## CONSTRAINT PROGRAMMING & PLANNING

## Agostino Dovier

Università di Udine Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica

Udine, GENNAIO 2013

- Prima di tutto si fa il grounding
- Poi si fanno le possibili attività polinomiali (modello well founded)
- A questo punto parte la computazione non deterministica
- Vediamo una descrizione ad alto livello dovuta a Yuliya Lierler (Univ. Nebraska at Omaha):



For a set  $\sigma$  of atoms, a record relative to  $\sigma$  is an ordered set M of literals over  $\sigma$ , some possibly annotated by  $\Delta$ , which marks them as decision literals. A state relative to  $\sigma$  is a record relative to  $\sigma$  possibly preceding symbol  $\bot$ . For instance, some states relative to a singleton set  $\{a\}$  of atoms are

$$\emptyset, \quad a, \quad \neg a, \quad a^{\Delta}, \quad a \ \neg a, \quad \bot, \quad a\bot, \quad \neg a\bot, \quad a^{\Delta}\bot, \quad a \ \neg a\bot.$$

We say that a state is inconsistent if either  $\bot$  or two complementary literals occur in it. For example, states  $a \neg a$  and  $a \bot$  are inconsistent.

By  $Bodies(\Pi,a)$  we denote the set of the bodies of all rules of a regular program  $\Pi$  with the head a. We recall that a set U of atoms occurring in a regular program  $\Pi$  is unfounded [18, 19] on a consistent set M of literals with respect to  $\Pi$  if for every  $a \in U$  and every  $B \in Bodies(\Pi,a), M \models \overline{B}$  (where B is identified with the conjunction of its elements), or  $U \cap B^{pos} \neq \emptyset$ .

For a set  $\sigma$  of atoms, a record relative to  $\sigma$  is an ordered set M of literals over  $\sigma$ , some possibly annotated by  $\Delta$ , which marks them as decision literals. A state relative to  $\sigma$  is a record relative to  $\sigma$  possibly preceding symbol  $\bot$ . For instance, some states relative to a singleton set  $\{a\}$  of atoms are

$$\emptyset, \quad a, \quad \neg a, \quad a^{\Delta}, \quad a \ \neg a, \quad \bot, \quad a\bot, \quad \neg a\bot, \quad a^{\Delta}\bot, \quad a \ \neg a\bot.$$

We say that a state is inconsistent if either  $\bot$  or two complementary literals occur in it. For example, states  $a \neg a$  and  $a \bot$  are inconsistent.

By  $Bodies(\Pi,a)$  we denote the set of the bodies of all rules of a regular program  $\Pi$  with the head a. We recall that a set U of atoms occurring in a regular program  $\Pi$  is unfounded [18, 19] on a consistent set M of literals with respect to  $\Pi$  if for every  $a \in U$  and every  $B \in Bodies(\Pi,a), M \models \overline{B}$  (where B is identified with the conjunction of its elements), or  $U \cap B^{pos} \neq \emptyset$ .

```
Unit Propagate:
```

$$M \Longrightarrow M \ l \ \text{if} \quad C \lor l \in \Pi^{cl} \text{ and } \overline{C} \subseteq M$$

Decide:

$$M \implies M l^{\Delta}$$
 if  $l$  is unassigned by  $M$ 

Fail:

$$M \implies \bot$$
 if  $\begin{cases} M \text{ is inconsistent and different from } \bot, \\ M \text{ contains no decision literals} \end{cases}$ 

Backtrack:

$$P\ l^{\Delta}\ Q \Longrightarrow P\ \overline{l} \ \ \text{if} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\ l^{\Delta}\ Q \ \text{is inconsistent, and} \\ Q \ \text{contains no decision literals} \end{array} \right.$$

Unfounded:

$$M \Longrightarrow M \neg a$$
 if  $a \in U$  for a set U unfounded on M w.r.t.  $\Pi$