

Constraint Relationships Language Features



Overview



These slides show some features of the language/library

To familiarize yourself with basics, consider looking at:

- Step-by-Step enhancing a MiniZinc model (establishes the core elements)
- Case Studies (for some specific examples)

http://isse-augsburg.github.io/constraint-relationships/

Constraint Relationships

SoftConstraints in MiniZinc (HelloWorld)



```
% X: \{x,y,z\} D_i = \{1,2,3\}, i in X
% * c1: x + 1 = y * c2: z = y + 2 * c3: x + y <= 3
% (c) ISSE
% isse.uni-augsburg.de/en/software/constraint-relationships/
include "soft_constraints/minizinc_bundle.mzn";
var 1..3: x; var 1..3: y; var 1..3: z;
% read as "soft constraint c1 is satisfied iff x + 1 = y"
constraint x + 1 = y <-> satisfied[1];
constraint z = y + 2 <-> satisfied[2];
constraint x + y <= 3 <-> satisfied[3];
% soft constraint specific for this model
nScs = 3; nCrEdges = 2;
crEdges = [| 2, 1 | 3, 1 |]; % read c2 is less important than c1
solve minimize penSum; % minimize the sum of penalties
```

Step 4: Switch to PVS Architecture



Idea Many soft constraint formalisms are generalized by partial valuation structures (Gadducci et al., 2013) that give the codomain of the objective function an *algebraic structure*.

- A partially ordered valuation structure is described by $(M, \oplus_M, \leq_M, \varepsilon_M)$ where
 - M . . . is a set of violation/satisfaction degrees, e.g., $\mathbb N$ for weights, [0,1] for probabilities etc.
 - \bigoplus_M ... is a binary *combination* operation to aggregate values from M, e.g., $3 \bigoplus_M 5 \equiv 3+5$
 - \leq_M ... is a partial *order* over M operation to rank values from M, e.g., $5 \leq_M 3 \equiv 5 \geq 3$, $m \leq_M n$ means m is worse than n
 - $m \leq_M \varepsilon_M$... for every $m \in M$, i.e. ε_M is the *best* possible solution, e.g. 0 violation
- Similar (Bistarelli et al., 1999): c-semirings and (total) valuation structures (toulbar2)

PVS-Idea



Concrete PVS	M	⊕м	≤ _M	ε_{M}
Weighted CSP	N	+	≥	0
Fuzzy CSP	[0, 1]	min	\leq	1
Constraint Relationships ¹	2 ^{C_s}	U	⊆spd	Ø

Main Idea

Implement search strategies (BaB and LNS) for partially ordered valuation structures. Instantiate for concrete problems.

From now on we rely on MiniSearch (www.minizinc.org/minisearch/).

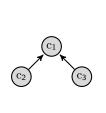
 $^{^{1}\}mathit{C}_{s}$ is the set of soft constraints, \subseteq_{SPD} is the SPD-ordering on sets.

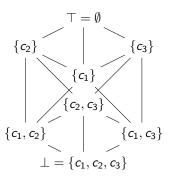


Only relies on isWorse!

Search types

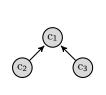


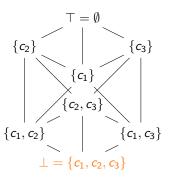




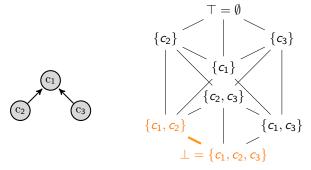
```
%
% Typical Optimization Routine (Branch and Bound):
%
% 1. Look for the first feasible solution
% 2. Impose restrictions on the next feasible solution
% 3. Repeat
```



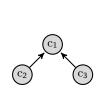


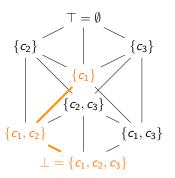




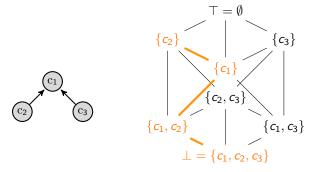




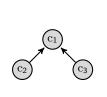


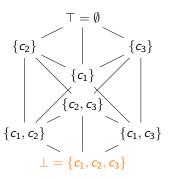




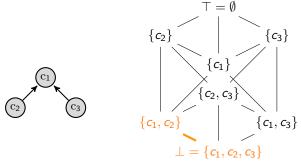




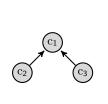


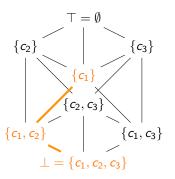




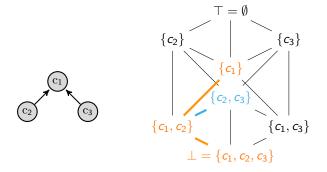




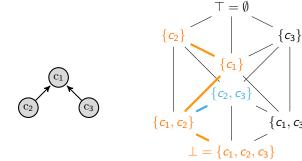




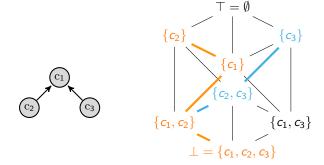












Search Demo: Model

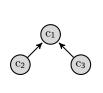


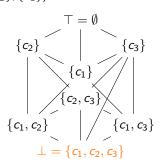
```
include "minisearch.mzn":
include "soft_constraints/soft_constraints.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_search.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/tpd_worse.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_tpd.mzn";
nScs = 3; var 1..3: x;
constraint x = 1 <-> violated[1];
constraint x = 2 \iff violated[2]:
constraint x = 3 \iff violated[3]:
nCrEdges = 2; crEdges = [| 2, 1 | 3, 1 |];
% solution degrees are explored in order {3}, {2}, {1}
solve
:: int_search([x], input_order, indomain_max, complete)
search strictlyBetterBAB(violatedScs);
%search onlyNotDominatedBAB(violatedScs);
output [" Obj: \(penSum\) violating {\(violatedScs\)}: x=\(x\)"];
```

Search Demo: Strictly better



Execute minisearch diff-BAB-sb.mzn (explores in order $\{c_3\}, \{c_2\}, \{c_1\}$)

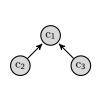


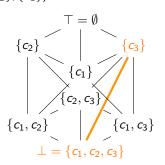


Search Demo: Strictly better

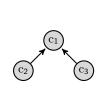


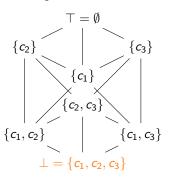
Execute minisearch diff-BAB-sb.mzn (explores in order $\{c_3\}, \{c_2\}, \{c_1\}$)



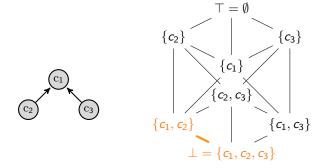




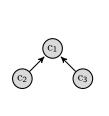


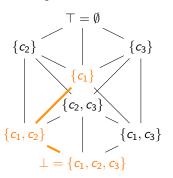




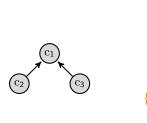


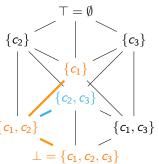




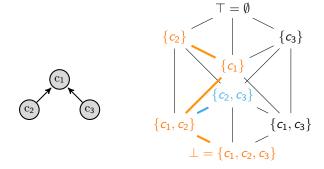




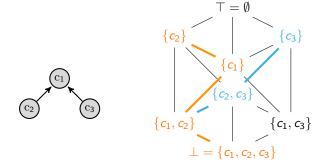












Switching PVS Type



Concrete PVS are instantiated by importing the appropriate pvs_x.mzn file.

```
include "minisearch.mzn":
include "soft_constraints/soft_constraints.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/spd_worse.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_spd.mzn"; %pvs_tpd.mzn, pvs_weighted.mzn
include "soft_constraints/pvs_search.mzn";
var 0..10: x; var 0..10: y;
nScs = 2; nCrEdges = 1; crEdges = [| 2, 1 |];
constraint x < y <-> satisfied[1];
constraint x + 4 = y <-> satisfied[2];
solve
search strictlyBetterBAB(violatedScs) /\ print();
output["x = (x), y = (y), violatedScs = (violatedScs)"];
```

Consistency Checks



Vital, when designing constraint relationships: avoid cycles! model-inconsistent.mzn

```
%include "minisearch.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/soft_constraints.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/spd_worse.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_spd.mzn";
%include "soft_constraints/pvs_search.mzn";
var 0..10: x; var 0..10:y;
nScs = 2:
nCrEdges = 2; crEdges = [| 2, 1 | 1, 2 |];
constraint x < y <-> satisfied[1];
constraint x + 4 = y <-> satisfied[2];
solve satisfy;
%search strictlyBetterBAB(violatedScs) /\ print();
output["x = (x), y = (y), violatedScs = (violatedScs)"];
```

Consistency Checks





Better: Add model checks to detect cyclic relationships!

Language Features Constraint Relationships 1

Consistency Checks: Assertions



model-inconsistent-safe.mzn

```
include "minisearch.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/soft_constraints.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/spd_worse.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_spd.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/pvs_search.mzn";
include "soft_constraints/cr_consistency.mzn";
var 0..10: x; var 0..10:y;
nScs = 2:
nCrEdges = 2; crEdges = [| 2, 1 | 1, 2 |];
constraint x < y <-> satisfied[1];
constraint x + 4 = y <-> satisfied[2];
constraint assert(consistentCR(SOFTCONSTRAINTS, crEdges),
               "Constraint relationship is not consistent");
solve
search strictlyBetterBAB(violatedScs) /\ print();
output["x = \(x), y = \(y), violatedScs = \(violatedScs)"];
```

Consistency Checks: Assertions



minisearch model-inconsistent-safe.mzn

minizinc/std/soft_constraints/cr_consistency.mzn:46:
 in call 'assert'

Assertion failed: Relationship is cyclic!

Language Features: Variable Ordering



a

Language Features: Redundant Constraints



a

Language Features: Custom Search



а

Summary



This concludes our overview of some language features

Make sure to check out our other slides about:

- Step-by-Step enhancing a MiniZinc model (establishes the core elements)
- Case Studies (for some specific examples)

http://isse-augsburg.github.io/constraint-relationships/

Constraint Relationships

References I



Bistarelli, S., Montanari, U., Rossi, F., Schiex, T., Verfaillie, G., and Fargier, H. (1999).

Semiring-Based CSPs and Valued CSPs: Frameworks, Properties, and Comparison.

Constraints, 4(3):199-240.

Gadducci, F., Hölzl, M., Monreale, G., and Wirsing, M. (2013). Soft constraints for lexicographic orders.

In Castro, F., Gelbukh, A., and González, M., editors, *Proc.* 12th Mexican Int. Conf. Artificial Intelligence (MICAI'2013), Lect. Notes Comp. Sci. 8265, pages 68–79. Springer.

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