Selecting a Set

Jimmy Lee & Peter Stuckey





```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
array[MOVES] of var int: occur;
constraint forall(i in MOVES)(occur[i] >= 0);
constraint forall(i in MOVES)(occur[i] <= 1);</pre>
constraint (sum(i in MOVES)(duration[i] *
    occur[i])) <= timeBound;
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
    occur[i]);
output [show(occur)];
```

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array[MOVES] of int: duration;
arra
                                         >= 0);
cons
                                         <= 1);
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solve maximize sum (i in MOVES) (power
    occur[i]);
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	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Power	6	8	5	3	4
Duration	4	5	3	2	3

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                            S) (occur[i] <= 1);
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    occur[i])) <=
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solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
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0-1 Yellow Turban Model (yellow01.mzn)

```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
array[MOVES] of var 0..1: occur;
constraint forall(i in MOVES) (occur[i] >= 0);
constraint forall(i in MOVES) (occur[i] <= 1);</pre>
constraint (sum(i in MOVES) (duration[i] *
    occur[i])) <= timeBound;
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
    occur[i]);
```

0-1 Boolean Yellow Turban Model (yellow01Bool.mzn)

```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
array[MOVES] of var bool: occur;
constraint (sum(i in MOVES)(duration[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]))) <= timeBound;</pre>
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]);
```

bool2int

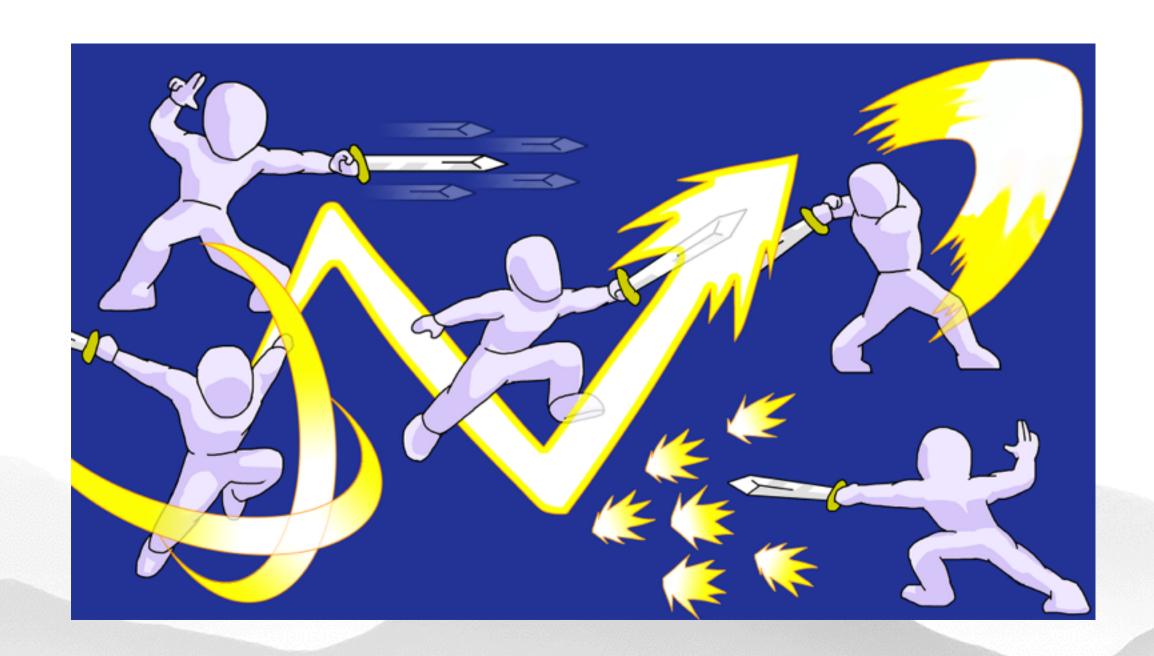
- # Casting a Boolean to an integer
 - o bool2int(false) = 0
 - o bool2int(true) = 1
- Many solvers will use the same internal representation for 0-1 integers and Booleans

When you use a Boolean where MiniZinc expects an integer, MiniZinc will automatically "add" the bool2int function

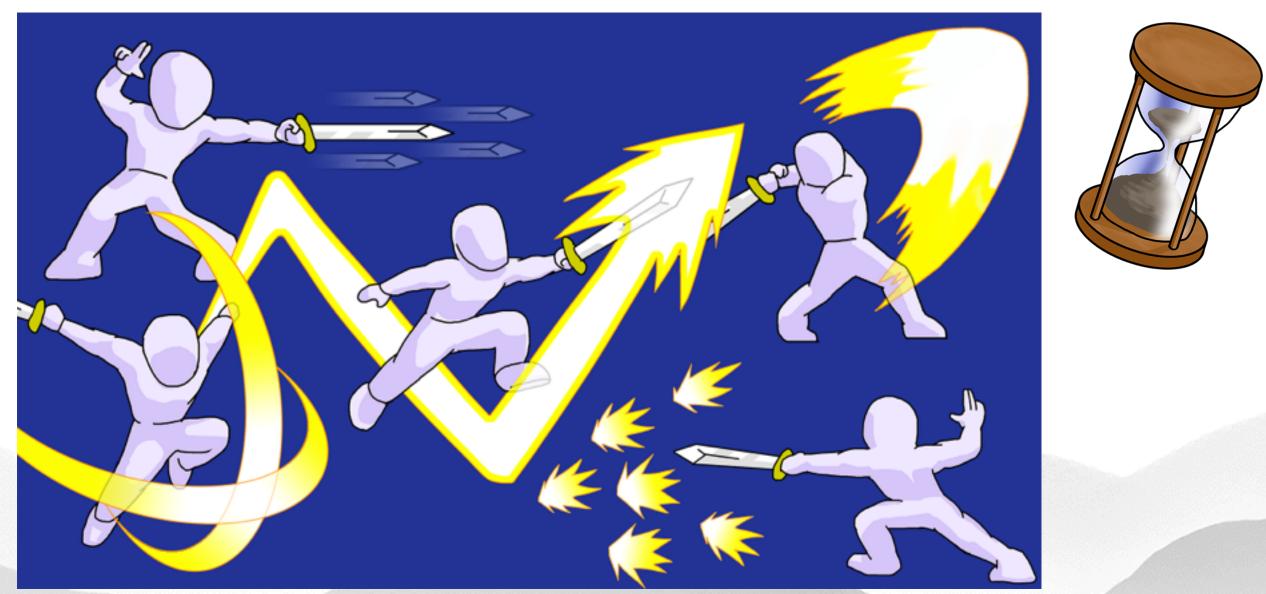
0-1 Boolean Yellow Turban Model (yellow01Bool.mzn)

```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
array[MOVES] of var bool: occur;
constraint (sum(i in MOVES)(duration[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]+)) <= timeBound;</pre>
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]+);
```

- # The Yellow Turban Rebellion story is a typical problem requiring us to select a subset from a set of objects that
 - Meets some criteria; and
 - Optimizes some objective functions

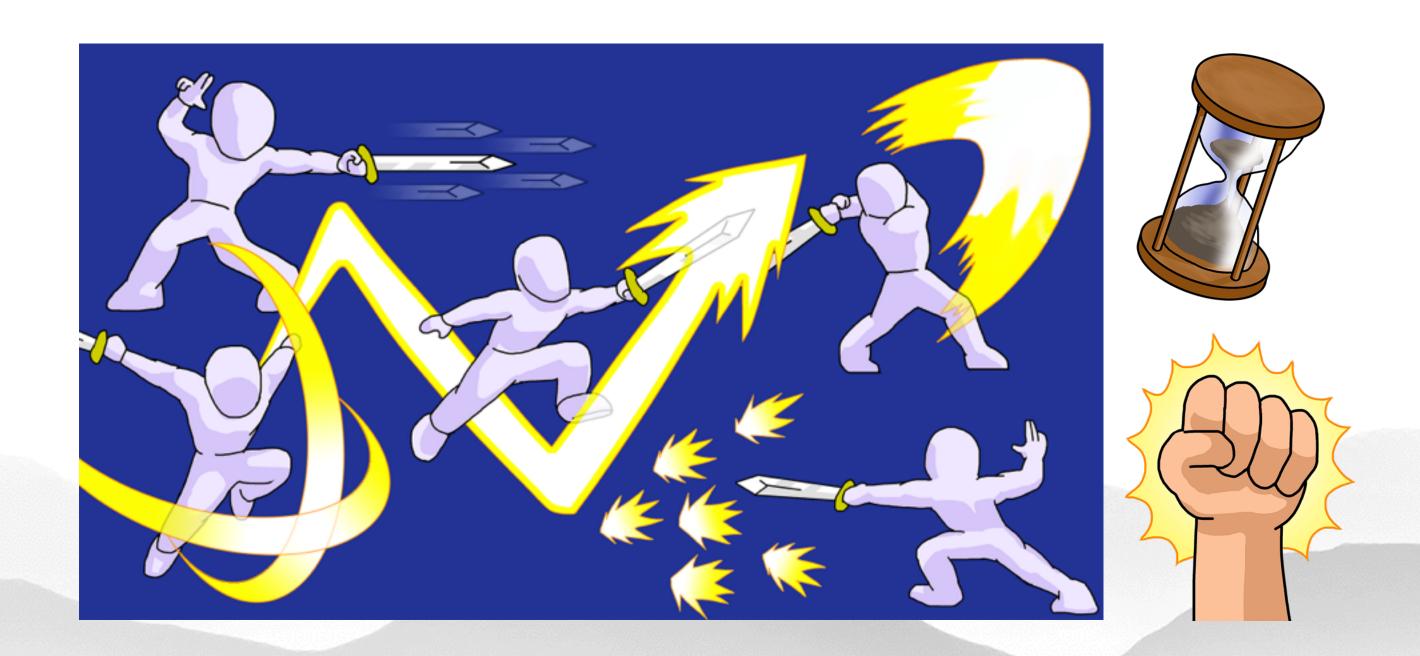


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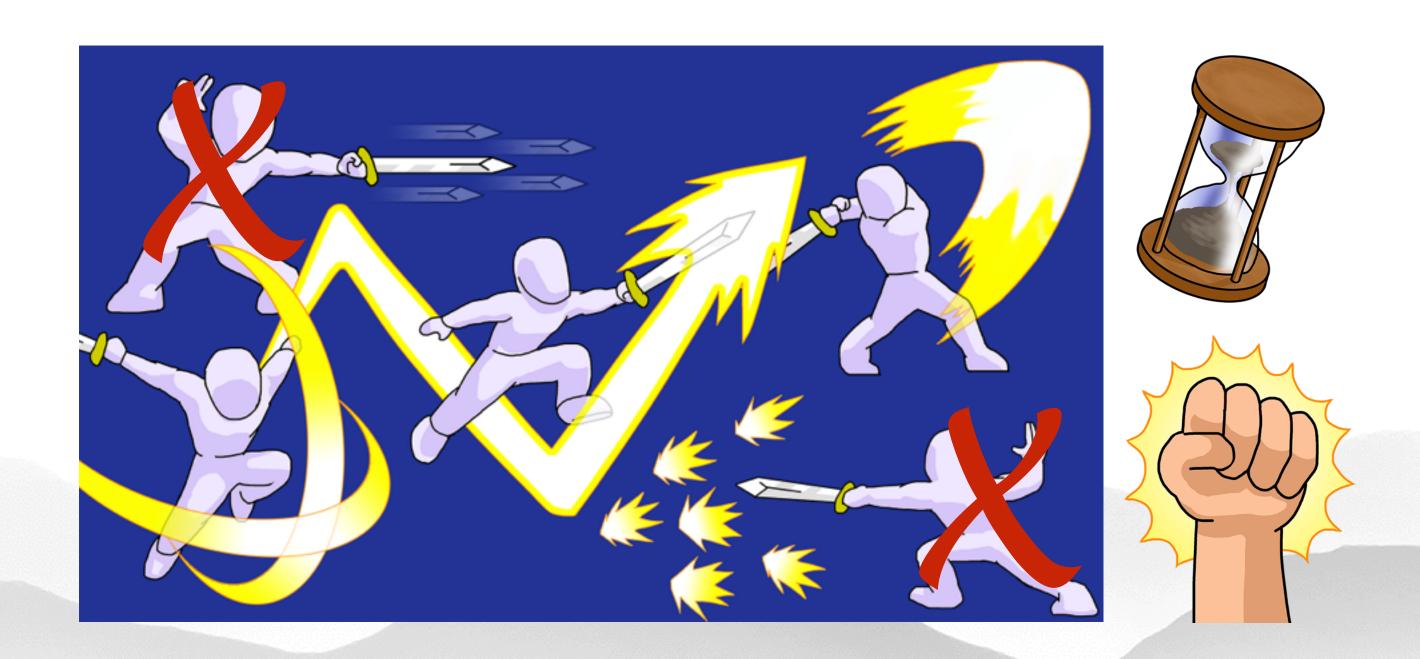




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0-1/Set Selection Problem

An array of 0-1 variables

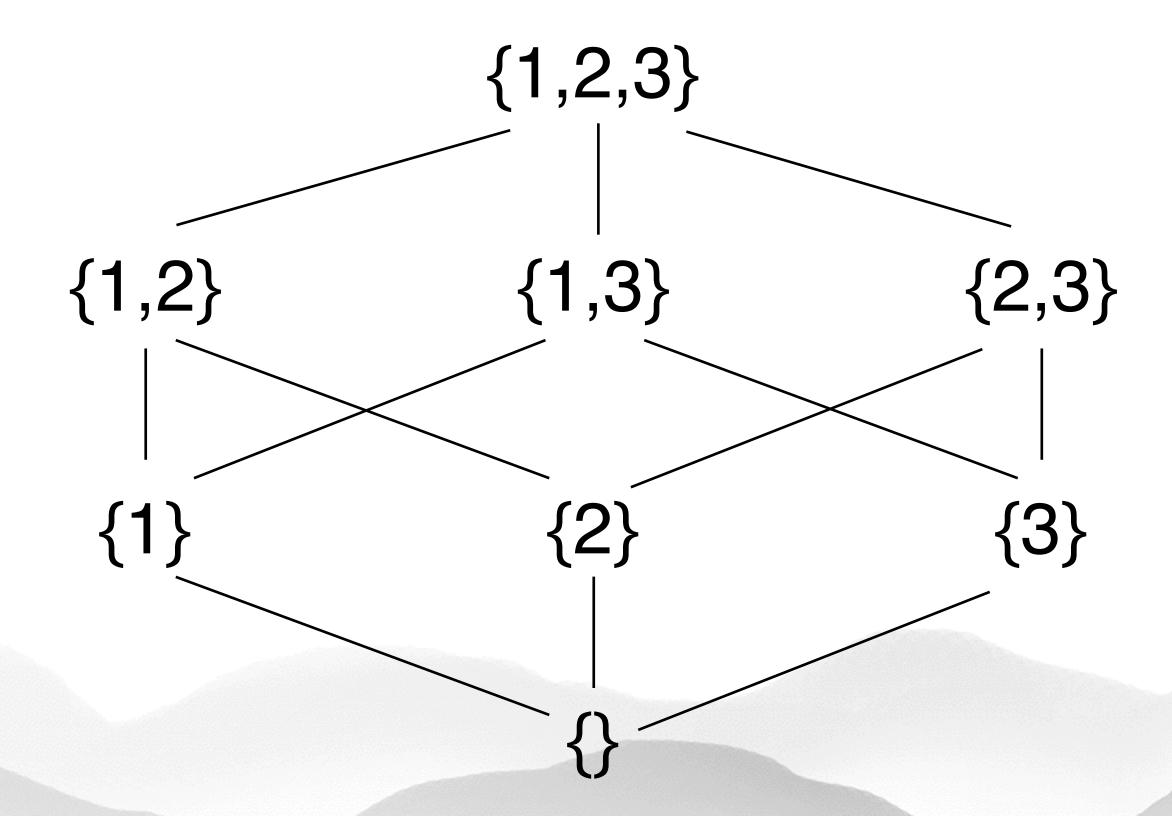
An array of Boolean variables

A set variable

Set Variables

Set variables in MiniZinc choose a set from a given fixed superset, e.g.

var set of {1,2,3}: x;



0-1 Boolean Yellow Turban Model (yellow01Bool.mzn)

```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
array[MOVES] of var bool: occur;
constraint (sum(i in MOVES)(duration[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]+)) <= timeBound;</pre>
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
    bool2int(occur[i]+);
```

0-1 Set Yellow Turban Model (yellow01Set.mzn)

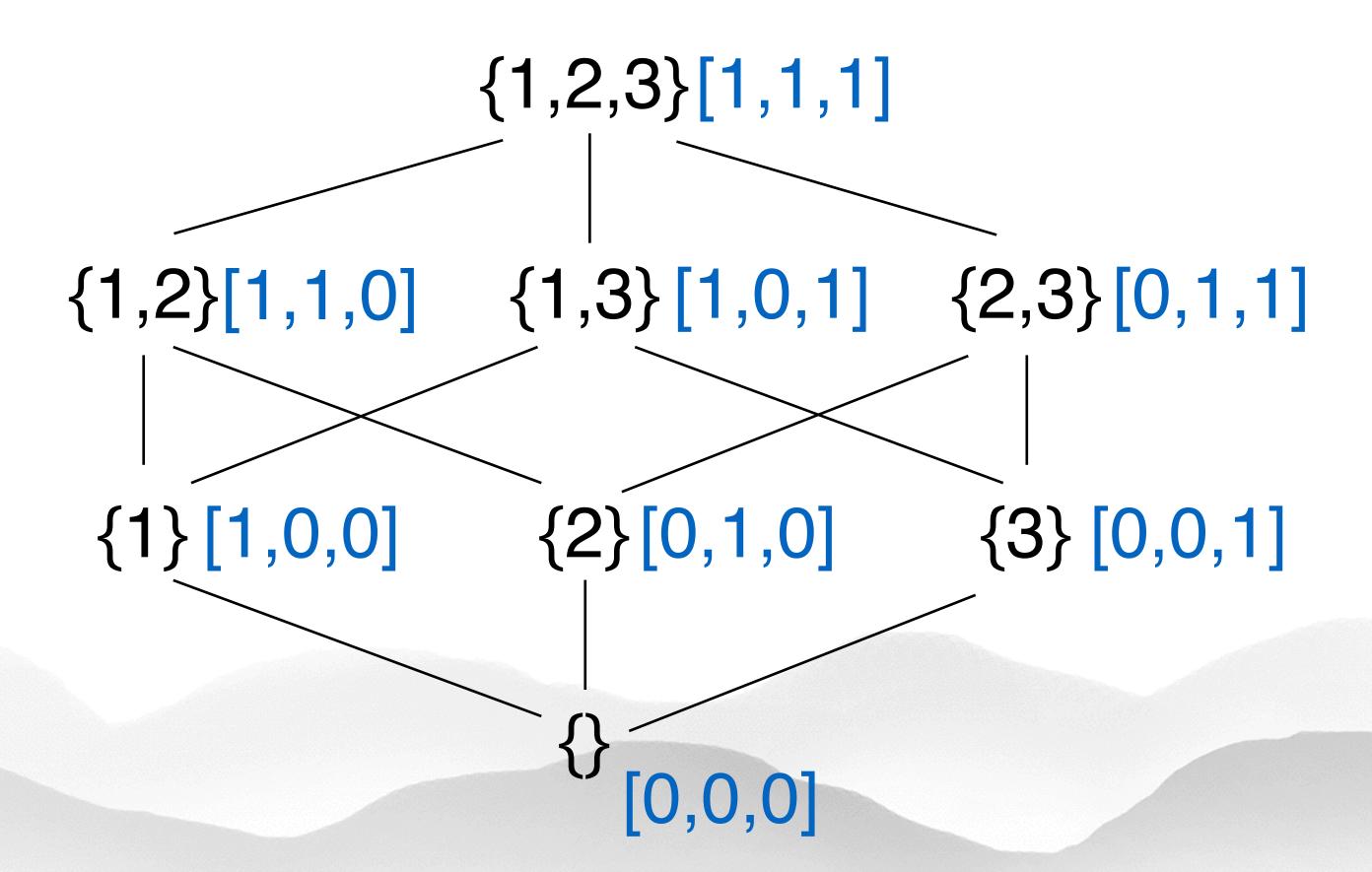
```
enum MOVES;
int: timeBound;
array[MOVES] of int: power;
array[MOVES] of int: duration;
var set of MOVES: occur;
constraint (sum(i in MOVES)(duration[i] *
   (i in occur))) <= timeBound;
solve maximize sum(i in MOVES)(power[i] *
   (i in occur));
```

Concise Yellow Turban Model (yellow01SetConcise.mzn)

Other Set Representations

Other set representations that model the possible values of a set variable, e.g.

```
array[1..3] of var 0..1: x;
```



Set Operators

MiniZinc provides (infix) set operations

- oin (membership e.g. x in s)
- subset, superset
- intersect (intersection)
- ounion
- card (cardinality)
- o diff (set difference, e.g x diff y = x \ y)
- o symdiff (symmetric difference)
 - e.g. $\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$ symdiff $\{2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$

Which Model is the Best?

- # Most solvers treats each model the same
 - CP solvers may treat the last model better since they can combine cardinality reasoning with other set reasoning
- Model whichever makes it easier to express the constraints
 - the 0-1 integer first version
- # Model using the highest level model
 - the set last version

Summary

- Modeling with sets is common for combinatorial problems
- # The Yellow Turban Rebellion story is actually an adaptation of the well-known 0-1 Knapsack Problem
 - it appears frequently in the real world for e.g: selection of investments, least wasteful cutting of raw materials, and knapsack cryptosystems
- # There are at least 3 modeling approaches
 - Indicator variables: 0-1 or bool variables
 - Native set variables

Image Credits

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