Solving the Weighted Constraint Satisfaction Problems Via the Neural Network Approach

Khalid Haddouch¹, Karim Elmoutaoukil¹, Mohamed Ettaouil²

¹National School of Applied Sciences of Al Hoceima, University Mohammed First, Box 03, Al Hoceima, MOROCCO
²Modeling and Scientific Computing Laboratory, Faculty of Science and Technology of Fez, University Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah Box 2202, Fez, MOROCCO

Abstract — A wide variety of real world optimization problems can be modelled as Weighted Constraint Satisfaction Problems (WCSPs). In this paper, we model this problem in terms of original 0-1 quadratic programming subject to linear constraints. View it performance, we use the continuous Hopfield network to solve the obtained model basing on original energy function. To validate our model, we solve several instance of benchmarking WCSP. In this regard, our approach recognizes the optimal solution of the said instances.

Keywords — Weighted Constraint Satisfaction Problems, Quadratic 0-1 Programming, Continuous Hopfield Network, Energy Function.

I. Introduction

Constraint programming is a successful technology for solving combinatorial problems modelled as constraint satisfaction problems (CSPs). In the last few years, the CSP framework has been extended to the soft constraints permits to express preferences among solutions [2][3]. Soft constraint frameworks associate costs to tuples and the goal is to find a complete assignment with minimum aggregated cost. Costs from different constraints are aggregated with a domain dependent operator. This case is known as the Weighted Constraint satisfaction problems (WCSPs)[15][16][21]. This latter is an extension of the CSP problem. Each constraint of the problem has an associated weight. If a solution violates a constraint, then the weight associated to the corresponding solution is incurred. Every solution has a cost as the sum of all weight incurred by the solution. The objective of this problem is to find the solution with the minimum cost.

In this paper, we focus on the weighted constraint satisfaction problem (WCSP), a well-known non-idempotent soft-constraint framework with several applications in several domains such as resource allocation, scheduling, bioinformatics, CP networks and probabilistic reasoning [16]-[17]. In the literature, a number of different approaches have been developed to solve this problem [7]-[9]-[10]-[14]-[15]. In this work we propose a new model of WCSP problem consisting in minimizing the quadratic objective function subject to linear constraints (QP). To solve the QP problem, many different methods are tried and tested such as interior point, semi definite relaxations and lagrangian relaxations [20]. In our case, we introduce the continuous Hopfield network for solving The QP problem in order to validate our model.

Hopfield neural network was introduced by Hopfield and Tank [10][11][13][23]. It was first applied to solve combinatorial optimization problems. It has been extensively studied, developed and has found many applications in many areas, such as pattern recognition, model identification, and optimization. CHN also demonstrated capability of finding solutions to difficult optimization problems [5].

In this paper, our main objective is to propose a new approach for solving the weighted constraint satisfaction problems using continuous Hopfield network. This paper is organized as follows: In section 2, we define weighted constraint satisfaction problems. In the last section, we propose and describe the new model of the binary WCSP problem. This problem is formulated as a quadratic assignment problem with linear constraints. A new theorem, which consists to define the relation between the WCSP problem and the quadratic programming, is demonstrated. In section 4, an introduction of CHN is presented, the generalized energy function associated to WCSP problem is defined and a direct parameter setting procedure is computed. Finally, the implementation details of the proposed approach and experimental results are presented in the last section.

II. New Model of Weighted Constraints Satisfaction Problems

A constraint satisfaction problem refers to the problem of finding values to a set of variables, subject to constraints on the acceptable combination of values. Solving this problem requires finding values for problem variables from each domain, which satisfies all members of the set of constraints. In some cases a privilege tuples relative to others. This case is known as a weighted constraint satisfaction problem (WCSP). The solution of this later is similar then the classical CSP with the cost according to this solution is optimal.

A. Weighted constraint satisfaction problem

Each constraint of the problem has an associated weight (or error). If a solution violates a constraint, then the weight associated to this solution is incurred. Every solution has a cost which consists of the sum of all weight incurred by the solution. For a WCSP problem, a relevant question, both theoretically and practically, is to determine an assignment of values to variables with the minimum cost. This problem is classified as NP-hard problems [8].

In general, a WCSP problem forms a class of models representing problems that have as common properties, a set of variables and a set of constraints [2]-[3]. The variables should be instantiated from a discrete domain. The study of WCSP problem has become focused on binary forms. More precisely, a weighted constraint satisfaction problem is defined by a quadruplet sets (Y, D, C, S(k)) where:

- Y = {y₁, y₂, ..., yₙ} is the set of n variables,
- D = {D(y₁), ..., D(yₙ)} where each D(yᵢ) is the set of dᵢ possible values for yᵢ,
- C = {C₁, ..., Cₘ} is the set of m constraints which restricts the values that the variables can simultaneously take.
- S(k) is the valuation structure, where K ∈ ℕ⁺ denotes the maximum cost.

The valuation structure is defined as S(k) = ((∅, 1, ..., k), Ω, ⊃). 

DOI: 10.9781/ijimai.2016.4111
where:
- \( \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \) is the set of costs, which are natural numbers bounded by \( k \).
- \( \oplus \) is the sum of costs \( a, b \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \), \( a \oplus b = \min\{k, a + b\} \)
- \( > \) is the standard order among naturals.

For each constraint \( C_i \) and each tuple \( t \), represented by two values \((v_r, v_s)\) from the domains associated with the variables involved in \( C_i \), a cost \( c_{rs} \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \) is assigned to \( t \). When a constraint \( C_i \) assigns the cost \( k \) to a tuple \( t \), it means that \( C_i \) forbids \( t \). Otherwise, \( t \) is permitted by \( C_i \) with the corresponding cost. The cost of an instantiation of variables is the sum (using operator \( \oplus \)) over all constraints involving variables instantiated.

### B. Modelling the WCSP problems

The solution of weighted constraint satisfaction problem is based on assigning each variable, a value from its domain with the minimum cost. In this context, we propose a new model of the WCSP problem as 0-1 quadratic programming, which consists in minimizing a quadratic function subject to linear constraints. During this phase of modelling, we use different mathematical notations motioned bellow.

In this case, we want to propose a formulation of the WCSP problem. This formulation is based on the selection variables. Then, in the first time, for each variable \( Y_i \) of the WCSP problem, we introduce \( d \) binary variables \( x_{vr} \) such that:

\[
x_{vr} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v_r \in D(y_i) \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

The vector of variables is represented by:

\[
x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1d} & \cdots & x_{nd} & \cdots & x_{nd}\end{pmatrix}^T
\]

Based on this binary variable we have for each couple \((v_r, v_s)\):

\[
x_{vr}x_{js} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (v_r, v_s) \not\in R_{ij} \\ 1 & \text{if } (v_r, v_s) \in R_{ij} \end{cases}
\]

The mean property of the solution to the WCSP is that each variable \( Y_i \) must take an unique value \( v_r \) from its domain \( D(y_i) \). Then the linear constraints of WCSP problem are defined bellow:

\[
\sum_{r=1}^{d} x_{vr} = 1
\]

In the second time, it is necessarily to treat two cases. The first one is the case of the unary constraints, but the second one is case of the binary constraints.

Each unary constraint \( C_i \) is defined by its relation \( R_i \), specifying the privileged values using the notion of cost. Recall that, for each constraint \( C_i \) and each value \( v_r \), a cost \( c_{ir} \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \) is assigned to \( v_r \). Then, for each value \( v_r \) we generate a constant:

\[
q_{vr} = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } v_r \not\in R_i \\ c_{ir} & \text{if } v_r \in R_i \end{cases}
\]

Based on these propositions (equations (1) and (4)), each unary constraint \( C_i \) can be characterized by the following expression:

\[
\sum_{r=1}^{d} q_{vr} x_{vr} \quad \text{(5)}
\]

Finally, we can generalize this expression for all constraints of the WCSP problem by the following global expression:

\[
\sum_{r=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{d} q_{rs} x_{vr}x_{js} \quad \text{(6)}
\]

In the same, each binary constraint \( C_{ij} \) between variables \( Y_i \) and \( Y_j \) is defined by its relation \( R_{ij} \) specifying the compatible values between \( Y_i \) and \( Y_j \) with certain cost. Recall that, for each constraint \( C_{ij} \) and each tuple \( t \) represented by two values \((v_r, v_s)\) from the domains associated with the variables involved in \( C_{ij} \), a cost \( crs \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\} \) is assigned to \( t \). Then, for each couple \((v_r, v_s)\) we generate a constant:

\[
q_{ijrs} = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } (v_r, v_s) \not\in R_{ij} \\ c_{rs} & \text{if } (v_r, v_s) \in R_{ij} \end{cases}
\]

Each constraint \( C_{ij} \) can be characterized by the following expression:

\[
\sum_{r=1}^{d} \sum_{s=1}^{d} q_{ijrs} x_{vr}x_{js} \quad \text{(7)}
\]

Finally, we can generalize this expression for all constraints of the WCSP problem by the following global expression:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{r=1}^{d} \sum_{s=1}^{d} q_{ijrs} x_{vr}x_{js} \quad \text{(8)}
\]

Based on these two expressions (equations (6) and (9)), the objective function \( f(x) \) can be formulating in the following form:

\[
f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{r=1}^{d} \sum_{s=1}^{d} q_{ijrs} x_{vr}x_{js} + \sum_{r=1}^{d} \sum_{s=1}^{d} q_{rs} x_{vr} 
\]

Then, the objective function can be written in the following matrix form:

\[
f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Qx + q^T x
\]

Finally, the binary WCSP problem is modelled as a 0-1 quadratic programming with a quadratic function subject to linear constraints:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Min} & \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Qx + q^T x \\
\text{Subject to} & \quad Ax = b \\
& \quad x \in \{0, 1\}^n
\end{align*}
\]

Where \( Q \) is an \( N \times N \) symmetric matrix, \( A \) is an \( N \times n \) matrix, \( q \) is an \( N \) vector and \( b \) is an \( N \) vector.

The following theorem determines the relation between a binary WCSP problem and optimization model QP. In order to validate this new model of WCSP, we use the continuous Hopfield network for solving the resulting model.
III. The Proposed Model Solved by Continuous Hopfield Networks

In this section, we present a general approach to solve this problem using the continuous Hopfield networks. The neural network approaches are the efficient solution methods for solving different problems in different areas [2]–[4]–[9]–[1]–[19]. Moreover, Hopfield and Tank [10]–[11] presented the energy function approach in order to solve several optimization problems [2]–[6]. Their results encouraged a number of researchers to apply this network to different problems. The continuous Hopfield neural network is a generalization of the discrete case. The common output functions used in the networks are hyperbolic tangent functions. Afterwards, many researchers implemented CHN to solve the optimization problem, especially in mathematical programming problems.

The CHN is a fully connected neural network, which means that every neuron is connected to all other neurons. The connection weights between the neuron \( i \) and neuron \( j \) is represented by \( W_{ij} \) and each neuron \( i \) has an offset bias \( b_i \) \([12]\).

For solving any combinatorial problems, it is necessarily to map it’s in the form of the energy function associated to the continuous Hopfield network. The expression of this energy function is the following:

\[
E(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^T W x - (i^T) x
\]

(12)

In this work, our main objective is to solve the QP problem, i.e., solving weighted constraint satisfaction problem using the continuous Hopfield network. According to the proposed model, which consists modeling the WCSP problem into a quadratic programming QP, this step of representation becomes easy and more general. Then, the continuous Hopfield network can be used to solve the weighted constraint satisfaction problem[1]-[18].

In order to represent this latter, the energy function must be defined by two expressions \( E^0(x) \) and \( E^c(x) \). The first one is directly proportional to the objective function of the QP problem and the second one is a quadratic function that penalizes the violated constraints of the QP problem. Therefore the energy function associated to the CHN is:

\[
E(x) = E^0(x) + E^c(x) \quad \forall \ x \in H
\]

(13)

Where \( H \) is set of the Hamming hypercube:

\[
H = \{ x \in [0,1]^n \}
\]

The algebraic form of the generalized energy function is:

\[
E(x) = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i x_j + \phi \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \beta + \gamma (1 - x_i)
\]

(14)

The weights and thresholds of the connections between \( N \) neurons are:

\[
\begin{align*}
W_{ij} & = -\alpha(1 - \delta_{ij}) q_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \phi + 2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} \gamma \\
i & = \alpha q_{ij} - \beta - \gamma
\end{align*}
\]

(15)

Where \( \delta_{ij} \) is the Kroenecker delta.

In this way, the quadratic programming has been presented as an energy function of continuous Hopfield network. To solve an instance of the QP problem, the parameter setting procedure is used. This procedure assigns the particular values for all parameters of the network, so that any equilibrium points are associated with a valid affectation of all variables when all the constraints in QP problem are satisfied. We observe that, the weights and thresholds of the continuous Hopfield network depend on the parameters \( \alpha \), \( \phi \), \( \beta \) and \( \gamma \). To solve the QP problem via the CHN, an appropriate setting of these parameters is needed[1]-[19]. The parameter-setting procedure is based on the partial derivatives of the generalized energy function:

\[
\frac{\partial E(x)}{\partial x} = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_{ij} x_j + \phi \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \beta + \gamma (1 - x_i)
\]

(16)

Based on this hyperplane method and the associated half-spaces, the complementary corners set of the feasible solutions for the QP problem is partitioned and a set of analytical equations of the CHN parameter is proposed[19]. When we apply this method, the obtained analytical equations system is:

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha & > 0 , \phi \geq 0 \\
-\phi + 2 \gamma & \geq 0 \\
\alpha d_{min} + 2 \phi + \beta - \gamma & = \varepsilon \\
\alpha d_{max} + \beta + \gamma & = -\varepsilon
\end{align*}
\]

(17)

where \( d_{min} = Q_{min} + q_{min} \), \( d_{max} = Q_{max} + q_{max} \)

With \( Q_{min} = \min \{q_{ij}\} \) and \( q_{min} = \min \{q_i\} \)

\( Q_{max} = \max \{q_{ij}\} \) and \( q_{max} = \max \{q_i\} \)

The inequation (17.a) guaranteed the satisfaction of the integrity constraints \( x_i \in \{0,1\} \), but the equations (17.b) and (17.c) guaranteed the satisfaction of the linear constraints.

Finally, the weights and thresholds of CHN (system 15) can be calculated using these parameters setting. Finally, we obtain an equilibrium point for the CHN using the algorithm depicted in[17], so compute the solution of constraint satisfaction problem.

IV. Computational Experiments

In order to validate the proposed approach, some experiments are efectuated to solve some typical problems of WCSP problem[16]. These experiments are efectuated in personal computer with a 2.79 GHz processor and 512 MB RAM. This approach is implemented by java language. The performance has been measured in terms of the minimum obtained cost.

Recall that \( n \) is the number of variables. Based on a series of experiments, \( \alpha \) and \( \varepsilon \) are determined by the following values:

\[
\alpha = \frac{1}{n}, \varepsilon = 10^{-4}
\]

In comparison with who 1.72 WCSP solvers, the optimum cost obtained by CHN is very interesting, it equal to optimum cost obtained by this solver[22]. Morever, these results are obtained in the minimum time(See TABLE I). Noted that, this experement study is integrated just for validate our proposed model. Generally, our model is very successful, it happens to reperent fidelly the weithted constraint satisfaction problems. Finally, we can concluded that the best results are obtained by this approach.
TABLE I: COMPUTATIONAL RESULTS OF THE TYPICAL WCSP INSTANCES

| INSTANCES NAME       | VARIABLE NUMBERS | CONSTRAINT NUMBERS | MAXIMAL COST | SOLVER WBO 1.72 OPTIMUM COST | OPTIMUM COST | CHN EXECUTION TIME (S) |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 4wqueens            | 4                | 10                 | 5            | 0                            | 0            | 0.002                  |
| spot5-8             | 8                | 15                 | 13           | 2                            | 2            | 0.003                  |
| langford-2-4        | 8                | 32                 | 1            | 0                            | 0            | 0.007                  |
| 8queens             | 7                | 28                 | 1            | 0                            | 0            | 0.008                  |
| 8wqueens            | 8                | 36                 | 9            | 2                            | 2            | 0.013                  |
| zebre-ext           | 23               | 62                 | 1            | 0                            | 3            | 0.014                  |
| geom30a3_wesp       | 30               | 81                 | 82           | 11                           | --           | --                     |
| geom30a5_wesp       | 30               | 81                 | 82           | 1                            | 1            | 0.008                  |
| geom30a6_wesp       | 30               | 81                 | 82           | 0                            | 0            | 0.008                  |
| geom402_wesp        | 40               | 78                 | 79           | 22                           | --           | --                     |
| geom403_wesp        | 40               | 78                 | 79           | 7                            | 7            | 0.003                  |
| bwt3cc_wesp         | 45               | 685                | 1073         | --                           | 1073         | 0.016                  |
| mprime03bc_wesp     | 49               | 625                | 4941         | --                           | 2843         | 0.062                  |
| myciel5g3_wesp      | 47               | 236                | 237          | --                           | --           | 0.010                  |
| myciel5g4_wesp      | 47               | 236                | 237          | --                           | --           | 0.015                  |
| spot529_wesp        | 82               | 462                | 20092        | --                           | 5038         | 0.072                  |

V. Conclusions

In this paper, we have proposed a new approach for solving binary weighted constraint satisfaction problems. The interesting steps of this approach are: proposing the new model of weighted constraint satisfaction problem as a 0-1 quadratic program subject to linear constraints and using the continuous Hopfield network to solve this problem. The most interesting property of this approach is used to give the solution of the binary WCSP. The experimental results show that our method can find a good optimal solution in short time. The future directions of this research are reducing the architecture of Hopfield neural network and applying the proposed approach to give a good solution of real world problems [4]-[5].

References

[1] Ettaouil, M.; Haddouch, K.; Hami, Y.; Chakir, L., Neural networks approach for solving the Maximal Constraint Satisfaction Problems, Intelligent Systems: Theories and Applications (SITA), 2013 8th International Conference, 2013, pp. 1 – 6.
[2] M. Ettaouil, and C. Loqman, A New Optimization Model for Solving the Constraint Satisfaction Problem, Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science, 1(1), 2009, 13–31.
[3] M. Ettaouil, C. Loqman, K. Haddouch. Job Shop Scheduling Problem solved by the continuous Hopfield networks, Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science (JARCS), Volume 2, Issue 1, pp. 31 – 47, 2010.
[4] El Moutaouakil K., Haddouch K. and Ettaouil M., A reduced continuous hopfield networks For the traveling salesman problem, Theory and Application of Logistics and Transport TALT’15), 25-26 May, Tetuan.
[5] M. Ettaouill, Eelmoutaouakil and Y.ghanozi. The continuous Hopfield networks (CHN) for the placement of the electronic circuits problem, WSEAS Transactions on Computer, 8 (12), December 2009.
[6] D. J. Evansi, and M. N. Sulaiman. Solving optimization problems using neurocomp-a neuralnetwork compiler, International Journal of Computer Mathematics, 62(1), 1996, pp. 1–21.
[7] Hoong C. L., A new approach for Weighted Constraint Satisfaction: Theoretical and computational results, Principles and Practice of Constraint Programming — CP96, Lecture Notes in Computer Science Volume 1118, 1996, pp 323-337.
[8] M.R Garey, and D.S Johnson, A Guide to the Theory of NP-Completeness, Computers and Intractability, New York: W.H. Freeman and Company, 1979.
[9] Huguet M.-J., Lopez P., Karoui W. Weight-based Heuristics for Constraint Satisfaction and Combinatorial Optimization Problems June 2012, Volume 11, Issue 2, pp 193-215.
[10] Levasseur, N.; Boizumault, P.; Loudni, S., A Value Ordering Heuristic for Weighted CSP ,Tools with Artificial Intelligence, 2007. ICTAI 2007. 19th IEEE International Conference on Year: 2007, Volume: 1 pp: 259 – 262.
[11] J. J. Hopfield, Neural networks and physical systems with emergent collective computational abilities, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 79, 1982, pp. 2554–2558.
[12] J.J. Hopfield, Neurons with graded response have collective computational properties like those of two-states neurons, proceedings of the National academy of sciences of the USA 81, pp. 3088-3092, 1984.
[13] J.J. Hopfield, D.W. Tank, Neural computation of decisions in optimization problems. Biological Cybernetics 52., 1985, pp. 1-25.
[14] V. Kumar, Algorithms for Constraint Satisfaction Problems, T A Survey, AI Magazine, 13(1), 1992, pp. 32–44.
[15] Lecoutre, C.; Paris, N.; Roussel, O.; Tabary, S., Solving WCSP by Extraction of Minimal Unsatisfiable Cores, Tools with Artificial Intelligence (ICTAI), 2013 IEEE 25th International Conference on Year: 2013, pp: 915 – 922.
[16] Lecoutre, C., instances available at: http://www.cril.univ-artois.fr/~lecoutre/benchmarks.html#.
[17] Lecoutre, C., Constraint Networks: Targeting Simplicity for Techniques and Algorithms ISBN: 978-1-84821-106-3, 320 pages July 2009, Wiley-ISTE.
[18] P.M. Talaván and J. Yáñez, A continuous Hopfield network equilibrium points algorithm. Computers and operations research 32, pp. 2179-2196., 2005.
[19] Talaván and J. Yáñez, The generalized quadratic knapsack problem. A neuronal network approach, Neural Networks 19, pp. 416-428, 2006.
[20] Thiongan, and al., An Adapted Step Size Algorithm for a 0-1 Bnknapsack Lagrangian Dual, Annals of Operations Research, 139(1), 2005, pp. 353–373.
[21] E. Tsang, A Foundations of Constraint Satisfaction, Academic Press, 1993.
[22] Result page for solver who 1.72, available results at: http://www.cril.univ-artois.fr/PB12/results/solver.php?id=68&idsolver=2315.
[23] Raveane, W., and M. A. G. Arrieta, Neurons through Shared Maps in Mobile Devices, International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence, 1(3), pp. 28-35, 2014.
K. Haddouch: Has a Ph.D. in Artificial Intelligence by Faculty of Science and Technology of Fez with a thesis titled “Constraint programming and neural network approach applied to reels problems”. His main research topics are neural networks and constraint programming. He has published an active part in different congress and journals. He has participated in directed and coordinated conferences, courses and projects of education of the computer sciences. He is a member of Scientific Committee for different international congress in Morocco. Since 2014 he is a Professor at National School of Applied Sciences of Al Hoceima, University Mohammed First, Box 03, Al Hoceima, MOROCCO.

K. Elmoutaoukil: Has a Ph.D. in Artificial Intelligence by Faculty of Science and Technology of Fez with a thesis titled “Contribution to the optimization of architectures in artificial neural networks and nonlinear programming, application to calculate optimal topology problem of SDH telecommunication networks”. His main research topics are neural networks, optimization, clustering and machine learning. He has published an big part in different congress and journals. He has participated in directed and coordinated conferences, courses and projects of education of the computer sciences operational research. He is a member of Scientific Committee for different international congress. He is a Professor at National School of Applied Sciences of Al Hoceima, University Mohammed First, Box 03, Al Hoceima, MOROCCO.

M. Ettaouil: is a Professor at Faculty of Science and Technology of Fez, University Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah Box 2202, Fez, MOROCCO, is a member of Modeling and Scientific Computing Laboratory. His main research topics are neural networks, optimization, modelling and machine learning. He has published an big part in different congress and papers. He is a responsible of teams “Digital and Computer Engineering, Artificial Neural Networks and Learning (N2I-RNA)” at FST Fez. He is a member of Scientific Committee for different international congress. He has published a big part in different congress and papers. He has participated in directed and coordinated conferences, courses and projects of education of the computer sciences.