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example, political parties might favor districts that are most in line with their views on how these districts should be created. For (e.g., political parties, public interest groups) have significant ramifications on political representation, many groups district composition. Because these districts have significant influence, therefore decision makers are able to exert influence over these constraints typically are not very restrictive, and relevant laws constrain some facets of the districting process for the purpose of electing political representatives. While dividing a geographic region into a set of districts, often example of political districting, which is the process of shifts measured by the national census. This process is an important element to laws in response to population

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general distinction algorithm cannot be tailored to a specific requirement. Due to the diversity of distinction objectives, a spanning the basic subprinciples of obligation-based were adopted by the city of Edmonton. Canada, where the districts produced by an obligation subprinciple obligation problem. Bokaya et al. (2011) present a case objectives, they can view distinction as a constrained obligation distinction obvious that are most in line with their objectives. Because different groups would like to directly provide numerical measures of some common distinction by the same distinction, while the Collins et al. (1999)