

# Getting Started with MINION

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MINION Input Language 1

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## 1 Overview

This manual introduces MINION, a general-purpose solver for CSP/COP instances. It will cover installation issues (chapter 2) and give detailed information on how to model problems demonstrated by an example (chapter 3, 8). The variable types and available constraints are presented in chapter 4 and 5, respectively. The BNF of the input language can be found in chapter 6. Important notes (containing bugs) about the current version are given in chapter 7 and updated on a regularly basis.

## 2 Obtaining and Installing MINION

MINION can be obtained from:

- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/minion>

To compile MINION:

On Linux: Make sure g++ is installed, type `./build-all.sh`

On Mac: Install the latest version of xcode, type `./build-all.sh`

On Windows: Install cygwin with g++, type `./build-all.sh`

**Warning:** Compilation can take around 30 minutes. It requires g++ version 3.2 or above (type `g++ -v` to check version).

In the `bin` directory, there are two executables:

**minion-debug** Debugging version. Does a range of extra consistency checks and can be run through a debugger.

**minion** Optimised version.

Command-line arguments: the filename must appear last, but the other arguments may appear in any order. Behaviour if contradictory arguments are given (e.g. quiet and verbose) is not defined. When run with no arguments, a brief help message is displayed.

- `[-findallsols]`. Find all solutions and count them. This option is ignored if the problem contains any minimising or maximising objective.
- `[-timelimit] N`. Stop after N seconds.
- `[-sollimit] N`. Stop after finding N solutions.
- `[-nodelimit] N`. Stop after N nodes are searched.
- `[-quiet]`. Switch off output from instance parser. (Default depends on compile-time options).
- `[-verbose]`. Switch on output from instance parser. (Default again depends on compile-time options.)
- `[-printsols]`. Print each solution when it is found, including each improved solution when optimising. This is the default.
- `[-noprimsols]`. Do not print solutions.
- `[-dumptree]`. Output the search tree. If you want details on how to use this, or if you want more information, please ask.

- [-test]. A test option for checking and regression testing. Example test instances which this can be run on are in the directory `test_instances`.
- [-fullprop]. Disable incremental propagation. This should always slow down search while producing exactly the same search tree.
- filename.

### 3 Modelling in MINION

MINION is a general-purpose solver for CSP/COP *instances*, with an expressive input language based on the common constraint modelling device of matrix models. In this context a matrix is a  $n$ -dimensional object, which can be used to store CSP variables, matrices allow ease of reference to these variables. In CSP a matrix formulation employs one or more matrices of decision variables, with constraints typically imposed on the rows, columns and planes of the matrices.

To illustrate, consider the *Balanced Incomplete Block Design* (BIBD, CSPLib problem 28), which is defined as follows: Given a 5-tuple of positive integers,  $\langle v, b, r, k, \lambda \rangle$ , assign each of  $v$  objects to  $b$  blocks such that each block contains  $k$  distinct objects, each object occurs in exactly  $r$  different blocks and every two distinct objects occur together in exactly  $\lambda$  blocks. Despite its simplicity, the BIBD has important practical applications, such as cryptography and experimental design.

The matrix model for BIBD has  $b$  columns and  $v$  rows of 0/1 decision variables. A ‘1’ entry in row  $i$ , column  $j$  represents the decision to assign the  $i$ th object to the  $j$ th block. Each row is constrained to sum to  $r$ , each column is constrained to sum to  $k$  and the scalar product of each pair of rows is constrained to equal  $\lambda$ . A solution to the instance  $\langle 7, 7, 3, 3, 1 \rangle$  is given below:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix models such as this have been identified as a very common pattern in constraint modelling and support, for example, the straightforward modelling of problems that involve finding a function or relation — indeed, one can view the BIBD as finding a relation between objects and blocks.

MINION’s input language supports the definition of one, two, and three-dimensional matrices of decision variables (higher dimensions can easily be created by using multiple matrices of smaller dimension). Furthermore, it provides direct access to matrix rows and columns in recognition of the fact that most matrix models impose constraints on them.

By focusing on matrix models MINION is a lean, highly-optimised constraint programming solver.

### 4 Variables

MINION supports 5 variable types. These are:

1. 0/1 variables, which 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. For instance, the first Boolean variable (if any) is always  $x0$ . Its negation is identified by  $nx0$ .

2. *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 can not be put in the domains of the variables.
3. *Sparse Bounds* variables, where 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.
4. *Discrete* variables, where the domain ranges from the lower bound to the upper bound specified, but the deletion of any domain element in this range is permitted. This means that holes can be put in the domain of these variables.
5. *Discrete Sparse* variables, where the domain is composed of discrete values, and any domain element may be removed. This is the most general variable type, it allows any integer value to be in the domain at specification time, and it allows any variable to be removed during the search process. *Unfortunately this type of variable is not yet implemented.*

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 5 (Discrete Sparse 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.

## 5 Constraints

MINION supports the following constraints. Note that it does NOT support nesting of constraints. In all cases, a variable may be replaced with a constant. MINION supports a variety of expressions on matrices (e.g. row, and column), and will automatically flatten matrices of higher arity. See BNF in next section for details.

### 5.1 Reification

There are two different constraints imposing reification.

**Reify** states that the assignment of a 0/1 variable is 1 iff the constraint is satisfied:

```
reify(<constraint>, <01var>).
```

**Guide** states that the reified constraint is entailed if the assignment to the 0/1 variable is 1.

If otherwise, there will be no propagation done on the constraint. Please note that in upcoming versions of Minion the guide-constraint will be known as *guide*.

```
reifyimply(<constraint>, <01var>).
```

### 5.2 Reifiable constraints

The following list presents constraints that are reifiable - mostly with `reifyimply`.

**All-Different** states that all the variables in a matrix are assigned different variables/values.

```
alldiff(<matrix of variables>).
```

$\neq$  states that a variable (`var1`) is not equal to a another variable (`var2`):

`diseq(<var1>, <var2>).`

$=$  states that a variable (`var1`) is equal to another variable (`var2`):

`eq(<var1>, <var2>).`

**Element** states that the variable at the index of the matrix specified by the assignment to `var1` is equal to the assignment of `var2`:

`element(<matrix of variables>, <var1>, <var2>).`

**GACelement** states that the variable at the index of the matrix specified by the assignment to `var1` is equal to the assignment of `var2` preserving GAC:

`element(<matrix of variables>, <var1>, <var2>).`

*Note that you may find that the constraint `watchelement` works faster: these two constraints should always perform the same propagations as each other.*

$\leq$  states that a variable (`var1`) is less than or equal to another variable (`var2`) plus a constant (to obtain  $<$  use  $-1$  for the constant):

`ineq(<var1>, <var2>, <const>).`

**Lexicographically  $\leq$**  states that a matrix of variables (`mat1`) is lexicographically less than or equal to another matrix of variables (`mat2`):

`lexleq(<mat1>, <mat2>).`

**Lexicographically  $<$**  states that a matrix of variables (`mat1`) is less than another matrix of variables (`mat2`):

`lexless(<mat1>, <mat2>).`

**Maximum** states that the maximum assignment among a matrix of variables is equal to the assignment of a variable, (`var`):

`max(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

**Minimum** states that the minimum assignment among a matrix of variables is equal to the assignment of a variable, (`var`):

`min(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

**Occurrence** states that a given value is assigned to a specified number of variables in a matrix:

`occurrence(<matrix of variables>, <value>, <count>).`

**Product** states that a given variable (`var1`) multiplied by another variable (`var2`) is equal to a third variable (`var3`):

`Product(<var1>, <var2>, <var3>).`

**Sum  $\geq$**  states that the sum of the variables in a matrix is greater than or equal to the assignment of a single variable:

`sumgeq(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

**Sum  $\leq$**  states that the sum of the variables in a matrix is less than or equal to the assignment of a single variable:

`sumleq(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

*Note: In the current version of MINION, there is no constraint for `Sum=`.*

*This has to be achieved with a `Sum $\leq$`  and a `Sum $\geq$` .*

**Weighted Sum  $\leq$**  states that the scalar product of a matrix of variables and a matrix of constants is less than or equal to the assignment of a single variable:

`weightedsumleq(<matrix of constants>, <matrix of variables>, <variable>).`

**Weighted Sum  $\geq$**  states that the scalar product of a matrix of variables and a matrix of constants is greater than or equal to the assignment of a single variable:

`weightedsumgeq(<matrix of constants>, <matrix of variables>, <variable>).`

### 5.3 Non-reifiable constraints

**MinusEq** states that a variable equals the negation of another variable.

`minuseq(<variable>, <variable>)`

**Element (watched literals)** states that the variable at the index of the matrix specified by the assignment to `var1` is equal to the assignment of `var2` using watched literals. Like `gacelement`, this constraint preserves GAC:

`watchelement(<matrix of variables>, <var1>, <var2>).`

**Sum = (watched literals)** states that the sum of the variables in a matrix is equal to the assignment of a single variable, using watched literals.

`litsumeq(<matrix of variables>, <matrix of constants>)`

**Sum  $\geq$  (watched literals)** states that the sum of the variables in a matrix is greater than or equal to the assignment of a single variable, using watched literals:

`watchsumgeq(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

**Sum  $\leq$  (watched literals)** states that the sum of the variables in a matrix is less than or equal to the assignment of a single variable, using watched literals:

`watchsumleq(<matrix of variables>, <var>).`

**Table** allows the specification of an extensional constraint. The set of tuples should be given in strictly increasing lexicographic order.

**Note:** The implementation has been changed and details can be found in the CPPOD-technical report<sup>1</sup>.

`table(<matrix of variables>, <tuples>)`

**Vector  $\neq$  (watched literals)** states that a vector (`vector1`) is not equal to a another vector (`vector2`), using watched literals:

`watchvecneq(<vector1>, <vector2>).`

**Power** the power constraint, with variables in the following order  $x^y = z$ . It is only available for positive domains.

`pow( <variable>, <variable>, <variable> )`

---

<sup>1</sup><http://www.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~cppod/publications/reports/cppod-19-2006.pdf>

## 6 Input format

```

<MinionInput> ::=
  MINION <versionnumber>
  <comments>
  <noOf01Vars>
  <noOfBoundsVars> {<lb> <ub> <number>}
  <noOfSparseBoundsVars> {'{' <elem>{,<elem>}}' <number>}
  <noOfDiscreteVars> {<lb> <ub> <number>}
  <noOfSparseDiscreteVars> {'{' <elem>{,<elem>}}' <number>}
  <variableOrder>
  <valueOrder>
  <noOf1dMatrices> {<literalVar1dMatrix>}
  <noOf2dMatrices> {<literalVar2dMatrix>}
  <noOf3dMatrices> {<literalVar3dMatrix>}
  <tuplelistsExpression>
  objective <objectiveExpression>
  print <printExpression>
  {<constraint>}

<tuplelistsExpression> ::=
  tuplelists <num_of_tuplelists>
  [ <tuplelist> ]

<tuplelist> ::=
  <num_tuples> <tuplelength> <tuplevalues> |

<objectiveExpression> ::=
  'none' | 'minimising' <var> | 'maximising' <var>

<printExpression> ::=
  'none' | <2dMatrixId>

<constraint> ::=
  <reifiableConstraint> |
  reify(<reifiableConstraint>, <var>) |
  reifyimplies(<reifiableConstraint>, <var>) |
  table(<varVectorExpression>, <tuples>) |
  <watchSumConstraints>(<varVectorExpression>, <varVectorExpression>) |
  watchelement(<varVectorExpression>, <var>, <var>) |
  watchvecneq(<varVectorExpression>, <varVectorExpression>) |
  minusequal (<var>, <var>) |
  litsumequal(<varVectorExpression>, <literalConstVector>, <var>)

<reifiableConstraint> ::=
  allDiff(<varVectorExpression>) |
  <eqOrDiseqConstraint> (<var>, <var>) |
  element(<varVectorExpression>, <var>, <var>) |
  gaclement(<varVectorExpression>, <var>, <var>) |
  ineq(<var>, <var>, <const>) |
  <lexConstraint> (<varVectorExpression>, <varVectorExpression>) |
  <MinOrMaxConstraint> (<varVectorExpression>, <var>) |
  occurrence(<varVectorExpression>, <const>, <const>) |
  product(<varVectorExpression>, <var>) |
  product(<varVectorExpression>, <literalConstVector>, <var>) |
  sum(<varVectorExpression>, <var>) |
  <weightedsum>(<varVectorExpression>, <constVectorExpression>, <var>)

```



```

<varVectorExpression> ::=
  <literalVarVector> | <1dMatrixId> | <2dMatrixId> |
  <3dMatrixId> | <rowOrCol>(<2dMatrixId>, <index>) |
  <colOrRowXOrRowY>(<3dMatrixId>, <index>, <index>)

```

## 7 Important Notes and Changes

### Changes

The following changes have been made since the last version:

1. **power constraint:** the `pow` constraint has been added.
2. **table constraint:** there is a new implementation of the `table` constraint where new data structures are used. Details can be found in the CPPOD-technical report<sup>2</sup>.
3. bug fixes

### Notes

1. **Sparse discrete variables** are not implemented yet.
2. **Reification using `reify`**  
There are problems with the reification of the constraints: `diseq`, `element`, `gaclement`, `ineq`, `max`, `min`, `occurence`, `product`

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<sup>2</sup><http://www.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~cppod/publications/reports/cppod-19-2006.pdf>



*this means that the value ordering to be applied to each search variable is ascending. The options are a, ascending and d, descending*

21

*there are 21 1-Dimensional matrices*

```
[x49, x50, x51, x52, x53, x54, x55]
[x56, x57, x58, x59, x60, x61, x62]
[x63, x64, x65, x66, x67, x68, x69]
[x70, x71, x72, x73, x74, x75, x76]
[x77, x78, x79, x80, x81, x82, x83]
[x84, x85, x86, x87, x88, x89, x90]
[x91, x92, x93, x94, x95, x96, x97]
[x98, x99, x100, x101, x102, x103, x104]
[x105, x106, x107, x108, x109, x110, x111]
[x112, x113, x114, x115, x116, x117, x118]
[x119, x120, x121, x122, x123, x124, x125]
[x126, x127, x128, x129, x130, x131, x132]
[x133, x134, x135, x136, x137, x138, x139]
[x140, x141, x142, x143, x144, x145, x146]
[x147, x148, x149, x150, x151, x152, x153]
[x154, x155, x156, x157, x158, x159, x160]
[x161, x162, x163, x164, x165, x166, x167]
[x168, x169, x170, x171, x172, x173, x174]
[x175, x176, x177, x178, x179, x180, x181]
[x182, x183, x184, x185, x186, x187, x188]
[x189, x190, x191, x192, x193, x194, x195]
```

*this is the specification of which variables are in each matrix*

1

*there is 1 2-dimensional matrix*

```
[[x0, x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6],
 [x7, x8, x9, x10, x11, x12, x13],
 [x14, x15, x16, x17, x18, x19, x20],
 [x21, x22, x23, x24, x25, x26, x27],
 [x28, x29, x30, x31, x32, x33, x34],
 [x35, x36, x37, x38, x39, x40, x41],
 [x42, x43, x44, x45, x46, x47, x48]]
```

*the structure of the 2-dimensional matrix, and the variables involved*

0

*there are 0 3-dimensional matrices*

objective none

*there is no objective function*

print m0

*display the BIBD when a solution is found. NB Generally, an arbitrary ‘display’ matrix can be defined to display the output in the manner of the user’s choice.*

```

sumleq(row(m0, 0), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 0), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 1), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 1), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 2), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 2), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 3), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 3), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 4), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 4), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 5), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 5), 3)
sumleq(row(m0, 6), 3)
sumgeq(row(m0, 6), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 0), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 0), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 1), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 1), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 2), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 2), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 3), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 3), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 4), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 4), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 5), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 5), 3)
sumleq(col(m0, 6), 3)
sumgeq(col(m0, 6), 3)
product(x0, x7, x49)
product(x1, x8, x50)
product(x2, x9, x51)
product(x3, x10, x52)
product(x4, x11, x53)
product(x5, x12, x54)
product(x6, x13, x55)
sumleq(v0, 1)
sumgeq(v0, 1)
product(x0, x14, x56)
product(x1, x15, x57)
product(x2, x16, x58)
product(x3, x17, x59)
product(x4, x18, x60)
product(x5, x19, x61)
product(x6, x20, x62)
sumleq(v1, 1)
sumgeq(v1, 1)
product(x0, x21, x63)

```

```

product(x1, x22, x64)
product(x2, x23, x65)
product(x3, x24, x66)
product(x4, x25, x67)
product(x5, x26, x68)
product(x6, x27, x69)
sumleq(v2, 1)
sumgeq(v2, 1)
product(x0, x28, x70)
product(x1, x29, x71)
product(x2, x30, x72)
product(x3, x31, x73)
product(x4, x32, x74)
product(x5, x33, x75)
product(x6, x34, x76)
sumleq(v3, 1)
sumgeq(v3, 1)
product(x0, x35, x77)
product(x1, x36, x78)
product(x2, x37, x79)
product(x3, x38, x80)
product(x4, x39, x81)
product(x5, x40, x82)
product(x6, x41, x83)
sumleq(v4, 1)
sumgeq(v4, 1)
product(x0, x42, x84)
product(x1, x43, x85)
product(x2, x44, x86)
product(x3, x45, x87)
product(x4, x46, x88)
product(x5, x47, x89)
product(x6, x48, x90)
sumleq(v5, 1)
sumgeq(v5, 1)
product(x7, x14, x91)
product(x8, x15, x92)
product(x9, x16, x93)
product(x10, x17, x94)
product(x11, x18, x95)
product(x12, x19, x96)
product(x13, x20, x97)
sumleq(v6, 1)
sumgeq(v6, 1)
product(x7, x21, x98)
product(x8, x22, x99)
product(x9, x23, x100)
product(x10, x24, x101)
product(x11, x25, x102)
product(x12, x26, x103)

```

```

product(x13, x27, x104)
sumleq(v7, 1)
sumgeq(v7, 1)
product(x7, x28, x105)
product(x8, x29, x106)
product(x9, x30, x107)
product(x10, x31, x108)
product(x11, x32, x109)
product(x12, x33, x110)
product(x13, x34, x111)
sumleq(v8, 1)
sumgeq(v8, 1)
product(x7, x35, x112)
product(x8, x36, x113)
product(x9, x37, x114)
product(x10, x38, x115)
product(x11, x39, x116)
product(x12, x40, x117)
product(x13, x41, x118)
sumleq(v9, 1)
sumgeq(v9, 1)
product(x7, x42, x119)
product(x8, x43, x120)
product(x9, x44, x121)
product(x10, x45, x122)
product(x11, x46, x123)
product(x12, x47, x124)
product(x13, x48, x125)
sumleq(v10, 1)
sumgeq(v10, 1)
product(x14, x21, x126)
product(x15, x22, x127)
product(x16, x23, x128)
product(x17, x24, x129)
product(x18, x25, x130)
product(x19, x26, x131)
product(x20, x27, x132)
sumleq(v11, 1)
sumgeq(v11, 1)
product(x14, x28, x133)
product(x15, x29, x134)
product(x16, x30, x135)
product(x17, x31, x136)
product(x18, x32, x137)
product(x19, x33, x138)
product(x20, x34, x139)
sumleq(v12, 1)
sumgeq(v12, 1)
product(x14, x35, x140)
product(x15, x36, x141)

```

```

product(x16, x37, x142)
product(x17, x38, x143)
product(x18, x39, x144)
product(x19, x40, x145)
product(x20, x41, x146)
sumleq(v13, 1)
sumgeq(v13, 1)
product(x14, x42, x147)
product(x15, x43, x148)
product(x16, x44, x149)
product(x17, x45, x150)
product(x18, x46, x151)
product(x19, x47, x152)
product(x20, x48, x153)
sumleq(v14, 1)
sumgeq(v14, 1)
product(x21, x28, x154)
product(x22, x29, x155)
product(x23, x30, x156)
product(x24, x31, x157)
product(x25, x32, x158)
product(x26, x33, x159)
product(x27, x34, x160)
sumleq(v15, 1)
sumgeq(v15, 1)
product(x21, x35, x161)
product(x22, x36, x162)
product(x23, x37, x163)
product(x24, x38, x164)
product(x25, x39, x165)
product(x26, x40, x166)
product(x27, x41, x167)
sumleq(v16, 1)
sumgeq(v16, 1)
product(x21, x42, x168)
product(x22, x43, x169)
product(x23, x44, x170)
product(x24, x45, x171)
product(x25, x46, x172)
product(x26, x47, x173)
product(x27, x48, x174)
sumleq(v17, 1)
sumgeq(v17, 1)
product(x28, x35, x175)
product(x29, x36, x176)
product(x30, x37, x177)
product(x31, x38, x178)
product(x32, x39, x179)
product(x33, x40, x180)
product(x34, x41, x181)

```

```

sumleq(v18, 1)
sumgeq(v18, 1)
product(x28, x42, x182)
product(x29, x43, x183)
product(x30, x44, x184)
product(x31, x45, x185)
product(x32, x46, x186)
product(x33, x47, x187)
product(x34, x48, x188)
sumleq(v19, 1)
sumgeq(v19, 1)
product(x35, x42, x189)
product(x36, x43, x190)
product(x37, x44, x191)
product(x38, x45, x192)
product(x39, x46, x193)
product(x40, x47, x194)
product(x41, x48, x195)
sumleq(v20, 1)
sumgeq(v20, 1)

```

*these are all the problem constraints*

```

lexleq(row(m0, 0), row(m0, 1))
lexleq(row(m0, 1), row(m0, 2))
lexleq(row(m0, 2), row(m0, 3))
lexleq(row(m0, 3), row(m0, 4))
lexleq(row(m0, 4), row(m0, 5))
lexleq(row(m0, 5), row(m0, 6))
lexleq(col(m0, 0), col(m0, 1))
lexleq(col(m0, 1), col(m0, 2))
lexleq(col(m0, 2), col(m0, 3))
lexleq(col(m0, 3), col(m0, 4))
lexleq(col(m0, 4), col(m0, 5))
lexleq(col(m0, 5), col(m0, 6))

```

*these are symmetry breaking constraints - double lex*