

# Consistency of Automaton-Induced Constraint Decompositions

M. A. Francisco Rodríguez, P. Flener, J. Pearson

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Outline

Introduction

Decompositions Requiring Implied Constraints

Conclusions and Future Work

# Motivation

Why are decompositions important?

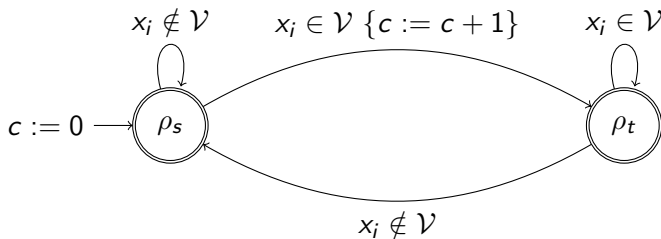
- ▶ Expressing constraints as an automaton is “easy”
- ▶ Most automaton-induced decompositions do not maintain HAC

Is it possible to derive implied constraints to maintain HAC?

# The Group Constraint

A *group* is a subsequence of variables that take values from a given set  $\mathcal{V}$ .

The  $n\_group(N, X, \mathcal{V})$  constraint holds when there are  $N$  groups in  $X$ . For example, the  $n\_group(2, [a, a, b, c], \{a, c\})$  holds.

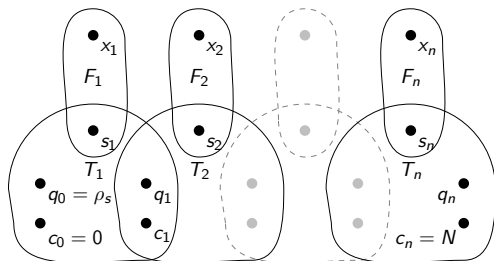


Signature constraints are  $s_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_i \notin \mathcal{V}$  and  $s_i = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_i \in \mathcal{V}$ .

# The Automaton-Induced Decomposition

$\alpha$ -acyclic constraint hypergraph induced by the counter automaton of the  $n\_group$  constraint.

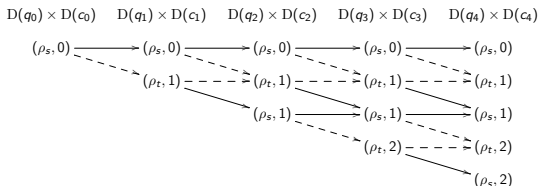
Variables  $q_i$  are state variables, and variables  $c_i$  are counter variables with  $i = 0, \dots, n$



# The Reachability Graph

Reachability graph of the  $n\_group$  constraint for  $|V| = 4$ .  
 Layer  $i$  is represented by  $D(q_i) \times D(c_i)$ .

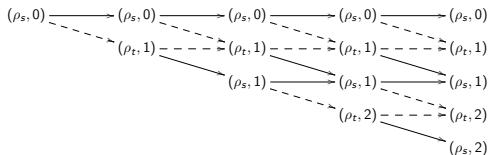
Dashed arrows represent  $s_i = 1$  and solid arrows represent  $s_i = 0$ .



# The Full Transition Graph

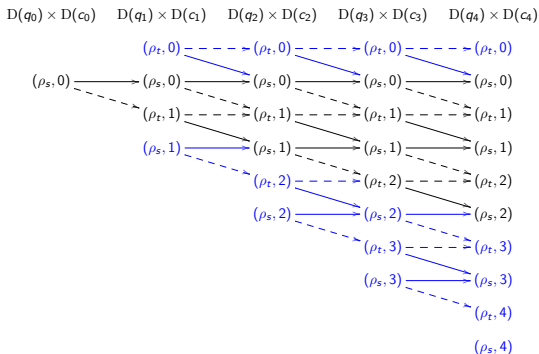
Full transition graph of the  $n\_group$  constraint for  $|V| = 4$ .

$D(q_0) \times D(c_0)$     $D(q_1) \times D(c_1)$     $D(q_2) \times D(c_2)$     $D(q_3) \times D(c_3)$     $D(q_4) \times D(c_4)$



# The Full Transition Graph

Full transition graph of the  $n\_group$  constraint for  $|V| = 4$ .





When do we get HAC for free?

- ▶ When the reachability graph and the full transition graph are the same.

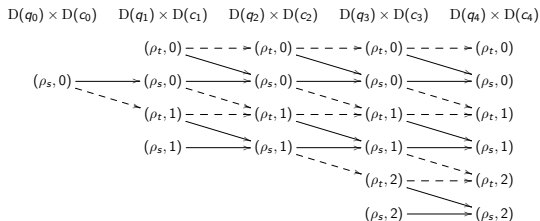
What can we do when we don't get HAC for free?

- ▶ We can add implied constraints.



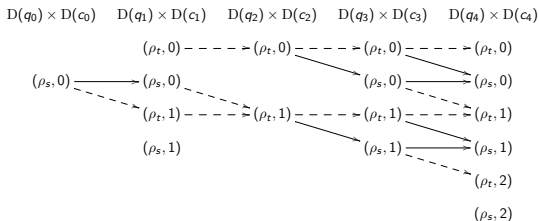
# The Implied Constraints

The lower part can be eliminated by adding the constraints  
 $c_{i+1} \leq (c_{i-1} + 1)$



# When is HAC Lost Again?

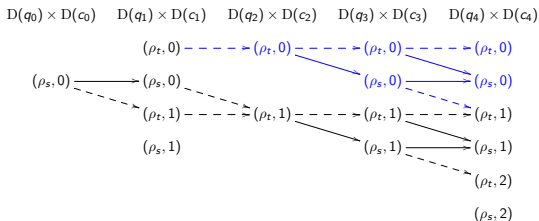
The  $n\_group$  constraint after the assignment  $s_2 := 1$  with the implied constraints  $c_{i+1} \leq (c_{i-1} + 1)$ .



Note that the upper part is partially disconnected

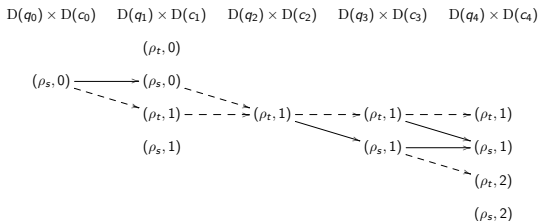
# When is HAC Lost Again? (cont.)

We can eliminate the upper part by adding the constraint  
 $(q_{i-1} = \rho_s \wedge s_{i+1} = 1) \rightarrow (c_{i+1} > c_{i-1})$



# When is HAC Lost Again? (cont.)

We can eliminate the upper part by adding the constraint  
 $(q_{i-1} = \rho_s \wedge s_{i+1} = 1) \rightarrow (c_{i+1} > c_{i-1})$



# Example Summary

We derived the implied constraints:

- ▶  $c_{i+1} \leq (c_{i-1} + 1)$
- ▶  $(q_{i-1} = \rho_s \wedge s_{i+1} = 1) \rightarrow (c_{i+1} > c_{i-1})$

We maintain HAC in the whole decomposition

# Conclusions and Future Work

## Conclusions:

- ▶ Some decompositions do maintain HAC
- ▶ We can derive implied constraints and maintain HAC in other cases.
- ▶ We have done this for other constraints.

## Future Work

- ▶ Can these be done automatically?



# Questions?

