5.168 global_contiguity

DESCRIPTION LINKS GRAPH AUTOMATON Origin [271] Constraint global_contiguity(VARIABLES) Synonym contiguity. Argument VARIABLES : collection(var-dvar) Restrictions required(VARIABLES, var) ${\tt VARIABLES.var} > 0$ ${\tt VARIABLES.var} \leq 1$ Enforce all variables of the VARIABLES collection to be assigned value 0 or 1. In addi-**Purpose** tion, all variables assigned to value 1 appear contiguously. Example $(\langle 0, 1, 1, 0 \rangle)$ The global_contiguity constraint holds since the sequence 0 1 1 0 contains no more than one group of contiguous 1. All solutions Figure 5.377 gives all solutions to the following non ground instance of the global_contiguity constraint: $V_1 \in [0,1], V_2 \in [0,1], V_3 = 1, V_4 \in [0,1],$ global_contiguity($\langle V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 \rangle$). ① $(\langle 0, 0, \mathbf{1}, 0 \rangle)$ $2(\langle 0,0,\mathbf{1},\mathbf{1}\rangle)$ ((0, 1, 1, 0))((0, 1, 1, 1)) $(\langle \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, 0 \rangle)$ ((1,1,1,1))

Figure 5.377: All solutions corresponding to the non ground example of the global_contiguity constraint of the **All solutions** slot

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Typical |VARIABLES| > 2
range(VARIABLES.var) > 1
atleast(2, VARIABLES, 1)

Symmetry | Items of VARIABLES can be reversed.
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Arg. properties

Contractible wrt. VARIABLES.

Usage

The article [271] introducing this constraint refers to hardware configuration problems.

Algorithm

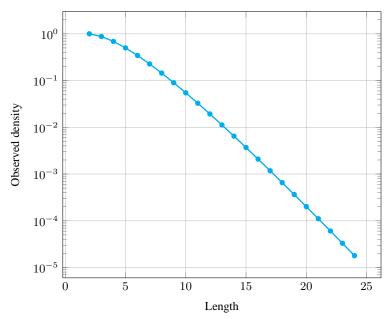
A filtering algorithm for this constraint is described in [271].

Counting

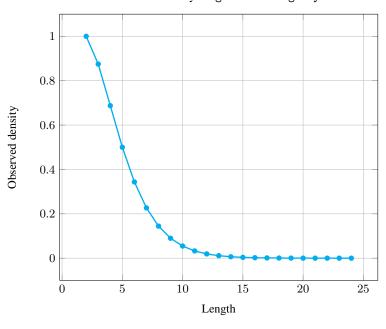
Solutions 4 7 11 16 22 29 37 46 56 67 79 92 106 121 137 154 172 191 23	Length (n)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Solutions	4	7	11	16	22	29	37	46	56	67	79	92	106	121	137	154	172	191	211	232	254	277	301

Number of solutions for global_contiguity: domains 0..1

Solution density for global_contiguity



Solution density for global_contiguity



See also

common keyword: group, inflexion (sequence).

implies: consecutive_values, multi_global_contiguity, no_valley.

related: roots.

Keywords

characteristic of a constraint: convex, automaton, automaton without counters, automaton with same input symbol, reified automaton constraint.

combinatorial object: sequence.

constraint network structure: Berge-acyclic constraint network.

filtering: arc-consistency.

final graph structure: connected component.

Cond. implications

$$\label{eq:contiguity} \begin{split} \text{global_contiguity}(\text{VARIABLES}) \\ \text{with } |\text{VARIABLES}| > 2 \end{split}$$

 $implies \verb| some_equal(VARIABLES)|.$

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 Arc input(s)
 VARIABLES

 Arc generator
 PATH → collection(variables1, variables2)

 LOOP → collection(variables1, variables2)

 Arc arity
 2

 Arc constraint(s)
 • variables1.var = variables2.var

 • variables1.var = 1

 Graph property(ies)
 NCC≤ 1

Graph model

Each connected component of the final graph corresponds to one set of contiguous variables that all take value 1.

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.378 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. The global_contiguity constraint holds since the final graph does not contain more than one connected component. This connected component corresponds to 2 contiguous variables that are both assigned to 1.

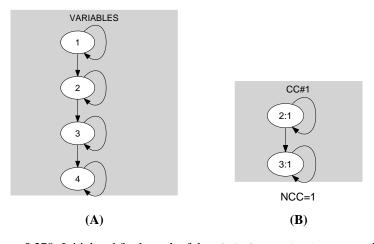


Figure 5.378: Initial and final graph of the global_contiguity constraint

Automaton

Figure 5.379 depicts the automaton associated with the global_contiguity constraint. To each variable VAR_i of the collection VARIABLES corresponds a signature variable that is equal to VAR_i . There is no signature constraint.



Figure 5.379: Automaton of the global_contiguity constraint



Figure 5.380: Hypergraph of the reformulation corresponding to the automaton of the global_contiguity constraint

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