

## 5.240 nvalues

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
<b>Origin</b>	Inspired by <a href="#">nvalue</a> and <a href="#">count</a> .		
<b>Constraint</b>	<code>nvalues(VARIABLES, RELOP, LIMIT)</code>		
<b>Arguments</b>	VARIABLES : <a href="#">collection</a> ( <code>var-dvar</code> ) RELOP : <a href="#">atom</a> LIMIT : <a href="#">dvar</a>		
<b>Restrictions</b>	<a href="#">required</a> (VARIABLES, var) RELOP ∈ [=, ≠, <, ≥, >, ≤]		
<b>Purpose</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 5px;">           Let <math>N</math> be the number of distinct values assigned to the variables of the VARIABLES collection. Enforce condition <math>N</math> RELOP LIMIT to hold.         </div>		
<b>Example</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> <math display="block">\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{var} - 4, \\ \text{var} - 5, \\ \langle \text{var} - 5, \\ \text{var} - 4, \\ \text{var} - 1, \\ \text{var} - 5 \rangle, =, 3 \end{array} \right)</math> </div> <p>The <code>nvalues</code> constraint holds since the number of distinct values occurring within the collection <math>\langle 4, 5, 5, 4, 1, 5 \rangle</math> is equal (i.e., RELOP is set to <math>=</math>) to its third argument <math>LIMIT = 3</math>.</p>		
<b>Symmetries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Items of VARIABLES are <a href="#">permutable</a>.</li> <li>• All occurrences of two distinct values of VARIABLES.var can be <a href="#">swapped</a>; all occurrences of a value of VARIABLES.var can be <a href="#">renamed</a> to any unused value.</li> </ul>		
<b>Usage</b>	Used in the <b>Constraint(s) on sets</b> slot for defining some constraints like <a href="#">assign_and_nvalues</a> , <a href="#">circuit_cluster</a> or <a href="#">coloured_cumulative</a> .		
<b>Reformulation</b>	The <code>nvalues(VARIABLES, RELOP, LIMIT)</code> constraint can be expressed in term of the conjunction <code>nvalue(NV, VARIABLES) ∧ NV RELOP LIMIT</code> .		
<b>Used in</b>	<a href="#">assign_and_nvalues</a> , <a href="#">circuit_cluster</a> , <a href="#">coloured_cumulative</a> , <a href="#">coloured_cumulatives</a> .		
<b>See also</b>	<p><b>assignment dimension added:</b> <a href="#">assign_and_nvalues</a>.</p> <p><b>common keyword:</b> <code>nvalues_except_0</code> (<i>counting constraint, number of distinct values</i>).</p> <p><b>specialisation:</b> <code>nvalue</code> (replace a comparison with the number of distinct values by an equality with the number of distinct values).</p>		

**Keywords**

**constraint type:** counting constraint, value partitioning constraint.

**final graph structure:** strongly connected component, equivalence.

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

**problems:** domination.

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

**Graph model**

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.457 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with 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 value that is assigned to some variables of the VARIABLES collection. The 3 following values 1, 4 and 5 are used by the variables of the VARIABLES collection.

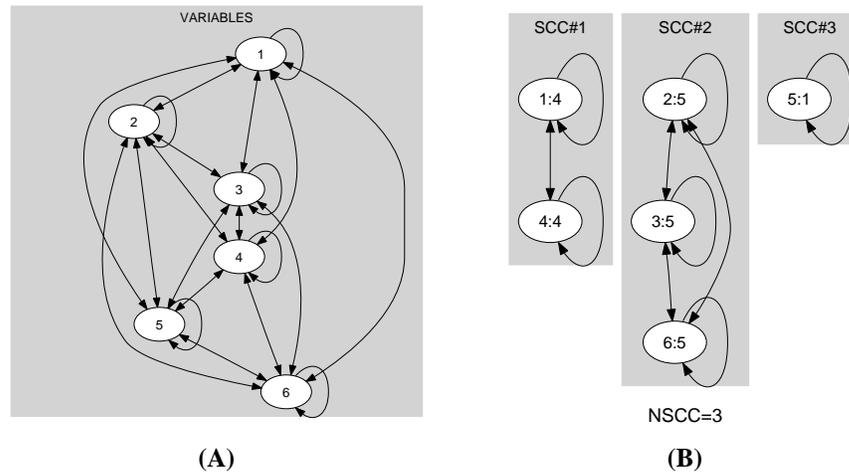


Figure 5.457: Initial and final graph of the nvalues constraint

20030820

1355