

assignment #9 (winter term 2005)  
solutions will be presented Tuesday, **17-Jan-2006**, 2 PM, o27/2203  
<http://www.informatik.uni-ulm.de/pm/index.php?id=112>

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**Exercise 1** (Warmup – Single-Source Shortest Path).

Find the shortest path from a given source vertex  $s \in V$  to all other vertices  $v \in V$  in a weighted directed graph  $G = (V, E)$ . The weight-function  $w : E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is lifted for a path  $p = \langle v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle$  to  $w(p) = \sum_{i=1}^k w(v_{i-1}, v_i)$ . The shortest path between vertices  $u$  and  $v$  is the minimum weight of all paths  $u \rightsquigarrow v$ , or if there is no such path it is  $\infty$ .

To avoid negative weight cycles we allow non-negative weights only.

- a) Write a CHR program to solve the SSSP problem using the standard relaxation method.
- b) Enhance your program, s.t. for all vertices  $v \in V$  the path from  $s$  to  $v$  yielding minimal weight is stored.

Test and comment your program.

**Exercise 2** (Major assignment – Country Puzzle<sup>1</sup>).

Consider a quadratic map consisting of  $n \times n$  squares. Find positive integers for the remaining empty squares of the map s.t. any maximal contiguous set of squares containing the same integer (that makes a country) has the size equal to this integer (two squares are contiguous if they share a side). If this is not possible output **no**. An example puzzle and its unique solution is given below.

Use CHR **and** the `clpfd` library.

2	1		4	3
			2	
	5		3	
3				2

2	4	4	3	3
2	1	4	4	3
3	5	5	2	2
3	5	3	3	3
3	5	5	2	2

The unique solution to the given  $5 \times 5$  country puzzle is given on the right.

- a) Model the problem.
- b) State what “properties” are to be handled by
  - CHR-constraints,
  - solved by the `clpfd` library, or require
  - auxiliary Prolog-predicates.
- c) Implement the auxiliary predicates.
- d) Implement the constraints.
- e) Comment your source code.
- f) Test your implementation with a test suite containing
  - $1 \times 1$  and  $2 \times 2$  maps (one **yes**, one **no** each),
  - the given example above, and
  - the  $6 \times 6$  example given by
 
$$[[1, \_ , \_ , \_ , \_ , \_ ], [ \_ , \_ , 1, \_ , \_ , 4], [3, \_ , \_ , \_ , \_ , 3],$$

$$[2, \_ , \_ , \_ , 2, 4], [ \_ , \_ , 3, \_ , \_ , \_ ], [2, \_ , \_ , \_ , 3, \_ ]].$$

**Hint:** This major assignment is probably not solvable in one evening’s time! You are encouraged to send proposals per mail to the participants and Marc (no matter there’s Christmas vacation).

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<sup>1</sup>Example taken from P. Szeredi, Teaching Constraints through Logic Puzzles, LNAI 3010.