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Author	Message
eleven	D Posted: Sun Oct 04, 2009 12:30 pm Post subject:
Joined: 10 Feb 2008	I agree with PIsaacson, that the bb_solver in any case will speed up the computation and - as said - hopefully B. Turner will allow to use it.
	Its not well tested however, which speed factor we can gain from it, because bands 300-416 (only 2 mio grids) may be rather biased (i saw that because of the few U4's in band 299 suexb would be faster without U4 test in this band). To compare U4 test with bb_solver it would be better to use Allan's low biased grids as input. But thats not so important to invest much time.
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gsf	Dested: Sun Oct 04, 2009 4:16 pm Post subject:
	denis_berthier wrote:
Joined: 22 Sep 2005 Posts: 3890 Location: NJ USA	gsf , I've answered your PM but it seems it takes some time to be transmitted. I've corrected the "compression" in my post.
	reading of PM delayed due to sleep
	haven't figured a way to code around that yet
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gsf	D Posted: Sun Oct 04, 2009 4:21 pm Post subject:
	denis_berthier wrote:
Joined: 22 Sep 2005 Posts: 3890 Location: NJ USA	gsf wrote: what band are you up to?
	I've finally used 1 to 3 of the 4 cores of my Mac in parallel but interrupted their jobs several times - so that I'll have no estimation of the generation/compression time. I now have a total of 2.8 Gb, bands:

	1 to 38 61 to 73 101 to 121 201 to 299 and your 300-416 you might be able to use the generated file modify times within each group to
	help estimate
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denis_berthier	Dested: Mon Oct 05, 2009 6:50 am Post subject:
	eleven wrote:
Joined: 19 Jun 2007 Posts: 895 Location: Paris, France	To compare U4 test with bb_solver it would be better to use Allan's low biased grids as input. But thats not so important to invest much time.
	We shouldn't invest too much time, but at least some time, because it is interesting to know the mean gain in speed brought by each modification.
	BTW, after all these modifications, will there stay much of the original suexg code?
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eleven	Dested: Mon Oct 05, 2009 1:39 pm Post subject:
	denis_berthier wrote:
Joined: 10 Feb 2008 Posts: 518	We shouldn't invest too much time, but at least some time, because it is interesting to know the mean gain in speed brought by each modification.
	For 10 mio grids pre-generated with suexg and an average of 10.36 U4's per grid, the optim46 version with U4 test was 1.73 times faster than without U4 test.
	So using the bb-Solver additionally should gain another factor of about 1.35.
	If we replace the solver, only a few lines of the original sudogen.c will remain unchanged (like input/output and calculating the order of the cells to delete). But it was a very good starting point.
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PIsaacson	Dested: Tue Oct 06, 2009 1:00 am Post subject:
	denis_berthier wrote:
Joined: 02 Jul 2008 Posts: 208 Location: Campbell, CA	In ~ 12 hrs, based on only the first 9 gsf files, the controlled-bias generator has produced 994 minimals (a little more than my first expectations, which now rise to ~ 2000 per day), with the following distribution: mean= 25.66 standard-deviation= 1.135

This gives an estimated value for the number-of-clues unbiased average: 26.64

This is consistent with the mean obtained from suexg-cb (~ 0.1 standard deviations above it) considering that:

- the sample is very small,
- as explained by gsf, the subset 0-9.sudz is biased

For comparison using the latest suexg-cb from Eleven with U4 testing and the Mersenne Twister RNG + the bb_solver (termed suexg-cb.new):

In ~ 5 hours and based on the gsf bands 1.sudz, 10.sudz - 19.sudz (probably not fully complete) the suexg-cb.new generator produced 1580 minimals on my AMD X2 4200+ running at 2.4 GHz. If I did the math right, this works out to about 7584 puzzle/day/core. I'll let it run unti it catches up with my generation of *.sudz files which are somewhere in the 200s bands now. What concerns me is that my average number of clues is only 25.63 with the following distribution curve from loading it into Excel and using the FREQUENCY function:

Code:	
clues	instances
21	0
22	3
23	33
24	186
25	509
26	513
27	267
28	63
29	6
30	0

So the mean using the suexg-cb.new is 25.63 instead of 25.66 plus the mean number of grids processed per minimal generated is 193858 which is less than (somewhere stated) 200000+. Is this unexpected? Should I just let this thing run for a day or two to get a larger sample of minimals? I can set the priority of the shell script to a low priority and run copies in both of my cores to crank it to about 15000 puzzles/day if that helps get us somewhere... I guess I either skipped it or didn't see it, but how many of these things do you want/need anyway???

	Cheers, Paul
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denis_berthier	D Posted: Tue Oct 06, 2009 4:15 am Post subject:
	eleven wrote:
Joined: 19 Jun 2007 Posts: 895 Location: Paris, France	For 10 mio grids pre-generated with suexg and an average of 10.36 U4's per grid, the optim46 version with U4 test was 1.73 times faster than without U4 test.
	After a 1/2 hour test of gsf optim46-U4 and gsf optim46, I find a 1.8 to 2.0 ratio, consistent with your 1.73. Mike and Coloin will be happy: U4 is a very simple and effective improvement.
	Replacing optim46 by optim48, a further ratio of 1.15 is obtained.
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denis_berthier	D Posted: Tue Oct 06, 2009 4:41 am Post subject:
	PIsaacson wrote:
Joined: 19 Jun 2007 Posts: 895 Location: Paris, France	In ~ 5 hours and based on the gsf bands 1.sudz, 10.sudz - 19.sudz (probably not fully complete) the suexg-cb.new generator produced 1580 minimals on my AMD X2 4200+ running at 2.4 GHz. If I did the math right, this works out to about 7584 puzzle/day/core.
	If you use piping, the 2 processes, gsf and suexg-cb-optim, use two cores. On my Mac, yesterday evening, I launched 3 gsf suexg-cb in parallel. The 4 cores were 100% used, with a ratio: 89 for the deletor - 43 for gsf. Still almost one third of the time for the generator (i.e. decompressor) is more than I expected. Take this with caution: it's only a visual observation of the activity manager. It might also be due to the 64-bit mode for the deletor and the 32-bit mode for gsf. gsf , do you have an estimation of any 64-bit mode improvement? [Edit: I've now found a better estimate by looking at the running times of each process. The ratio deletor/gsf is is 10/4, i.e. 28% of total time for decompression.]
	PIsaacson wrote:
	What concerns me is that my average number of clues is only 25.63 with the following distribution curve from loading it into Excel and using the FREQUENCY function:
	So the mean using the suexg-cb.new is 25.63 instead of 25.66 plus the mean number of grids processed per minimal generated is 193858 which is less than (somewhere stated) 200000+. Is this unexpected? Should I just let this thing run for a day or two to get a larger sample of minimals?
	All this is within normal sampling errors.

	PIsaacson wrote:
	I can set the priority of the shell script to a low priority and run copies in both of my cores to crank it to about 15000 puzzles/day if that helps get us somewhere I guess I either skipped it or didn't see it, but how many of these things do you want/need anyway???
	It depends on your goal.
	If your goal is to estimate the gain brought by the new solve function, I think
	you have enough.
	grids with suexg-cb or Allan's, an integer number of full passes on the whole *.sudz is necessary in order to avoid bias. Exactly how many passes, I don't know, but a few full passes should be enough (my estimation is that one pass
	should produce 22,000 minimals). I think Red Ed will be very attentive to find small discrepancies in the results - so we'll be safe if he doesn't detect anything after 1 pass.
	When we are sure that the various sources produce minimals with the same
	distribution, we can assemble the results from all of them and get better precision for the distribution, in particular the 31s.
	If your goal is to estimate the proportion of 32s, or even to find ONE 32, I fear that hundreds of passes would be necessary.
	I'll soon reach the 9 hrs for the current 3 parallel processes I've launched. Results in my next post.
	Last edited by denis_berthier on Tue Oct 06, 2009 6:11 am; edited 4 times in total
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denis_berthier	D Posted: Tue Oct 06, 2009 5:13 am Post subject:
Joined: 19 Jun 2007	First results with the gsf collection and optimised suexg-cb
Location: Paris, France	I've now finished generating all the .sudz files.
	The procedure discussed below is gsf suexg-cb-optim48-U4, i.e.
	generator: gsf (decompression of the *.sudz files), in 32-bit mode (gsf : would a 64-bit mode be faster?)
	piped with:
	deletor: suexg-cb-optim48-04 (Turner's solver is not yet available), compiled with the -O3 option (almost all optimisations for speed, including 64-bit mode)
	Yesterday night, I launched 3 instances of this procedure in parallel on my 4-core
	Mac (with seeds 0, 1, 2 - the RNG is still MRW). The 4 cores have been working 100% of the time (they had nothing else to do while I was sleeping), which
	means that each procedure has had 1.33 cores.
	Exactly 12 hrs later, I get a total of 21,943 minimals - which makes 10,971

minimals per core and per day - 55 times more than with the first suexg-cb version. The good news is that a full pass on all the *.sudz should take "only" 2 days on a single core.

The following results are not final, as only part of the .sudz files have been used up to now.

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nb-clues	nb-instances
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	25
23	411
24	2697
25	6822
26	7317
27	3692
28	870
29	105
30	3
31	1
32	0
mean= 25.64	5
standard-de	viation= 1.112

This leads to the estimated unbiased average = 26.547, very close to the suexg|suexg-cb result.

As for the number X of complete grids used per minimal: E(X) = 233,424 (within bounds of sampling errors) sd(X) = 250,586 min(X) = 23max(X) = 3,062,530

Of course, all this must be taken with care, as only part of the .sudz files (estimated: 1/4 of the grids) have been used.

[Edit: results after 12 hrs instead of 9]

[Additional results: sudz decompression takes 29% of the time]

Last edited by denis_berthier on Tue Oct 06, 2009 7:40 am; edited 3 times in total

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Red EdD Posted: Tue Oct 06, 2009 7:16 amPost subject:

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Joined: 06 Jun 2005 Posts: 760 Could you please start recording the total number of trials now. Then, for only the second time, we can get an unbiased estimate of the number of c-clue minimals for various c. The modification should be "free" and would obviate the need for me to do an expensive CPU burn on generating and testing *.sudz files

(quote

	(which I no longer intend to do).		
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denis_berthier	Dested: Tue Oct 06, 2009 7:39 am Post subject:		
Joined: 19 Jun 2007 Posts: 895 Location: Paris, France	Red Ed wrote: Could you please start recording the total number of trials now. Then, for only the second time, we can get an unbiased estimate of the number of <i>c</i> -clue minimals for various <i>c</i> . The modification should be "free" and would obviate the need for me to do an expensive CPU burn on generating and testing *.sudz files (which I no longer intend to do).		
	I've always recorded this number since eleven implemented this possibility. The last lines in my previous post refer to it.		
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eleven	Dested: Tue Oct 06, 2009 11:23 am Post subject:		
Joined: 10 Feb 2008 Posts: 518	Nice, that you have it running now, Denis. This are stats from the 12 h sample, already looks trustable (though the main part of grids is not tried yet):		
	<pre>21943 puzzles, avg 233424 tries</pre>		
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Red Ed	Dested: Tue Oct 06, 2009 12:23 pm Post subject:		
	eleven wrote:		
Joined: 06 Jun 2005 Posts: 760	Code:26:73171.62e+1532.06527:36921.66e+1532.9578 Interesting. More 27s than 26s, somewhat contrary to my results; and more in total by quite a long way compared to my estimates. This just adds weight to what Denis and I both said: you can't just sample the first few *.sudz files you have to do them all.		

	Someone should consider adding a sampling probability parameter, <i>p</i> , to <i>suexg</i> - <i>cb-with-added-oompf</i> so that each solution grid is used (otherwise: ignored) with probability <i>p</i> . Then you could do a very-very-nearly-unbiased swoosh across the whole set of *. <i>sudz</i> files in less time, which would be handy for posts like the previous one that look to get a quick view of the statistics.
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eleven	D Posted: Tue Oct 06, 2009 1:10 pm Post subject:
	Red Ed wrote:
Joined: 10 Feb 2008 Posts: 518	Someone should consider adding a sampling probability parameter, <i>p</i> , to <i>suexg-cb-with-added-oompf</i> so that each solution grid is used (otherwise: ignored) with probability <i>p</i> . Then you could do a very-very-nearly-unbiased swoosh across the whole set of *. <i>sudz</i> files in less time, which would be handy for posts like the previous one that look to get a quick view of the statistics.
	This would do it with an (optional) 4th parameter, which gives the probability between 0 and 1.
	After
	Code:
	int nClues;
	insert
	Code:
	<pre>double prob_to_take_grid = 2.0;</pre>
	Insert
	Code:
	<pre>if (argc>4){ char* tmp; prob_to_take_grid = strtod(argv[4], &tmp); }</pre>
	before
	Code:
	<pre>for(i=0;i<888;i++){j=1;while(j<=i)j+=j;Two[i]=j-1;}</pre>
	Replace
	Code:
	<pre>m6:if(argc>3) for(i=1;i<=81;i++){ m6a:A0[i]=fgetc(file)-48;if(feof(file))return(8); if(A0[i]==-2)A0[i]=0;if(A0[i]<0 A0[i]>9)goto m6a;}</pre>

	by	
	Code:	
	<pre>m6:if(argc>3) while(1) { for(i=1;i<=81;i++){ m6a:A0[i]=fgetc(file)-48;if(feof(file))return(8); if(A0[i]==-2)A0[i]=0;if(A0[i]<0 A0[i]>9)goto m6a;} if (prob_to_take_grid > 1.0) break; if (genrand_int32()/4294967295.0 < prob_to_take_grid) break; } }</pre>	
	Note, that then the parameters	
	0 100 - 0.001	
	is tried 100 times.	
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Red Ed	Dested: Tue Oct 06, 2009 1:19 pm Post subject:	
	Nice; thanks.	
Joined: 06 Jun 2005 Posts: 760	I suppose the bottleneck for small samples is now the decompression step. So I guess the overall speedup coming from this new parameter is a factor of at most 3 on top of what's already been done.	
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