

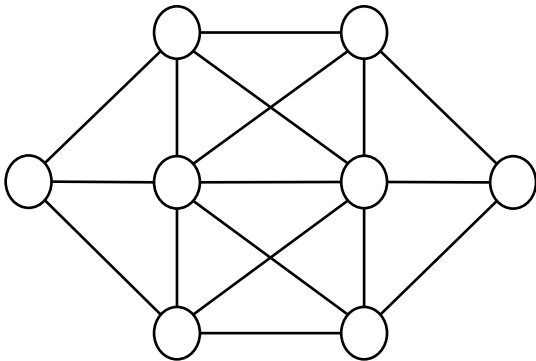


Introduction to Choco

The Constraint Satisfaction Problem

Given a set of *variables* $V = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$, a set of *domains* $D = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n\}$ of allowable values for each variable, and a set of *constraints* $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m\}$ restricting the values that groups of variables can take simultaneously,

find an assignment for each variable X_i of a value v_i from its domain D_i , (i.e. an n -tuple (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) , where $v_i \in D_i$), so that all constraints are satisfied.



Using only the numbers 1 to 8, put a different number in each circle so that adjacent circles do not have consecutive numbers

REMINDER

Constraint programming

- Modelling:* what are the variables, values and constraints?
- Searching:* guessing values, backtracking on failure
- Heuristics:* which variable or value to try next
- Inference:* ruling out options by reasoning
- Symmetry:* spotting repeat patterns in the problem space
- Complexity:* understanding the inherent difficulty
- Optimisation:* are some solutions better than others?
- Applications:* what real problems can we solve?
- Programming:* how to implement all of this in programming languages, so that it is correct and allows us to find solutions efficiently



choco-solver.org

A Free and Open-Source Java Library for Constraint Programming

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What is Choco ?

Choco is a *Free and Open-Source Software*^[1] dedicated to **Constraint Programming**^[2]. It is a Java library written under BSD license. It aims at describing hard combinatorial problems in the form of Constraint Satisfaction Problems and solving them with Constraint Programming techniques. The user models its problem in a declarative way by stating the set of constraints that need to be satisfied in every solution. Then, Choco solves the problem by alternating constraint filtering algorithms with a search mechanism. Choco is used for:

- teaching : easy to use
- research : easy to extend
- real-life applications : easy to integrate

Choco is among the fastest CP solvers on the market. In 2013 and 2014, Choco has been awarded many medals at the MiniZinc challenge that is the world-wide competition of constraint-programming solvers.

MiniZinc Challenge 2014



MiniZinc Challenge 2013



In addition to these performance results, Choco benefits from academic contributors, who provide long term improvements, and the consulting company **COSLING**, which provides services ranging from training, support to the development of interactive decision support web-services.

[1]: Choco is hosted on [GitHub](#) and distributed under [BSD](#) license (Copyright(c) 1999-2015, Ecole des Mines de Nantes).

[2]: Constraint programming is a technology at the crossroad between Artificial Intelligence and Operational Research, enabling to solve a wide range of complex problems arising in planning, scheduling, logistics, financial analysis, bioinformatics, etc. ([read more on wikipedia](#)).

A very simple problem

Three people have been selected for a job interview: Alice, Bob and Carol. Each interview lasts for 1 hour. Alice is only available at 2pm or 3pm. Bob is only available at 1pm or 2pm. Carol is only available at 1pm or 2pm. Only one person can be interviewed at a time. Find a schedule for the interviews.

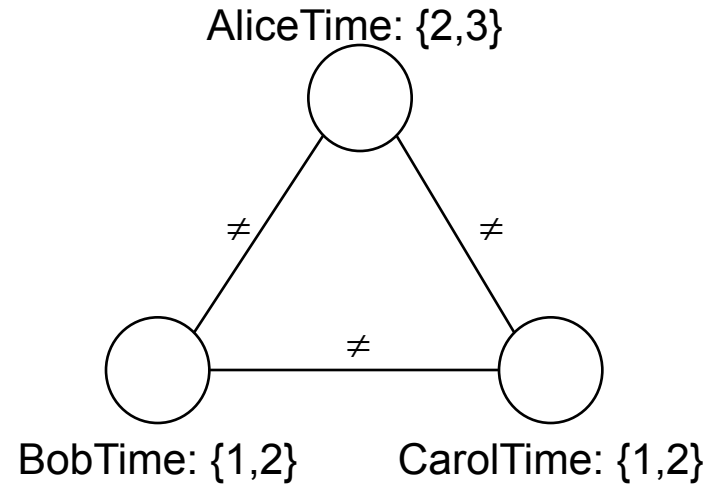
Analysis: 3 decisions to be made – a time for each person -- so three variables?

Variables? AliceTime, BobTime, CarolTime

Domains? the hours the people are available

Constraints? for any pair of variables, they must be different

The very simple CSP

$$V = \{ \text{AliceTime}, \\ \text{BobTime}, \\ \text{CarolTime} \\ \}$$
$$D = \{ \{2,3\}, \quad //\text{Alice} \\ \{1,2\}, \quad //\text{Bob} \\ \{1,2\} \quad //\text{Carol} \\ \}$$
$$C = \{ \text{AliceTime} \neq \text{BobTime}, \\ \text{AliceTime} \neq \text{CarolTime}, \\ \text{BobTime} \neq \text{CarolTime} \\ \}$$

$$\text{AliceTime} \neq \text{BobTime} \\ \subseteq \{2,3\} \times \{1,2\}$$
$$\{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2)\}$$

The Choco process

1. Create a solver object
2. Create the variables and their domains
3. Create the constraints and post to the solver
4. Specify a search strategy (or take the default)
5. Start the solving process
6. Print the results

The Choco program

```
import org.chocosolver.solver.Solver;
import org.chocosolver.solver.constraints.IntConstraintFactory;
import org.chocosolver.solver.trace.Chatterbox;
import org.chocosolver.solver.variables.IntVar;
import org.chocosolver.solver.variables.VariableFactory;

public class SimpleCSP {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //create a solver object that will solve the problem for us
        Solver solver = new Solver();

        //create the variables and domains for the problem, and add to the solver
        IntVar AliceTime = VariableFactory.enumerated("Alice time", 2, 3, solver);
        IntVar BobTime = VariableFactory.enumerated("Bob time", 1, 2, solver);
        IntVar CarolTime = VariableFactory.enumerated("Carol time", 1, 2, solver);

        //create the constraints
        solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.arithm(AliceTime, "!=", BobTime));
        solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.arithm(AliceTime, "!=", CarolTime));
        solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.arithm(BobTime, "!=", CarolTime));

        //use a pretty print object to display the results
        Chatterbox.showSolutions(solver); //just show the final result

        //ask the solver to find a solution
        solver.findSolution();

        //print out the search statistics
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
    }
}
```



```
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        //print out the search statistics
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
    }
}
```



**packages required
for this program**

```
import org.chocosolver.solver.Solver;
import org.chocosolver.solver.constraints.IntConstraintFactory;
import org.chocosolver.solver.trace.Chatterbox;
import org.chocosolver.solver.variables.IntVar;
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public class SimpleCSP {

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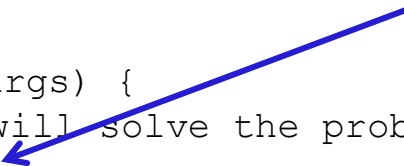
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        //print out the search statistics
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
    }
}
```



create the solver

```
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import org.chocosolver.solver.constraints.IntConstraintFactory;
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import org.chocosolver.solver.variables.IntVar;
import org.chocosolver.solver.variables.VariableFactory;
```

```
public class SimpleCSP {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        //create a solver object that will solve the problem for us
        Solver solver = new Solver();
```

```
        //create the variables and domains for the problem, and add to the solver
        IntVar AliceTime = VariableFactory.enumerated("Alice time", 2, 3, solver);
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```

```
        //create the constraints
```

```
        solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.arithm(AliceTime, "!=", BobTime));
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```

```
        //use a pretty print object to display the results
```

```
        Chatterbox.showSolutions(solver); //just show the final result
```

```
        //ask the solver to find a solution
```

```
        solver.findSolution();
```

```
        //print out the search statistics
```

```
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
```

```
    }
```

VariableFactory creates the variables for us.

They have integer values, so we use "IntVar".

Add them to the solver.

Place all numbers between a lower and upper bound into the domain

```
import org.chocosolver.solver.Solver;
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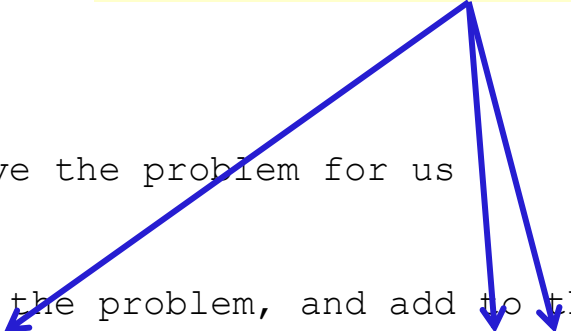
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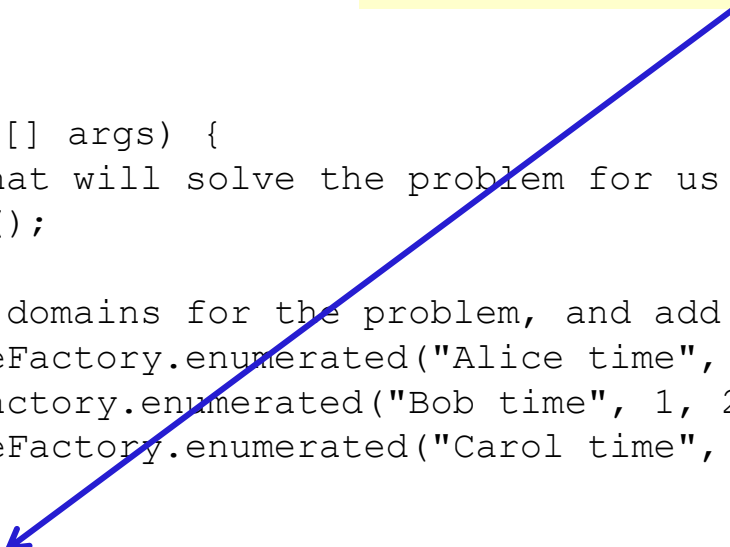
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        //ask the solver to find a solution
        solver.findSolution();

        //print out the search statistics
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
    }
}
```



IntConstraintFactory creates the constraints, and we post them to the solver.



```
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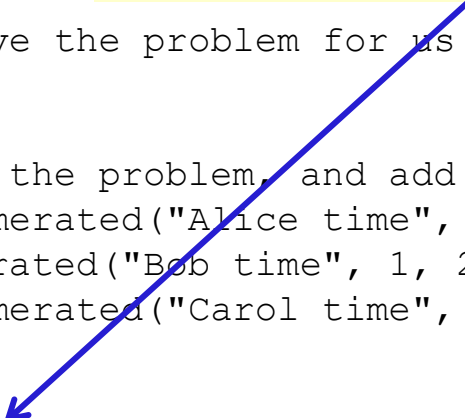
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    }
}

```

The constraint is of type
arithmetic (because we are
dealing with numbers)



We will use the default search method, so don't need to do anything for that.

```
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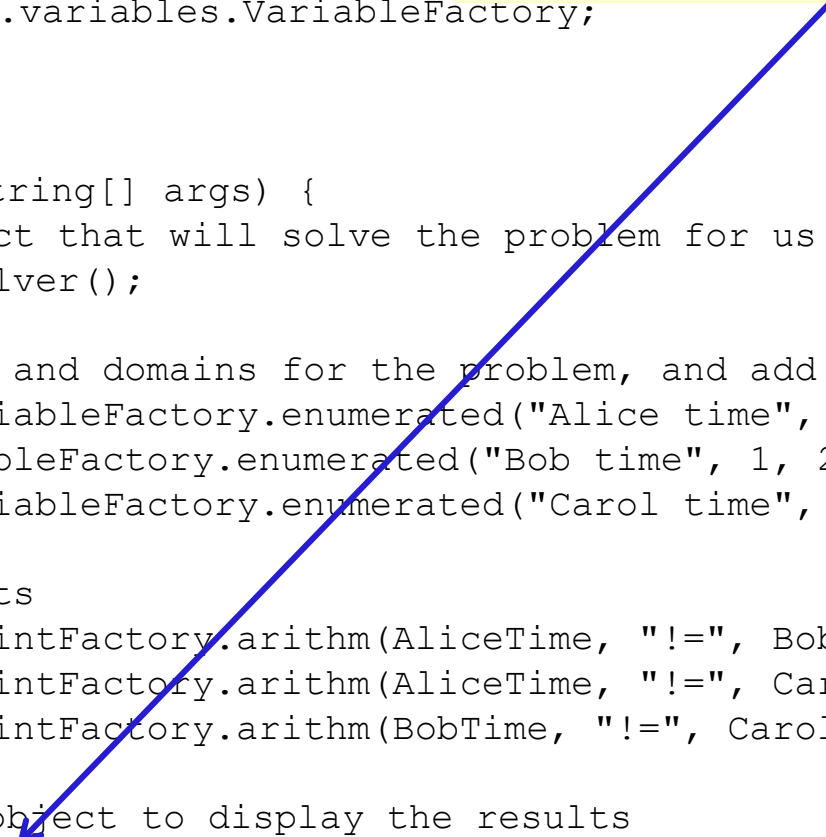
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        solver.findSolution();

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```

**Start preparing the output –
we want the final result**



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    }
}
```


Go find the solution



```
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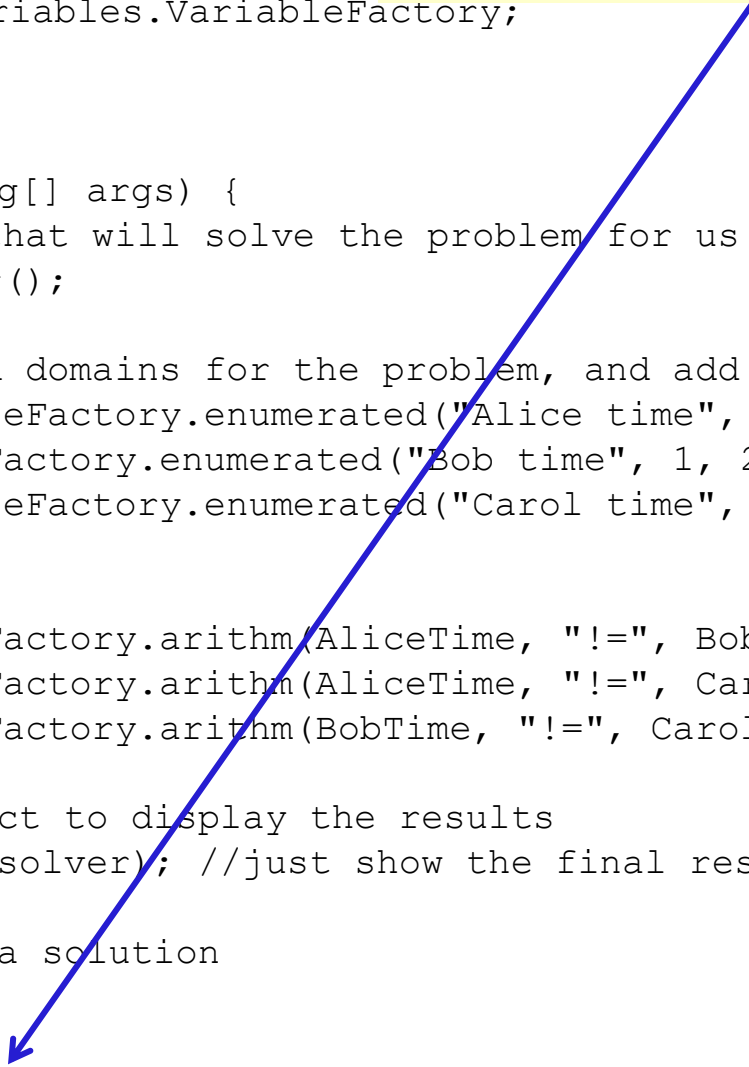
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        //print out the search statistics
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}
```

Tell us how much work it required



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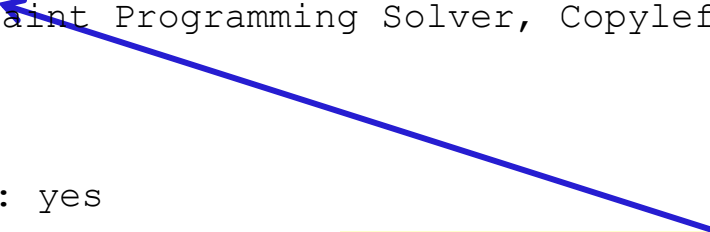
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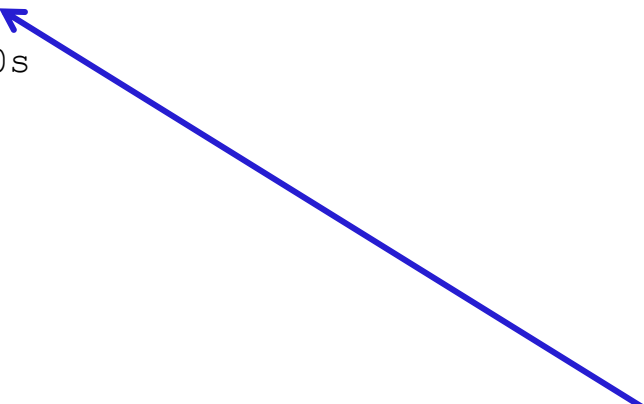
        //print out the search statistics
        Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
    }
}
```

```
- Solution #1 found. Solver[Solver-0], 1 Solutions, Resolution time 0.022s, 3 Nodes  
(139.4 n/s), 1 Backtracks, 1 Fails, 0 Restarts  
    Alice time = 3 Bob time = 2 Carol time = 1 .  
** Choco 3.3.3 (2015-12) : Constraint Programming Solver, Copyleft (c) 2010-2015  
- Solver[Solver-0] features:  
    Variables : 3  
    Constraints : 3  
    Default search strategy : yes  
    Completed search strategy : no  
- Complete search - 1 solution found.  
    Solver[Solver-0]  
    Solutions: 1  
    Building time : 0.165s  
    Resolution time : 0.100s  
    Nodes: 3 (29.9 n/s)  
    Backtracks: 1  
    Fails: 1  
    Restarts: 0  
    Variables: 3  
    Constraints: 3
```

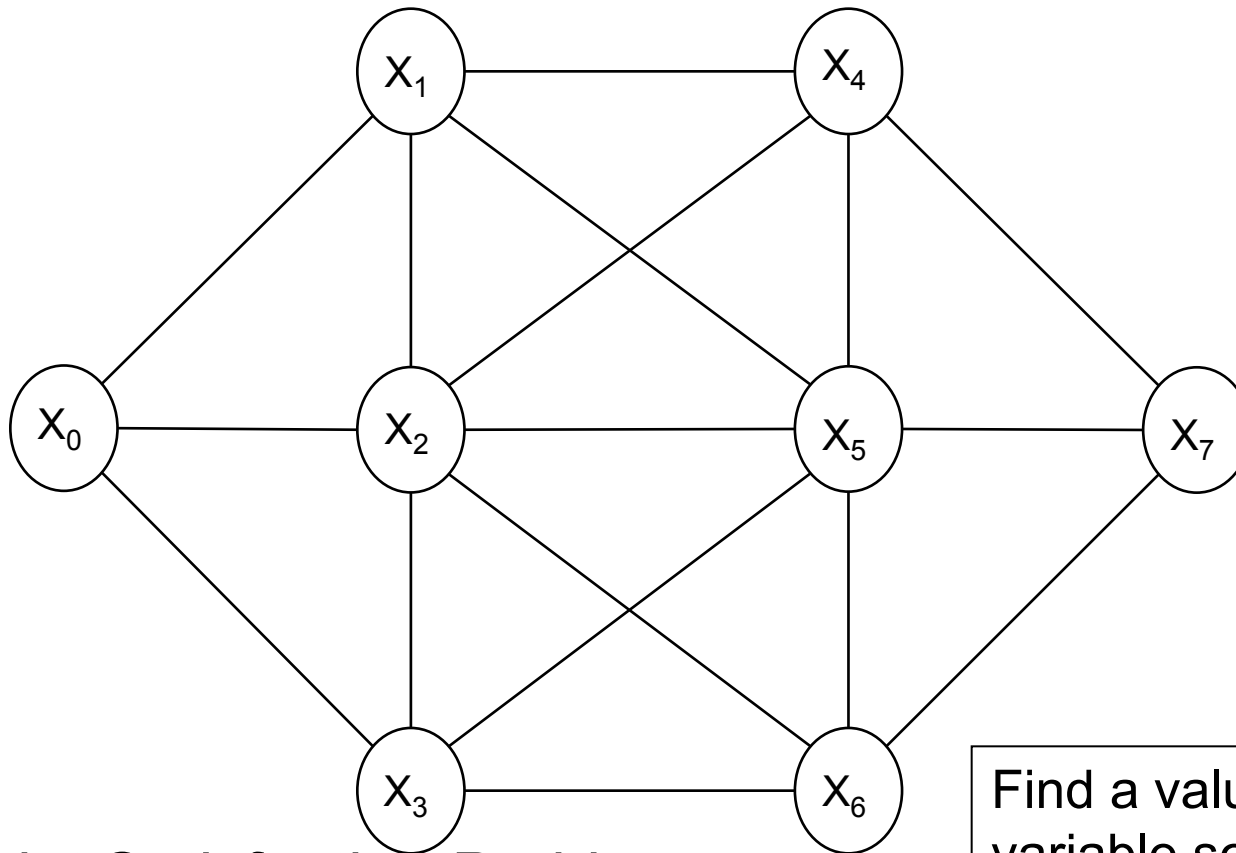
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  Solutions: 1  
  Building time : 0.165s  
  Resolution time : 0.100s  
  Nodes: 3 (29.9 n/s)  
  Backtracks: 1  
  Fails: 1  
  Restarts: 0  
  Variables: 3  
  Constraints: 3
```



The solution



The search statistics



Find a value for each variable so that all constraints are satisfied simultaneously

A Constraint Satisfaction Problem:

Variables: $\{X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7\}$

Values: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

Constraints: $\{\text{alldifferent}(\{X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7\}), \dots, |X_0 - X_1| > 1, |X_0 - X_2| > 1, \dots\}$

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

    //create a solver object that will solve the problem for us
    Solver solver = new Solver();

    //create the variables and domains for the problem, and add to the solver
    IntVar[] places = VariableFactory.enumeratedArray("places", 8, 1, 8, solver);

    //now create and post the constraints

    //use the built-in global constraint to say that they are all different
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.alldifferent(places));

    //then add the edge constraints
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[1], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[2], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[3], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[2], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[4], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[5], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[3], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[4], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[5], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[6], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[5], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[6], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[5], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[7], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[6], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[7], ">", 1));
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[6], places[7], ">", 1));
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```
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```

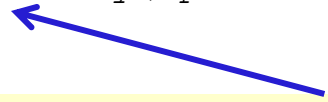
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```

```
    //create the variables and domains for the problem, and add to the solver  
    IntVar[] places = VariableFactory.enumeratedArray("places", 8, 1, 8, solver);
```

```
    //now create and post the constraints
```

```
    //use the built-in global constraint  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.al
```

**create an array of 8 enumerated
IntVars with domain {1,2,3,...,8}**



```
    //then add the edge constraints
```

```
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[1], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[2], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[3], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[2], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[4], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[3], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[4], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[7], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[7], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[6], places[7], ">", 1));
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
//create a solver object that will solve
Solver solver = new Solver();
```

```
//create the variables and domains for
IntVar[] places = VariableFactory.enumerate
```


```
//now create and post the constraints
```

```
//use the built-in global constraint to say that they are all different
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.alldifferent(places));
```

```
//then add the edge constraints
```

```
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[1], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[2], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[3], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[2], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[4], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[5], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[3], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[4], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[5], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[6], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[5], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[6], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[5], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[7], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[6], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[7], ">", 1));
solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[6], places[7], ">", 1));
```

**alldifferent(vars) is easier to express than nested loops of $x_i \neq x_j$.
More importantly, the solver can do deeper reasoning.**




```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    //create a solver object that will solve  
    Solver solver = new Solver();
```

```
    //create the variables and domains for  
    IntVar[] places = VariableFactory.enumerate
```

```
    //now create and post the constraints
```

```
    //use the built-in global constraint to enforce (i.e. cannot be consecutive)  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.alldifferent(places));
```

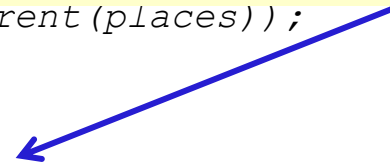
```
    //then add the edge constraints
```

```
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[1], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[2], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[0], places[3], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[2], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[4], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[1], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[3], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[4], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[2], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[3], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[5], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[4], places[7], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[6], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[5], places[7], ">", 1));  
    solver.post(IntConstraintFactory.distance(places[6], places[7], ">", 1));
```

distance(X,Y,Rel,Z) is $|X-Y| \text{ Rel } Z$
so this says

$| \text{places}[0] - \text{places}[1] | > 1$

(i.e. cannot be consecutive)



```

//set a search strategy
solver.set(IntStrategyFactory.domOverWDeg(places, 0));

//Decide what to display in the output
Chatterbox.showSolutions(solver);

//solve the problem (and the Chatterbox will display some output)
solver.findSolution();

//display the search statistics
Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
}

```

- Solution #1 found. 1 Solutions, Resolution 0.012s, 8 Nodes, 6 Backtracks, 5 Fails
 places[0] = 2 places[1] = 5 places[2] = 8 places[3] = 6 places[4] = 3 places[5]
 = 1 places[6] = 4 places[7] = 7 .

- Complete search -

```

Solutions: 1
Building time : 0.101s
Initialisation : 0.000s
Initial propagation : 0.004s
Resolution : 0.017s
Nodes: 8
Backtracks: 6
Fails: 5
Restarts: 0
Max depth: 6
Propagations: 247 + 0
Memory: 0mb
Variables: 10
Constraints: 18

```

```
//set a search strategy
solver.set(IntStrategyFactory.domOverWDeg(places, 0));
```

```
//Decide what to display in the output
Chatterbox.showSolutions(solver);
```

```
//solve the problem (and the Chatte
solver.findSolution();
```

← tell the solver which search strategy to use

```
//display the search statistics
Chatterbox.printStatistics(solver);
```

```
}
```

- Solution #1 found. Solver[Solver-0], 1 Solutions, Resolution time 0.013s, 8 Nodes (637.4 n/s), 6 Backtracks, 5 Fails, 0 Restarts

places[0] = 2 places[1] = 5 places[2] = 8 places[3] = 6 places[4] = 3 places[5] = 1 places[6] = 4 places[7] = 7 .

...

- Complete search - 1 solution found.

Solver[Solver-0]

Solutions: 1

Building time : 0.131s

Resolution time : 0.044s

Nodes: 8 (183.5 n/s)

Backtracks: 6

Fails: 5

Restarts: 0

Variables: 8

Constraints: 18

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☰

All Classes

Packages

org.chocosolver.memory
org.chocosolver.memory.copy
org.chocosolver.memory.copy.stc
org.chocosolver.memory.generat
org.chocosolver.memory.structure
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.samples
org.chocosolver.samples.explan

All Classes

AbsoluteEvaluation
AbstractBenchmarking
AbstractEnvironment
AbstractEnvironment.Type
AbstractLengauerTarjanDominat
AbstractNQueen
AbstractPenaltyFunction
AbstractProblem
AbstractProblem.Level
AbstractRestartStrategy
AbstractStoredObject
AbstractStrategy
AbstractVariable
ACounter
ActivityBased
AdaptiveNeighborhood
AirPlaneLanding
AlgoAllDiffAC
AlgoAllDiffBC
AllDifferent
AllIntervalSeries
AllSolutionsRecorder
Alpha
AlphaDominatorsFinder
AntiFirstFail

OVERVIEW

PACKAGE

CLASS

USE

TREE

DEPRECATED

INDEX

HELP

PREVNEXTFRAMESNO FRAMES

Choco-3.3.3: an Open-Source Constraint Solver 3.3.3 API

Packages

Package	Description
org.chocosolver.memory	A package devoted to backtrackable data structures.
org.chocosolver.memory.copy	
org.chocosolver.memory.copy.store	
org.chocosolver.memory.generator	
org.chocosolver.memory.structure	
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing	
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.trail	
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.trail.chunk	
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.trail.flatten	
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.trail.unsafe	
org.chocosolver.samples	
org.chocosolver.samples.explanation	
org.chocosolver.samples.graph.input	
org.chocosolver.samples.integer	
org.chocosolver.samples.nqueen	
org.chocosolver.samples.nsp	
org.chocosolver.samples.pert	
org.chocosolver.samples.real	
org.chocosolver.samples.set	

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Choco-3.3.3: an Open-Sou ...

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All Classes

Packages

org.chocosolver.memory
org.chocosolver.memory.copy
org.chocosolver.memory.copy.stc
org.chocosolver.memory.generat
org.chocosolver.memory.structure
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
org.chocosolver.samples
org.chocosolver.samples.explan

ImpactBased
Indexable
IndexedBipartiteSet
IndexedObject
IndexFactory
INeighbor
InputOrder
IntCell
IntCircularQueue
IntComparator
IntConstraintFactory
IntDecision
IntDelta
IntDomainMax
IntDomainMedian
IntDomainMiddle
IntDomainMin
IntDomainRandom
IntDomainRandomBound
IntEqRealConstraint
IntervalDelta
IntervalDeltaMonitor
IntervalIntVarImpl
IntEventType
IntEvtScheduler
IntIterableBitSet
IntIterableSet

OVERVIEW

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CLASS

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HELP

PREV CLASS

NEXT CLASS

FRAMES

NO FRAMES

SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

org.chocosolver.solver.constraints

Class IntConstraintFactory

java.lang.Object
 org.chocosolver.solver.constraints.IntConstraintFactory

Direct Known Subclasses:

ICF

```
public class IntConstraintFactory  
extends Object
```

A Factory to declare constraint based on integer variables (only). One can call directly the constructor of constraints, but it is recommended to use the Factory, because signatures and javadoc are ensured to be up-to-date.

As much as possible, the API names of global constraints must match those define in the Global Constraint Catalog.

Note that, for the sack of readability, the Java naming convention is not respected for methods arguments.

Constraints are ordered as the following: 1) Unary constraints 2) Binary constraints 3) Terary constraints 4) Global constraints

Since:
21/01/13

Author:
Charles Prud'homme

Method Summary

All Methods Static Methods Concrete Methods

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All Classes

Packages

- org.chocosolver.memory
- org.chocosolver.memory.copy
- org.chocosolver.memory.copy.stc
- org.chocosolver.memory.generat
- org.chocosolver.memory.structure
- org.chocosolver.memory.trailing
- org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
- org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
- org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
- org.chocosolver.memory.trailing.t
- org.chocosolver.samples
- org.chocosolver.samples.explanc

ImpactBased

Indexable

IndexedBipartiteSet

IndexedObject

IndexFactory

INeighbor

InputOrder

IntCell

IntCircularQueue

IntComparator

IntConstraintFactory

IntDecision

IntDelta

IntDomainMax

IntDomainMedian

IntDomainMiddle

IntDomainMin

IntDomainRandom

IntDomainRandomBound

IntEqRealConstraint

IntervalDelta

IntervalDeltaMonitor

IntervalIntVarImpl

IntEventType

IntEvtScheduler

IntIterableBitSet

IntIterableSet

OP - an operator

VAR2 - second variable

arithm

```
public static Constraint arithm(IntVar VAR1,
                                String OP1,
                                IntVar VAR2,
                                String OP2,
                                int CSTE)
```

Ensures: VAR1 OP VAR2, where OP in {"=", "!=", ">", "<", ">=", "<="} or {"+", "-"}

Parameters:

VAR1 - first variable

OP1 - an operator

VAR2 - second variable

IntVar VAR2,

String OP,

int CSTE)

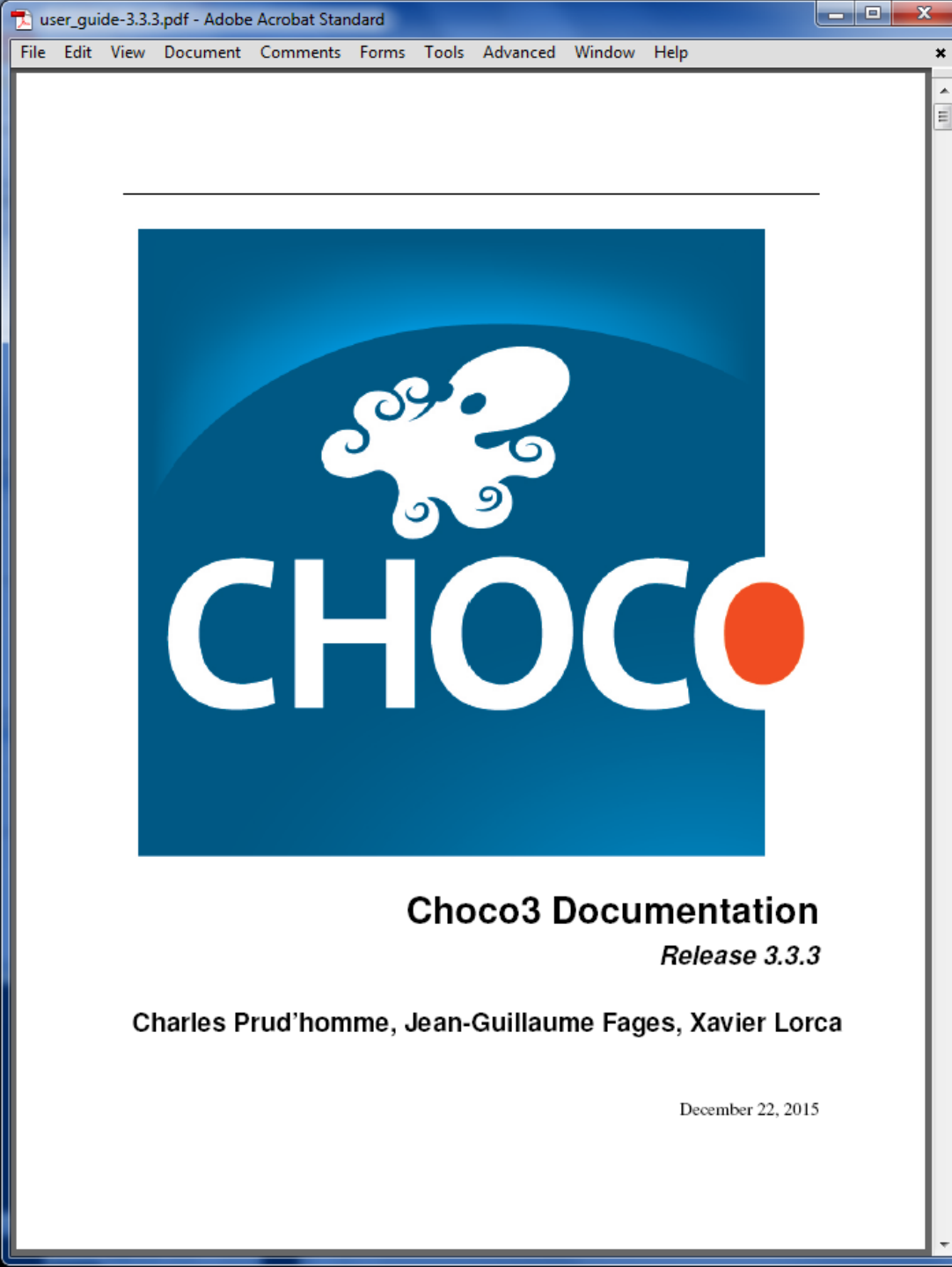
Ensures:

|VAR1-VAR2| OP CSTE

where OP can take its value among {"=", ">", "<", "!="}

element

Arithmetic expressions as constraints:
IntConstraintFactory.arithm(X1, "+", X2, "=", c)
creates the constraint
 $X1 + X2 == c$



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Exercise:

(Make sure Java is on your system)

(Make sure Eclipse is on your system)

Download and install Choco as an Eclipse project

Model and solve the following problem:

$V = \{V1, V2, V3, V4\}$

$D = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ for each var

$C = \{V1 \leq V4 - 1,$
 $V1 < V2,$
 $V2 + V3 > 6,$
 $V2 + V4 = 5,$
 $V4 < V3\}$

Setting up Eclipse with Choco on Windows

Choco: <http://choco-solver.org/>

Download choco 3.3.3, and unzip. Then unzip apidocs.zip

Make sure you have Java 1.8 JDK installed

Make sure you have Eclipse installed (I use Luna 4.4.2)

In Eclipse, create a new project (e.g. CS4093)

Select the project (CS4093),

- right-click, Build Path / Configure Build Path / Libraries / Add External Jars ...

- browse to your choco folder and select it, select choco-solver...dependencies.jar, then OK

In PackageExplorer/CS4093/Referenced Libraries,

- right-click the jar file / Properties / Java Source Attachment / External Location,

- browse to choco folder, select choco-solver...sources.jar, OK

In PackageExplorer/CS4093/Referenced Libraries,

- right-click the jar file / Properties / Javadoc Location / Javadoc URL,

- browse to Choco folder, apidocs subfolder, OK

In PackageExplorer/CS4093/src, create a new class, and start coding

Next lecture ...

modeling