Blackbox optimization with the NOMAD software

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Presentation outline

Blackbox optimization

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Blackbox optimization problems

- Optimization problem:

\[
\min_{x \in \Omega} f(x)
\]

- Evaluations of \( f \) (the objective function) and of the functions defining \( \Omega \) are usually the result of a computer code (a blackbox).

- \( n \) variables, \( m \) general constraints.

- \( \Omega = \{ x \in \mathcal{X} : c_j(x) \leq 0, j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\} \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \).

- \( \mathcal{X} \): Bounds and/or nonquantifiable constraints.
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References
[0] **Initializations**  \((x_0, \Delta_0^m)\)

[1] **Iteration**  \(k\)

[1.1] **Search**
- select a finite number of mesh points
- evaluate candidates opportunistically

[1.2] **Poll** (if the Search failed)
- construct poll set \(P_k = \{x_k + \Delta_k^m d : d \in D_k\}\)
- sort(\(P_k\))
- evaluate candidates opportunistically

[2] **Updates**
- if success
  - \(x_{k+1} \leftarrow\) success point
  - increase \(\Delta_k^m\)
- else
  - \(x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k\)
  - decrease \(\Delta_k^m\)
  - \(k \leftarrow k + 1,\) stop or go to [1]

From the MADS original paper [Audet and Dennis, Jr., 2006].
Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrink)

\[ \Delta_k = 1 \]

trial points = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}
Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrink)

\[ \Delta_k = 1 \quad \Delta_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4} \]

trial points $= \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$

$= \{p_4, p_5, p_6\}$
Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrink)

\[ \Delta_k = 1 \quad \Delta_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \Delta_{k+2} = \frac{1}{16} \]

trial points = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \{p_4, p_5, p_6\} = \{p_7, p_8, p_9\}
MADS extensions

- **Constraints** handling with the Progressive Barrier technique [Audet and Dennis, Jr., 2009].
- **Surrogates** [Talgorn et al., 2015].
- **Categorical variables** [Abramson, 2004].
- **Granular and discrete variables** [Audet et al., 2018].
- **Global optimization** [Audet et al., 2008a].
- **Parallelism** [Le Digabel et al., 2010, Audet et al., 2008b].
- **Multiobjective** optimization [Audet et al., 2008c].
- **Sensitivity analysis** [Audet et al., 2012].
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NOMAD (Nonlinear Optimization with MADS)

- C++ implementation of MADS.
- Standard C++, no other package needed.
- Parallel versions with MPI.
- Runs on Linux, Mac OS X and Windows.
- MATLAB versions; Multiple interfaces (Python, Excel, etc.)
- Command-line and library interfaces.
- Distributed under the LGPL license.
- Complete user guide available in the package.
- Doxygen documentation available online.
NOMAD: History and team

- Developed since 2000.

- Current version: 3.8.

- Algorithm designers:
  - M. Abramson, C. Audet, J. Dennis, S. Le Digabel, C. Tribes, V. Rochon-Montplaisir.

- Developers:
  - Versions 1 and 2: G. Couture.

- Support at nomad@gerad.ca.

- Related article in TOMS [Le Digabel, 2011].
More than 9,000 certified downloads since 2008.
Users from Sept. 2014 to Sept. 2015

(downloads from the GERAD website only)

- **Industries:** Hydro-Québec (IREQ), Rio Tinto, Bombardier, Airbus, Boeing, United Airlines, Siemens, Schneider Electric, GHD Toronto, Energen, Skyconseil, German Aerospace Center, Moscow Power Engineering Institute, Newmerical Technologies, Disney Research, US Federal Reserve Board, Softree, Aditazz, Essar Steel, Tatura Milk Industries, Westrock, Market Appeal, Corona Insights, The Climate Corporation.

- **National Labs:** Argonne, Sandia, Los Alamos.

- **Universities.**
Main functionalities (1/2)

- Single or biobjective optimization.

- Variables:
  - Continuous, integer, binary, categorical.
  - Periodic.
  - Fixed.
  - Groups of variables.

- Searches:
  - Latin-Hypercube (LH).
  - Variable Neighborhood Search (VNS).
  - Quadratic models.
  - Statistical surrogates.
  - User search.
Main functionalities (2/2)

- Constraints treated with 4 different methods:
  - Progressive Barrier (default).
  - Extreme Barrier.
  - Progressive-to-Extreme Barrier.
  - Filter method.

- Several direction types:
  - Coordinate directions.
  - LT-MADS.
  - OrthoMADS.
  - Hybrid combinations.

- Sensitivity analysis.

(all items correspond to published or submitted papers).
NOMAD installation

- Pre-compiled executables are available for Windows and Mac.
- Installation programs copy these executables.
- On Unix/Linux, after download, launch an installation script.
- Two ways to use NOMAD: batch mode or library mode.
Blackbox conception (batch mode)

- Command-line program that takes in argument a file containing $x$, and displays the values of $f(x)$ and the $c_j(x)$’s.

- Can be coded in any language.

- Typically: `> bb.exe x.txt` displays $f\; c1\; c2$ (objective and two constraints).
Important parameters

▶ Necessary parameters: Blackbox characteristics (dimension $n$, number of constraints, etc.), starting point ($x_0$).

▶ All algorithmic parameters have default values. The most important are:

▶ Maximum number of blackbox evaluations,
▶ Starting point (more than one can be defined),
▶ Types of directions (more than one can be defined),
▶ Initial mesh size,
▶ Constraint types,
▶ Surrogate searches,
▶ Seeds.

▶ See the user guide for the description of all parameters, or use the nomad -h option.
Run NOMAD

```bash
> nomad parameters.txt
```

```plaintext
[iota ~/Desktop/2018_UQAC_NOMAD/demo_NOMAD/mac] > ../nomad.3.8.1/bin/nomad parameters.txt

NOMAD - version 3.8.1 has been created by {
    Charles Audet - Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal
    Sebastien Le Digabel - Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal
    Christophe Tribes - Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal
}

The copyright of NOMAD - version 3.8.1 is owned by {
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NOMAD v3 has been funded by AFOSR, Exxon Mobil, Hydro Quebec, Rio Tinto and IVADO.

NOMAD v3 is a new version of NOMAD v1 and v2. NOMAD v1 and v2 were created and developed by Mark Abramson, Charles Audet, Gilles Couture, and John E. Dennis Jr., and were funded by AFOSR and Exxon Mobil.

License : '$NOMAD_HOME/src/gpl.txt'
User guide: '$NOMAD_HOME/doc/user_guide.pdf'
Examples : '$NOMAD_HOME/examples'
Tools : '$NOMAD_HOME/tools'

Please report bugs to nomad@gerad.ca

Seed: 0

MADS run {

    BB  OBJ

    4  0.0000000000
    21 -1.0000000000
    23 -3.0000000000
    51 -4.0000000000
    563 -4.0000000000

} end of run (mesh size reached NOMAD precision)

blackbox evaluations : 563
best infeasible solution (min. violation): ( 1.0000000013 1.0000000048 0.9999999797 0.999999992 -4 ) h=1.10134e-13 f=-4
best feasible solution : ( 1 1 1 1 -4 ) h=0 f=-4

NOMAD: Blackbox Optimization
Advanced functionalities (library mode)

- No system calls: the code executes faster.
- The user can program a custom search strategy.
- The user can pre-process all evaluation points before they are evaluated.
- The user can decide the priority in which trial points are evaluated.
- The user can define callback functions that will be called at some specific events (new success, new iteration, new MADS run in bi-objective optimization)
Examples included in the NOMAD package

Simple examples:
- How to run NOMAD.
- Usage of parallellism.
- Categorical variables.
- MATLAB/Python interfaces.

Advanced examples to illustrate additional possibilities:
- Multi-start from points generated with LH sampling.
- Problems used in library mode and coded as:
  - A Windows DLL.
  - A GAMS program.
  - A CUTEst problem.
  - A FORTRAN code.
- A GUI prototype in JAVA.
Other MADS distributions

- MATLAB version within the Opti Toolbox package. http://www.i2c2.aut.ac.nz/Wiki/OPTI.

- Available in the MATLAB Optimization Toolbox. Old version, not maintained.

- NOMADM by M. Abramson. Old version, not maintained.

Summary

- **Blackbox optimization** motivated by industrial applications.

- Algorithmic features backed by mathematical convergence analyses and published in optimization journals.

- **NOMAD**: Software package implementing MADS.

- Open source; LGPL license.

- **Features**: Constraints, biobjective, global optimization, surrogates, several types of variables, parallelism.

- Fast support at nomad@gerad.ca.

- NOMAD can be customized through collaborations.
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References
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