



# Nondeterminism and Search Exploration

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# The Search

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Search Procedure

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Nondeterministic Program + Exploration Strategy

- Nondeterministic program
  - specify (implicitly) an and-or tree
- Exploration strategy
  - specify how to explore the tree



# Continuation

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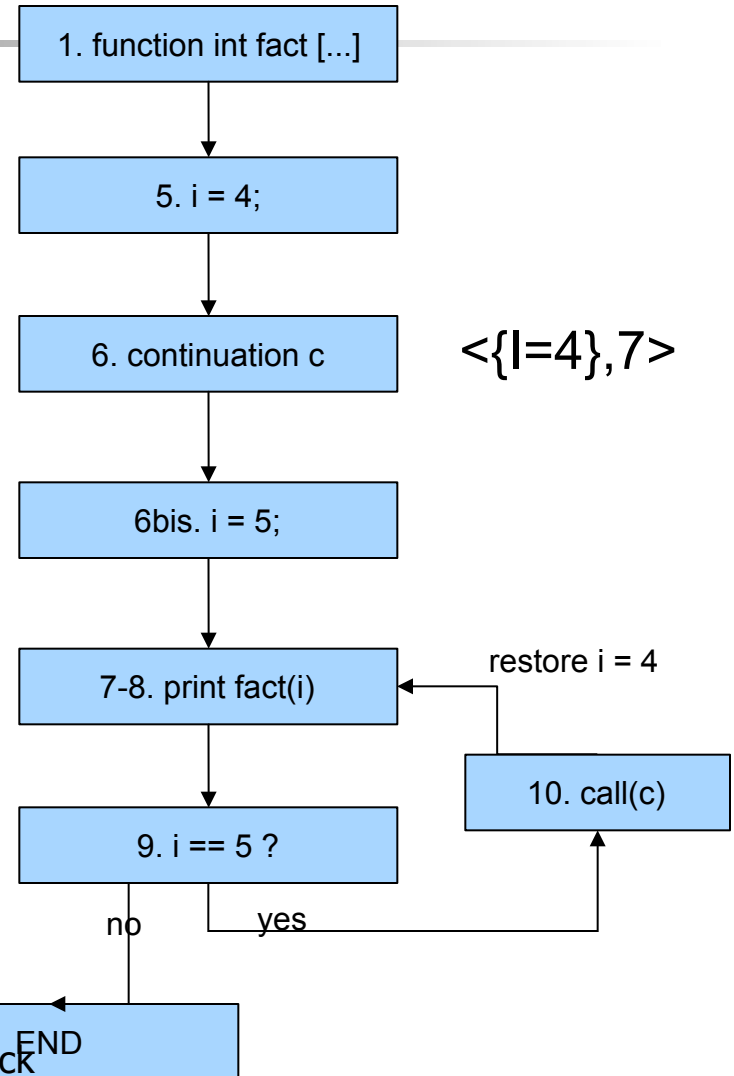
- A snapshot of the runtime data structures
  - Store a pair  $\langle I, S \rangle$
  - I points to the next instruction
  - S is the previous stack
  - When called:
    - S is restored
    - execution continues from I

# Example

```
1. function int fact(int n) {  
2.     if (n == 0) return 1;  
3.     else return n * fact(n - 1);  
4. }  
5. int i = 4;  
6. continuation c { i = 5; }  
7. int r = fact(i);  
8. cout << "fact(" << i << ") = " << r << endl;  
9. if (i == 5)  
10.     call(c);
```

Output:

```
fact(5) = 120  
fact(4) = 24
```





# Nondeterministic Search

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- **try** instruction
  - **try**<sc> left | right

```
bool rightBranch = true;
continuation c {
    sc.addChoice(c);
    rightBranch = false;
    left
}
if rightBranch
    right
```



# Nondeterministic Search

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- **tryall** instruction
  - idem that try except that more than two choices can be specified



# Nondeterministic Search

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- **solveall** instruction
  - find all solutions of a nondeterministic program
  - **solveall** <sc> body

```
continuation e {  
  continuation s {  
    sc.start(s,e);  
  }  
  body  
  sc.fail();  
}
```



# Search Exploration

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- search controllers
  - defines the search exploration
  - search controllers are implementations SearchController

```
interface SearchController {  
    void start(Continuation s,Continuation e);  
    void exit();  
    void addChoice(Continuation c);  
    void fail();  
}
```





# Nondeterministic Search

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- Example of search controller : DFSearch

```
class DFSearch implements SearchController {  
    Stack{Continuation} st;  
    void addChoice(Continuation c) {  
        st.push(c);  
    }  
    void fail() {  
        if (st.empty())  
            exit();  
        else  
            call(st.pop());  
    }  
}
```

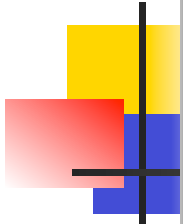


# Nondeterministic Search

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- Example of search controller : LDSearch

```
class LDSearch implements search controller{  
    Queue{Continuation} st;  
    void addChoice(Continuation c) {  
        st.push(c);  
    }  
    void fail() {  
        if (st.empty())  
            exit();  
        else  
            call(st.pop());  
    }  
}
```

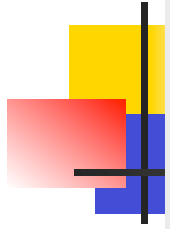


```
forall( i in R)  
  tryall<sc>( v in D){  
    ...  
  }
```

Solver

Search Controller

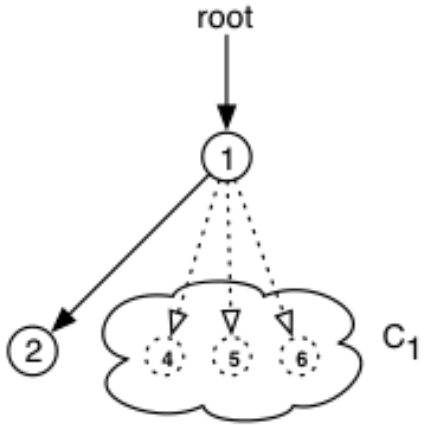
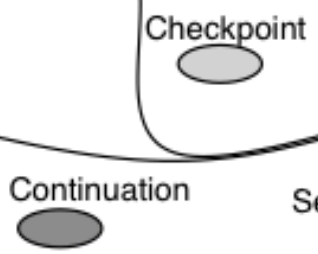


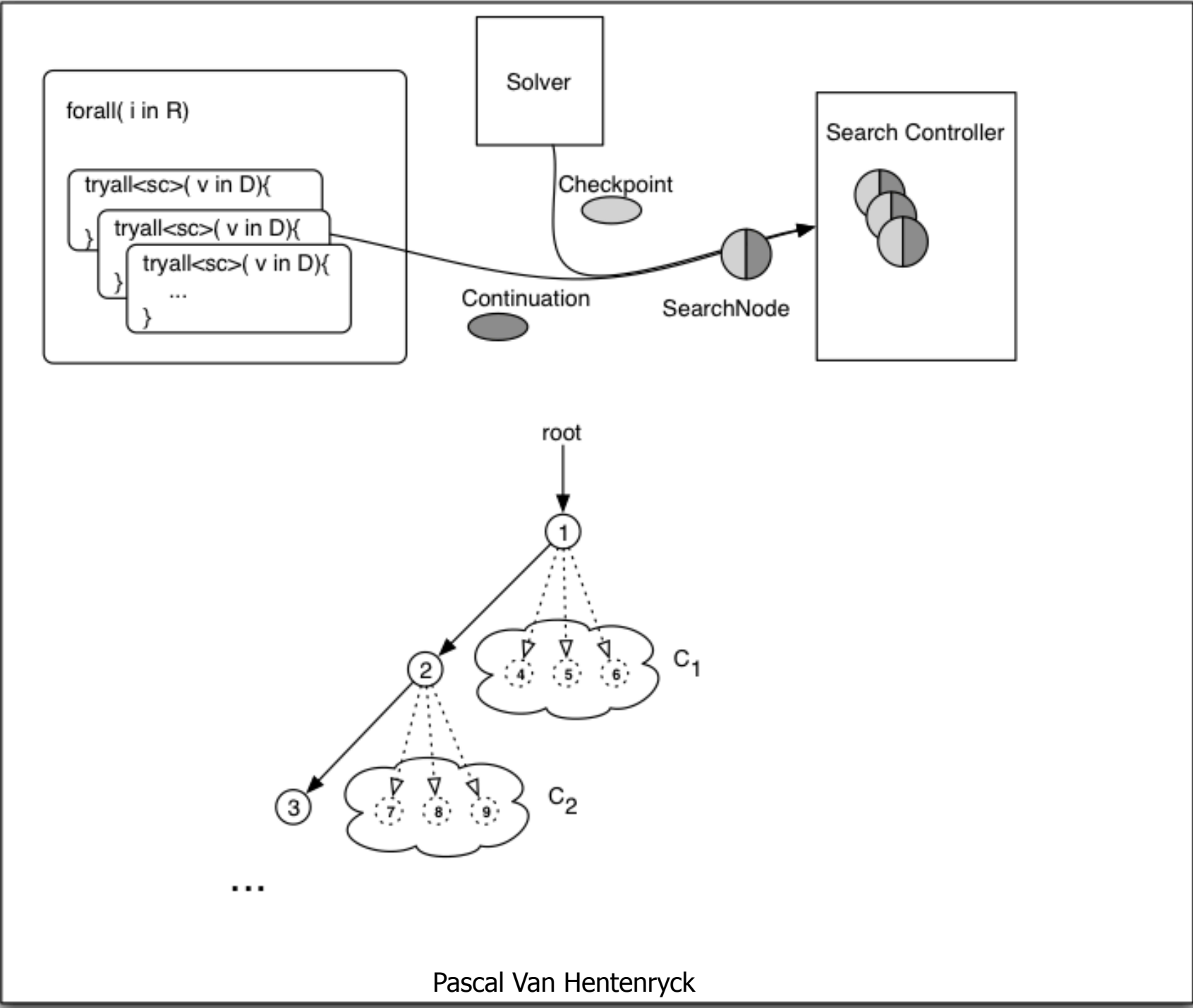
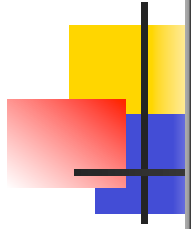


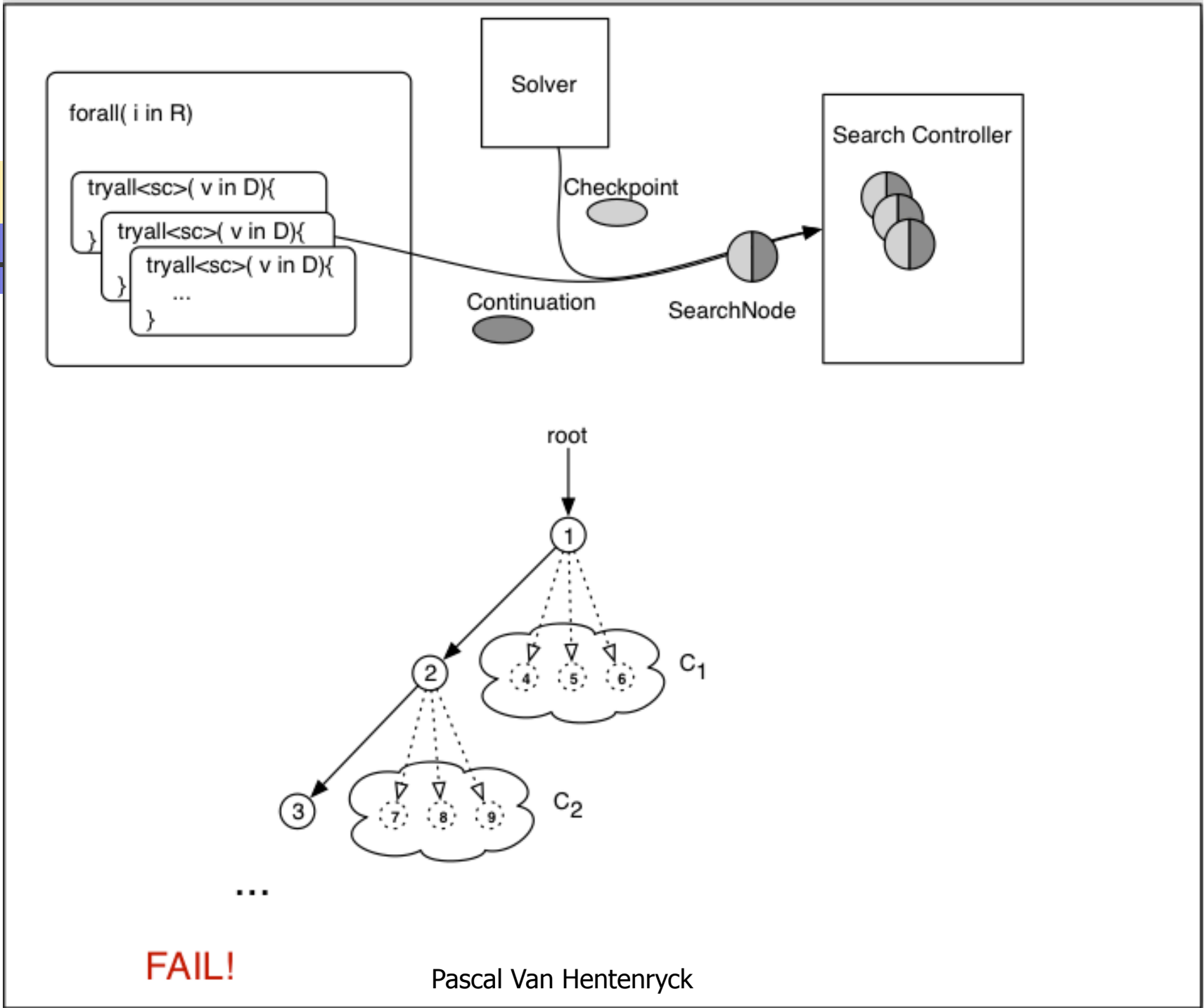
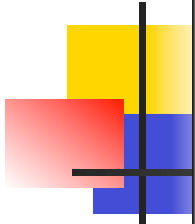
```
forall( i in R)
{
  tryall<sc>( v in D){
    ...
  }
}
```

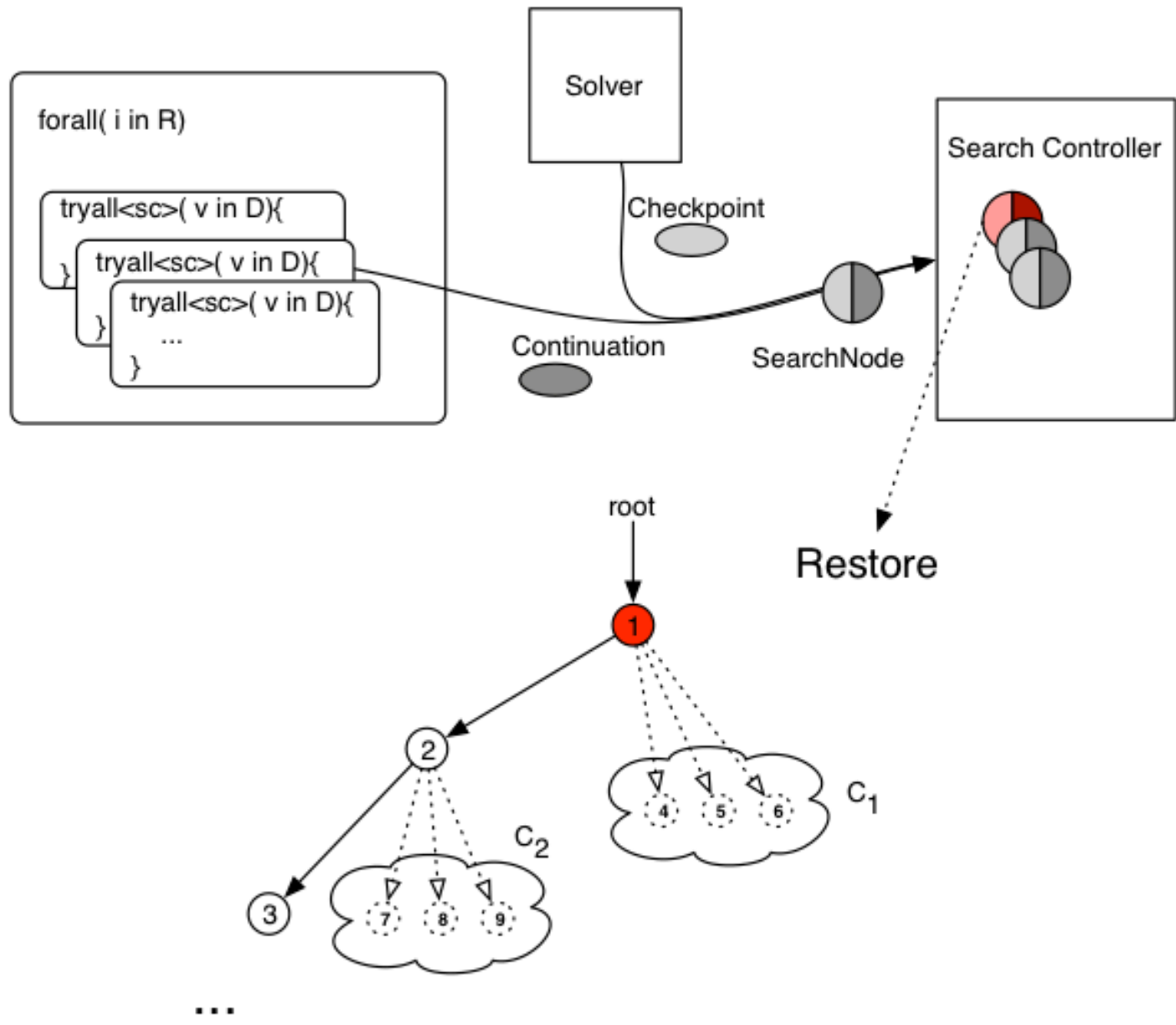
Solver

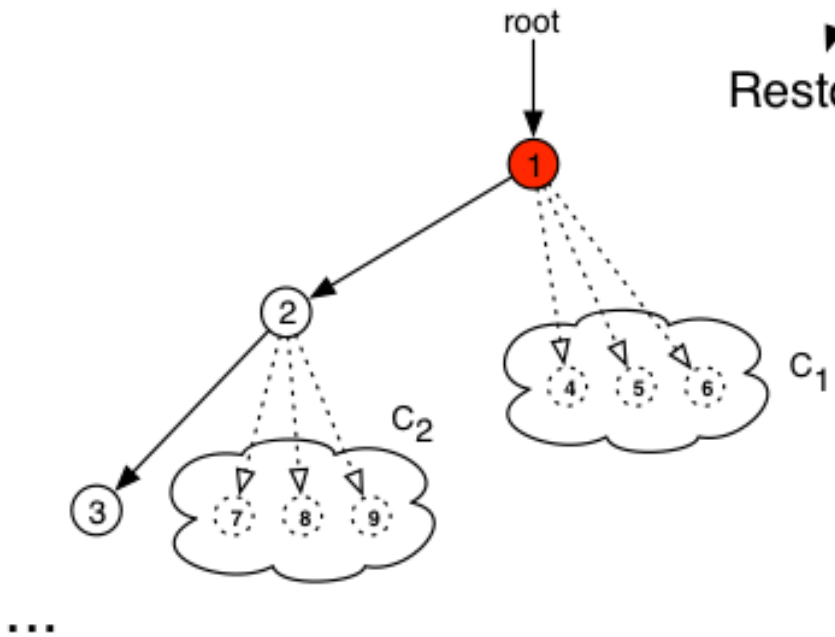
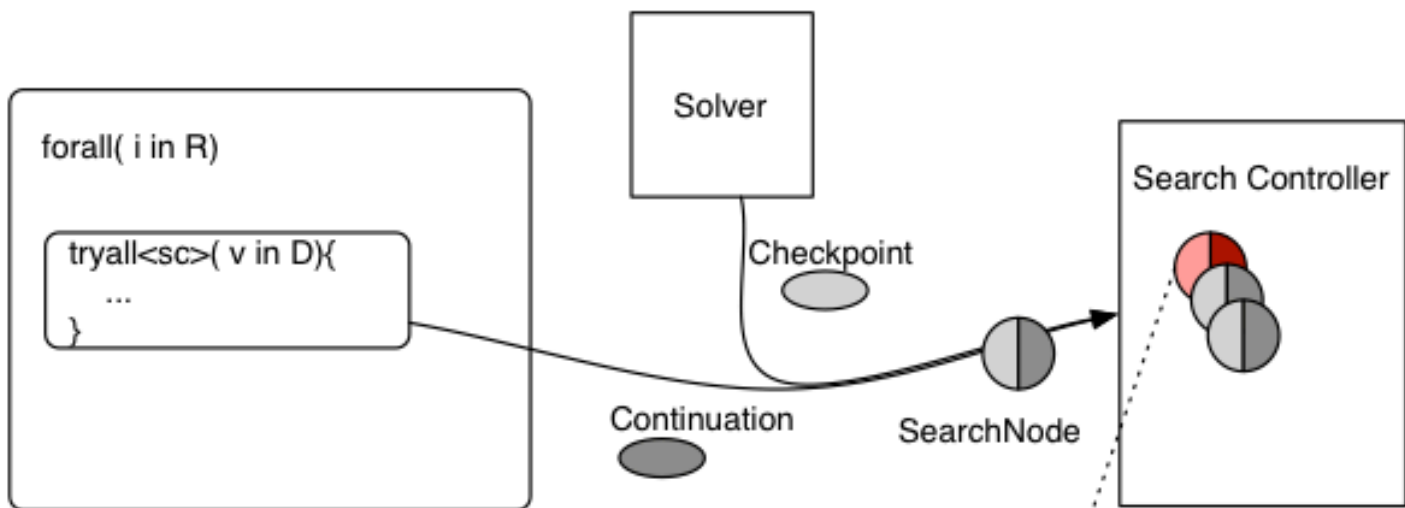
Search Controller



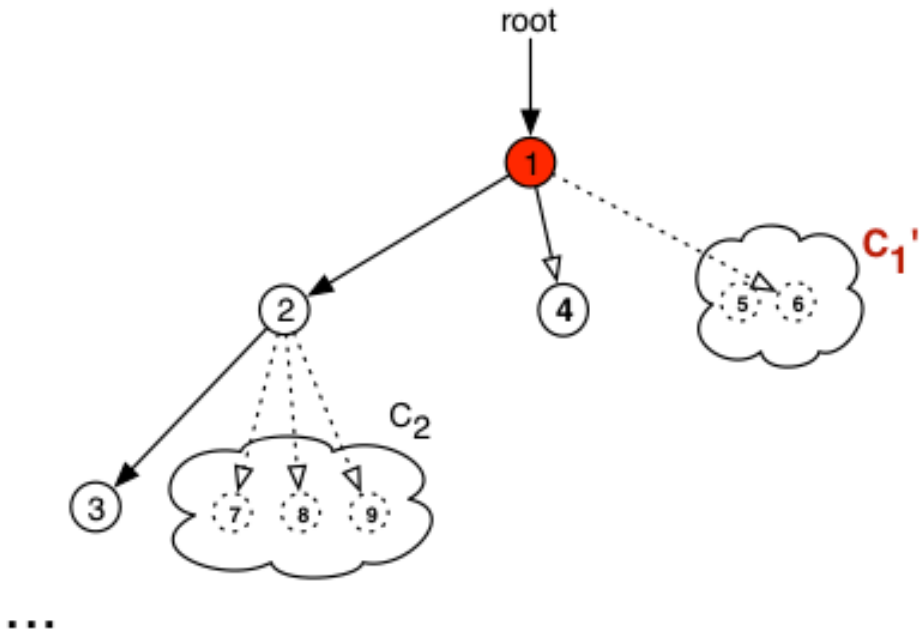
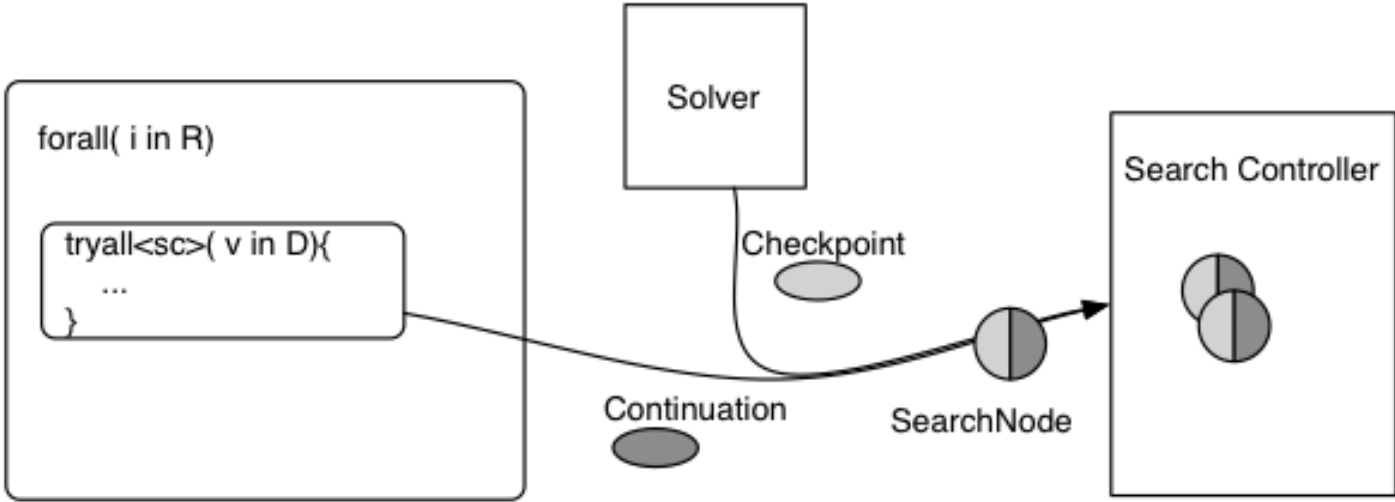
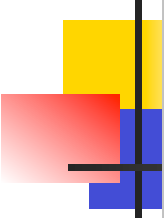




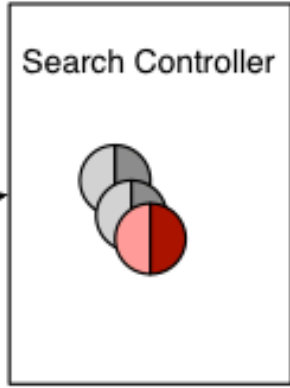
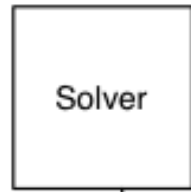








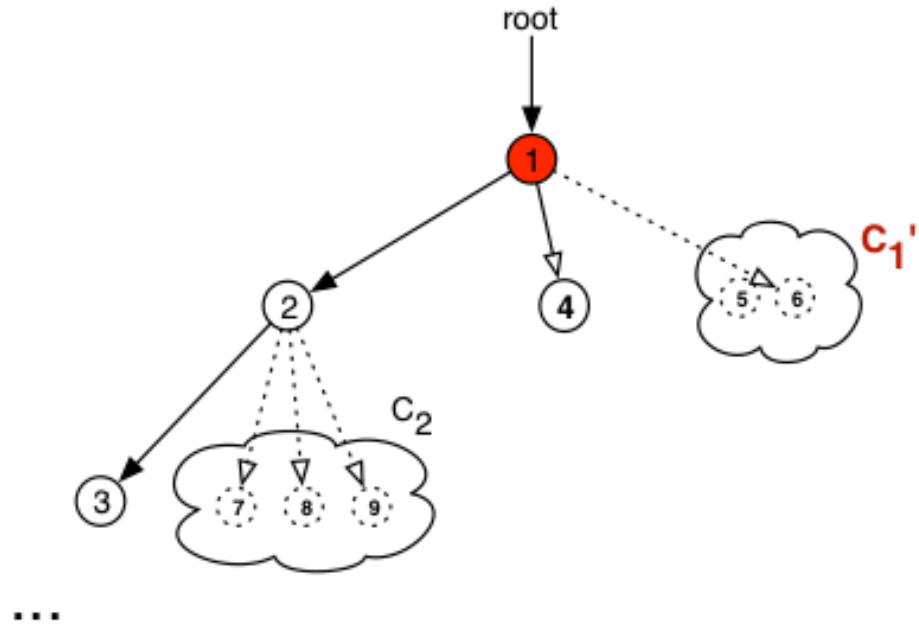
```
forall( i in R)
{
  tryall<sc>( v in D){
    ...
  }
}
```

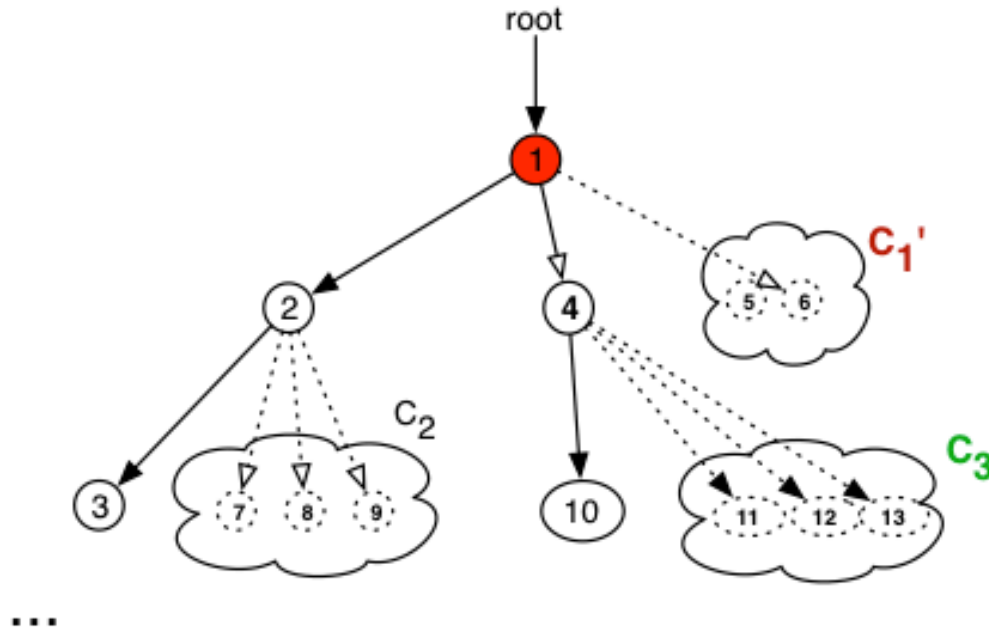
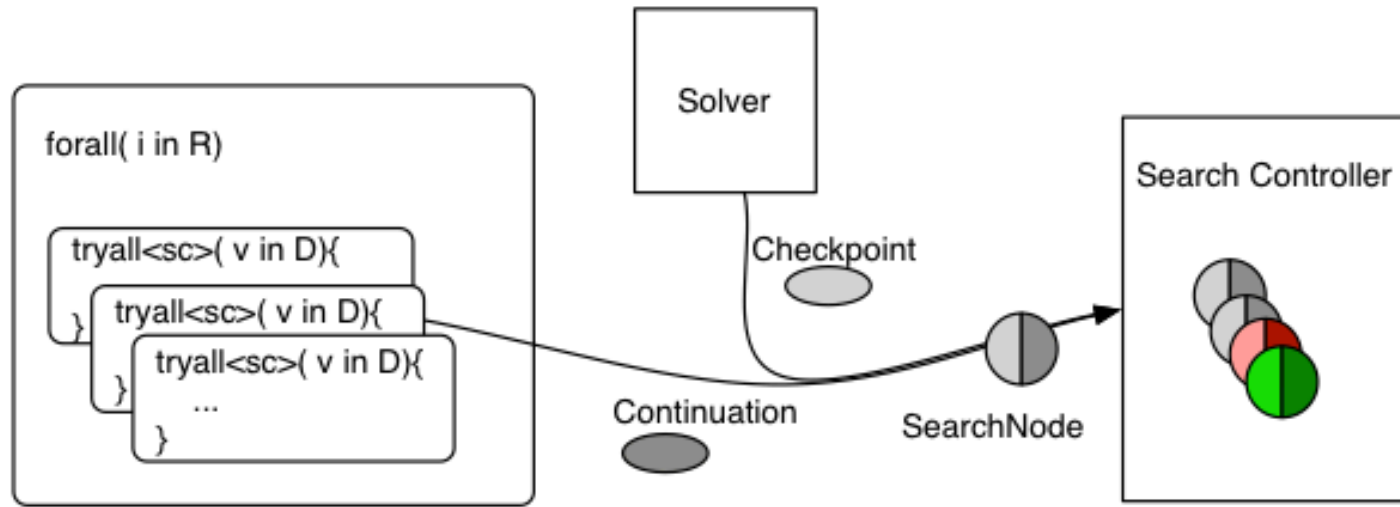
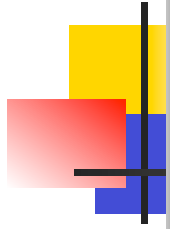


Checkpoint

Continuation

SearchNode





```

class BFSearch implements SearchController {
    heap{ObjectiveValue -> Continuation} st;
    ObjectiveValue bestValue;
    Objective obj;

    void addChoice(Continuation c) {
        st.insert(obj.getValue,c);
    }
    void fail() {
        if (st.empty()) exit();
        if (st.getKeyMin().compare(bestValue) >= 0)
            exit();
        Continuation c = st.getDataMin();
        st.pop();
        call(c);
    }
    ...
}

```

```

class BFSearch implements SearchController {
    heap{ObjectiveValue -> Continuation} st;
    ObjectiveValue bestValue;
    Objective obj;
    ...
    void exitTry() {
        if (!st.empty()) {
            ObjectiveValue m = st.getKeyMin();
            ObjectiveValue cm = obj.getValue();
            if (cm.degrade(m,0.0)) {
                continuation f {
                    st.insert(cm,f);
                    fail();
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```