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5.130 distance_between **DESCRIPTION** LINKS **GRAPH** Origin N. Beldiceanu Constraint distance_between(DIST, VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2, CTR) Synonym distance. Arguments DIST : dvar VARIABLES1 : collection(var-dvar) VARIABLES2 : collection(var-dvar) CTR : atom Restrictions $\texttt{DIST} \geq 0$ $DIST \leq |VARIABLES1| * |VARIABLES2| - |VARIABLES1|$ required(VARIABLES1, var) required(VARIABLES2, var) |VARIABLES1| = |VARIABLES2| $\mathtt{CTR} \in [=, \neq, <, \geq, >, \leq]$ Let U_i and V_i be respectively the i^{th} and j^{th} variables $(i \neq j)$ of the collection VARIABLES1. In a similar way, let X_i and Y_i be respectively the i^{th} and j^{th} variables $(i \neq j)$ of the collection VARIABLES2. DIST is equal to the number of times one of the Purpose following mutually incompatible conditions are true: • U_i CTR V_i holds and X_i CTR Y_i does not hold, • X_i CTR Y_i holds and U_i CTR V_i does not hold. Example $(2, \langle 3, 4, 6, 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 6, 9, 3, 6 \rangle, <)$ The distance_between constraint holds since the following DIST = 2 conditions are verified: VARIABLES1[4].var = 2 < VARIABLES1[1].var = 3 \land VARIABLES2[4].var = 3 \geq VARIABLES2[1].var = 2 VARIABLES2[1].var = 2 < VARIABLES2[4].var = 3 \land • VARIABLES1[1].var = 3 \geq VARIABLES1[4].var = 2 Typical DIST > 0DIST < |VARIABLES1| * |VARIABLES2| - |VARIABLES1||VARIABLES1| > 1 $CTR \in [=, \neq]$

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	• Arguments

Symmetries	• Arguments (VARIABLES)	are 1, VARIA	permutable BLES2) (CTR).	w.r.t.	permutation	(DIST)
	• Items of VAR	IABLES1	and VARIABLE	S2 are permi	table (same permutation	on used).
	• One and the VARIABLES1	same c	onstant can be	added to the	e var attribute of all	items of
	• One and the VARIABLES2	same c	onstant can be	added to the	e var attribute of all	items of
Arg. properties	roportios					
ing. properties	Functional dependency: DIST determined by VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2 and CTF				ſR.	
Usage	Measure the distance This should be put in	between contrast	n two sequences to the number of	in term of the first of the fir	ne number of constraint ges that is sometimes su	t changes. uperficial.
See also	common keyword:	listanc	e_change(prov	ximity constru	aint).	
Keywords	constraint argumen	ts: pure	functional depe	ndency.		
	constraint type: pro	ximity c	onstraint.			
	modelling: functiona	l depend	lency.			

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Arc input(s)	VARIABLES1/VARIABLES2
Arc generator	$CLIQUE(\neq) \mapsto \texttt{collection}(\texttt{variables1},\texttt{variables2})$
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	variables1.var CTR variables2.var
Graph property(ies)	DISTANCE= DIST

Within the **Arc input**(s) slot, the character / indicates that we generate two distinct graphs. The graph property **DISTANCE** measures the distance between two digraphs G_1 and G_2 . This distance is defined as the sum of the following quantities:

- The number of arcs of G_1 that do not belong to G_2 ,
- The number of arcs of G_2 that do not belong to G_1 .

Part (A) of Figure 5.286 gives the final graph associated with the sequence var-3,var-4,var-6,var-2,var-4 (i.e., the second argument of the constraint of the **Example** slot), while part (B) shows the final graph corresponding to var-2,var-6,var-9,var-3,var-6 (i.e., the third argument of the constraint of the **Example** slot). The two arc constraints that differ from one graph to the other are marked by a dotted line. The distance_between constraint holds since between sequence var-3,var-4,var-6,var-2,var-4 and sequence var-2,var-6,var-9,var-3,var-6 there are DIST = 2 changes that respectively correspond to:

- Within the final graph associated with sequence var-3,var-4,var-6,var-2,var-4 the arc 4 → 1 (i.e., values 2 → 3) does not occur in the final graph associated with var-2,var-6,var-9,var-6,
- Within the final graph associated with sequence var-2,var-6,var-9,var-3,var-6 the arc 1 → 4 (i.e., values 2 → 3) does not occur in the final graph associated with var-3,var-4,var-6,var-2,var-4.



Figure 5.286: Final graphs of the distance_between constraint

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Graph model