

5.41 `atmost_nvalue`

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
Origin	[62]		
Constraint	<code>atmost_nvalue(NVAL, VARIABLES)</code>		
Synonyms	<code>soft_alldiff_max_var</code> , <code>soft_alldifferent_max_var</code> , <code>soft_alldistinct_max_var</code> .		
Arguments	<code>NVAL</code> : <code>dvar</code> <code>VARIABLES</code> : <code>collection(var-dvar)</code>		
Restrictions	$NVAL \geq \min(1, VARIABLES)$ <code>required(VARIABLES, var)</code>		
Purpose	The number of distinct values taken by the variables of the collection <code>VARIABLES</code> is less than or equal to <code>NVAL</code> .		
Example	<pre>(4, (3, 1, 3, 1, 6)) (3, (3, 1, 3, 1, 6)) (1, (3, 3, 3, 3, 3))</pre> <p>The first <code>atmost_nvalue</code> constraint holds since the collection <code>(3, 1, 3, 1, 6)</code> involves at most 4 distinct values (i.e., in fact 3 distinct values).</p>		
Typical	$NVAL > 1$ $NVAL < VARIABLES $ $ VARIABLES > 1$		
Symmetries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>NVAL</code> can be increased. • Items of <code>VARIABLES</code> are permutable. • All occurrences of two distinct values of <code>VARIABLES.var</code> can be swapped; all occurrences of a value of <code>VARIABLES.var</code> can be renamed to any unused value. • An occurrence of a value of <code>VARIABLES.var</code> can be replaced by any value of <code>VARIABLES.var</code>. 		
Arg. properties	Contractible wrt. <code>VARIABLES</code> .		
Remark	<p>This constraint was introduced together with the atleast_nvalue constraint by C. Bessière <i>et al.</i> in an article [62] providing filtering algorithms for the nvalue constraint.</p> <p>It was shown in [69] that, finding out whether a <code>atmost_nvalue</code> constraint has a solution or not is NP-hard. This was achieved by reduction from 3-SAT.</p>		

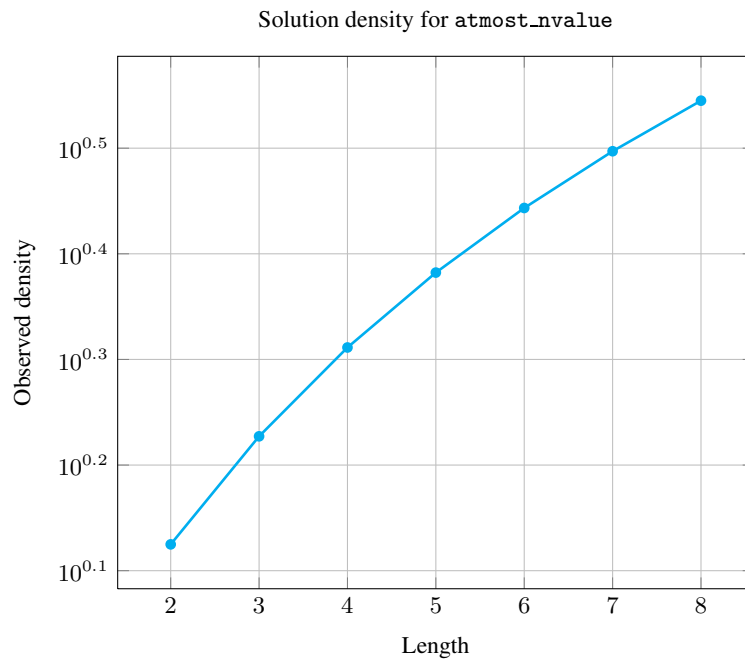
Algorithm

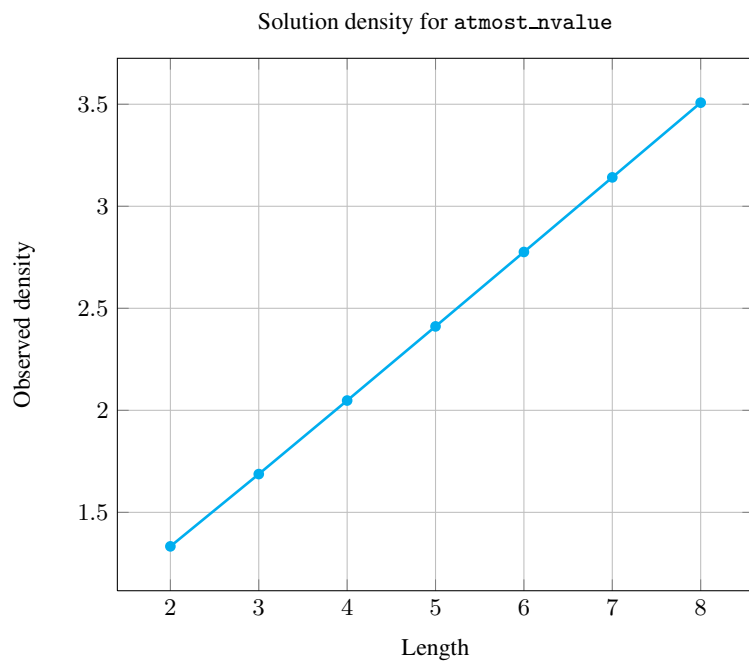
[27] provides an algorithm that achieves [bound consistency](#). [40] provides two filtering algorithms, while [62] provides a greedy algorithm and a graph invariant for evaluating the minimum number of distinct values. [62] also gives a linear relaxation for approximating the minimum number of distinct values.

Counting

Length (n)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solutions	12	108	1280	18750	326592	6588344	150994944

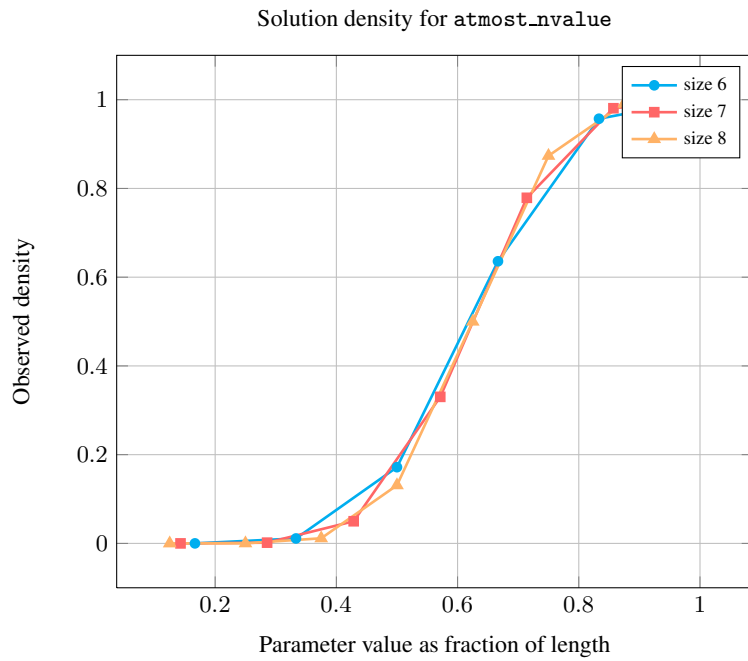
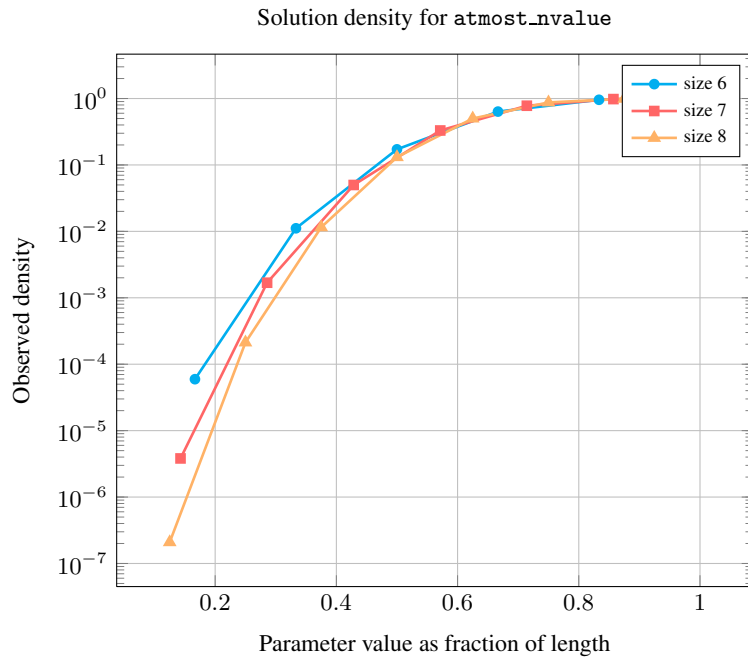
Number of solutions for `atmost_nvalue`: domains $0..n$





Length (n)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		12	108	1280	18750	326592	6588344	150994944
Parameter value	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	9	40	145	456	1309	3536	9153
	3	-	64	505	3456	20209	104672	496017
	4	-	-	625	7056	74809	692672	5639841
	5	-	-	-	7776	112609	1633472	21515841
	6	-	-	-	-	117649	2056832	37603521
	7	-	-	-	-	-	2097152	42683841
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	43046721

Solution count for `atmost_nvalue`: domains $0..n$



Systems [atMostNValue](#) in [Choco](#).

See also [comparison swapped: atleast_nvalue](#).

implied by: `nvalue` (\leq NVAL replaced by = NVAL).

related: `soft_all_equal_max_var`, `soft_all_equal_min_ctr`,
`soft_all_equal_min_var`, `soft_alldifferent_ctr`, `soft_alldifferent_var`.

Keywords

complexity: 3-SAT.

constraint type: counting constraint, value partitioning constraint.

filtering: bound-consistency.

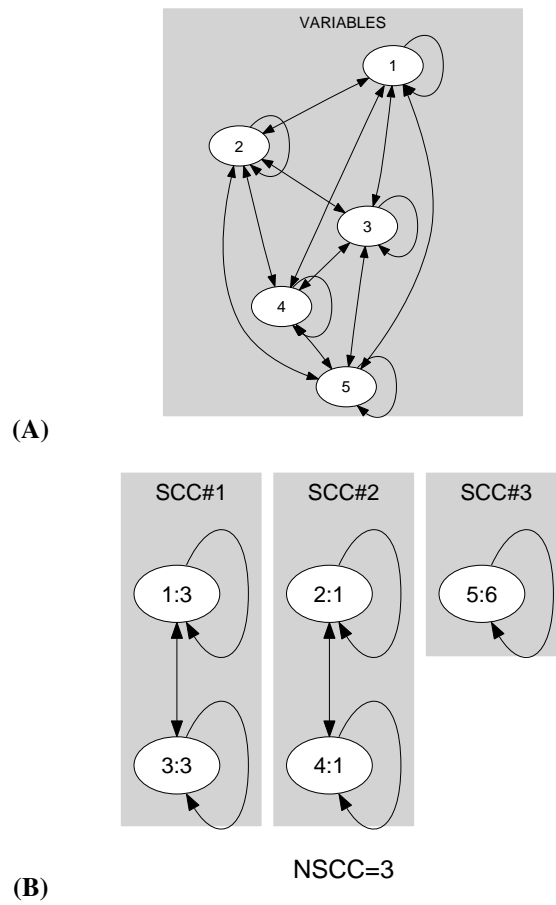
final graph structure: strongly connected component, equivalence.

modelling: number of distinct equivalence classes, number of distinct values.

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES
Arc generator	<i>CLIQUE</i> \mapsto <i>collection</i> (variables1, variables2)
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	variables1.var = variables2.var
Graph property(ies)	<i>NSCC</i> \leq NVAL
Graph class	<i>EQUIVALENCE</i>

Graph model

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.95 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the first example of the **Example** slot. Since we use the *NSCC* graph property we show the different strongly connected components of the final graph. Each strongly connected component corresponds to a specific value that is assigned to some variables of the VARIABLES collection. The 3 following values 1, 3 and 6 are used by the variables of the VARIABLES collection.

Figure 5.95: Initial and final graph of the `atmost_nvalue` constraint

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