

# Swarm Intelligence

## Other ACO Algorithms and ACOTSP

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## Review

- We have studied:
  - Ant System
  - MAX-MIN Ant System
  - Ant Colony System
- What do they have in common?
  - Each ant builds a solution in each iteration
  - Ants are guided by:
    - Heuristic Information
    - Pheromone Information
  - Pheromone evaporates during the search
  - Pheromone is updated by ants according to the solution found

## Outline

1. Short Overview
2. ACOTSP
  1. Elitist Ant System
  2. Ranked-based Ant System
  3. Best-worst Ant System
3. ACOTSP options
  1. Algorithms
  2. Local search

## Review Ant System

```
1 For #iterations
2   For each ant Do
3     Choose a random starting city
4     While tour is not complete
5       Select next city [random proportional transition rule]
6     EndWhile
7   EndFor
8   Update pheromone [all ants,
                      Proportional to tour length]
9 EndFor
```

## Review MAX-MIN Ant System

```
1 For #iterations
2   For each ant Do
3     Choose a random starting city
4     While tour is not complete
5       Select next city [random proportional transition rule]
6     EndWhile
7   EndFor
8   Update pheromone [(best) ant,
                      tour length proportional,
                      respect max and min pheromone values]
9   If convergence Then
10    Reinitialize pheromone
11  EndIf
12 EndFor
```

## Review Ant Colony System

```
1 For #iterations
2   For each ant Do
3     Choose a random starting city
4     While tour is not complete
5       Select next city [pseudo-random proportional
                        transition rule]
6     Local Update of pheromone
7   EndWhile
8 EndFor
9 Global Update of pheromone [global best ant,
                             tour length proportional]
10 EndFor
```

## ACOTSP

- ACOTSP developed by Thomas Stützle, provides the implementation of a set of ACO algorithms to solve the TSP.
- Which algorithms are implemented?
  - **Ant System**
  - Elitist Ant System
  - **MAX-MIN Ant System**
  - Rank based Ant System
  - Best-worst Ant System
  - **Ant Colony System**

## ACOTSP Elitist Ant System

- Elitism refers to favour best individuals to guide the search. → intensification
- After each iteration the **global best ant** deposit pheromone along with the others.
- Introduce a new parameter **e** that controls the contribution of the global best ant to the pheromone update – **number of elitist ants**.

$$\tau_{ij}(t) = (1 - \rho) \cdot \tau_{ij}(t-1) + \sum_{k=1}^m \Delta \tau_{ij}^k + e \Delta \tau_{ij}^{bs}$$

## ACOTSP

### Rank-based Ant System

- After each iteration the ants:
  - are **ranked** regarding their tour quality.
  - deposit pheromone according to their rank – the best ones contribute more.

The global best ant deposit pheromone with the others.

$$\tau_{ij}(t) = (1 - \rho) \cdot \tau_{ij}(t-1) + \sum_{r=1}^{\omega-1} (\omega - r) \Delta \tau_{ij}^r + \omega \Delta \tau_{ij}^{bs}$$

## ACOTSP

### Options: Algorithms

- How to specify the algorithm?
  - **--as** : Ant System
  - **--eas** : Elitist Ant System
  - **--ras** : Rank-based Ant System
  - **--mmas** : MAX-MIN Ant System
  - **--bwas** : Best-worst Ant System
  - **--acs** : Ant Colony System
- Look for other parameters using **./acotsp -help**
- Related parameters:
  - q0**: q\_0: prob. of best choice in tour construction (ACS)
  - elitistants**: number of elitist ants (EAS)
  - rasranks**: number of ranks in rank-based Ant System (RAS)

## ACOTSP

### Best-worst Ant System

Transition rule and pheromone evaporation as in Ant System

- Pheromone update after each iteration:
  - The global best ant contributes positively to the pheromone update
  - The worst iteration ant contribute negatively to the pheromone update (additional evaporation)
    - This is only applied in the edges present in the worst ant and absent in the global best ant.
- Pheromone trails mutation → diversification
  - Mutation deposit (+/-) is calculated according to runtime/#iterations elapsed and average quality of the best tour
- Restart of the search when stagnation
  - The distance between the best and the worst solution is less than 5%

## ACOTSP

### Options: Other

- Other general parameters
  - tries**: number of independent trials (runs)
  - tours**: number of steps in each trial (max tours evaluated per trial)
  - time**: maximum time for each trial (seconds)
  - seed**: seed for the random number generator
  - optimum**: to stop if tour better or equal optimum is found
  - ants**: number of ants
  - nnants**: nearest neighbours in tour construction
    - To use of candidate list to construct solutions
  - alpha**: alpha (influence of pheromone trails)
  - beta**: beta (influence of heuristic information)
  - rho**: rho (pheromone trail evaporation)
  - localsearch**: 0: no local search 1: 2-opt 2: 2.5-opt 3: 3-opt

## ACOTSP

Options: Local search

- Local search starts from solution already constructed and moves through the search space from one neighbour to other.
- ACOTSP offers the possibility of applying a local search procedure to improve the tour founded by the ant.
- The options are:
  - 2-opt
  - 2.5-opt
  - 3-opt

## ACOTSP

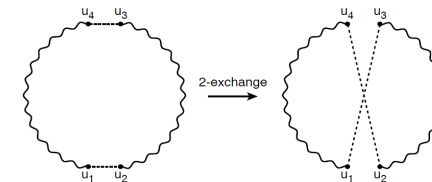
Options: Local search

- The exercises are focused in analysing and comparing the different algorithms that are implemented in ACOTSP.
- Check the output of the algorithm and the information that it gives to you.
- On the website there is a pair of instances that will be used in this exercise. Also you can find other instances a bit more difficult, for advanced analysis.

## ACOTSP

Options: Local search

- 2-opt
  - Heuristic: Select two edges and exchange them (2-exchange)
  - Repeat this process for all the edges combinations looking for improvement



- 3-opt follows the same idea using 3 edges (superset of 2-opt)
- 2.5-opt: Evaluates the insertion of a node coming from edge (A-B) between the nodes of other edge (C-D). Ex. A-C-B