

5.15 alldifferent_cst

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
Origin	CHIP		
Constraint	<code>alldifferent_cst(VARIABLES)</code>		
Synonyms	<code>alldiff_cst</code> , <code>alldistinct_cst</code> .		
Argument	<code>VARIABLES : collection(var-dvar, cst-int)</code>		
Restriction	<code>required(VARIABLES, [var, cst])</code>		
Purpose	For all pairs of items (<code>VARIABLES[i]</code> , <code>VARIABLES[j]</code>) ($i \neq j$) of the collection <code>VARIABLES</code> enforce <code>VARIABLES[i].var + VARIABLES[i].cst \neq VARIABLES[j].var + VARIABLES[j].cst</code> .		

Example	$\left(\left\langle \begin{array}{ll} \text{var} - 5 & \text{cst} - 0, \\ \text{var} - 1 & \text{cst} - 1, \\ \text{var} - 9 & \text{cst} - 0, \\ \text{var} - 3 & \text{cst} - 4 \end{array} \right\rangle \right)$
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The `alldifferent_cst` constraint holds since all the expressions $5 + 0 = 5$, $1 + 1 = 2$, $9 + 0 = 9$ and $3 + 4 = 7$ correspond to distinct values.

All solutions	Figure 5.33 gives all solutions to the following non ground instance of the <code>alldifferent_cst</code> constraint: $V_1 \in [0, 2]$, $V_2 \in [4, 5]$, $V_3 \in [4, 4]$, $V_4 \in [0, 1]$, <code>alldifferent_cst($\langle\langle V_1, 0 \rangle, \langle V_2, 1 \rangle, \langle V_3, 2 \rangle, \langle V_3, 3 \rangle$\rangle)</code> .
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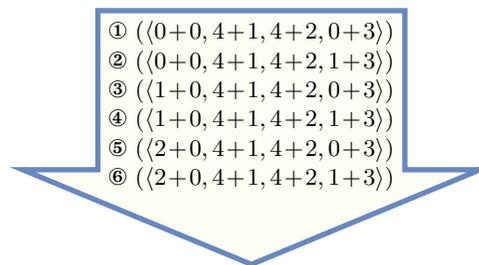


Figure 5.33: All solutions corresponding to the non ground example of the `alldifferent_cst` constraint of the **All solutions** slot

Typical	<code> VARIABLES > 2</code> <code>range(VARIABLES.var) > 1</code> <code>2*range(VARIABLES.var) < 3 * VARIABLES </code> <code>range(VARIABLES.cst) > 1</code>
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Symmetries

- Items of VARIABLES are [permutable](#).
- Attributes of VARIABLES are [permutable](#) w.r.t. permutation (`var, cst`) (*permutation not necessarily applied to all items*).
- One and the same constant can be [added](#) to the `var` attribute of all items of VARIABLES.
- One and the same constant can be [added](#) to the `cst` attribute of all items of VARIABLES.

Arg. properties

[Contractible](#) wrt. VARIABLES.

Usage

The `alldifferent_cst` constraint was originally introduced in [CHIP](#) in order to express the n -queen problem with 3 global constraints (see the **Usage** slot of the [alldifferent](#) constraint).

Algorithm

See the filtering algorithms of the [alldifferent](#) constraint.

Systems

[linear](#) in [Gecode](#).

See also

implies (items to collection): [lex_alldifferent](#).

specialisation: [alldifferent](#) (`variable + constant` *replaced by variable*).

Keywords

characteristic of a constraint: all different, disequality, sort based reformulation.

constraint type: value constraint.

filtering: bipartite matching, bipartite matching in convex bipartite graphs, convex bipartite graph, arc-consistency.

final graph structure: `one_succ`.

modelling exercises: `n- Amazons`.

puzzles: `n- Amazons`, `n- queens`.

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES
Arc generator	<i>CLIQUE</i> \mapsto <code>collection(variables1, variables2)</code>
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	<code>variables1.var + variables1.cst =</code> <code>variables2.var + variables2.cst</code>
Graph property(ies)	<u>MAX_NSCC</u> \leq 1
Graph class	<u>ONE_SUCC</u>

Graph model

We generate a *clique* with an *equality* constraint between each pair of vertices (including a vertex and itself) and state that the size of the largest strongly connected component should not exceed one.

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.34 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. Since we use the MAX_NSCC graph property we show one of the largest strongly connected components of the final graph. The `alldifferent_cst` holds since all the strongly connected components have at most one vertex: a value is used at most once.

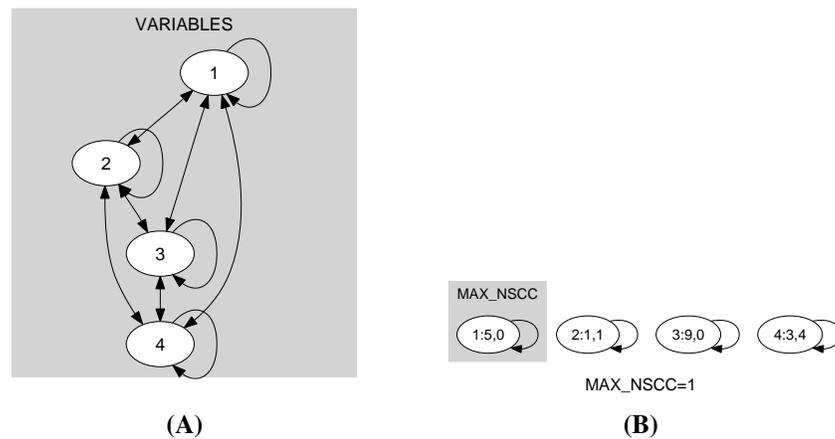


Figure 5.34: Initial and final graph of the `alldifferent_cst` constraint

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