

## 5.22 allperm

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
<b>Origin</b>	[168]		
<b>Constraint</b>	allperm(MATRIX)		
<b>Synonyms</b>	all_perm, all_permutations.		
<b>Type</b>	VECTOR : collection(var-dvar)		
<b>Argument</b>	MATRIX : collection(vec - VECTOR)		
<b>Restrictions</b>	$ \text{VECTOR}  \geq 1$ <a href="#">required</a> (VECTOR, var) <a href="#">required</a> (MATRIX, vec) <a href="#">same_size</a> (MATRIX, vec)		
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>Given a matrix <math>\mathcal{M}</math> of domain variables, enforces that the first row is lexicographically less than or equal to all permutations of all other rows. Note that the components of a given vector of the matrix <math>\mathcal{M}</math> may be equal.</p>		
<b>Example</b>	<p><math>(\langle \text{vec} - \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle, \text{vec} - \langle 3, 1, 2 \rangle \rangle)</math></p> <p>The allperm constraint holds since vector <math>\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle</math> is lexicographically less than or equal to all the permutations of vector <math>\langle 3, 1, 2 \rangle</math> (i.e., <math>\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle</math>, <math>\langle 1, 3, 2 \rangle</math>, <math>\langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle</math>, <math>\langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle</math>, <math>\langle 3, 1, 2 \rangle</math>, <math>\langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle</math>).</p>		
<b>Typical</b>	$ \text{VECTOR}  > 1$ $ \text{MATRIX}  > 1$		
<b>Symmetry</b>	One and the same constant can be <a href="#">added</a> to the var attribute of all items of MATRIX.vec.		
<b>Arg. properties</b>	<a href="#">Suffix-contractible</a> wrt. MATRIX.vec ( <i>remove items from same position</i> ).		
<b>Usage</b>	A <i>symmetry-breaking</i> constraint.		
<b>See also</b>	<p><b>common keyword:</b> <a href="#">lex2</a>, <a href="#">lex_chain_lesseq</a> (<i>matrix symmetry, lexicographic order</i>), <a href="#">lex_lesseq</a> (<i>lexicographic order</i>), <a href="#">lex_lesseq_allperm</a> (<i>matrix symmetry, lexicographic order</i>), <a href="#">strict_lex2</a> (<i>lexicographic order</i>).</p> <p><b>part of system of constraints:</b> <a href="#">lex_lesseq_allperm</a>.</p> <p><b>used in graph description:</b> <a href="#">lex_lesseq_allperm</a>.</p>		

**Keywords**

**characteristic of a constraint:** sort based reformulation, vector.

**constraint type:** order constraint, system of constraints.

**final graph structure:** acyclic, bipartite.

**modelling:** matrix, matrix model.

**symmetry:** matrix symmetry, symmetry, lexicographic order.

<b>Arc input(s)</b>	MATRIX
<b>Arc generator</b>	<i>CLIQUE</i> ( $\langle$ ) $\mapsto$ <code>collection</code> (matrix1,matrix2)
<b>Arc arity</b>	2
<b>Arc constraint(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>matrix1.key = 1</code></li> <li>• <code>matrix2.key &gt; 1</code></li> <li>• <code>lex_lesseq_allperm</code>(matrix1.vec,matrix2.vec)</li> </ul>
<b>Graph property(ies)</b>	<b>NARC</b> =  MATRIX  - 1
<b>Graph class</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ACYCLIC</b></li> <li>• <b>BIPARTITE</b></li> <li>• <b>NO_LOOP</b></li> </ul>

**Graph model**

We generate a graph with an arc constraint `lex_lesseq_allperm` between the vertex corresponding to the first item of the MATRIX collection and the vertices associated with all other items of the MATRIX collection. This is achieved by specifying that (1) an arc should start from the first item (i.e., `matrix1.key = 1`) and (2) an arc should not end on the first item (i.e., `matrix2.key > 1`). We finally state that all these arcs should belong to the final graph. Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.48 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot.

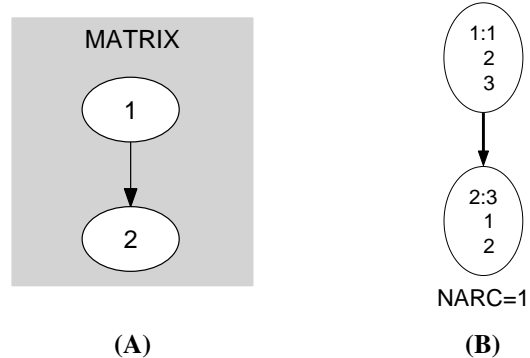


Figure 5.48: Initial and final graph of the `allperm` constraint

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