

5.279 same_and_global_cardinality

	DESCRIPTION	LINKS	GRAPH
Origin	Conjoin <code>same</code> and <code>global_cardinality</code>		
Constraint	<code>same_and_global_cardinality(VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2, VALUES)</code>		
Synonyms	<code>sgcc</code> , <code>same_gcc</code> , <code>same_and_gcc</code> , <code>swc</code> , <code>same_with_cardinalities</code> .		
Arguments	VARIABLES1 : <code>collection</code> (var-dvar) VARIABLES2 : <code>collection</code> (var-dvar) VALUES : <code>collection</code> (val-int, noccurrence-dvar)		
Restrictions	$ VARIABLES1 = VARIABLES2 $ <code>required</code> (VARIABLES1, var) <code>required</code> (VARIABLES2, var) <code>required</code> (VALUES, [val, noccurrence]) <code>distinct</code> (VALUES, val) $VALUES.noccurrence \geq 0$ $VALUES.noccurrence \leq VARIABLES1 $		
Purpose	<div style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 5px;"> The variables of the VARIABLES2 collection correspond to the variables of the VARIABLES1 collection according to a permutation. In addition, each value $VALUES[i].val$ ($1 \leq i \leq VALUES$) should be taken by exactly $VALUES[i].noccurrence$ variables of the VARIABLES1 collection. </div>		

Example	$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{var - 1,} \\ \text{var - 9,} \\ \langle \text{var - 1,} \\ \text{var - 5,} \rangle, \\ \text{var - 2,} \\ \text{var - 1} \\ \text{var - 9,} \\ \text{var - 1,} \\ \langle \text{var - 1,} \\ \text{var - 1,} \rangle, \\ \text{var - 2,} \\ \text{var - 5} \\ \text{val - 1 noccurrence - 3,} \\ \langle \text{val - 2 noccurrence - 1,} \\ \text{val - 5 noccurrence - 1,} \\ \text{val - 7 noccurrence - 0,} \\ \text{val - 9 noccurrence - 1} \rangle \end{array} \right)$
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The `same_and_global_cardinality` constraint holds since:

- The values 1, 9, 1, 5, 2, 1 assigned to VARIABLES1 correspond to a permutation of the values 9, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5 assigned to VARIABLES2.
- The values 1, 2, 5, 7 and 6 are respectively used 3, 1, 1, 0 and 1 times.

Symmetries

- Arguments are [permutable](#) w.r.t. permutation (VARIABLES1, VARIABLES2).
- Items of VARIABLES1 are [permutable](#).
- Items of VARIABLES2 are [permutable](#).
- Items of VALUES are [permutable](#).
- An occurrence of a value of VARIABLES1.var or VARIABLES2.var that does not belong to VALUES.val can be [replaced](#) by any other value that also does not belong to VALUES.val.
- All occurrences of two distinct values in VARIABLES1.var, VARIABLES2.var or VALUES.val can be [swapped](#); all occurrences of a value in VARIABLES1.var, VARIABLES2.var or VALUES.val can be [renamed](#) to any unused value.

Usage

See the [same_and_global_cardinality_low_up](#) constraint.

Algorithm

The filtering algorithm presented in [46] can be reused for pruning the variables of the VARIABLES1 and the VARIABLES2 collection. This algorithm does not restrict the nooccurrence variables of the VALUES collection.

See also

[implies: global_cardinality, same.](#)

[related: k_alldifferent](#) (*two overlapping alldifferent plus restriction on values*).

[specialisation: same_and_global_cardinality_low_up](#) (*variable replaced by fixed interval*).

Keywords

[application area:](#) assignment.

[combinatorial object:](#) permutation, multiset.

[constraint arguments:](#) constraint between two collections of variables.

[constraint type:](#) value constraint.

[filtering:](#) flow.

[modelling:](#) equality between multisets.

[problems:](#) demand profile.

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES1 VARIABLES2
Arc generator	<i>PRODUCT</i> \mapsto <code>collection(variables1, variables2)</code>
Arc arity	2
Arc constraint(s)	<code>variables1.var = variables2.var</code>
Graph property(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for all connected components: NSOURCE=NSINK • NSOURCE= VARIABLES1 • NSINK= VARIABLES2

For all items of VALUES:

Arc input(s)	VARIABLES1
Arc generator	<i>SELF</i> \mapsto <code>collection(variables)</code>
Arc arity	1
Arc constraint(s)	<code>variables.var = VALUES.val</code>
Graph property(ies)	NVERTEX = VALUES.noccurrence

Graph model

Parts (A) and (B) of Figure 5.511 respectively show the initial and final graph associated with the first graph constraint of the **Example** slot. Since we use the **NSOURCE** and **NSINK** graph properties, the source and sink vertices of the final graph are stressed with a double circle. Since there is a constraint on each connected component of the final graph we also show the different connected components. Each of them corresponds to an equivalence class according to the arc constraint.

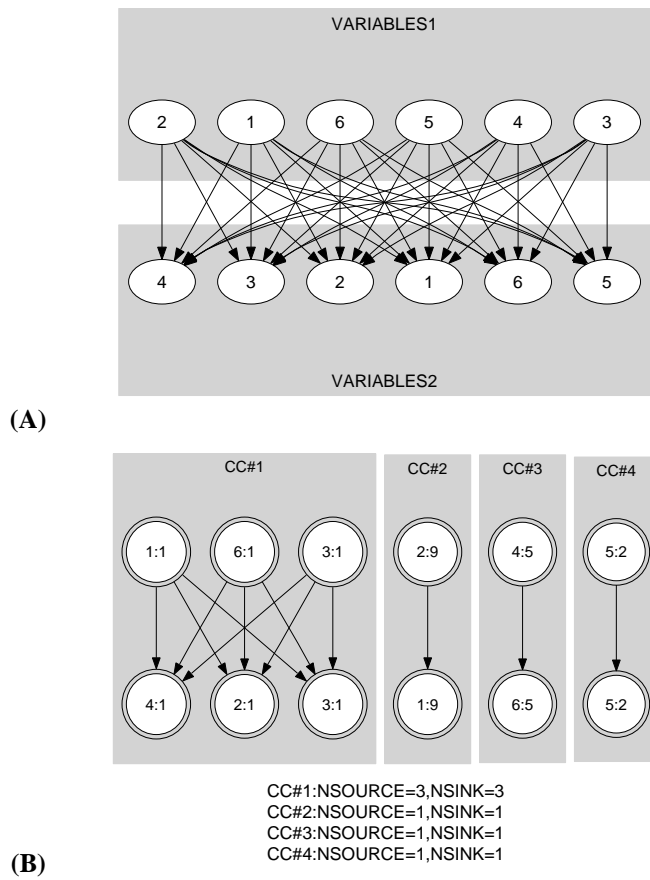


Figure 5.511: Initial and final graph of the same_and_global_cardinality constraint