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1 Describing a factory

A factory is made out of machines. A machine is either a provider, a belt or a consumer. Machines are connected by ports.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Machines } A, B, C ::= & \text{belt } p_i p_o \\ & | \text{provider } p_1, p_2, \dots p_n \\ & | \text{consumer } p_1, p_2, \dots p_n \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Figure 1: Machines

We can represent the factory as a directed graph, with the machines being the nodes and the ports being the edges:

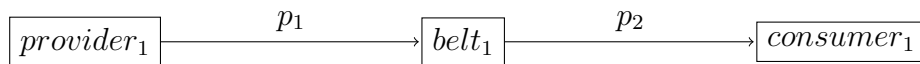


Figure 2: Example of a simple factory

2 Constraints

The first step of the factory solving process is the constraint generation. We currently use 3 different types of constraints (Figure 3). Let's take them one step at a time. The first two constraints ($p_k(t) <_{\leftarrow} f(t)$ and $p_k(t) <_{\Rightarrow} f(t)$) are pretty similar, both limiting the flow through a port.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Constraints } C_k & ::= p_k(t) <_{\leftarrow} f(t) \\ & | p_k(t) <_{\Rightarrow} f(t) \\ & | p_1(t) = p_2(f(t)) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Figure 3: Constraints