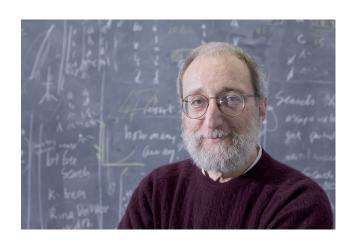


- 2.1. General, definitions & concepts
- 2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms
- 2.3. Filtering algorithms





Eugène Freuder, Constraints, April 1997:

"Constraint Programming represents one of the closest approaches computer science has yet made to the Holy Grail of programming: The user states the problem, the computer solves it".



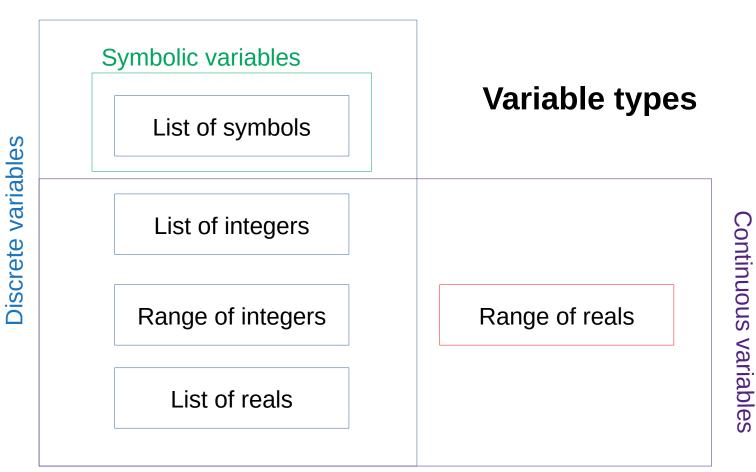
Definition:

A CSP is defined by a triplet (V, D, C) where:

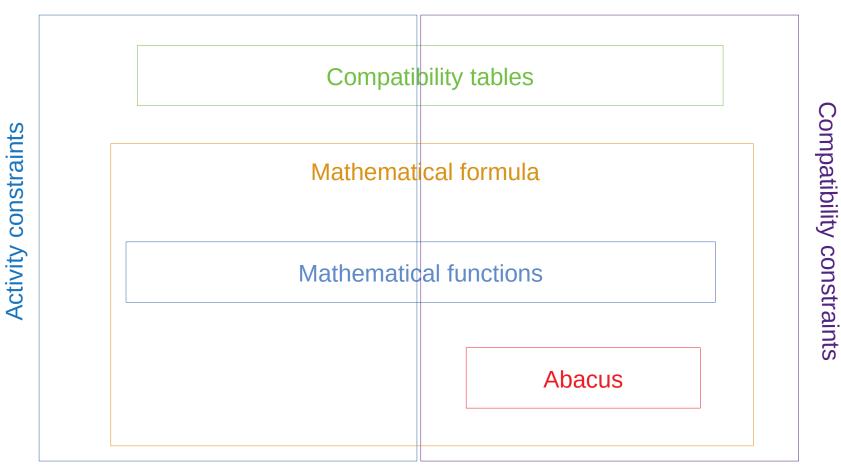
- V is a set of variables of the problem. These variables can be grouped to formalize specific items, such as tasks, components, etc.
- D is a set of domains of the variables, one per variable. These domains can be symbolic, numerical, discrete or continuous depending on the knowledge they are reprenting (time, performance, reference, etc).
- C is a set of constraints on variables V where a constraint describes the allowed or excluded combinations of variable values.

Solution

$$\forall_{i=1}^k v_i \in \mathbb{V}, |D_{v_i}| = 1 \land \nexists_{j=1}^m c_j \in \mathbb{C}, c_j = \bot$$



Constraint types

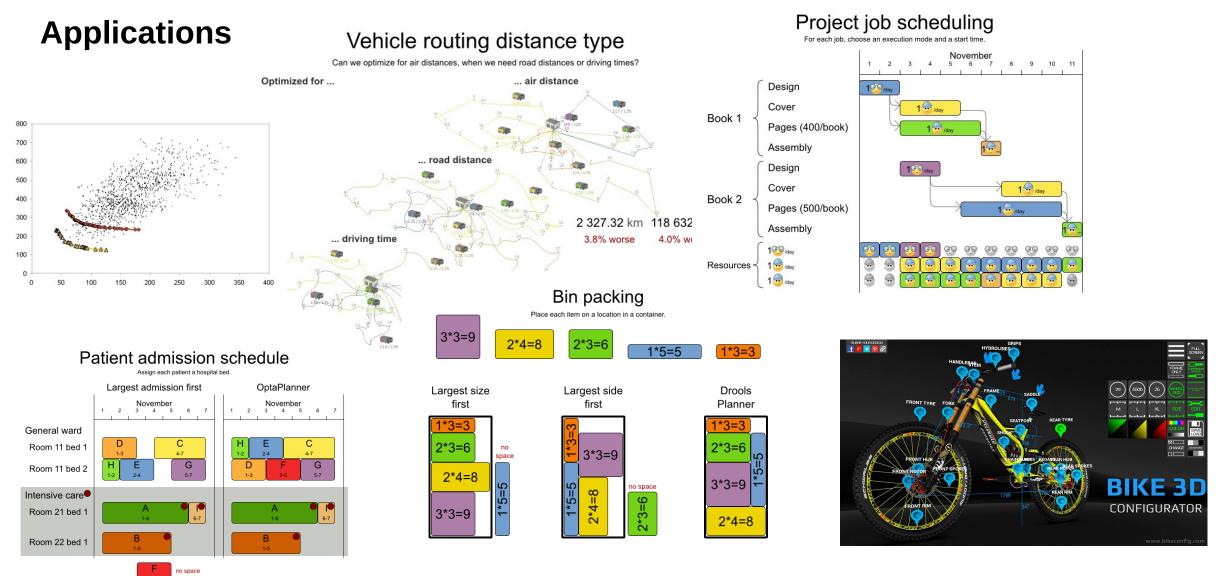


Conditional CSP CSP * Static versus dynamic Composite CSP CSP e Generative CSP Discrete CSP Continuous CSP Temporal CSP Mixed CSP

CSP types

Static versus dynamic





- 2.1. General, definitions & concepts
- 2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms
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2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms

Systematic research:

• Smart or not,

• Variable ordering,

 with possible propagation of choices,

• Etc

NP-hard problem

2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms

Existing Solvers

















- 2.1. General, definitions & concepts
- 2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms
- 2.3. Filtering algorithms



2.3. Filtering algorithms

Prune variable values which cannot lead to a solution.

1,2,3,	1,2,3,	1,2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9
1,2,3,	1,2,3,	1,2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9
1,2,3,	1,2,3,	1,2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9

9 variables, X1 to X9

9 definition domains = $\{1..9\}$

1 constraint : AllDiff (X1..X9)

Search space = 9^9 = 387 420 489

To converge faster: prune inconsistent values during the search

2.3. Filtering algorithms

Prune variable values which cannot lead to a solution.

1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9
1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9
1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8,9	7,8,9



1, 2,3,	1,2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8,9	7,8, 9	7,8, 9
1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8, 9	7,8, 9	7,8, 9
1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,	1, 2,3,
4,5,6,	4,5,6,	4,5,6,
7,8, 9	7,8, 9	7,8, 9

2.3. Filtering algorithms

Filtering methods (AC, K-C, Interval arithmetics, Box-consistency, etc) can be used on their own:



Or combined to solving/optimizing methods to decrease the computational time...

2.1. General, definitions & concepts

2.2. Solving/Optimizing algorithms

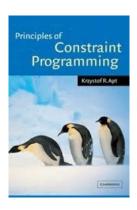
2.3. Filtering algorithms



Conclusion

To read on Constraint Programming:

- Accreditation to conduct research, E. Vareilles, 2015, https://perso.imt-mines-albi.fr/~vareille/Vareilles_HdR.pdf
- Handbook of Constraint Programming, K. N. Brown, I. Miguel, in Foundations of Artificial Intelligence, 2006
- http://www.univ-montp3.fr/miap/~jq/OptionIA/cours/cspGoualard.pdf
- https://www.labri.fr/perso/eyraud/pmwiki/uploads/Main/Cours1-Papier.pdf







Conclusion

