

5.168 global_contiguity

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH	AUTOMATON
Origin	[271]			
Constraint	global_contiguity(VARIABLES)			
Synonym	contiguity.			
Argument	VARIABLES : collection(var-dvar)			
Restrictions	<pre>required(VARIABLES, var) VARIABLES.var ≥ 0 VARIABLES.var ≤ 1</pre>			
Purpose	Enforce all variables of the VARIABLES collection to be assigned value 0 or 1. In addition, all variables assigned to value 1 appear contiguously.			
Example	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">((0, 1, 1, 0))</div> <p>The global_contiguity constraint holds since the sequence 0 1 1 0 contains no more than one group of contiguous 1.</p>			
All solutions	Figure 5.360 gives all solutions to the following non ground instance of the global_contiguity constraint: $V_1 \in [0, 1]$, $V_2 \in [0, 1]$, $V_3 = 1$, $V_4 \in [0, 1]$, global_contiguity($\langle V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 \rangle$).			
Typical	<pre> VARIABLES > 2 range(VARIABLES.var) > 1 atleast(2, VARIABLES, 1)</pre>			
Symmetry	Items of VARIABLES can be reversed.			

Figure 5.360: All solutions corresponding to the non ground example of the global_contiguity constraint of the **All solutions** slot

Arg. properties

[Contractible](#) wrt. VARIABLES.

Usage

The article [\[271\]](#) introducing this constraint refers to hardware configuration problems.

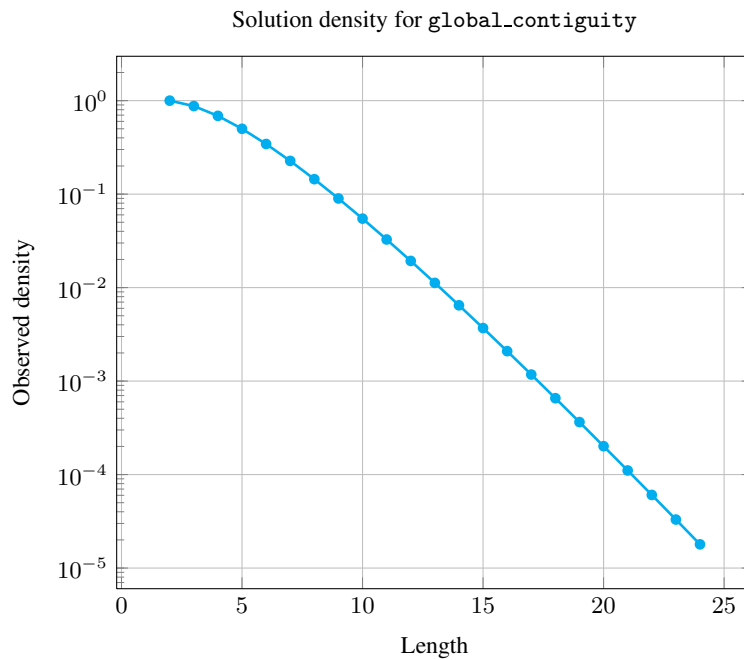
Algorithm

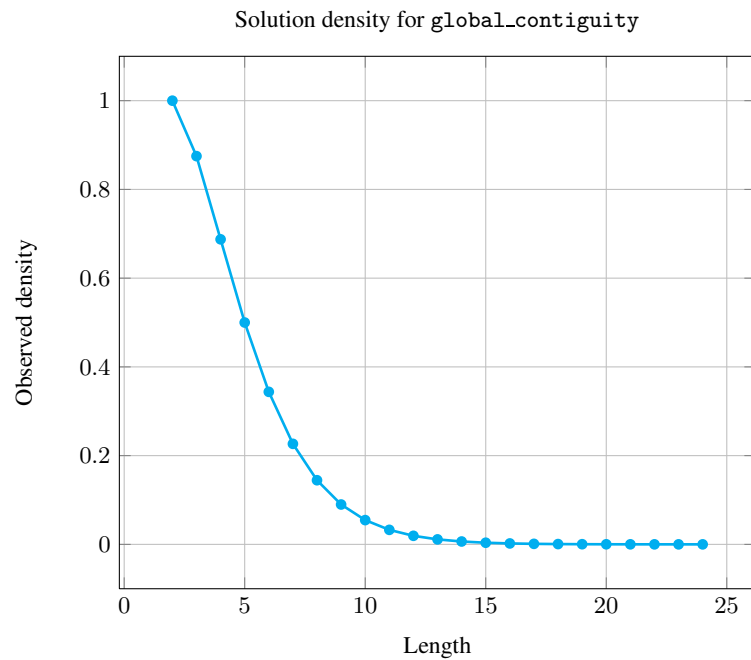
A filtering algorithm for this constraint is described in [\[271\]](#).

Counting

Length (n)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Solutions	4	7	11	16	22	29	37	46	56	67	79	92	106	121	137	154	172	191	211	232	254	277	301

Number of solutions for `global_contiguity`: domains 0..1



**See also**

common keyword: `group`, `inflexion` (*sequence*).

implies: `consecutive_values`, `multi_global_contiguity`, `no_valley`.

related: `roots`.

Keywords

characteristic of a constraint: `convex`, `automaton`, `automaton without counters`, `automaton with same input symbol`, `reified automaton constraint`.

combinatorial object: `sequence`.

constraint network structure: `Berge-acyclic constraint network`.

filtering: `arc-consistency`.

final graph structure: `connected component`.

Cond. implications

`global_contiguity(VARIABLES)`

with $|\text{VARIABLES}| > 2$

implies `some_equal(VARIABLES)`.

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES
Arc generator	<i>PATH</i> \mapsto collection(variables1, variables2) <i>LOOP</i> \mapsto collection(variables1, variables2)
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variables1.var = variables2.var • variables1.var = 1
Graph property(ies)	NCC \leq 1

Graph model

Each **connected component** of the final graph corresponds to one set of contiguous variables that all take value 1.

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.361 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the **Example** slot. The `global_contiguity` constraint holds since the final graph does not contain more than one **connected component**. This **connected component** corresponds to 2 contiguous variables that are both assigned to 1.

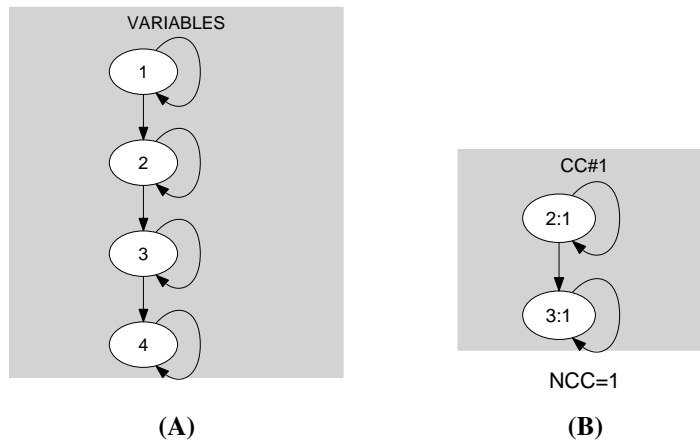


Figure 5.361: Initial and final graph of the `global_contiguity` constraint

Automaton

Figure 5.362 depicts the automaton associated with the `global_contiguity` constraint. To each variable VAR_i of the collection `VARIABLES` corresponds a signature variable that is equal to VAR_i . There is no signature constraint.

STATES SEMANTICS

s	: in only 0 mode	(0^*)
m	: in stretch of 1 mode	(1^+)
z	: in 0 mode (after stretch of 1)	(0^+)

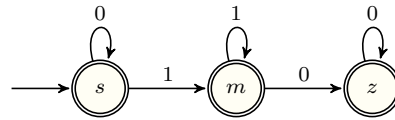


Figure 5.362: Automaton of the `global_contiguity` constraint

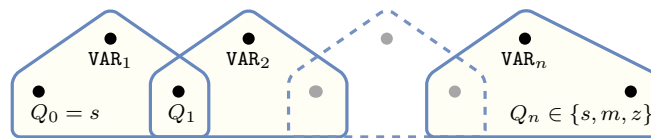


Figure 5.363: Hypergraph of the reformulation corresponding to the automaton of the `global_contiguity` constraint

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