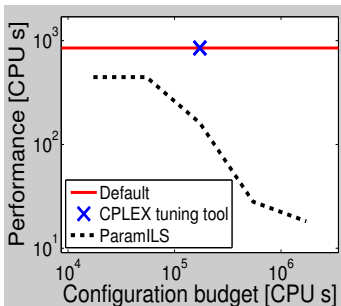
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- ▶ Objective: minimal optimality gap within 10 seconds runtime
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- ▶ Reduction factors of average optimality gap (on test set)
  - CPLEX 1.3x to 8.6x
  - LPSOLVE 1x (no reduction) to 46x
  - GUROBI 1.1x to 2.2x

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  - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/beta/Projects/ParamILS/>
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## Requirements

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  - If you generate instances, please make more (*e.g.*, 2000)!

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- ▶ CPU time (here:  $10 \times 2$  days per domain)

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    - + Importance of each parameter
    - + Interaction of parameters
    - + Interaction of parameters and instance characteristics

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  - Use that model to quantify
    - + Importance of each parameter
    - + Interaction of parameters
    - + Interaction of parameters and instance characteristics
- ▶ Per-instance approaches for heterogeneous benchmarks
  - Given a new unseen instance:
    - + Compute instance characteristics (fast)
    - + Use parameter config. predicted to be best for the instance

## Thanks to:

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- ▶ Providers of instance benchmark sets
  - Louis-Martin Rousseau
  - Bistra Dilkina
  - Berkeley Computational Optimization Lab
- ▶ Commercial MIP solvers for free full academic license
  - IBM (CPLEX)
  - GUROBI
- ▶ LPSOLVE developers for their solver
- ▶ Compute clusters
  - Westgrid
  - CFI-funded arrow cluster
- ▶ Funding agencies
  - Postdoc fellowship from CBIE
  - MITACS
  - NSERC

# Backup slides

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## Differences to STOP [Baz et al, '09]

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### Baz et al optimized for single instances

“In practice, users would typically be tuning for a family of related instances rather than for an individual instance”

- ▶ Generalization to *sets* of instances is nontrivial
  - Cannot afford to run all instances for each configuration
  - ↪ FOCUSEDILS adapts # runs per configuration

### Further differences

- ▶ Baz et al used older CPLEX version (9.0)
  - defaults improved in newer CPLEX versions
- ▶ Baz et al considered (only) 10 CPLEX parameters
  - and also not all possible values for each parameter
  - in order to improve STOP's performance
  - ↪ requires domain knowledge

## Configuration of MIP Solvers: Optimality Gap

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- ▶ Objective: minimal optimality gap within 10 seconds runtime

## Configuration of MIP Solvers: Optimality Gap

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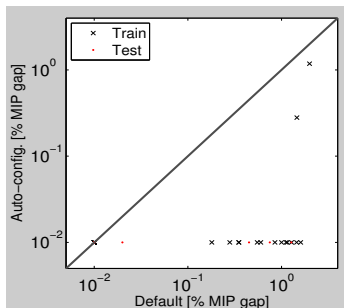
- ▶ Objective: minimal optimality gap within 10 seconds runtime
- ▶ Ran PARAMILS for 5 hours on 10 machines



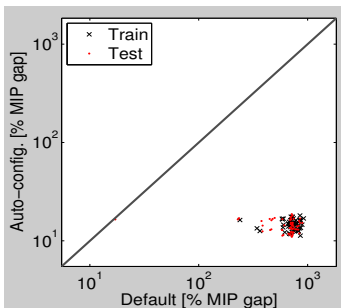


## Configuration of MIP Solvers: Optimality Gap

- ▶ Objective: minimal optimality gap within 10 seconds runtime
- ▶ Ran PARAMILS for 5 hours on 10 machines
- ▶ Reduction factors of average optimality gap (on test inst.)
  - CPLEX 1.3x to 8.6x
  - LPSOLVE 1x (no reduction) to 46x
  - GUROBI 1.1x to 2.2x



CPLEX on MIK instances (8.6x)



LPSOLVE on MIK instances (46x)