







#### Adrian Balint, Nobert Manthey

08.03.2013

An Extended Analysis of the Utility of Preprocessing Techniques for SAT Solvers

 Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)



number of solved instances from the application track SAT Challenge 2012

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)
- Most widely used PP: SatElite

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)
- Most widely used PP: SatElite
- Several new PPTs presented since the introduction of SatElite

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)
- Most widely used PP: SatElite
- Several new PPTs presented since the introduction of SatElite
- Most PPTs are designed to boost CDCL solvers

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)
- Most widely used PP: SatElite
- Several new PPTs presented since the introduction of SatElite
- Most PPTs are designed to boost CDCL solvers
- There is almost no analysis of modern PPTs for SLS

- Preprocessing techniques (PPT) are crucial for the high performance of SAT solvers
- None of the state-of-the-art CDCL solvers affords not to use a preprocessor (PP)
- Most widely used PP: SatElite
- Several new PPTs presented since the introduction of SatElite
- Most PPTs are designed to boost CDCL solvers
- There is almost no analysis of modern PPTs for SLS
- SLS solvers seldom applied to structured problems

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

# Utility of a PPT P for solver S

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

# Utility of a PPT P for solver S

A PPT *P* is considered to be useful (or utile) for a solver *S* on a set of instances *I* if perf(S(P(I)) > perf(S(I)).

1. How utile is each PPT on its own?

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

#### Utility of a PPT P for solver S

- 1. How utile is each PPT on its own?
- 2. Which combination and parametrization of PPTs is best?

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

#### Utility of a PPT P for solver S

- 1. How utile is each PPT on its own?
- 2. Which combination and parametrization of PPTs is best?
- 3. Can we improve the best PPT with appropriate parametrization?

Analyze the utility of PPTs for CDCL and SLS solvers individually.

#### Utility of a PPT P for solver S

- 1. How utile is each PPT on its own?
- 2. Which combination and parametrization of PPTs is best?
- 3. Can we improve the best PPT with appropriate parametrization?
- 4. How susceptible is the performance gain when we exchange the solvers *S*?

► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)

- ► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)
- Use a CDCL solver (glucose 2.1) and a SLS solver (Sparrow)

- ► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)
- Use a CDCL solver (glucose 2.1) and a SLS solver (Sparrow)
- Evaluate on application (for CDCL) and hard combinatorial (for SLS) problems from SAT Challenge 2012 (highly heterogeneous set)

- ► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)
- Use a CDCL solver (glucose 2.1) and a SLS solver (Sparrow)
- Evaluate on application (for CDCL) and hard combinatorial (for SLS) problems from SAT Challenge 2012 (highly heterogeneous set)

#### **Answering Question 1**

Evaluate each PPT individually in combination with each solver

- ► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)
- Use a CDCL solver (glucose 2.1) and a SLS solver (Sparrow)
- Evaluate on application (for CDCL) and hard combinatorial (for SLS) problems from SAT Challenge 2012 (highly heterogeneous set)

#### **Answering Question 1**

Evaluate each PPT individually in combination with each solver

#### Answering Question 2,3

Use automated algorithm configuration tools to configure/tune the PPTs optimizing perf(S(P(I)))

- ► Implement currently available PPTs into a PP framework → Coprocessor 3 (CP3)
- Use a CDCL solver (glucose 2.1) and a SLS solver (Sparrow)
- Evaluate on application (for CDCL) and hard combinatorial (for SLS) problems from SAT Challenge 2012 (highly heterogeneous set)

#### **Answering Question 1**

Evaluate each PPT individually in combination with each solver

#### Answering Question 2,3

Use automated algorithm configuration tools to configure/tune the PPTs optimizing perf(S(P(I)))

#### Answering Question 2,3

Validate best found PPTs with other solvers

# Preprocessing Techniques implemented in CP3

- 1. Unit Propagation (UP)
- 2. Subsumption (SUB)
- 3. Strengthening (STR)
- 4. (Bounded) Variable Elimination (BVE)
- 5. (Bounded) Variable Addition (BVA)
- 6. Probing (Probe)
- 7. Covered Clause Elimination (CCE)
- 8. Hidden Tautology Elimination (HTE)
- 9. Equivalent Literal Elimination (EE)
- 10. Unhiding (Unhide)
- 11. Ternary Resolution (3RES)
- 12. Add Binary Resolvents (ADD2)

#### 13. Dense

#### Preprocessing Techniques implemented in CP3 - Details

#### **3RES - Resolving Ternary Clauses**

Resolve ternay clauses with ternary or binary clauses and keep resolvent

if the resulting clause is ternary or smaller.

#### Preprocessing Techniques implemented in CP3 - Details

#### **3RES - Resolving Ternary Clauses**

Resolve ternay clauses with ternary or binary clauses and keep resolvent if the resulting clause is ternary or smaller.

# **BVA - Bounded Variable Addition**

Introduces Tseitin variables and reduces the number of clauses.

#### Preprocessing Techniques implemented in CP3 - Details

#### **3RES - Resolving Ternary Clauses**

Resolve ternay clauses with ternary or binary clauses and keep resolvent if the resulting clause is ternary or smaller.

#### **BVA - Bounded Variable Addition**

Introduces Tseitin variables and reduces the number of clauses.

#### ADD2 - Add Binary Resolvents - specially for SLS

Introduces additionally binary clauses to "'short-cut"' implication chains.

Each PPT evaluated individually with standard parametrization

Each PPT evaluated individually with standard parametrization



number of solved instances

Optimize the parameters of all PPTs keeping the order fixed

Optimize the parameters of all PPTs keeping the order fixed



Best single PPT: Bounded Variable Elimination (BVE)

- Best single PPT: Bounded Variable Elimination (BVE)
- Further extend BVE with novel ideas

- Best single PPT: Bounded Variable Elimination (BVE)
- Further extend BVE with novel ideas
  - Allow an increase of the number of literals/clauses per elimination step up to an upper bound

- Best single PPT: Bounded Variable Elimination (BVE)
- Further extend BVE with novel ideas
  - Allow an increase of the number of literals/clauses per elimination step up to an upper bound
  - Define new orders for the variable selection heuristic (e.g.: maximum occurrence, ratio between negative/positive occurrences, ...)

- Best single PPT: Bounded Variable Elimination (BVE)
- Further extend BVE with novel ideas
  - Allow an increase of the number of literals/clauses per elimination step up to an upper bound
  - Define new orders for the variable selection heuristic (e.g.: maximum occurrence, ratio between negative/positive occurrences, ...)

#### Results of the optimization of BVE for SLS

- Choose variable with maximum occurrence first (totally contrary to BVE for CDCL: choose variable with minimum occurrence first)
- Allow the formula to increase up to 10 clauses per step and totally not more than 1000 clauses

Optimize the new parameters of BVE

- Optimize the new parameters of BVE
- Results compared to SatElite+Sparrow which is also mainly using BVE (but in a CDCL friendly way)

- Optimize the new parameters of BVE
- Results compared to SatElite+Sparrow which is also mainly using

BVE (but in a CDCL friendly way)



number of solved instances

# PPT for SLS - Applicability to other Solvers

Replace Sparrow with sattime2012

# PPT for SLS - Applicability to other Solvers

Replace Sparrow with sattime2012



number of solved instances

Each PPT evaluated individually with standard parametrization

Each PPT evaluated individually with standard parametrization



number of solved instances

The graph shows only the overall utility

The graph shows only the overall utility

# Unique PPT contribution (UPT)

Similar to "'unique solver contribution": the number of instances that can be solved only when using a certain PPT.

The graph shows only the overall utility

#### Unique PPT contribution (UPT)

Similar to "'unique solver contribution": the number of instances that can be solved only when using a certain PPT.

	None	UP	3RES	SUB+STR	EE	Unhide	HTE	Probe	BVE	BVA	CCE
UPT	2	-	_	1	6	_	1	5	52	2	2
solved	356	347	346	349	351	347	350	361	414	352	329
Single UPT contribution of each PPT.											

How similar are the individual PPTs with respect to performance?

How similar are the individual PPTs with respect to performance?



Heatmap visualization of the Spearman correlation matrix

Optimize the parameters of each PPT keeping the order fixed

Optimize the parameters of each PPT keeping the order fixed



Best configuration uses Unhide+BVE+BVA.

Optimize the new parameters of BVE

Optimize the new parameters of BVE



# **PPT for CDCL - Applicability to other Solvers**

Replace glucose 2.1 with Minisat 2.2

# PPT for CDCL - Applicability to other Solvers

Replace glucose 2.1 with Minisat 2.2



PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)

- PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)
- $\blacktriangleright$  BVE is the most important PPT  $\rightarrow$  further analysis needed

- PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)
- $\blacktriangleright$  BVE is the most important PPT  $\rightarrow$  further analysis needed
- If the solver can not be improved any more take a look at the PP

- PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)
- $\blacktriangleright$  BVE is the most important PPT  $\rightarrow$  further analysis needed
- If the solver can not be improved any more take a look at the PP
- PPTs integrated also as inprocessing (IP) have high potential

- PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)
- $\blacktriangleright$  BVE is the most important PPT  $\rightarrow$  further analysis needed
- If the solver can not be improved any more take a look at the PP
- PPTs integrated also as inprocessing (IP) have high potential
- The application order and the number of application of each PPT has not been optimized yet (search space explosion)

- PPTs setting depend on the solver used (SLS/CDCL)
- $\blacktriangleright$  BVE is the most important PPT  $\rightarrow$  further analysis needed
- If the solver can not be improved any more take a look at the PP
- PPTs integrated also as inprocessing (IP) have high potential
- The application order and the number of application of each PPT has not been optimized yet (search space explosion)
- Optimizing the parameters of the solver and PP might yield even better improvements

# This work at SAT Competition 2013

# CP3+Sparrow in HC SAT

- 1. Runs CP3 with the HC-SLS configuration
- 2. Executes an improved version of Sparrow

#### SparrowToRiss in HC SAT+UNSAT

- 1. Runs CP3 with the HC-SLS configuration
- 2. Executes an improved version of Sparrow for 5 · 10<sup>8</sup> flips
- 3. Runs CP3 with the HC-CDCL configuration
- Runs CDCL solver RISS (based on glucose 2.2 which incorporates CP3) initializing the phase savings with the last assignment found by Sparrow in chronological order (i.e. last flipped variable first)