

The Minion Manual

Minion Version 1.8

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Contents

1	Introduction to Minion	5
1.1	What are constraints?	5
1.2	Solving constraint problems	6
1.3	Minion	8
1.3.1	Installing Minion	8
1.3.2	Installation instructions for Windows	8
1.3.3	Installation instructions for Mac	8
1.3.4	Installation instructions for Linux-x86 or x64	8
1.3.5	Compilation instructions	8
1.3.6	Trying out the executable	9
1.3.7	The debug variant	9
1.3.8	Minion online help	10
1.3.9	Basic Minion use	10
1.3.10	Stopping and resuming	11
2	Minion Internals	12
2.1	Variable Types	12
2.2	Choosing Between Minion's Constraints	13
2.3	Compile-time options	14
2.3.1	Required and optional components	15
3	Minion in Practice	16
3.1	Minion Example File	16
3.2	The Farmers Problem	20
3.3	Cryptarithmic	21
3.4	The Eight Number Puzzle	22
3.5	A $K_4 \times P_2$ Graceful Graph	27
3.6	The Zebra Puzzle	30
3.7	N-Queens	36
A	All the Minion programming constructs	39
A.1	constraints	40
A.2	constraints abs	40
A.3	constraints alldiff	40

A.4	constraints alldiffciaran	41
A.5	constraints alldiffmatrix	41
A.6	constraints difference	41
A.7	constraints diseq	42
A.8	constraints div	42
A.9	constraints div_undefzero	43
A.10	constraints element	43
A.11	constraints element_one	44
A.12	constraints eq	44
A.13	constraints gacalldiff	45
A.14	constraints gacschema	46
A.15	constraints gcc	46
A.16	constraints gccweak	47
A.17	constraints haggisgac	47
A.18	constraints haggisgac-stable	49
A.19	constraints hamming	49
A.20	constraints ineq	49
A.21	constraints lexleq	49
A.22	constraints lexleq[rv]	50
A.23	constraints lexless	50
A.24	constraints lighttable	51
A.25	constraints litsumgeq	51
A.26	constraints max	51
A.27	constraints mddc	52
A.28	constraints min	52
A.29	constraints minuseq	52
A.30	constraints mod_undefzero	53
A.31	constraints modulo	53
A.32	constraints negativemddc	54
A.33	constraints negativetable	54
A.34	constraints nvaluegeq	54
A.35	constraints nvalueleq	55
A.36	constraints occurrence	55
A.37	constraints occurrencegeq	55
A.38	constraints occurrenceleq	56
A.39	constraints pow	56
A.40	constraints product	56
A.41	constraints reification	57
A.42	constraints reify	57
A.43	constraints reifyimply	57
A.44	constraints shortctuplestr2	57
A.45	constraints shortcuplestr2	58
A.46	constraints shortstr2	58
A.47	constraints str2plus	59
A.48	constraints sumgeq	59
A.49	constraints sumleq	60

A.50 constraints table	60
A.51 constraints w-inintervalset	61
A.52 constraints w-inrange	61
A.53 constraints w-inset	61
A.54 constraints w-literal	61
A.55 constraints w-notinrange	62
A.56 constraints w-notinset	62
A.57 constraints w-notliteral	62
A.58 constraints watched-and	62
A.59 constraints watched-or	63
A.60 constraints watchelement	63
A.61 constraints watchelement_one	63
A.62 constraints watchelement_undefzero	64
A.63 constraints watchless	64
A.64 constraints watchsumgeq	65
A.65 constraints watchsumleq	65
A.66 constraints watchvecneq	65
A.67 constraints weightedsumgeq	66
A.68 constraints weightedsumleq	66
A.69 input	66
A.70 input constraints	67
A.71 input example	67
A.72 input search	70
A.73 input shorttuplelist	71
A.74 input tuplelist	72
A.75 input variables	73
A.76 switches	73
A.77 switches -check	73
A.78 switches -cpulimit	74
A.79 switches -dumptree	74
A.80 switches -findallsols	74
A.81 switches -gap	74
A.82 switches -makesresume	74
A.83 switches -map-long-short	75
A.84 switches -nocheck	75
A.85 switches -odelimit	75
A.86 switches -noprintsols	75
A.87 switches -noresume	75
A.88 switches -outputCompressed	76
A.89 switches -outputCompressedDomains	76
A.90 switches -preprocess	76
A.91 switches -printonlyoptimal	77
A.92 switches -printsols	77
A.93 switches -printsolsonly	77
A.94 switches -prop-node	77
A.95 switches -quiet	78

A.96 switches -randomiseorder	78
A.97 switches -randomseed	78
A.98 switches -redump	78
A.99 switches -skipautoaux	79
A.100 switches -sollimit	79
A.101 switches -solsout	79
A.102 switches -split	79
A.103 switches -split-stderr	80
A.104 switches -tableout	80
A.105 switches -timelimit	81
A.106 switches -varorder	81
A.107 switches -verbose	81
A.108 variables	82
A.109 variables 01	82
A.110 variables alias	82
A.111 variables bounds	83
A.112 variables constants	83
A.113 variables discrete	83
A.114 variables sparsebounds	84
A.115 variables vectors	84

Chapter 1

Introduction to Minion

Minion is a solver for constraint satisfaction problems. First we introduce constraints, then give a general overview of Minion. Following this we give instructions for installation and basic use.

1.1 What are constraints?

Constraints are a powerful and natural means of knowledge representation and inference in many areas of industry and academia. Consider, for example, the production of a university timetable. This problem's constraints include: the maths lecture theatre has a capacity of 100 students; art history lectures require a venue with a slide projector; no student can attend two lectures simultaneously. Constraint solving of a combinatorial problem proceeds in two phases. First, the problem is *modelled* as a set of *decision variables*, and a set of *constraints* on those variables that a solution must satisfy. A decision variable represents a choice that must be made in order to solve the problem. The *domain* of potential values associated with each decision variable corresponds to the options for that choice. In our example one might have two decision variables per lecture, representing the time and the venue. For each class of students, the time variables of the lectures they attend may have an AllDifferent constraint on them to ensure that the class is not timetabled to be in two places at once. The second phase consists of using a constraint solver to search for *solutions*: assignments of values to decision variables satisfying all constraints. The simplicity and generality of this approach is fundamental to the successful application of constraint solving to a wide variety of disciplines such as scheduling, industrial design and combinatorial mathematics [11].

To illustrate, figure 1.1 shows a simple puzzle, where two six-digit numbers (DONALD and GERALD) are added together to form another six-digit number (ROBERT). Each letter A, B, D, E, G, L, N, O, R and T represents a distinct digit 0 . . . 9. The puzzle can be represented with the expressions below, given by Bessière and Régin [2].

$$100000 \times D + 10000 \times O + 1000 \times N + 100 \times A + 10 \times L + D$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{D O N A L D} \\
 + \text{G E R A L D} \\
 \hline
 = \text{R O B E R T}
 \end{array}$$

Figure 1.1: Alphametic problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+100000 \times G + 10000 \times E + 1000 \times R + 100 \times A + 10 \times L + D \\
 &= 100000 \times R + 10000 \times O + 1000 \times B + 100 \times E + 10 \times R + T \\
 &\text{and allDifferent}(A, B, D, E, G, L, N, O, R, T)
 \end{aligned}$$

This representation of the puzzle illustrates the main concepts of constraint programming. $A, B, D, E, G, L, N, O, R$ and T are variables, each with initial domain $0 \dots 9$. There are two constraints, one representing the sum and the other representing that the variables each take a different value. A solution is a function mapping each variable to a value in its initial domain, such that all constraints are satisfied. The solution to this puzzle is $A=4, B=3, D=5, E=9, G=1, L=8, N=6, O=2, R=7, T=0$.

Constraints are *declarative* — the statement of the problem and the algorithms used to solve it are separated. This is an attractive feature of constraints, since it can reduce the human effort required to solve a problem. Various general purpose and specialized algorithms exist for solving systems of constraints. A great variety of problems can be expressed with constraints. The following list of subject areas was taken from CSPLib [5]:

- Scheduling (e.g. job shop scheduling [7]),
- Design, configuration and diagnosis (e.g. template design [8]),
- Bin packing and partitioning (e.g. social golfer problem [4]),
- Frequency assignment (e.g. the Golomb ruler problem [9]),
- Combinatorial mathematics (e.g. balanced incomplete block design [3]),
- Games and puzzles (e.g. maximum density still life [10]),
- Bioinformatics (e.g. discovering protein shapes [6]).

1.2 Solving constraint problems

The classical constraint satisfaction problem (CSP) has a finite set of variables, each with a finite domain, and a set of constraints over those variables. A solution to an instance of CSP is an assignment to each variable, such that all constraints are simultaneously *satisfied* — that is, they are all true under the assignment. Solvers typically find one or all solutions, or prove there are no solutions. The decision problem (‘does there

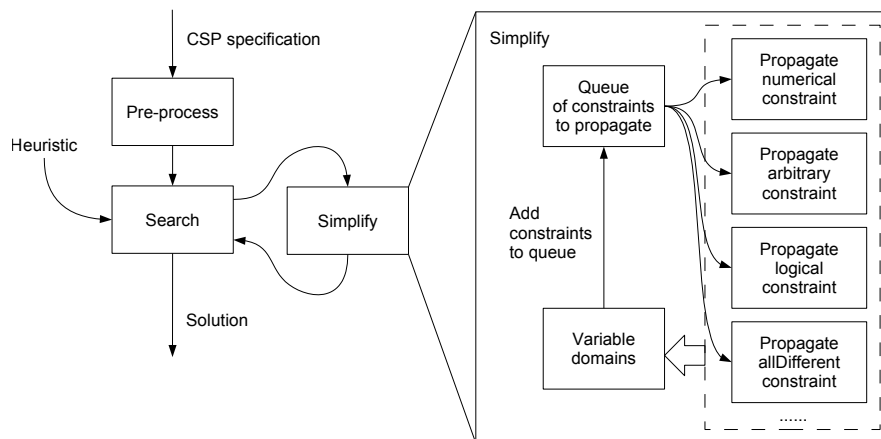


Figure 1.2: Overview of a constraint solver

exist a solution?") is NP-complete [1], therefore there is no known polynomial-time procedure to find a solution.

The most common technique (and the one used by Minion) is to interleave splitting (also called branching) and propagation. Splitting is the basic operation of search, and propagation simplifies the CSP instance. Apt views the solution process as the repeated transformation of the CSP until a solution state is reached [1]. In this view, both splitting and propagation are transformations, where propagation simplifies the CSP by removing values which cannot take part in any solution. A splitting operation transforms a CSP instance into two or more simpler CSP instances, and by recursive application of splitting any CSP can be solved.

Since splitting is an exponential-time solution method, it is important that splitting is minimized by effective propagation. Much effort has gone into developing propagation algorithms which are fast and effective in removing values. Most propagation algorithms are specialized to particular types of constraint (e.g. a vector of variables take distinct values in any solution, the AllDifferent constraint). They typically run in polynomial time.

Figure 1.2 is a simple representation of how many constraint solvers (including Minion) work. The search element is typically depth-first chronological backtracking by default, although a solver will often allow different search algorithms to be programmed. When searching, a variable and value must be selected. This can be done statically or with a dynamic heuristic. The simplify component contains a queue of constraints which need to be propagated. When a constraint is propagated, and removes values from the variable domains, the domain events cause other constraints to be added to the queue. Propagation of constraints on the queue is iterated until the queue is empty.

1.3 Minion

Minion accepts a file describing an instance of CSP, and solves it as described above. From the user's point of view, the most important features are the set of constraints Minion can reason with, and the types of variables which are supported. These are described later in this document. This section deals with installing Minion and getting started with it.

1.3.1 Installing Minion

The main Minion website is <http://minion.sourceforge.net/>, and this contains links to the download page. Currently, executables with and without debug information are provided for Mac, Linux, and Windows¹.

1.3.2 Installation instructions for Windows

Download the Windows archive `minion-x.y.z-windows.tar.gz` and unpack, you should find Minion executable `minion.exe`. The executable should work from the Windows command shell `cmd.exe`. Minion requires the Microsoft Visual C++ 2008 Redistributable Package² to work. Please note that the package for Visual C++ 2010 will *not* work.

Alternatively, you can get the archive `minion-x.y.z-cygwin.tar.gz` which also contains some additional required DLL files.

1.3.3 Installation instructions for Mac

Download the Mac archive `minion-x.y.z-mac.tar.gz` and unpack. The contents include universal binary `minion` which should work on both Intel and PowerPC Macs with Mac OS X 10.4.2 or later.

1.3.4 Installation instructions for Linux-x86 or x64

Download the Linux archive `minion-x.y.z-linux.tar.gz` and unpack. It contains the binary `minion`. The executable is linked statically.

All versions come with a debug variant as well. The debug executables are contained in the `minion-x.y.z-debug-<os>.tar.gz`.

1.3.5 Compilation instructions

If there is no executable which works on your computer, you can use the source package (named `minion-x.y.z-source.tar.gz`).

¹The Windows binaries currently do not support compressed input files.

²The Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable Package can be downloaded from <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=a5c84275-3b97-4ab7-a40d-3802b2af5fc2&displaylang=en>.

Minion uses the CMake³ build system to check for the required and optional components. Without any additional flags, the standard binary will be built. The earliest version of CMake the build was tested with is 2.4.7.

To compile, create a new directory for the build, and issue the following commands on Unix:

```
cmake <path/to/minion>
make minion
```

where <path/to/minion> is the path to the Minion distribution (the directory which contains CMakeLists.txt).

On Windows, use CMake to generate Visual Studio project files. You can then open the project file in Visual Studio and compile it. The build was tested with Visual Studio 9 2008.

If you have at least 2GB of RAM and a dual-core processor, you may prefer to use

```
make minion -j2
```

instead. As a rule of thumb, you should have 1GB of RAM for every compile process. To build `minion-debug`, run

```
cmake -DDEBUG=1 <path/to/minion>
```

instead of

```
cmake <path/to/minion>
```

CMake caches the configuration between runs. If you built the debug binary first and then want to build the non-debug version, you have to explicitly disable that option, i.e. run

```
cmake -DDEBUG=0 <path/to/minion>
```

More details on compile-time options can be found in section 2.3.

1.3.6 Trying out the executable

On all platforms, Minion needs to be run from a command shell so that the output can be seen. If you go to the Minion directory in a shell and run the executable, it should output version information and a help message.

1.3.7 The debug variant

One would normally use the non-debug variant of minion, which runs at full speed. However, if some unexpected behaviour is observed, running the debug variant may be helpful. It contains a large number of assertions and other checks, and may bring to light a problem with the input or an internal bug.

The CMake constants you should set to 1 to get a binary suitable for debugging are `DEBUG` and `INFO`.

³<http://www.cmake.org>

1.3.8 Minion online help

To see the root page of the help system, run Minion with `help` as the only argument. The help system is hierarchical, with the following top-level categories: constraints, input, switches and variables, with contents as follows:

constraints This category contains a description of every constraint which is allowed in the input CSP.

input Information about the input file format.

switches Information about command-line switches.

variables A description of each type of CSP variable supported in Minion.

To access the help for the `alldiff` constraint, for example, the command would be `minion help constraints alldiff`. The full documentation provided by the Minion executable is reproduced in the Appendix of this manual.

1.3.9 Basic Minion use

As a simple example of Minion input, we modelled the alphametic puzzle in figure 1.1. The Minion input file shown below consists of two sections: the variables, in which the 10 CSP variables are declared along with their initial domains; and the constraints. The `allDifferent` constraint in the example above is mapped into `gacalldiff` here. The numerical constraint is translated into two constraints as follows: $x + y = z$ is mapped to $x + y - z \leq 0$ and $x + y - z \geq 0$ and these two are represented using `weightedsumleq` and `weightedsumgeq` respectively. The coefficients are specified first, with the coefficients of ROBERT negated, followed by the list of variables.

MINION 3

****VARIABLES****

```
DISCRETE a {0..9}
DISCRETE b {0..9}
DISCRETE d {0..9}
DISCRETE e {0..9}
DISCRETE g {0..9}
DISCRETE l {0..9}
DISCRETE n {0..9}
DISCRETE o {0..9}
DISCRETE r {0..9}
DISCRETE t {0..9}
```

****CONSTRAINTS****

```
gacalldiff([a,b,d,e,g,l,n,o,r,t])
```

```

weightedsumleq([100000,10000,1000,100,10,1,
100000,10000,1000,100,10,1,
-100000,-10000,-1000,-100,-10,-1],
[d,o,n,a,l,d,g,e,r,a,l,d,r,o,b,e,r,t],0)

weightedsumgeq([100000,10000,1000,100,10,1,
100000,10000,1000,100,10,1,
-100000,-10000,-1000,-100,-10,-1],
[d,o,n,a,l,d,g,e,r,a,l,d,r,o,b,e,r,t],0)

**EOF**

```

This example is in the Minion distribution, in directory `benchmarks/small`. Executing `minion benchmarks/small/donaldgeraldrobert.minion` gives the solution $A = 4, B = 3, D = 5, E = 9, G = 1, L = 8, N = 6, O = 2, R = 7, T = 0$.

1.3.10 Stopping and resuming

Minion provides several flags that allow to stop the solver before the problem has been solved to completion (see Appendix A). Furthermore Minion can of course be interrupted manually while it is running, for example by pressing Control-C.

Minion can output a new input file that enables resuming the search from where it was stopped. The new file contains the original problem specification and additional constraints to rule out the search that has been done already. To resume, simply run Minion on this new file without any special flags.

To enable this behaviour and have Minion create a resume file on termination, run it with the flag `-makesummary`.

Chapter 2

Minion Internals

This chapter explains several details about Minion's internals, which are useful to know when trying to get the most from Minion.

2.1 Variable Types

Minion's input language is purposefully designed to map exactly to Minion's internals. Unlike most other constraint solvers, Minion does not internally add extra variables and decompose large complex constraints into small parts. This provides complete control over how problems are implemented inside Minion, but also requires understanding how Minion works to get the best results.

For those who, quite reasonably, do not wish to get involved in such details, 'Tailor' abstracts away from these details, and also internally implements a number of optimisations.

One of the most immediately confusing features of Minion are the variable types. Rather than try to provide a "one-size-fits-all" variable implementation, Minion provides four different ones; `BOOL`, `DISCRETE`, `BOUND` and `SPARSEBOUND`. First we shall provide a brief discussion of both what these variables are, and a brief discussion of how they are implemented currently.

BOOL Variables with domain $\{0, 1\}$. Uses special optimised data structure.

DISCRETE Variables whose domain is a range of integers. Memory usage and the worst-case performance of most operations is $O(\text{domain size})$. Allows any subset of the domain to be represented.

BOUND Variable whose domain is a range of integers. Memory usage and the worst-case performance of all operations is $O(1)$. During search, the domain can only be reduced by changing one of the bounds.

SPARSEBOUND Variable whose domain is an arbitrary range of integers. Otherwise identical to `BOUND`.

It appears one obvious variable implementation, `SPARSEDISCRETE`, is missing. This did exist in some very early versions of Minion but due to bugs and lack of use was removed.

Some of the differences between the variable types only effect performance, whereas some others can effect search size. We provide these here.

1. In any problem, changing a `BOOL` variable to a `DISCRETE`, `BOUND` or `SPARSEBOUND` variable with domain $\{0, 1\}$ should not change the size of the resulting search. `BOOL` should always be fastest, followed by `DISCRETE`, `BOUND` and `SPARSEBOUND`.
2. A `BOUND` variable will in general produce a search with more nodes per second, but more nodes overall, than a `DISCRETE` variable.
3. Using `SPARSEBOUND` or `BOUND` variables with a unary constraint imposing the sparse domain should produce identical searches, except the `SPARSEBOUND` will be faster if the domain is sparse.

As a basic rule of thumb, Always use `BOOL` for Boolean domains, `DISCRETE` for domains of size up to around 100, and the `BOUND`. With `DISCRETE` domains, use the `w-inset` constraint to limit the domain. When to use `SPARSEBOUND` over `BOUND` is harder, but usually the choice is clear, as either the domain will be a range, or a set like $\{1, 10, 100, 100\}$.

2.2 Choosing Between Minion’s Constraints

Minion has many constraints which at first glance appear to do almost identical things. These each have trade-offs, some of which are difficult to guess in advance. This section will provide some basic guidance.

One of the major design decisions of Minion’s input language is that it provides in the input language exactly what it provides internally. Unlike most other constraint solvers, Minion does not break up constraints into smaller pieces, introduce new variables or simplify or manipulate constraints. This provides complete control over how Minion represents your problem, but also leads to a number of annoyances.

Probably the first thing you will notice it that Minion has neither a “sum equals” or “weighted sum equals” constraint. This is because the most efficiently we could implement such a constraint was simply by gluing together the `sumleq` and the `sumgeq` constraints. Minion could provide a wrapper which generated the two constraints internally, but this would go against the transparency. Of course if in the future a more efficient implementation of `sumeq` was found, it may be added.

The `watchsumgeq` and `watchsumleq` are variants on the algorithm used to implement SAT constraints. They are faster than `sumleq` and `sumgeq`, but only work when summing a list of Booleans to a constant. Further `watchsumgeq` performs best when the value being summed to is small, and `watchsumleq` works best when the value being summed to is close to the size of the input vector.

Minion does not attempt to simplify constraints, so constraints such as `sumgeq([a, a, a], 3)` are not simplified to `sumgeq([a], 1)`. This kind of simplification, done by hand,

will often improve models. Further, and importantly in practice, Minion pre-allocates memory based on the initial domain size of variables. If these are excessively slack, this can hurt performance throughout search.

Some constraints in Minion do not work on `BOUND` and `SPARSEBOUND` variables, in particular `gacalldiff` and `watchelement`. These two constraints are in general better when they can be used.

2.3 Compile-time options

There are a number of flags which can be given to Minion at compile time to affect the resulting executable. These flags are prone to regular changes. By searching the Minion source code, you may find others. These undocumented ones are prone to breakage without warning.

The following flags are considered "blessed", and are fully tested (although in future versions they may be removed or altered). Adding any of these flags will probably slow the resulting Minion executable.

All of these flags have to be passed to `cmake` with the `-D` switch; for example

```
cmake -DNAME=MyMinion <path/to/minion>
```

Again, keep in mind that `cmake` caches its configuration – if you run it again without specifying `NAME`, it will assume the name you have given before and *not* the default.

NAME=name Overrides Minion's default and names the executable `name`.

DEBUG=1 Turns on a large number of internal consistency checks in minion. This executable is much slower than normal minion, but vital when trying to debug problems.

SLOW_DEBUG=1 Turns on even more internal checking; the resulting executable will be much slower than standard Minion.

PRINT=1 (Only meaningful with `DEBUG=1`) Turns on more printing of information.

QUICK=1 For optimisation reasons, Minion usually compiles many copies of every constraint. This flag makes Minion compile each constraint only once. This drastically reduces the time to compile and the size of the executable, but the resulting executable is slower. This should never effect the results Minion produces.

INFO=1 Makes minion output a large, but poorly documented, set of information about how search is progressing. This flag is useful for debugging but should not be used for trying to following search (use the command line flag `-dumptree` instead). This option is likely to be replaced with a more useful dump of search in a future version of Minion.

UNOPTIMISED=1 Turn off all compiler optimisation, so Minion can be usefully checked in `gdb`.

PROFILE=1 Set compiler optimisation flags that allow Minion to be better profiled. Implies `UNOPTIMISED=1`.

GPROF=1 (Only meaningful with `PROFILE=1`) Set compiler flags to profile the binary with `gprof`.

REENTER=1 Compile Minion so it is reentrant (more than one problem can exist in memory at a time). At present reentrance is not used for anything, and will only slightly slow Minion.

THREADSAFE=1 Compile thread-safe Minion. Does not have any effect right now.

SMALL=1 Build a small binary by passing `-Os` to the compiler.

WDEG=1 Enable weighted degree variable heuristic. This may or may not speed up Minion.

WTRIG=1 Enable a weighted queue of triggers which will process the cheapest trigger first. This only affects triggers of the same type. This may or may not speed up Minion.

BACK_VEC=1 Keep backtrack memory in a vector instead of a continuous block of memory.

CACHE_MALLOC=1 (Only meaningful with `BACK_VEC=1`) Enable caching malloc.

DISTCC=1 Use `distcc` (if found). Experimental.

Furthermore the environment variable `$CPU` is taken into account when running `cmake`. The contents of this variable are passed on to the compiler without any processing; usually one would want to use it as a means of specifying machine-specific compiler flags, such as producing code for a specific CPU.

2.3.1 Required and optional components

If a Common Lisp binary (`clisp`) is found, you will be able to build the LISP generators. If you have a `doxygen` executable, you will be able to generate the API documentation. If you have a `pdflatex` executable and a UNIX-like system, you will be able to generate the PDF documentation.

Chapter 3

Minion in Practice

The previous chapter clearly outlined what the constructs of a Minion file are, including what the variable types are and which type of constraint should be used when. This chapter takes a more practical role, outlined within are 7 minion example files which are clearly commented so that the user can see what a minion file looks like in practice. Comments in minion start with a `#`, however for reasons of ease of reading all lines of actual code be it Minion or Essence' are shown in typewriter text and comments are inserted in normal text. The first file is a modified version of the one that all the minion developers turn to when modelling a new problem in minion. It shows exactly what a minion file can include and what the syntax is for all the possible sections. If you are modelling a problem as minion than we recommend you take a copy of this file and edit it appropriately, as this will help to guide you through the modelling process. The rest of this chapter contains versions of the minion input examples introduced in the Tailor chapter of this manual. These are all produced automatically by tailor from the Essence' specification given in that chapter. We hope the comments will clarify exactly what these files mean. These examples can be used as the bases to implement any similar problems. The Minion overview is completed in the last chapter where a full list of all the constraints is given, including a brief overview of how each operates.

3.1 Minion Example File

This file does not really relate to any English problem description, although it does parse and run, it is an example which clearly shows all of the possible Minion input file constructs. If you are modelling a problem as minion than we recommend you take a copy of this file and edit it appropriately, as this will help to guide you through the modelling process. It can be found in the

```
summer_school
directory and is called
format_example.minion
```

we have added comments to explain the different sections to the novice user.

```
MINION 3
```

This file includes an example of all the different inputs you can give to Minion. It is a very good place to start from when modelling problem in the Minion specification.

The first section is where all the variables are declared.

```
**VARIABLES**
```

There are 4 type of variables. Booleans don't need a domain and are formatted as follows:

```
BOOL bo
```

Internally, Bound variables are stored only as a lower and upper bound whereas discrete variables allow any sub-domain. Bound variables need a domain given as a range as follows:

```
BOUND b {1..3}
```

Discrete variables also need a domain given as a range as follows:

```
DISCRETE d {1..3}
```

Sparse bound variables take a sorted list of values as follows:

```
SPARSEBOUND s {1,3,6,7}
```

We can also declare matrices of variables. The first example is a matrix with 3 variables: `q[0]`, `q[1]` and `q[2]`.

```
DISCRETE q[3] {0..5}
```

The second example is of a 2d matrix, where the variables are `bm[0,0]`, `bm[0,1]`, `bm[1,0]`, `bm[1,1]`.

```
BOOL bm[2,2]
```

The third example shows how to declare a matrix with more indices. You can have as many indices as you like!

```
BOOL bn[2,2,2,2]
```

In this next section, which is optional, you can define tuplelists. Tuplelists provide a method of defining sets of tuples which can then be used in `table` and `negativetable` constraints. Defining these in a `**TUPLELIST**` does not change the search, but can save memory by reusing the same list of tuples in multiple constraints. The input is: `<name> <num_of_tuples> <tuple_length> <numbers...>`.

```

**TUPLELIST**
Fred 3 3
0 2 3
2 0 3
3 1 3

```

The next thing to declare are the constraints which go in this section.

```

**CONSTRAINTS**

```

Constraints are defined in the same way as functions are in most programming paradigms! A complete list of constraints can be found at the end of the manual. The two following constraints very simply set $bo=0$ and $b=d$.

```

eq(bo, 0)
eq(b, d)

```

Note that except in special cases (the `reify` and `reifyimply` constraints), Minion constraints cannot be nested. For example `eq(eq(bo, 0), d)` is not valid. Such constraints must be written by manually adding extra variables.

To get a single variable from a matrix, you index it with square brackets using commas to separate the dimensions of the matrix. The first example following is a 1D matrix, the second in 4D.

```

eq(q[1], 0)
eq(bn[0, 1, 1, 1], bm[1, 1])

```

It's easy to get a row or column from a matrix. You use `_` in the indices you want to vary. Giving a matrix without an index simply gives all the variables in that matrix. The following shows how flattening occurs...

```

[bm] == [bm[_]] == [bm[0, 0], bm[0, 1], bm[1, 0], bm[1, 1]]
[bm[_]] == [bm[0, 1], bm[1, 1]]
[bm[1, _, 0, _]] == [bm[1, 0, 0, 0], b[1, 0, 0, 1], b[1, 1, 0, 0], b[1, 1, 0, 1]]

```

You can string together a list of such expressions as in the following example:

```

lexleq( [bn[1, _, 0, _], bo, q[0]] , [b, bm, d] )

```

So the parser can recognise them you must always put `[]` around any matrix expression, so `lexleq(bm, bm)` is invalid, but the following is valid:

```

lexleq( [bm], [bm] )

```

An example of a constraint which uses tuples

```

table([q], Fred)

```

You do not have to pre-declare tuples, you can write them explicitly if you wish. The above constraint for example is equivalent to:

```

table([q], { <0, 2, 3>, <2, 0, 3>, <3, 1, 3> })

```

The last section is the search section. This section is optional, and allows some limited control over the way minion searches for a solution. Note that everything in this section can be given at most once.

```
**SEARCH**
```

You give the variable ordering by listing each of the variables in the order you wish them to be searched. You can either list each of the variables in a matrix individually by giving the index of each variable, or you can just state the matrix in which case it goes through each of the variables in turn. If you miss any of the variables out than these variables are not branched on. Note that this can lead to Minion reporting invalid solutions, so use with care! If you don't give an explicit variable ordering, than one is generated based on the order the variables are declared. If you give a `-varorder` on the command line, that will only consider the variable given in the `VARORDER`.

```
VARORDER [bo, b, d, q[_]]
```

You give the value order for each variable as either `a` for ascending or `d` for descending. The value orderings are given in the same order as the variable ordering. For example, to make the variable `b` by searched in descending order you make the second term into a `d` as the above variable ordering shows it to be the second variable to be searched. The default variable order is ascending order for all variables.

```
VALORDER [a, a, d, a]
```

You can have one objective function which can be either to maximise or minimise any single variable. To minimise a constraint, you should assign it equal to a new variable.

```
MAXIMISING bo
# MINIMISING x3
```

The print statement takes a 2D matrix of things to print. The following example prints both the variables `bo` and `q`, putting these in double square brackets turns them into a 2D matrix so they are acceptable input. You can also give: `PRINT ALL` (the default) which prints all variables and `PRINT NONE` which turns printing off completely.

```
PRINT [ [bo, q] ]
```

The file must end with the `**EOF**` marker! Any text under that is ignored, so you can write whatever you like (or nothing at all...)

```
**EOF**
```

The only remaining part of Minion's input language are its many constraints. These are listed in the Appendix.

3.2 The Farmers Problem

The Farmers Problem is a very simple problem which makes a very good example to be the first CP that you model. The problem is as follows: A farmer has 7 animals on his farm: pigs and hens. They all together have 22 legs. How many pigs (4 legs) and how many hens (2 legs) does the farmer have? These files can be found in `/summer_school/examples`. The Essence' file is named `FarmersProblem.eprime` and the Minion file is `FarmersProblem.minion`

The Essence' specification of this (which was explained in detail in the Tailor section) is as follows:

```
find pigs, hens: int(0..7)

such that

pigs + hens = 7,
pigs * 4 + hens * 2 = 22
```

The Minion input file for this is:

```
MINION 3
```

There are two variables `pigs` and `hens` both have domain `0..7`

```
**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE pigs {0..7}
DISCRETE hens {0..7}
```

Both variables `pigs` and `hens` should be printed and the variable ordering is search `pigs` than `hens`.

```
**SEARCH**

PRINT [[pigs],[hens]]

VARORDER [pigs,hens]
```

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
```

The following two constraints relate to the following $(pigs \times 4) + (hens \times 2) = 22$. There is no weighted sum constraint in Minion so you should use the weighted sum less than and equal to constraint and the weighted sum greater than and equal to constraint. You read this as $(hens \times 2) + (pigs \times 4) \leq 22$ and $(hens \times 2) + (pigs \times 4) \geq 22$.

```
weightedsumgeq([2,4], [hens,pigs], 22)
weightedsumleq([2,4], [hens,pigs], 22)
```

The following two constraints relate to the following $pigs + hens = 7$. There is no sum constraint in Minion so you should use the sum less than and equal to constraint and the sum greater than and equal to constraint. You read this as $hens + pigs \leq 7$ and $hens + pigs \geq 7$.

```
sumleq([hens,pigs], 7)
sumgeq([hens,pigs], 7)
**EOF**
```

3.3 Cryptarithmic

The second problem outlined is a very famous Cryptarithmic puzzle: SEND + MORE = MONEY. These files can be found in /summer_school/examples the Essence' file is SENDMOREMONEY.eprime and the Minion file is SENDMOREMONEY.minion. The Essence' specification is as follows:

```
find S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y : int(0..9)

such that

1000*S + 100*E + 10*N + D +
1000*M + 100*O + 10*R + E =
10000*M + 1000*O + 100*N + 10*E + Y,

alldiff([S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y])
```

The Minion model is then:

```
MINION 3
```

There are 8 variables: S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y all with domains 0 to 9.

```
**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE S {0..9}
DISCRETE E {0..9}
DISCRETE N {0..9}
DISCRETE D {0..9}
DISCRETE M {0..9}
DISCRETE O {0..9}
DISCRETE R {0..9}
DISCRETE Y {0..9}
```

Search the variables in the order S, E, N, D, M, O, R, Y and print the same variable in this order.

```
**SEARCH**
```

```
PRINT [[S],[E],[N],[D],[M],[O],[R],[Y]]
```

```
VARORDER [S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y]
```

The first constraint is an all different which is across all variables this is an implicit constraint in the problem, as all the letters represent different numbers.

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
```

```
alldiff([ S, E, N, D, M, O, R, Y])
```

The second constraint represents: $(1000 \times S) + (100 \times E) + (10 \times N) + D + (1000 \times M) + (100 \times O) + (10 \times R) + E = (10000 \times M) + (1000 \times O) + (100 \times N) + (10 \times E) + Y$. The first thing the model does is rewrite this expression to make it equal to a number, in this case 0. So this expression becomes: $(10000 \times M) + (1000 \times O) + (100 \times N) + (10 \times E) + Y - (1000 \times S) - (100 \times E) - (10 \times N) - D - (1000 \times M) - (100 \times O) - (10 \times R) - E = 0$. The terms are then rearranged so the same weights are together and the positive numbers are first this then becomes: $Y + (10 \times E) + (100 \times N) + (1000 \times O) + (10000 \times M) - D - E - (10 \times N) - (10 \times R) - (100 \times E) - (100 \times O) - (1000 \times M) - (1000 \times S) = 0$. Minion does not have a weighted sum equals constraint, so this is represented as one weighted sum less than or equal to and one weighted sum greater than or equal to. The two constraints are then: $Y + (10 \times E) + (100 \times N) + (1000 \times O) + (10000 \times M) - D - E - (10 \times N) - (10 \times R) - (100 \times E) - (100 \times O) - (1000 \times M) - (1000 \times S) \leq 0$ and $Y + (10 \times E) + (100 \times N) + (1000 \times O) + (10000 \times M) - D - E - (10 \times N) - (10 \times R) - (100 \times E) - (100 \times O) - (1000 \times M) - (1000 \times S) \geq 0$.

```
weightedsumgeq(
[1,10,100,1000,10000,-1,-1,-10,-10,-100,-100,-1000,-1000],
[Y,E,N,O,M,D,E,N,R,E,O,M,S], 0)
weightedsumleq(
[1,10,100,1000,10000,-1,-1,-10,-10,-100,-100,-1000,-1000],
[Y,E,N,O,M,D,E,N,R,E,O,M,S], 0)

**EOF**
```

3.4 The Eight Number Puzzle

The eight number puzzle asks you to label the nodes of the graph shown in Figure 3.1 with the values 1 to 8 such that no two connected nodes have consecutive values. These files can be found in /summer_school/examples the Essence' file is EightPuzzleDiagram.eprime and the Minion file is EightPuzzleDiagram.minion. The Essence' specification is as follows:

```
find circles: matrix indexed by [int(1..8)] of int(1..8)

such that
```

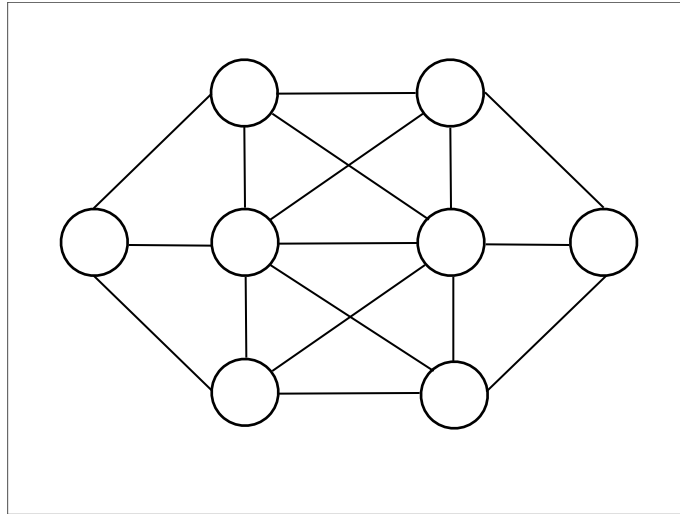


Figure 3.1: Graph which represents The Eight Number Puzzle

```
alldiff(circles),
| circles[1] - circles[2] | > 1,
| circles[1] - circles[3] | > 1,
| circles[1] - circles[4] | > 1,
| circles[2] - circles[3] | > 1,
| circles[3] - circles[4] | > 1,
| circles[2] - circles[5] | > 1,
| circles[2] - circles[6] | > 1,
| circles[3] - circles[5] | > 1,
| circles[3] - circles[6] | > 1,
| circles[3] - circles[7] | > 1,
| circles[4] - circles[6] | > 1,
| circles[4] - circles[7] | > 1,
| circles[5] - circles[6] | > 1,
| circles[6] - circles[7] | > 1,
| circles[5] - circles[8] | > 1,
| circles[6] - circles[8] | > 1,
| circles[7] - circles[8] | > 1
```

The Minion model is then:

MINION 3

There is a 1d matrix of size 8 with domain $\{1,...,8\}$ to represent the 8 circles which numbers can be allocated to. There are also 34 auxiliary variables, 2 to represent each constraint.


```

**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE circles[8] {1..8}

```

```

# auxiliary variables
DISCRETE aux0 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux1 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux2 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux3 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux4 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux5 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux6 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux7 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux8 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux9 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux10 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux11 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux12 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux13 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux14 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux15 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux16 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux17 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux18 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux19 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux20 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux21 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux22 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux23 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux24 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux25 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux26 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux27 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux28 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux29 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux30 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux31 {0..7}
DISCRETE aux32 {-7..7}
DISCRETE aux33 {0..7}

```

The variable ordering branches on all the circle variables before each of the aux variables. Only the circle variables are printed.

```

**SEARCH**

```

```

PRINT [circles]

```

```
VARORDER [circles,
aux0,aux1,aux2,aux3,aux4,aux5,aux6,aux7,
aux8,aux9,aux10,aux11,aux12,aux13,aux14,aux15,
aux16,aux17,aux18,aux19,aux20,aux21,aux22,aux23,
aux24,aux25,aux26,aux27,aux28,aux29,aux30,aux31,
aux32,aux33]
```

The all different constraint on the circle variables are explicit in the problem, this is the first constraint in the collection. The other constraints are all of the type $|circles[a] - circles[b]| > 1$. The first of these such constraints is $|circles[1] - circles[2]| > 1$ this type of constraint is represented by a series of 4 constraints in Minion. The constraints are reversed in the Minion specification so that the last 4 constraints represent this first expression. The constraints are indexed from 1 in Essence' and 1 in Minion, so the above constraint becomes $|circles[0] - circles[1]| > 1$. Then $|circles[0] - circles[1]| > 1$ is decomposed to $circles[1] - circles[2] = aux0$ and $|aux0| = aux1$ and $1 \leq aux1 - 1$. As Minion has no weighted sum equals to constraint a weighted sum greater than or equals to constraint and a weighted sum less than or equals to, so $circles[1] - circles[2] = aux0$ is $circles[1] - circles[2] \leq aux0$ and $circles[1] - circles[2] \geq aux0$. The other constraints all form the same pattern.

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
```

```
alldiff([circles])
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[6],circles[7]], aux32)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[6],circles[7]], aux32)
abs(aux33,aux32)
ineq(1,aux33,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[5],circles[7]], aux30)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[5],circles[7]], aux30)
abs(aux31,aux30)
ineq(1,aux31,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[4],circles[7]], aux28)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[4],circles[7]], aux28)
abs(aux29,aux28)
ineq(1,aux29,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[5],circles[6]], aux26)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[5],circles[6]], aux26)
abs(aux27,aux26)
ineq(1,aux27,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[4],circles[5]], aux24)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[4],circles[5]], aux24)
abs(aux25,aux24)
ineq(1,aux25,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[3],circles[6]], aux22)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[3],circles[6]], aux22)
abs(aux23,aux22)
```

```

ineq(1,aux23,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[3],circles[5]], aux20)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[3],circles[5]], aux20)
abs(aux21,aux20)
ineq(1,aux21,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[6]], aux18)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[6]], aux18)
abs(aux19,aux18)
ineq(1,aux19,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[5]], aux16)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[5]], aux16)
abs(aux17,aux16)
ineq(1,aux17,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[4]], aux14)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[4]], aux14)
abs(aux15,aux14)
ineq(1,aux15,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[5]], aux12)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[5]], aux12)
abs(aux13,aux12)
ineq(1,aux13,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[4]], aux10)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[4]], aux10)
abs(aux11,aux10)
ineq(1,aux11,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[3]], aux8)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[2],circles[3]], aux8)
abs(aux9,aux8)
ineq(1,aux9,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[2]], aux6)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[1],circles[2]], aux6)
abs(aux7,aux6)
ineq(1,aux7,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[3]], aux4)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[3]], aux4)
abs(aux5,aux4)
ineq(1,aux5,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[2]], aux2)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[2]], aux2)
abs(aux3,aux2)
ineq(1,aux3,-1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[1]], aux0)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [circles[0],circles[1]], aux0)
abs(aux1,aux0)
ineq(1,aux1,-1)

```

EOF

3.5 A $K_4 \times P_2$ Graceful Graph

This problem is stated as follows. A labelling f of the nodes of a graph with q edges is graceful if f assigns each node a unique label from $0, 1, \dots, q$ and when each edge xy is labelled with $|f(x) - f(y)|$, the edge labels are all different. (Hence, the edge labels are a permutation of $1, 2, \dots, q$.) Does the $K_4 \times P_2$ graph shown in Figure 3.2 have a graceful labelling. These files can be found in /summer_school/examples, the Essence' file is called `K4P2GracefulGraph.eprime` and the Minion file is `K4P2GracefulGraph.minion`. The Essence' specification is as follows:

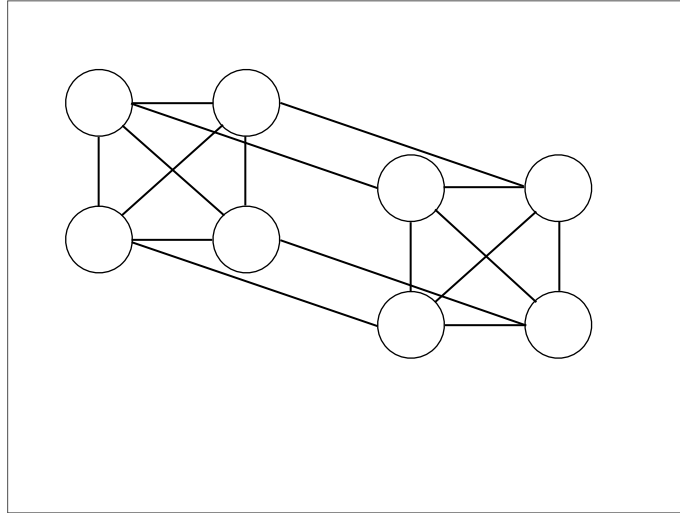


Figure 3.2: A $K_4 \times P_2$ Graph

```
find nodes : matrix indexed by [int(1..8)] of int(0..16),
    edges: matrix indexed by [int(1..16)] of int(1..16)
```

such that

```
|nodes[1] - nodes[2]| = edges[1],
|nodes[1] - nodes[3]| = edges[2],
|nodes[1] - nodes[4]| = edges[3],
|nodes[2] - nodes[3]| = edges[4],
|nodes[2] - nodes[4]| = edges[5],
|nodes[3] - nodes[4]| = edges[6],

|nodes[5] - nodes[6]| = edges[7],
```

```

|nodes[5] - nodes[7]| = edges[8],
|nodes[5] - nodes[8]| = edges[9],
|nodes[6] - nodes[7]| = edges[10],
|nodes[6] - nodes[8]| = edges[11],
|nodes[7] - nodes[8]| = edges[12],

|nodes[1] - nodes[5]| = edges[13],
|nodes[2] - nodes[6]| = edges[14],
|nodes[3] - nodes[7]| = edges[15],
|nodes[4] - nodes[8]| = edges[16],

alldiff(edges),
alldiff(nodes)

```

The Minion model is then:

MINION 3

There are two 1d arrays of variables one representing all the node variables and one representing all the edge variables. The 8 node variables have domain 0 to 16 and the edge variables have domain 1 to 16. There are also 16 auxiliary variables introduced called aux0 to aux15 there is one of these for each constraint and there is one constraint to represent each edge.

```

**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE nodes[8] {0..16}
DISCRETE edges[16] {1..16}

# auxiliary variables
DISCRETE aux0 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux1 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux2 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux3 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux4 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux5 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux6 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux7 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux8 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux9 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux10 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux11 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux12 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux13 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux14 {-16..16}
DISCRETE aux15 {-16..16}

```

The variable order is to branch on the nodes then on the edges then the auxiliary variables. Only the node and the edge variables are printed.

```
**SEARCH**
```

```
PRINT [nodes,edges]
```

```
VARORDER [nodes,edges,
aux0,aux1,aux2,aux3,aux4,aux5,aux6,aux7,
aux8,aux9,aux10,aux11,aux12,aux13,aux14,aux15]
```

Implicit in the problem is an all different constraint on both the node and edge variables. The other constraints are all of the form $|nodes[a] - nodes[b]| = edges[a]$, the first of these constraints from the Essence' specification is $|nodes[1] - nodes[2]| = edges[1]$ this corresponds to the last three constraints in the minion file as the order of constraints are reversed. Minion starts indexing matrices from 0, whereas Essence' started numbering from 1 so the above constraint becomes $|nodes[0] - nodes[1]| = edges[0]$. This is broken into $nodes[0] - nodes[1] = aux0$ and $|edges[0]| = aux0$. As minion has no weighted sum equals this is broken into a weighted sum less than or equals to and weighted sum greater than or equals to. So this full constraint is represented as $nodes[0] - nodes[1] \leq aux0$ and $nodes[0] - nodes[1] \geq aux0$ and $|edges[0]| = aux0$.

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
```

```
alldiff([nodes])
alldiff([edges])
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[3],nodes[7]], aux15)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[3],nodes[7]], aux15)
abs(edges[15],aux15)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[2],nodes[6]], aux14)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[2],nodes[6]], aux14)
abs(edges[14],aux14)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[5]], aux13)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[5]], aux13)
abs(edges[13],aux13)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[4]], aux12)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[4]], aux12)
abs(edges[12],aux12)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[6],nodes[7]], aux11)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[6],nodes[7]], aux11)
abs(edges[11],aux11)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[5],nodes[7]], aux10)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[5],nodes[7]], aux10)
abs(edges[10],aux10)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[5],nodes[6]], aux9)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[5],nodes[6]], aux9)
abs(edges[9],aux9)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[7]], aux8)
```

```

weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[7]], aux8)
abs(edges[8],aux8)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[6]], aux7)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[6]], aux7)
abs(edges[7],aux7)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[5]], aux6)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[4],nodes[5]], aux6)
abs(edges[6],aux6)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[2],nodes[3]], aux5)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[2],nodes[3]], aux5)
abs(edges[5],aux5)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[3]], aux4)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[3]], aux4)
abs(edges[4],aux4)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[2]], aux3)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[1],nodes[2]], aux3)
abs(edges[3],aux3)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[3]], aux2)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[3]], aux2)
abs(edges[2],aux2)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[2]], aux1)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[2]], aux1)
abs(edges[1],aux1)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[1]], aux0)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nodes[0],nodes[1]], aux0)
abs(edges[0],aux0)

**EOF**

```

3.6 The Zebra Puzzle

The Zebra Puzzle is a very famous logic puzzle. There are many different versions, but the version we will answer is as follows:

1. There are five houses.
2. The Englishman lives in the red house.
3. The Spaniard owns the dog.
4. Coffee is drunk in the green house.
5. The Ukrainian drinks tea.
6. The green house is immediately to the right of the ivory house.
7. The Old Gold smoker owns snails.

8. Kools are smoked in the yellow house.
9. Milk is drunk in the middle house.
10. The Norwegian lives in the first house.
11. The man who smokes Chesterfields lives in the house next to the man with the fox.
12. Kools are smoked in the house next to the house where the horse is kept.
13. The Lucky Strike smoker drinks orange juice.
14. The Japanese smokes Parliaments.
15. The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.

Now, who drinks water? Who owns the zebra? In the interest of clarity, it must be added that each of the five houses is painted a different colour, and their inhabitants are of different national extractions, own different pets, drink different beverages and smoke different brands of American cigarettes. These files can be found in /summer_school/examples the Essence' file is zebra.eprime and the Minion file is zebra.minion. The Essence' specification is as follows:

```
language ESSENCE' 1.b.a

$red = colour[1]
$green = colour[2]
$ivory = colour[3]
$yellow = colour[4]
$blue = colour[5]
$Englishman = nationality[1]
$Spaniard = nationality[2]
$Ukranian = nationality[3]
$Norwegian = nationality[4]
$Japanese = nationality[5]
$coffee = drink[1]
$tea = drink[2]
$milk = drink[3]
$orange juice = drink[4]
$Old Gold = smoke[1]
$Kools = smoke[2]
$Chesterfields = smoke[3]
$Lucky Strike = smoke[4]
$Parliaments = smoke[5]
$dog = pets[1]
$snails = pets[2]
$fox = pets[3]
$horse = pets[4]
```



```
find colour: matrix indexed by [int(1..5)] of int(1..5),
    nationality: matrix indexed by [int(1..5)] of int(1..5),
    drink: matrix indexed by [int(1..5)] of int(1..5),
    smoke: matrix indexed by [int(1..5)] of int(1..5),
    pets: matrix indexed by [int(1..5)] of int(1..5)
```

such that

```
$constraints needed as this is a logical problem where
$the value allocated to each position of the matrix
$represents position of house
alldiff(colour),
alldiff(nationality),
alldiff(drink),
alldiff(smoke),
alldiff(pets),
```

\$There are five houses.

\$No constraint covered by domain specification

\$The Englishman lives in the red house
nationality[1] = colour[1],

\$The Spaniard owns the dog.
nationality[2] = pets[1],

\$Coffee is drunk in the green house.
drink[1] = colour[2],

\$The Ukranian drinks tea.
nationality[3] = drink[2],

\$The green house is immediately to the
\$right of the ivory house.
colour[2] + 1 = colour[3],

\$The Old Gold smoker owns snails.
smoke[1] = pets[2],

\$Kools are smoked in the yellow house.
smoke[2] = colour[4],

\$Milk is drunk in the middle house.
drink[3] = 3,

```

$The Norwegian lives in the first house
nationality[4] = 1,

$The man who smokes Chesterfields lives in
$the house next to the man with the fox.
|smoke[3] - pets[3]| = 1,

$Kools are smoked in the house next
$to the house where the horse is kept.
|smoke[2] - pets[4]| = 1,

$The Lucky Strike smoker drinks orange juice.
smoke[4] = drink[4],

$The Japanese smokes Parliaments.
nationality[5] = smoke[5],

$The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.
|nationality[4] - colour[5]| = 1

```

The Minion model is then:

MINION 3

There are matrices named colour, nationality, drink, smoke and pets to represent each of the objects discussed in the puzzle. They have domain $\{1, \dots, 5\}$ which represents where in the row of five houses this object is held. There are also three auxiliary variables introduced which are necessary for the most difficult constraints, these all have domains $\{-4, \dots, 4\}$.

```

**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE colour[5] {1..5}
DISCRETE nationality[5] {1..5}
DISCRETE drink[5] {1..5}
DISCRETE smoke[5] {1..5}
DISCRETE pets[5] {1..5}

# auxiliary variables
DISCRETE aux0 {-4..4}
DISCRETE aux1 {-4..4}
DISCRETE aux2 {-4..4}

```

The variable order branches on each of the matrices in turn then on the auxiliary variables. Only the matrices of variables are printed.

****SEARCH****

PRINT [colour,nationality,drink,smoke,pets]

VARORDER [colour,nationality,drink,smoke,pets,aux0,aux1,aux2]

We will go through each constraint in turn. As usual the constraints in Minion are in the reverse order of the Essence' specification and the minion matrices are indexed from 0 whereas

****CONSTRAINTS****

$|nationality[4] - colour[5]| = 1$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $|nationality[3] - colour[4]| = 1$. This is then decomposed as $nationality[3] - colour[4] \geq aux2$, $nationality[3] - colour[4] \leq aux2$ and $|aux2| = 1$.

```
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [nationality[3],colour[4]], aux2)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [nationality[3],colour[4]], aux2)
abs(1,aux2)
```

$nationality[5] = smoke[5]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $nationality[4] = smoke[4]$.

```
eq(nationality[4], smoke[4])
```

$drink[4] = smoke[4]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $drink[3] = smoke[3]$.

```
eq(drink[3], smoke[3])
```

$|smoke[2] - pets[4]| = 1$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $|smoke[1] - pets[3]| = 1$. This is then decomposed as $smoke[1] - pets[3] \leq aux1$, $smoke[1] - pets[3] \geq aux1$ and $|aux1| = 1$.

```
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [smoke[1],pets[3]], aux1)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [smoke[1],pets[3]], aux1)
abs(1,aux1)
```

$|smoke[3] - pets[3]| = 1$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $|smoke[2] - pets[2]| = 1$. This is then decomposed as $smoke[2] - pets[2] \leq aux0$, $smoke[2] - pets[2] \geq aux0$ and $|aux0| = 1$.

```
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [smoke[2],pets[2]], aux0)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [smoke[2],pets[2]], aux0)
abs(1,aux0)
```

$nationality[4] = 1$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $nationality[3] = 1$.

```
eq(1, nationality[3])
```

$drink[3] = 3$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $drink[2] = 3$.

```
eq(3, drink[2])
```

$smoke[2] = colour[4]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $smoke[1] = colour[3]$

`eq(colour[3], smoke[1])`

$smoke[1] = pets[2]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $smoke[0] = pets[1]$

`eq(pets[1], smoke[0])`

$colour[2] + 1 = colour[3]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $colour[1] + 1 = colour[2]$. This is decomposed as $colour[1] + 1 \leq colour[2]$ and $colour[1] + 1 \geq colour[2]$.

`sumleq([1, colour[1]], colour[2])`

`sumgeq([1, colour[1]], colour[2])`

$nationality[3] = drink[2]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $nationality[2] = drink[1]$

`eq(drink[1], nationality[2])`

$drink[1] = colour[2]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $drink[0] = colour[1]$

`eq(colour[1], drink[0])`

$nationality[2] = pets[1]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $nationality[1] = pets[0]$

`eq(nationality[1], pets[0])`

$nationality[1] = colour[1]$ becomes by counting indices from zero: $nationality[0] = colour[0]$

`eq(colour[0], nationality[0])`

There is an implicit all different in the problem which is placed over all the matrices of variables.

`alldiff([pets])`

`alldiff([smoke])`

`alldiff([drink])`

`alldiff([nationality])`

`alldiff([colour])`

`**EOF**`

3.7 N-Queens

N-Queens is perhaps the most famous problem in CP. It is often used to demonstrate systems. It is stated as the problem of putting n chess queens on an $n \times n$ chessboard such that none of them is able to capture any other using the standard chess queen's moves. The model we will discuss here is the column model, where there is one variable of domain $1, \dots, n$ for each row, which is the easiest model to describe. We will look at the version where $n = 4$ as this has a reasonably small number of constraints to These files can be found in /summer_school/examples the Essence' file is NQueensColumn.eprime and the Minion file is NQueensColumn.minion. The Essence' specification is as follows:

```
given n: int
find queens: matrix indexed by [int(1..n)] of int(1..n)

such that

forall i : int(1..n). forall j : int(i+1..n).
  |queens[i] - queens[j]| != |i - j|,
  alldiff(queens),

letting n be 4
```

The Minion model is then:

MINION 3

There are 4 variables, each of which represents a column of the chess board. This instance is of a 4×4 chessboard so there are 4 variables stored in a matrix called queens with domain $\{1, \dots, 4\}$. There are two auxiliary variables for each of the 6 diagonal constraints, one with domain $\{-3, \dots, 3\}$ and one with domain $\{0, \dots, 3\}$.

```
**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE queens[4] {1..4}

# auxiliary variables
DISCRETE aux0 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux1 {0..3}
DISCRETE aux2 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux3 {0..3}
DISCRETE aux4 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux5 {0..3}
DISCRETE aux6 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux7 {0..3}
DISCRETE aux8 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux9 {0..3}
DISCRETE aux10 {-3..3}
DISCRETE aux11 {0..3}
```

The variable order branches on each of the matrix variables in turn then on the auxiliary variables. Only the matrix of variables is printed.

```
**SEARCH**
```

```
PRINT [queens]
```

```
VARORDER [queens,
aux0, aux1, aux2, aux3, aux4, aux5, aux6, aux7,
aux8, aux9, aux10, aux11]
```

There is an all different constraint on the queens variables. This ensures that two queens cannot be put in the same row. The other constraints stop two queens being placed on a diagonal. These diagonal constraints are all of the form $|queens[i] - queens[j]| \neq |i - j|$. This is decomposed into the following: $queens[i] - queens[j] = auxa$, $|auxa| = auxb$ and $auxb \neq constant$. As minion has no weighted sum equals the constraint is broken into a weighted sum less than or equals to and weighted sum greater than or equals to. So this full constraint $queens[i] - queens[j] = auxa$ is represented as $queens[i] - queens[j] \leq auxa$ and $queens[i] - queens[j] \geq auxa$.

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
```

```
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[2],queens[3]], aux0)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[2],queens[3]], aux0)
abs(aux1,aux0)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[1],queens[3]], aux2)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[1],queens[3]], aux2)
abs(aux3,aux2)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[1],queens[2]], aux4)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[1],queens[2]], aux4)
abs(aux5,aux4)
diseq(2, aux3)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[3]], aux6)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[3]], aux6)
abs(aux7,aux6)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[2]], aux8)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[2]], aux8)
abs(aux9,aux8)
weightedsumgeq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[1]], aux10)
weightedsumleq([1,-1], [queens[0],queens[1]], aux10)
abs(aux11,aux10)
diseq(3, aux7)
diseq(2, aux9)
diseq(1, aux1)
diseq(1, aux5)
diseq(1, aux11)
alldiff([queens])
```

`**EOF**`

Appendix A

All the Minion programming constructs

You are viewing documentation for minion. The same documentation is available from a minion executable by typing `minion help` at the command line. We intend that the command line help system be the main source of documentation for the system.

Each of the entries below concerns a different aspect of the system, and the entries are arranged hierarchically. For example to view information about the set of available constraints as a whole view “constraints” and to view specific information about the alldiff constraint view “constraints alldiff”.

A good place to start would be viewing the “input example” entry which exhibits a complete example of a minion input file.

Usage: `minion [switches] [minion input file]`

A.1 constraints

Description

Minion supports many constraints and these are regularly being improved and added to. In some cases multiple implementations of the same constraints are provided and we would appreciate additional feedback on their relative merits in your problem.

Minion does not support nesting of constraints, however this can be achieved by auxiliary variables and reification.

Variables can be replaced by constants. You can find out more on expressions for variables, vectors, etc. in the section on variables.

References

`help variables`

A.2 constraints abs

Description

The constraint

```
abs(x,y)
```

makes sure that $x=|y|$, i.e. x is the absolute value of y .

Reference

`help constraints abs`

A.3 constraints alldiff

Description

Forces the input vector of variables to take distinct values.

Example

Suppose the input file had the following vector of variables defined:

```
DISCRETE myVec[9] {1..9}
```

To ensure that each variable takes a different value include the following constraint:

```
alldiff(myVec)
```

Notes

Enforces the same level of consistency as a clique of not equals constraints.

References

See

```
help constraints gacalldiff
```

for the same constraint that enforces GAC.

A.4 constraints alldiffciaran**Description**

Forces the input vector of variables to take distinct values. This is for experiment only.

Notes

This constraint enforces an unknown consistency.

A.5 constraints alldiffmatrix**Description**

For a latin square this constraint is placed on the whole matrix once for each value.

It ensures there is a bipartite matching between rows and columns where the edges

in the matching correspond to a pair (row, column) where the variable in position

(row,column) in the matrix may be assigned to the given value.

Example

```
alldiffmatrix(myVec, Value)
```

Notes

This constraint adds some extra reasoning in addition to the GAC Alldifferents on the rows and columns.

A.6 constraints difference**Description**

The constraint

```
difference(x,y,z)
```

ensures that $z=|x-y|$ in any solution.

Notes

This constraint can be expressed in a much longer form, this form both avoids requiring an extra variable, and also gets better propagation. It gets bounds consistency.

A.7 constraints diseq**Description**

Constrain two variables to take different values.

Notes

Achieves arc consistency.

Example

```
diseq(v0,v1)
```

Description

Constrain two variables to take different values.

Notes

Achieves arc consistency.

Example

```
diseq(v0,v1)
```

A.8 constraints div**Description**

The constraint

```
div(x,y,z)
```

ensures that $\text{floor}(x/y)=z$.

For example:

```
10/3 = 3
(-10)/3 = -4
10/(-3) = -4
(-10)/(-3) = 3
```

div and mod satisfy together the condition that:

```
y*(x/y) + x % y = x
```

The constraint is always false when $y = 0$

References

help constraints modulo

A.9 constraints div_undefzero**Description**

The constraint

```
div_undefzero(x,y,z)
```

is the same as div (it ensures that $\text{floor}(x/y)=z$) except the constraint is always true when $y = 0$, instead of false.

This constraint exists for certain special requirements. In general, if you are unsure what constraint to use, then what you want is a plain div constraint!

References

help constraints div

A.10 constraints element**Description**

The constraint

```
element(vec, i, e)
```

specifies that, in any solution, $\text{vec}[i] = e$ and i is in the range $[0 \dots |\text{vec}|-1]$.

Notes

Warning: This constraint is not confluent. Depending on the order the propagators are called in Minion, the number of search nodes may vary when using element. To avoid this problem, use `watchelement` instead. More details below.

The level of propagation enforced by this constraint is not named, however it works as follows. For constraint $\text{vec}[i]=e$:

- After i is assigned, ensures that $\min(\text{vec}[i]) = \min(e)$ and $\max(\text{vec}[i]) = \max(e)$.
- When e is assigned, removes idx from the domain of i whenever e is not an element of the domain of $\text{vec}[\text{idx}]$.
- When $m[\text{idx}]$ is assigned, removes idx from i when $m[\text{idx}]$ is not in the domain of e .

This level of consistency is designed to avoid the propagator having to scan through `vec`, except when `e` is assigned. It does a quantity of cheap propagation and may work well in practise on certain problems.

Element is not confluent, which may cause the number of search nodes to vary depending on the order in which constraints are listed in the input file, or the order they are called in Minion. For example, the following input causes Minion to search 41 nodes.

```
MINION 3
**VARIABLES**
DISCRETE x[5] {1..5}
**CONSTRAINTS**
element([x[0],x[1],x[2]], x[3], x[4])
alldiff([x])
**EOF**
```

However if the two constraints are swapped over, Minion explores 29 nodes. As a rule of thumb, to get a lower node count, move element constraints to the end of the list.

References

See the entry

```
constraints watchelement
```

for details of an identical constraint that enforces generalised arc consistency.

A.11 constraints element_one

Description

The constraint element one is identical to `element`, except that the vector is indexed from 1 rather than from 0.

References

See

```
help constraints element
```

for details of the element constraint which is almost identical to this one.

A.12 constraints eq

Description

Constrain two variables to take equal values.

Example

```
eq(x0,x1)
```

Notes

Achieves bounds consistency.

Reference

```
help constraints minuseq
```

Description

Constrain two variables to take equal values.

Example

```
eq(x0,x1)
```

Notes

Achieves bounds consistency.

Reference

```
help constraints minuseq
```

A.13 constraints gacalldiff

Description

Forces the input vector of variables to take distinct values.

Example

Suppose the input file had the following vector of variables defined:

```
DISCRETE myVec[9] {1..9}
```

To ensure that each variable takes a different value include the following constraint:

```
gacalldiff(myVec)
```

Notes

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

A.14 constraints gacschema

Description

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. The constraint is specified via a list of tuples.

The format, and usage of gacschema, is identical to the 'table' constraint. It is difficult to predict which out of 'table' and 'gacschema' will be faster for any particular problem.

A.15 constraints gcc

Description

The Generalized Cardinality Constraint (GCC) constrains the number of each value that a set of variables can take.

```
gcc([primary variables], [values of interest], [capacity variables])
```

For each value of interest, there must be a capacity variable, which specifies the number of occurrences of the value in the primary variables.

This constraint only restricts the number of occurrences of the values in the value list. There is no restriction on the occurrences of other values. Therefore the semantics of gcc are identical to a set of occurrence constraints:

```
occurrence([primary variables], val1, cap1)
occurrence([primary variables], val2, cap2)
...
```

Example

Suppose the input file had the following vectors of variables defined:

```
DISCRETE myVec[9] {1..9}
BOUND cap[9] {0..2}
```

The following constraint would restrict the occurrence of values 1..9 in myVec to be at most 2 each initially, and finally equal to the values of the cap vector.

```
gcc(myVec, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], cap)
```

Notes

This constraint enforces a hybrid consistency. It reads the bounds of the capacity variables, then enforces GAC over the primary variables only. Then the bounds of the capacity variables are updated using flow algorithms similar to those proposed by Quimper et al, Improved Algorithms for the Global Cardinality Constraint (CP 2004).

This constraint provides stronger propagation to the capacity variables than the gccweak constraint.

A.16 constraints gccweak

Description

The Generalized Cardinality Constraint (GCC) (weak variant) constrains the number of each value that a set of variables can take.

```
gccweak([primary variables], [values of interest], [capacity variables])
```

For each value of interest, there must be a capacity variable, which specifies the number of occurrences of the value in the primary variables.

This constraint only restricts the number of occurrences of the values in the value list. There is no restriction on the occurrences of other values. Therefore the semantics of gccweak are identical to a set of occurrence constraints:

```
occurrence([primary variables], val1, cap1)
occurrence([primary variables], val2, cap2)
...
```

Example

Suppose the input file had the following vectors of variables defined:

```
DISCRETE myVec[9] {1..9}
BOUND cap[9] {0..2}
```

The following constraint would restrict the occurrence of values 1..9 in myVec to be at most 2 each initially, and finally equal to the values of the cap vector.

```
gccweak(myVec, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], cap)
```

Notes

This constraint enforces a hybrid consistency. It reads the bounds of the capacity variables, then enforces GAC over the primary variables only. Then the bounds of the capacity variables are updated by counting values in the domains of the primary variables.

The consistency over the capacity variables is weaker than the gcc constraint, hence the name gccweak.

A.17 constraints haggisgac

Description

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. This constraint make uses of 'short tuples', which allow some values to be marked as don't care. When this allows the set of tuples to be reduced in size, this leads to performance gains.

The variables used in the constraint have to be BOOL or DISCRETE variables. Other types are not supported.

Example

Consider the constraint `'min([x1,x2,x3],x4)'` on Booleans variables `x1,x2,x3,x4`.

Represented as a TUPLELIST for a table or gacschema constraint, this would look like:

```
**TUPLELIST**
mycon 8 4
0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0
0 1 1 0
1 0 0 0
1 0 1 0
1 1 0 0
1 1 1 1
```

Short tuples give us a way of shrinking this list. Short tuples consist of pairs `(x,y)`, where `x` is a variable position, and `y` is a value for that variable. For example:

```
[(0,0),(3,0)]
```

Represents 'If the variable at index 0 is 0, and the variable at index 3 is 0, then the constraint is true'.

This allows us to represent our constraint as follows:

```
**SHORTTUPLELIST**
mycon 4
[(0,0),(3,0)]
[(1,0),(3,0)]
[(2,0),(3,0)]
[(0,1),(1,1),(2,1),(3,1)]
```

Note that some tuples are double-represented here. The first 3 short tuples all allow the assignment `'0 0 0 0'`. This is fine. The important thing for efficiency is to try to give a small list of short tuples.

We use this tuple by writing:

```
haggisgac([x1,x2,x3,x4], mycon)
```

and now the variables `[x1,x2,x3,x4]` will satisfy the constraint `mycon`.

References

```
help input shorttuplelist
help constraints table
help constraints negativetable
help constraints shortstr2
```

A.18 constraints haggisgac-stable

Description

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. `haggisgac-stable` is a variant of `haggisgac` which uses less memory in some cases, and can also be faster (or slower). The input is identical to `haggisgac`.

References

help constraints haggisgac

A.19 constraints hamming

Description

The constraint

```
hamming(X,Y,c)
```

ensures that the hamming distance between `X` and `Y` is at least `c`. That is, that the size of the set $\{i \mid X[i] \neq Y[i]\}$ is greater than or equal to `c`.

A.20 constraints ineq

Description

The constraint

```
ineq(x, y, k)
```

ensures that

```
x <= y + k
```

in any solution.

Notes

Minion has no strict inequality (`<`) constraints. However $x < y$ can be achieved by

```
ineq(x, y, -1)
```

A.21 constraints lexleq

Description

The constraint

```
lexleq(vec0, vec1)
```

takes two vectors `vec0` and `vec1` of the same length and ensures that `vec0` is lexicographically less than or equal to `vec1` in any solution.

Notes

This constraints achieves GAC.

References

See also

```
help constraints lexless
```

for a similar constraint with strict lexicographic inequality.

A.22 constraints lexleq[rv]**Description**

The constraint

```
lexle[rv](vec0, vec1)
```

takes two vectors `vec0` and `vec1` of the same length and ensures that `vec0` is lexicographically less than or equal to `vec1` in any solution.

Notes

This constraint achieves GAC even when some variables are repeated in `vec0` and `vec1`. However, the extra propagation this achieves is rarely worth the extra work.

References

See also

```
help constraints lexleq[quick]
```

for a much faster logically identical constraint, with lower propagation.

A.23 constraints lexless**Description**

The constraint

```
lexless(vec0, vec1)
```

takes two vectors `vec0` and `vec1` of the same length and ensures that `vec0` is lexicographically less than `vec1` in any solution.

Notes

This constraint maintains GAC.

References

See also

```
help constraints lexleq
```

for a similar constraint with non-strict lexicographic inequality.

A.24 constraints lighttable**Description**

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. The constraint is specified via a list of tuples. `lighttable` is a variant of the `table` constraint that is stateless and potentially faster for small constraints.

For full documentation, see the help for the `table` constraint.

A.25 constraints litsumgeq**Description**

The constraint `litsumgeq(vec1, vec2, c)` ensures that there exists at least `c` distinct indices `i` such that `vec1[i] = vec2[i]`.

Notes

A SAT clause $\{x, y, z\}$ can be created using:

```
litsumgeq([x,y,z],[1,1,1],1)
```

Note also that this constraint is more efficient for smaller values of `c`. For large values consider using `watchsumleq`.

Reifiability

This constraint is not reifiable.

References

See also

```
help constraints watchsumleq
help constraints watchsumgeq
```

A.26 constraints max**Description**

The constraint

```
max(vec, x)
```

ensures that `x` is equal to the maximum value of any variable in `vec`.

References

See

```
help constraints min
```

for the opposite constraint.

A.27 constraints mddc**Description**

MDDC (mddc) is an implementation of MDDC(sp) by Cheng and Yap. It enforces GAC on a constraint using a multi-valued decision diagram (MDD).

The MDD required for the propagator is constructed from a set of satisfying tuples. The constraint has the same syntax as 'table' and can function as a drop-in replacement.

For examples on how to call it, see the help for 'table'. Substitute 'mddc' for 'table'.

Notes

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

A.28 constraints min**Description**

The constraint

```
min(vec, x)
```

ensures that x is equal to the minimum value of any variable in vec .

References

See

```
help constraints max
```

for the opposite constraint.

A.29 constraints minuseq**Description**

Constraint

```
minuseq(x,y)
```

ensures that $x = -y$.

Reference

```
help constraints eq
```

Description

Constraint

```
minuseq(x,y)
```

ensures that $x = -y$.

Reference

```
help constraints eq
```

A.30 constraints mod_undefzero**Description**

The constraint

```
mod_undefzero(x,y,z)
```

is the same as `mod` except the constraint is always true when $y = 0$, instead of false.

This constraint exists for certain special requirements. In general, if you are unsure what constraint to use, then what you want is a plain `mod` constraint!

References

```
help constraints mod
```

A.31 constraints modulo**Description**

The constraint

```
modulo(x,y,z)
```

ensures that $x \% y = z$ i.e. z is the remainder of dividing x by y . For negative values, we ensure that:

$$y(x/y) + x \% y = x$$

To be fully concrete, here are some examples:

```
3 % 5 = 3
-3 % 5 = 2
3 % -5 = -2
-3 % -5 = -3
```

References

help constraints div

A.32 constraints negativemddc**Description**

Negative MDDC (negativemddc) is an implementation of MDDC(sp) by Cheng and Yap. It enforces GAC on a constraint using a multi-valued decision diagram (MDD).

The MDD required for the propagator is constructed from a set of unsatisfying (negative) tuples. The constraint has the same syntax as 'negativetable' and can function as a drop-in replacement.

Notes

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

A.33 constraints negativetable**Description**

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. The constraint is specified via a list of disallowed tuples.

Notes

See entry

help input negativetable

for how to specify a table constraint in minion input. The only difference for negativetable is that the specified tuples are disallowed.

References

help input table
help input tuplelist

A.34 constraints nvaluegeq**Description**

The constraint

nvaluegeq(V, x)

ensures that there are $\geq x$ different values assigned to the list of variables V.

A.35 constraints nvalueleq

Description

The constraint

```
nvalueleq(V,x)
```

ensures that there are $\leq x$ different values assigned to the list of variables V .

A.36 constraints occurrence

Description

The constraint

```
occurrence(vec, elem, count)
```

ensures that there are count occurrences of the value elem in the vector vec .

Notes

elem must be a constant, not a variable.

References

```
help constraints occurrenceleq  
help constraints occurrencegeq
```

A.37 constraints occurrencegeq

Description

The constraint

```
occurrencegeq(vec, elem, count)
```

ensures that there are AT LEAST count occurrences of the value elem in the vector vec .

Notes

elem and count must be constants

References

```
help constraints occurrence  
help constraints occurrenceleq
```


A.38 constraints occurrenceleq

Description

The constraint

```
occurrenceleq(vec, elem, count)
```

ensures that there are AT MOST count occurrences of the value elem in the vector vec.

Notes

elem and count must be constants

References

```
help constraints occurrence  
help constraints occurrencegeq
```

A.39 constraints pow

Description

The constraint

```
pow(x, y, z)
```

ensures that $x^y=z$.

Notes

This constraint is only available for positive domains x, y and z.

A.40 constraints product

Description

The constraint

```
product(x, y, z)
```

ensures that $z=xy$ in any solution.

Notes

This constraint can be used for (and, in fact, has a specialised implementation for) achieving boolean AND, i.e. $x \& y=z$ can be modelled as

```
product(x, y, z)
```

The general constraint achieves bounds generalised arc consistency for positive numbers.

A.41 constraints reification

Description

Reification is provided in two forms: `reify` and `reifyimply`.

`reify(constraint, r)` where `r` is a 0/1 var

ensures that `r` is set to 1 if and only if `constraint` is satisfied. That is, if `r` is 0 the constraint must NOT be satisfied; and if `r` is 1 it must be satisfied as normal. Conversely, if the constraint is satisfied then `r` must be 1, and if not then `r` must be 0.

`reifyimply(constraint, r)`

only checks that if `r` is set to 1 then `constraint` must be satisfied. If `r` is not 1, `constraint` may be either satisfied or unsatisfied. Furthermore `r` is never set by propagation, only by search; that is, satisfaction of `constraint` does not affect the value of `r`.

Notes

ALMOST ALL constraints are reifiable. Individual constraint entries mention if the constraint is NOT reifiable.

ALL constraints are reifyimplyable.

A.42 constraints reify

References

See
`help constraints reification`

A.43 constraints reifyimply

References

See
`help constraints reification`

A.44 constraints shorttuplestr2

Description

This constraint extends the ShortSTR2 algorithm to support short c-tuples (that is, short tuples which can contain more than one domain value per constraint).

Example

Input format is similar to that used by other short tuple constraints, such as `haggisgac` or `shortstr2`. Refer to the `haggisgac` and `shorttuplelist` pages for more information.

The important change is that more than one literal may be given for each variable. Variables which are not mentioned are assumed to be allowed to take any value

Example:

```

**SHORTTUPELLELIST**
mycon 4
[(0,0),(0,1),(3,0)]
[(1,0),(1,2),(3,0)]
[(2,0),(3,0),(3,1)]
[(0,1),(1,1),(2,1),(3,1)]

**CONSTRAINTS**
shortctuplestr2([x1,x2,x3,x4], mycon)

```

References

```

help input shorttuplelist
help constraints table
help constraints negativetable
help constraints haggisgac
help constraints haggisgac-stable
help constraints shortstr2

```

A.45 constraints shortcuplestr2**Notes**

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

A.46 constraints shortstr2**Description**

ShortSTR2 is the algorithm described in the IJCAI 2013 paper by Jefferson and Nightingale. It is an extension of STR2+ by Christophe Lecoutre, adapted for short supports.

Example

Input format is exactly the same as `haggisgac`. Refer to the `haggisgac` and `shorttuplelist` pages for more information.

Example:

```

**SHORTTUPLELIST**
mycon 4
[(0,0),(3,0)]
[(1,0),(3,0)]
[(2,0),(3,0)]
[(0,1),(1,1),(2,1),(3,1)]

**CONSTRAINTS**
shortstr2([x1,x2,x3,x4], mycon)

```

Notes

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

References

```

help input shorttuplelist
help constraints table
help constraints negativetable
help constraints haggisgac
help constraints haggisgac-stable

```

Notes

This constraint enforces generalized arc consistency.

A.47 constraints str2plus

Description

str2plus is an implementation of the STR2+ algorithm by Christophe Lecoutre.

Example

str2plus is invoked in the same way as all other table constraints, such as table and mddc.

```
str2plus([x,y,z], {<1,2,3>, <1,3,2>})
```

A.48 constraints sumgeq

Description

The constraint

```
sumgeq(vec, c)
```

ensures that $\text{sum}(\text{vec}) \geq c$.

A.49 constraints sumleq

Description

The constraint

```
sumleq(vec, c)
```

ensures that $\text{sum}(\text{vec}) \leq c$.

A.50 constraints table

References

```
help input tuplelist
help input table
help input haggisgac
```

Description

An extensional constraint that enforces GAC. The constraint is specified via a list of tuples.

The variables used in the constraint have to be `BOOL` or `DISCRETE` variables. Other types are not supported.

Example

To specify a constraint over 3 variables that allows assignments $(0,0,0)$, $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$ or $(0,0,1)$ do the following.

1) Add a tuplelist to the `**TUPLELIST**` section, e.g.:

```
**TUPLELIST**
myext 4 3
0 0 0
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 1
```

N.B. the number 4 is the number of tuples in the constraint, the number 3 is the -arity.

2) Add a table constraint to the `**CONSTRAINTS**` section, e.g.:

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
table(myvec, myext)
```

and now the variables of `myvec` will satisfy the constraint `myext`.

Example

The constraints extension can also be specified in the constraint definition, e.g.:

```
table(myvec, {<0,0,0>,<1,0,0>,<0,1,0>,<0,0,1>})
```

References

```

help input tuplelist
help input gacschema
help input negativetable
help input haggisgac

```

A.51 constraints w-inintervalset**Description**

The constraint `w-inintervalset(x, [a1,a2, b1,b2, ...])` ensures that the value of `x` belongs to one of the intervals `{a1,...,a2}`, `{b1,...,b2}` etc. The list of intervals must be given in numerical order.

A.52 constraints w-inrange**Description**

The constraint `w-inrange(x, [a,b])` ensures that $a \leq x \leq b$.

References

See also

```

help constraints w-notinrange

```

A.53 constraints w-inset**Description**

The constraint `w-inset(x, [a1,...,an])` ensures that `x` belongs to the set `{a1,...,an}`.

References

See also

```

help constraints w-notinset

```

A.54 constraints w-literal**Description**

The constraint `w-literal(x, a)` ensures that `x=a`.

References

See also

```

help constraints w-notliteral

```

A.55 constraints w-notinrange

Description

The constraint `w-notinrange(x, [a,b])` ensures that $x < a$ or $b < x$.

References

See also

`help constraints w-inrange`

A.56 constraints w-notinset

Description

The constraint `w-notinset(x, [a1,...,an])` ensures that x does not belong to the set $\{a1, \dots, an\}$.

References

See also

`help constraints w-inset`

A.57 constraints w-notliteral

Description

The constraint `w-notliteral(x, a)` ensures that $x \neq a$.

References

See also

`help constraints w-literal`

A.58 constraints watched-and

Description

The constraint

`watched-and({C1,...,Cn})`

ensures that the constraints $C1, \dots, Cn$ are all true.

Notes

pointless, bearing in mind that a CSP is simply a conjunction of constraints already! However sometimes it may be necessary to use a conjunction as a child of another constraint, for example in a reification:

`reify(watched-and({...}),r)`

References

See also

`help constraints watched-or`

A.59 constraints watched-or**Description**

The constraint

`watched-or({C1,...,Cn})`

ensures that at least one of the constraints C_1, \dots, C_n is true.

References

See also

`help constraints watched-and`

A.60 constraints watchelement**Description**

The constraint

`watchelement(vec, i, e)`

specifies that, in any solution, $\text{vec}[i] = e$ and i is in the range $[0 \dots |\text{vec}|-1]$.

Notes

Enforces generalised arc consistency.

References

See entry

`help constraints element`

for details of an identical constraint that enforces a lower level of consistency.

A.61 constraints watchelement_one**Description**

This constraint is identical to `watchelement`, except the vector is indexed from 1 rather than from 0.

References

See entry

```
help constraints watchelement
```

for details of watchelement which watchelement_one is based on.

A.62 constraints watchelement_undefzero**Description**

The constraint

```
watchelement_undefzero(vec, i, e)
```

specifies that, in any solution, either:

- a) `vec[i] = e` and `i` is in the range `[0 .. |vec|-1]`
- b) `i` is outside the index range of `vec`, and `e = 0`

Unlike `watchelement` (and `element`) which are false if `i` is outside the index range of `vec`.

In general, use `watchelement` unless you have a special reason to use this constraint!

Notes

Enforces generalised arc consistency.

References

See entry

```
help constraints watchelement
```

for details of the standard element constraint, which is false when the array value is out of bounds.

A.63 constraints watchless**Description**

The constraint `watchless(x,y)` ensures that `x` is less than `y`.

References

See also

```
help constraints ineq
```

A.64 constraints watchsumgeq

Description

The constraint `watchsumgeq(vec, c)` ensures that `sum(vec) >= c`.

Notes

For this constraint, small values of `c` are more efficient.

Equivalent to `litsumgeq(vec, [1,...,1], c)`, but faster.

This constraint works on 0/1 variables only.

Reifiability

This constraint is not reifiable.

References

See also

```
help constraints watchsumleq
help constraints litsumgeq
```

A.65 constraints watchsumleq

Description

The constraint `watchsumleq(vec, c)` ensures that `sum(vec) <= c`.

Notes

Equivalent to `litsumgeq([vec1,...,vecn], [0,...,0], n-c)` but faster.

This constraint works on binary variables only.

For this constraint, large values of `c` are more efficient.

References

See also

```
help constraints watchsumgeq
help constraints litsumgeq
```

A.66 constraints watchvecneq

Description

The constraint

```
watchvecneq(A, B)
```

ensures that `A` and `B` are not the same vector, i.e., there exists some index `i` such that `A[i] != B[i]`.

A.67 constraints weightedsumgeq

Description

The constraint

```
weightedsumgeq(constantVec, varVec, total)
```

ensures that $\text{constantVec} \cdot \text{varVec} \geq \text{total}$, where $\text{constantVec} \cdot \text{varVec}$ is the scalar dot product of constantVec and varVec .

References

```
help constraints weightedsumleq
help constraints sumleq
help constraints sumgeq
```

A.68 constraints weightedsumleq

Description

The constraint

```
weightedsumleq(constantVec, varVec, total)
```

ensures that $\text{constantVec} \cdot \text{varVec} \leq \text{total}$, where $\text{constantVec} \cdot \text{varVec}$ is the scalar dot product of constantVec and varVec .

References

```
help constraints weightedsumgeq
help constraints sumleq
help constraints sumgeq
```

A.69 input

Description

Minion expects to be provided with the name of an input file as an argument. This file contains a specification of the CSP to be solved as well as settings that the search process should use. The format is

```
Minion3Input ::= MINION 3
                <InputSection>+
                **EOF**

InputSection ::= <VariablesSection>
                | <SearchSection>
                | <ConstraintsSection>
                | <TuplelistSection>
                | <ShortTuplelistSection>
```

i.e. 'MINION 3' followed by any number of variable, search,

constraints and tuplelists sections (can repeat) followed by `'**EOF**'`, the end of file marker.

All text from a `'#'` character to the end of the line is ignored.

See the associated help entries below for information on each section.

Notes

You can give an input file via standard input by specifying `'--'` as the file name, this might help when minion is being used as a tool in a shell script or for compressed input, e.g.,

```
gunzip -c myinput.minion.gz | minion
```

A.70 input constraints

Description

The constraints section consists of any number of constraint declarations on separate lines.

```
ConstraintsSection ::= **CONSTRAINTS**
                    <ConstraintDeclaration>*
```

Example

```
**CONSTRAINTS**
eq(bool,0)
alldiff(d)
```

References

See help entries for individual constraints under

```
help constraints
```

for details on constraint declarations.

A.71 input example

Example

Below is a complete minion input file with commentary, as an example.

```
MINION 3

# While the variable section doesn't have to come first, you can't
# really do anything until
# You have one...
**VARIABLES**
```

```

# There are 4 type of variables
BOOL bool          # Boolean don't need a domain
BOUND b {1..3}     # Bound vars need a domain given as a range
DISCRETE d {1..3}  # So do discrete vars

#Note: Names are case sensitive!

# Internally, Bound variables are stored only as a lower and upper bound
# Whereas discrete variables allow any sub-domain

SPARSEBOUND s {1,3,6,7} # Sparse bound variables take a sorted list of values

# We can also declare matrices of variables!

DISCRETE q[3] {0..5} # This is a matrix with 3 variables: q[0],q[1] and q[2]
BOOL bm[2,2] # A 2d matrix, variables bm[0,0], bm[0,1], bm[1,0], bm[1,1]
BOOL bn[2,2,2,2] # You can have as many indices as you like!

#The search section is entirely optional
**SEARCH**

# Note that everything in SEARCH is optional, and can only be given at
# most once!

# If you don't give an explicit variable ordering, one is generated.
# These can take matrices in interesting ways like constraints, see below.
VARORDER [bool,b,d]

# If you don't give a value ordering, 'ascending' is used
#VALORDER [a,a,a,a]

# You can have one objective function, or none at all.
MAXIMISING bool
# MINIMISING x3

# both (MAX/MIN)IMISING and (MAX/MIN)IMIZING are accepted...

# Print statement takes a vector of things to print

PRINT [bool, q]

# You can also give:
# PRINT ALL (the default)
# PRINT NONE

# Declare constraints in this section!
**CONSTRAINTS**

# Constraints are defined in exactly the same way as in MINION input
formats 1 & 2
eq(bool, 0)
eq(b,d)

# To get a single variable from a matrix, just index it
eq(q[1],0)

```

```

eq(bn[0,1,1,1], bm[1,1])

# It's easy to get a row or column from a matrix. Just use _ in the
# indices you want
# to vary. Just giving a matrix gives all the variables in that matrix.

#The following shows how flattening occurs...

# [bm] == [ bm[_,_] ] == [ bm[0,0], bm[0,1], bm[1,0], bm[1,1] ]
# [ bm[_,1] ] = [ bm[0,1], bm[1,1] ]
# [ bn[1,_,0,_] ] = [ bn[1,0,0,0], b[1,0,0,1], b[1,1,0,0], b[1,1,0,1] ]

# You can string together a list of such expressions!

lexleg( [bn[1,_,0,_], bool, q[0]] , [b, bm, d] )

# One minor problem.. you must always put [ ] around any matrix expression, so
# lexleg(bm, bm) is invalid

lexleg( [bm], [bm] ) # This is OK!

# Can give tuplelists, which can have names!
# The input is: <name> <num_of_tuples> <tuple_length> <numbers...>
# The formatting can be about anything..

**TUPLELIST**

Fred 3 3
0 2 3
2 0 3
3 1 3

Bob 2 2 1 2 3 4

#No need to put everything in one section! All sections can be reopened..
**VARIABLES**

# You can even have empty sections.. if you want

**CONSTRAINTS**

#Specify tables by their names..

table([q], Fred)

# Can still list tuples explicitly in the constraint if you want at
# the moment.
# On the other hand, I might remove this altogether, as it's worse than giving
# Tuplelists

table([q], { <0,2,3>, <2,0,3>, <3,1,3> })

#Must end with the **EOF** marker!

**EOF**

Any text down here is ignored, so you can write whatever you like (or

```

nothing at all...)

A.72 input search

Description

Inside the search section one can specify

- variable orderings,
- value orderings,
- optimisation function, and
- details of how to print out solutions.

```
SearchSection ::= <VarValOrdering>*
                <OptimisationFn>?
                <PrintFormat>?
```

If no varval ordering is given then the variables are assigned in instantiation order and the values tried in ascending order.

If a variable order is given as a command line argument it will override anything specified in the input file.

Multiple variable orders can be given, each with an optional value ordering:

```
VarValOrdering ::= <VarOrder>
                  <ValOrder>?
```

In each VarOrder an instantiation order is specified for a subset of variables. Variables can optionally be \"auxiliary variables\" (add \"AUX\" to the varorder) meaning that if there are several solutions to the problem differing only in the auxiliary variables, only one is reported by minion.

```
VarOrder ::= VARORDER AUX? <ORDER>? [ <varname>+ ]
```

where

```
<ORDER> ::= STATIC | SDF | SRF | LDF | ORIGINAL | WDEG | CONFLICT |
DOMOVERWDEG
```

The value ordering allows the user to specify an instantiation order for the variables involved in the variable order, either ascending (a) or descending (d) for each. When no value ordering is specified, the default is to use ascending order for every search variable.

```
ValOrder ::= VALORDER[ (a|d)+ ]
```

To model an optimisation problem the user can specify to minimise or maximise a variable's value.

```
OptimisationFn ::= MAXIMISING <varname>
                  | MINIMISING <varname>
```

Finally, the user can control some aspects of the way solutions are printed. By default (no PrintFormat specified) all the variables are

printed in declaration order. Alternatively a custom vector, or ALL variables, or no (NONE) variables can be printed. If a matrix or, more generally, a tensor is given instead of a vector, it is automatically flattened into a vector as described in 'help variables vectors'.

```
PrintFormat ::= PRINT <vector>
              | PRINT ALL
              | PRINT NONE
```

References

See also

```
switches -varorder
```

A.73 input shorttuplelist

Description

A shorttuplelist section lists of allowed tuples for haggisgac, shortstr2, shortctuplestr2 and other constraints which accept short tuple lists.

The required format is

```
TuplelistSection ::= **TUPLELIST**
                  <Tuplelist>*
```

```
Tuplelist ::= <name> <num_tuples> <short_tuple>+
```

```
short_tuple ::= [ <literal>*, ]
```

```
literal ::= (<num>, <num>)
```

Example

```
**SHORTTUPLELIST**
mycon 4
[ (0,0), (3,0) ]
[ (1,0), (3,0) ]
[ (2,0), (3,0) ]
[ (0,1), (1,1), (2,1), (3,1) ]
```

Represents the same constraint as:

```
**TUPLELIST**
mycon 8 4
0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0
0 1 1 0
1 0 0 0
1 0 1 0
1 1 0 0
1 1 1 1
```


Short tuples give us a way of shrinking this list. Short tuples consist of pairs (x,y) , where x is a variable position, and y is a value for that variable. For example:

```
[(0,0), (3,0)]
```

Represents 'If the variable at index 0 is 0, and the variable at index 3 is 0, then the constraint is true'.

Some constraints (currently just shortctuplestr2) allow more than one literal per variable for example:

```
[(0,0), (0,1), (3,0)]
```

Represents 'If the variable at index 0 is 0 or 1, and the variable at index 3 is 0, then the constraint is true'.

Note that some tuples are double-represented in the example 'mycon'. The first 3 short tuples all allow the assignment '0 0 0 0'. This is fine. The important thing for efficiency is to try to give a small list of short tuples.

References

```
help constraints haggisgac
help constraints haggisgac-stable
help input tuplelist
```

A.74 input tuplelist

Description

A tuplelist section lists of allowed tuples for table constraints can be specified. This technique is preferable to specifying the tuples in the constraint declaration, since the tuplelists can be shared between constraints and named for readability.

The required format is

```
TuplelistSection ::= **TUPLELIST**
                    <Tuplelist>*
```

```
Tuplelist ::= <name> <num_tuples> <tuple_length> <numbers>+
```

Example

```
**TUPLELIST**
AtMostOne 4 3
0 0 0
0 0 1
0 1 0
1 0 0
```

References

```
help constraints table
help input shorttuplelist
```

A.75 input variables**Description**

The variables section consists of any number of variable declarations on separate lines.

```
VariablesSection ::= **VARIABLES**
                  <VarDeclaration>*
```

Example

```
**VARIABLES**

BOOL bool                                #boolean var
BOUND b {1..3}                          #bounds var
SPARSEBOUND myvar {1,3,4,6,7,9,11}      #sparse bounds var
DISCRETE d[3] {1..3}                   #array of discrete vars
```

References

See the help section

```
help variables
```

for detailed information on variable declarations.

A.76 switches**Description**

Minion supports a number of switches to augment default behaviour. To see more information on any switch, use the help system. The list below contains all available switches. For example to see help on -quiet type something similar to

```
minion help switches -quiet
```

replacing 'minion' by the name of the executable you're using.

A.77 switches -check**Description**

Check solutions for correctness before printing them out.

Notes

This option is the default for DEBUG executables.

A.78 switches -cpulimit**Description**

To stop search after N seconds (CPU time), do

```
minion -cpulimit N myinput.minion
```

References

```
help switches -timelimit
help switches -odelimit
help switches -solimit
```

A.79 switches -dumptree**Description**

Print out the branching decisions and variable states at each node.

A.80 switches -findallsols**Description**

Find all solutions and count them. This option is ignored if the problem contains any minimising or maximising objective.

A.81 switches -gap**Description**

Give name of gap executable (defaults to gap.sh)

A.82 switches -makesummary**Description**

Write a summary file on timeout or being killed.

A.83 switches -map-long-short

Description

Automatically generate a short tuple list from each long tuple list.

The methods of compression are:

none : No short tuple list generated (default)
eager : Use a fast algorithm to produce a reasonable short tuple list (best as first choice)
lazy : Work harder (possibly exponentially) to produce a shorter short tuple list
keeplong : Make a 'short tuple list' with no short tuples (only for benchmarking)

A.84 switches -nocheck

Description

Do not check solutions for correctness before printing them out.

Notes

This option is the default on non-DEBUG executables.

A.85 switches -nodelimit

Description

To stop search after N nodes, do

```
minion -nodelimit N myinput.minion
```

References

```
help switches -cpulimit  
help switches -timelimit  
help switches -solllimit
```

A.86 switches -noprintsols

Description

Do not print solutions.

A.87 switches -noresume

Description

Do not write a resume file on timeout or being killed. (default)

A.88 switches -outputCompressed

Description

Output a Minion instance with some basic reasoning performed to reduce the size of the file. This file should produce identical output the original instance but may solve faster.

Example

To compress a file 'infile.minion' to a file 'smaller.minion'

```
minion infile.minion -outputCompressed smaller.minion
```

A.89 switches -outputCompressedDomains

Description

Try to reduce the initial domains of variables, and output them. This is in general not useful for users, but is provided for other systems.

A.90 switches -preprocess

This switch allows the user to choose what level of preprocess is applied to their model before search commences.

The choices are:

- GAC
- generalised arc consistency (default)
- all propagators are run to a fixed point
- if some propagators enforce less than GAC then the model will not necessarily be fully GAC at the outset
- SACBounds
- singleton arc consistency on the bounds of each variable
- AC can be achieved when any variable lower or upper bound is a singleton in its own domain
- SAC
- singleton arc consistency
- AC can be achieved in the model if any value is a singleton in its own domain
- SSACBounds
- singleton singleton bounds arc consistency
- SAC can be achieved in the model when domains are replaced by either the singleton containing their upper bound, or the singleton containing their lower bound
- SSAC

- singleton singleton arc consistency
- SAC can be achieved when any value is a singleton in its own domain

These are listed in order of roughly how long they take to achieve. Preprocessing is a one off cost at the start of search. The success of higher levels of preprocessing is problem specific; SAC preprocesses may take a long time to complete, but may reduce search time enough to justify the cost.

Example

To enforce SAC before search:

```
minion -preprocess SAC myinputfile.minion
```

References

```
help switches -prop-node
```

A.91 switches -printonlyoptimal

Description

In optimisation problems, only print the optimal value, and not intermediate values.

A.92 switches -printsols

Description

Print solutions (default).

A.93 switches -printsolonly

Description

Print only solutions and a summary at the end.

A.94 switches -prop-node

Description

Allows the user to choose the level of consistency to be enforced during search.

See entry 'help switches -preprocess' for details of the available levels of consistency.

Example

To enforce SSAC during search:

```
minion -prop-node SSAC input.minion
```

References

```
help switches -preprocess
```

A.95 switches -quiet**Description**

Do not print parser progress (default)

References

```
help switches -verbose
```

A.96 switches -randomiseorder**Description**

Randomises the ordering of the decision variables, and the value ordering. If the input file specifies an ordering it will randomly permute this. If no ordering is specified a random permutation of all the variables is used.

A.97 switches -randomseed**Description**

Set the pseudorandom seed to N. This allows 'random' behaviour to be repeated in different runs of minion.

A.98 switches -redump**Description**

Print the minion input instance file to standard out. No search is carried out when this switch is used.

A.99 switches -skipautoaux

Description

By default Minion adds all variables to the varorder, to ensure that all variables are branched assigned before a solution is outputted. This option disables that behaviour. This means minion may output solutions incorrectly, or incorrect numbers of solutions. This flag is provided because some users require this low-level control over the search, but is in general useless and dangerous. In particular, it will not speed up search (except when the speed up is due to producing garbage of course!)

A.100 switches -sollimit

Description

To stop search after N solutions have been found, do

```
minion -sollimit N myinput.minion
```

References

```
help switches -cpulimit
help switches -nodelimit
help switches -timelimit
```

A.101 switches -solsout

Description

Append all solutions to a named file.
Each solution is placed on a line, with no extra formatting.

Example

To add the solutions of myproblem.minion to mysols.txt do

```
minion -solsout mysols.txt myproblem.minion
```

A.102 switches -split

Description

When Minion is terminated before the end of search, write out two new input files that split the remaining search space in half. Each of the files will have all the variables and constraints of the original file plus constraints that rule out the search already done. In addition, the domain of the variable

under consideration when Minion was stopped is split in half with each of the new input files considering a different half.

This feature is experimental and intended to facilitate parallelisation -- to parallelise the solving of a single constraint problem, stop and split repeatedly. Please note that large-scale testing of this feature was limited to Linux systems and it might not work on others (especially Windows).

The name of the new input files is composed of the name of the original instance, the string 'resume', a timestamp, the process ID of Minion, the name of the variable whose domain is being split and 0 or 1. Each of the new input files has a comment identifying the name of the input file which it was split from. Similarly, Minion's output identifies the new input files it writes when splitting.

The new input files can be run without any special flags.

This flag is intended to be used with the `-timelimit`, `-solllimit`, `-odelimit` or `-cpulimit` flags. Please note that changing other flags between runs (such as `-varorder`) may have unintended consequences.

Implies `-makesummary`.

A.103 switches `-split-stderr`

Description

The flag `-split-stderr` has the same function as the flag `-split`, however the two new Minion input files are sent to standard error rather than written to files.

See documentation for `-split`.

A.104 switches `-tableout`

Description

Append a line of data about the current run of minion to a named file. This data includes minion version information, arguments to the executable, build and solve time statistics, etc. See the file itself for a precise schema of the supplied information.

Example

```
To add statistics about solving myproblem.minion to mystats.txt do

minion -tableout mystats.txt myproblem.minion
```

A.105 switches -timelimit

Description

To stop search after N seconds (real time), do

```
minion -timelimit N myinput.minion
```

References

```
help switches -cpulimit
help switches -odelimit
help switches -solimit
```

A.106 switches -varorder

Description

Enable a particular variable ordering for the search process. This flag is experimental and minion's default ordering might be faster.

The available orders are:

- sdf - smallest domain first, break ties lexicographically
- sdf-random - sdf, but break ties randomly
- srf - smallest ratio first, chooses unassigned variable with smallest percentage of its initial values remaining, break ties lexicographically
- srf-random - srf, but break ties randomly
- ldf - largest domain first, break ties lexicographically
- ldf-random - ldf, but break ties randomly
- random - random variable ordering
- static - lexicographical ordering

A.107 switches -verbose

Description

Print parser progress.

References

```
help switches -quiet
```

A.108 variables

General

Minion supports 4 different variable types, namely

- 0/1 variables,
- bounds variables,
- sparse bounds variables, and
- discrete variables.

Sub-dividing the variable types in this manner affords the greatest opportunity for optimisation. In general, we recommend thinking of the variable types as a hierarchy, where 1 (0/1 variables) is the most efficient type, and 4 (Discrete variables) is the least. The user should use the variable which is the highest in the hierarchy, yet encompasses enough information to provide a full model for the problem they are attempting to solve.

Minion also supports use of constants in place of variables, and constant vectors in place of vectors of variables. Using constants will be at least as efficient as using variables when the variable has a singleton domain.

See the entry on vectors for information on how vectors, matrices and, more generally, tensors are handled in minion input. See also the alias entry for information on how to multiply name variables for convenience.

A.109 variables 01

Description

01 variables are used very commonly for logical expressions, and for encoding the characteristic functions of sets and relations. Note that wherever a 01 variable can appear, the negation of that variable can also appear. A boolean variable x 's negation is identified by $!x$.

Example

Declaration of a 01 variable called bool in input file:

```
BOOL bool
```

Use of this variable in a constraint:

```
eq(bool, 0) #variable bool equals 0
```

A.110 variables alias

Description

Specifying an alias is a way to give a variable another name. Aliases appear in the ****VARIABLES**** section of an input file. It is best described using some examples:

```

ALIAS c = a

ALIAS c[2,2] = [[myvar,b[2]], [b[1],anothervar]]

```

A.111 variables bounds

Description

Bounds variables, where only the upper and lower bounds of the domain are maintained. These domains must be continuous ranges of integers i.e. holes cannot be put in the domains of the variables.

Example

Declaration of a bound variable called `myvar` with domain between 1 and 7 in input file:

```
BOUND myvar {1..7}
```

Use of this variable in a constraint:

```
eq(myvar, 4) #variable myvar equals 4
```

A.112 variables constants

Description

Minion supports the use of constants anywhere where a variable can be used. For example, in a constraint as a replacement for a single variable, or a vector of constants as a replacement for a vector of variables.

Examples

Use of a constant:

```
eq(x,1)
```

Use of a constant vector:

```
element([10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1],idx,e)
```

A.113 variables discrete

Description

In discrete variables, the domain ranges between the specified lower and upper bounds, but during search any domain value may be pruned, i.e., propagation and search may punch arbitrary holes in the domain.

Example

Declaration of a discrete variable `x` with domain `{1,2,3,4}` in input file:

```
DISCRETE x {1..4}
```

Use of this variable in a constraint:

```
eq(x, 2) #variable x equals 2
```

A.114 variables sparsebounds**Description**

In sparse bounds variables the domain is composed of discrete values (e.g. `{1, 5, 36, 92}`), but only the upper and lower bounds of the domain may be updated during search. Although the domain of these variables is not a continuous range, any holes in the domains must be there at time of specification, as they can not be added during the solving process.

Notes

Declaration of a sparse bounds variable called `myvar` containing values `{1,3,4,6,7,9,11}` in input file:

```
SPARSEBOUND myvar {1,3,4,6,7,9,11}
```

Use of this variable in a constraint:

```
eq(myvar, 3) #myvar equals 3
```

A.115 variables vectors**Description**

Vectors, matrices and tensors can be declared in minion input. Matrices and tensors are for convenience, as constraints do not take these as input; they must first undergo a flattening process to convert them to a vector before use. Additional commas at the end of vectors are ignored (see example below).

Examples

A vector of 0/1 variables:

```
BOOL myvec[5]
```

A matrix of discrete variables:

```
DISCRETE sudoku[9,9] {1..9}
```

A 3D tensor of 0/1s:

```
BOOL mycube[3,3,2]
```

One can create a vector from scalars and elements of vectors, etc.:

```
alldiff([x,y,myvec[1],mymatrix[3,4]])
```

When a matrix or tensor is constrained, it is treated as a vector whose entries have been strung out into a vector in index order with the rightmost index changing most quickly, e.g.

```
alldiff(sudoku)
```

is equivalent to

```
alldiff([sudoku[0,0],...,sudoku[0,8],...,sudoku[8,0],...,sudoku[8,8]])
```

Furthermore, with indices filled selectively and the remainder filled with underscores (_) the flattening applies only to the underscore indices:

```
alldiff(sudoku[4,_])
```

is equivalent to

```
alldiff([sudoku[4,0],...,sudoku[4,8]])
```

Lastly, one can optionally add square brackets ([]) around an expression to be flattened to make it look more like a vector:

```
alldiff([sudoku[4,_]])
```

is equivalent to

```
alldiff(sudoku[4,_])
```

Example

Additional hanging commas at the end of array are ignored, e.g.

```
lexleq([A,B,C],[D,E,F,])
```

is equivalent to

```
lexleq([A,B,C],[D,E,F])
```

This feature is provided to make it easier to computer-generate input files.

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