Constraint Programming course : projects

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Rules

- You can work in groups of maximum 3 people.
- You should write a report of $\approx$ 3–4 pages, in which you describe your model.
- At most two groups can choose the same project (the rule is « first come, first serve »).
- You should return the report before the examination day (an electronic version by e-mail suffices). Attach the code to the report (or include it to the report).
- The last two TP sessions will be devoted to projects. On these sessions you may ask all questions related to your project. The advice is to have a model for your project and an idea how to implement it by the end of the last TP session.

Project 1. Eternity

Eternity is a puzzle competition (`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eternity_II_puzzle`). You have to place $n \cdot m$ square pieces into a $n \cdot m$ grid, constrained by the requirement to match adjacent edges. Each puzzle piece has its edges marked with a color. The border does not have any color and represented with the symbol « − ».

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and try to solve the following test instance using a solver of your choice.

Test instance. Each line describes a piece using 4 letters representing the colors clockwise. − means that this edge should be adjacent to the border.

```
- G R -
V V Y V
A V V Y
Y A V Y
V Y Y V
G - - G
- B V G
Y Y A V
A V Y V
A V V A
B - G Y
R V O -
Y Y V Y
V Y V Y
V V Y Y
Y G - R
- O Y B
Y Y A Y
Y V A V
O - B V
O Y R -
V Y V Y
V Y V V
Y R - B
- O Y O
Y V Y Y
R - O V
R Y B -
V V Y Y
V B - O
- B Y O
R - R V
B Y G -
Y O - G
- - R B
G G - -
```

Remark : It is important to determine a good heuristic for variables instanciation.

Maximum mark. 18.

Project 2. Aircrew assignment

The problem consists in assignment of the aircrew (air hostesses and stewards) to flights of an air company.

— There are 20 employees. Stewards : *Tom, David, Jeremy, Ron, Joe, Bill, Fred, Bob, Mario, Ed*, air hostesses : *Carol, Janet, Tracy, Marilyn, Carolyn, Cathy, Inez, Jean, Heather, Juliet*.

— There are 10 flights.

— Number of employees assigned to each flight is fixed :

Flight number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aircrew number	4	5	5	6	7	4	5	6	6	7

— Aircrew of each flight should include at least a certain number of air hostesses and stewards :

Flight number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Min. number of are hostesses	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3
Min. number of stewards	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3

— Aircrew of each flight should include at least one person who speaks french, at least one person who speaks spanish, and at least one person who speaks german. Knowledge of languages :

Français	*Inez, Bill, Jean, Juliet*
Espagnol	*Tom, Jeremy, Mario, Cathy, Juliet*
Allemand	*Bill, Fred, Joe, Mario, Marilyn, Inez, Heather*

— If we assign somebody to a flight, we cannot assign him (or her) to two following flights.

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice. Try to use more global constraints.

Maximum mark : 15.

Project 3. Orchestra rehearsal

The concert consists of 9 music compositions. Each composition involves 5 members of the orchestra. Each music player can arrive immediately before the first composition in which he is involved and leave immediately after its last composition. One needs to find the order of compositions for a rehearsal such that the total waiting time of players is minimized.

The problem data is presented in the following table. The cell (i, j) contains $\times$ if player i is involved in composition j.

Composition number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Player 1	$\times$	$\times$		$\times$		$\times$	$\times$		$\times$
Player 2	$\times$	$\times$		$\times$	$\times$	$\times$		$\times$	
Player 3	$\times$	$\times$					$\times$	$\times$	
Player 4	$\times$				$\times$	$\times$			$\times$
Player 5			$\times$		$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	
Composition duration	2	4	1	3	3	2	5	7	6

If the order is $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)$, the waiting time for player 1 is 11 $(1 + 3 + 7)$, for player 2 — 6 $(5 + 1)$, for player 3 — 9 $(1 + 3 + 3 + 2)$, for player 4 — 20 $(4 + 1 + 3 + 5 + 7)$ and for player 5 — 3. The total waiting time is then equal to 49.

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice. Finding a good heuristic for variables instantiation is important. Detect the symmetries in your model and eliminate them.

Maximum mark : 18.

Project 4. Stable marriage problem

Each man in a group of 6 is asked to classify each of 6 women using a preference order. Every man necessarily classifies all women. In the same way, every woman classifies using preference order all men.

We call *mariage* a set of 6 couples such that every man marries exactly one woman and every woman is married to a exactly one man. A marriage is *instable* if it contains two couples (m, w) and (m', w') such that m prefers w' to w and w' prefers m to m', otherwise the marriage is *stable*.

The preference orders for men is the following (smaller number indicates greater preference) :

	Women					
Men	Helen	Tracy	Linda	Sally	Wanda	Mary
Richard	3	5	4	2	1	6
James	3	2	5	6	4	1
John	2	4	3	1	5	6
Bill	5	3	4	2	6	1
Greg	2	5	3	6	4	1
Mario	3	1	4	5	6	2

The preference orders for women :

	Men					
Women	Richard	James	John	Bill	Greg	Mario
Helen	2	4	5	3	6	1
Tracy	3	5	4	2	1	6
Linda	1	4	6	2	3	5
Sally	3	2	5	6	4	1
Wanda	6	4	2	1	3	5
Mary	2	4	3	1	5	6

The problem is to find a stable marriage.

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice. Find all solutions to this problem.

Maximum mark : 16.

Project 5. Repair shop scheduling

Our repair shop has received 12 orders today. We have 3 employees, each on can repair only one device at a time. Fixing jobs cannot be interrupted. To start to repair device j, on needs r_j minutes to obtain spare parts for it. The fixing job duration for device j is p_j minutes. Afterwards, each device should be delivered to the client. Deliveries are performed by another company and can be done in parallel. Delivery of device j takes l_j minutes. We can postpone fixing jobs to the next day. The postponement of device j raises the penalty of w_j euros.

All operations (delivery, fixing jobs) should be done during working hours (8 hours = 480 minutes). The objective is to schedule the fixing jobs while minimising the total postponement penalty.

The problem data :

Orders :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
p_j	140	80	160	120	160	120	130	100	40	140	160	60
r_j	20	30	40	50	100	10	20	40	100	10	50	20
l_j	120	150	170	100	140	100	150	230	100	90	180	280
w_j	100	80	120	100	80	120	120	90	100	80	150	130

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice. If possible, detect the symmetries in your model and eliminate them.

Maximum mark : 17.

Project 6. Engine plant scheduling

We run a plant which produces engines. We have a package of orders for different engines. Each engine consists of components. A component may also consist on other components. For producing an engine/component, all components of which it consists should be available. Producing an engine/component consumes some resources during a certain time. Our factory is working 24/24 hours. However, it closes for the week-end (from 5 :00PM on Friday to 9 :00AM on Monday). An operation cannot be interrupted for the week-end break.

So, the data for the problem is the following. For each order we know the ordered engine type and the due date. For each resource we know its capacity. For each engine or component we know the list of required (preceding) components, the list of required resources together with the resource consumption, and its duration (in hours).

The problem consists in scheduling operations for producing components. The objective is to minimize to maximum tardiness (maximum difference between the due date and engine production date among all orders).

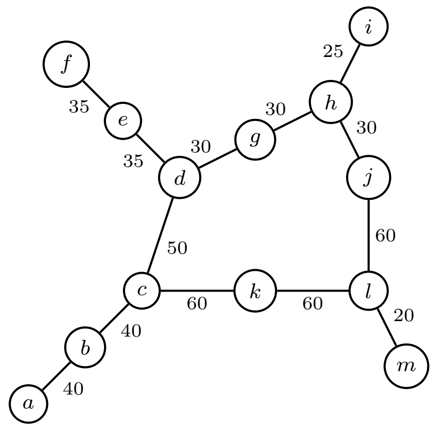
The data will be sent directly to groups which choose this project.

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice.

Maximum mark : 18.

Project 7. Train scheduling

The dispatcher should schedule the trains for a part of the railways. This part is modeled by a graph $G = (V, E)$ where set V of vertices represents the railway stations and set E of edges represents the railway lines which trains can take. The length of an edge equals to the time (in minutes) needed for passing through the corresponding railway line.



All connections between stations consist of a single railway line. Therefore, if two trains take the same railway line in different directions, one after another, the second train cannot start before the first one finishes this line. If two trains take the same railway in the same direction, for security reasons, the second train can start at least 10 minutes after the departure of the first one.

For each train t we know its starting station $i_t \in V$ and its arrival station $j_t \in V$. For each train we also know the release time r_t (the time when the trais is ready to depart), and due time d_t (desired time when the train should reach its destination). Each train should absolutely follow the fastest path (the shortest path on the graph).

Trains	i_t	j_t	r_t	d_t
1	f	a	0h00m	4h00m
2	i	a	0h30m	4h30m
3	i	m	0h30m	3h30m
4	m	a	1h00m	5h00m
5	a	j	2h00m	6h00m
6	a	f	2h00m	5h30m
7	c	m	1h30m	4h00m
8	h	f	0h30m	3h30m
9	m	g	1h00m	5h00m
10	m	d	1h00m	5h00m
11	f	i	2h00m	5h00m

The problem is to schedule the trains, i.e. for every train, one need to define its stating time for each railway line (edge) it takes. The objective is to minimise that total tardiness, i.e. the sum, for each train, of the difference between its arrival time and its due time.

Project aim. Model this problem as a CSP and solve it using a solver of your choice.

Maximum mark : 20.

Project 8. Your own problem

You can propose your own problem. It should be validated by the teacher. The maximum mark depends on the problem proposed.