Introduction to SAT
History, Algorithms, Practical considerations

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1. Contains material provided by Joao Marques Silva, Armin Biere, Takehide Soh
Agenda

Introduction to SAT

A bit of history (DP, DPLL)

The CDCL framework (CDCL is not DPLL)
  Grasp
  From Grasp to Chaff
  Chaff
  Anatomy of a modern CDCL SAT solver

Nearby SAT
  MaxSat
  Pseudo-Boolean Optimization
  MUS

SAT in practice : working with CNF
Disclaimer

- Not a complete view of the subject
- Limited to one branch of SAT research (CDCL solvers)
- From an AI background point of view
- From a SAT solver designer
- For a broader picture of the area, see the handbook edited in 2009 by the community
Remember that the best solvers for practical SAT solving in the 90’s where based on local search or randomized DPLL.

This decade has been the one of Conflict Driven Clause Learning solvers.

The next one may rise a new kind of solvers (parallel architectures) ...
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SAT in practice: working with CNF
Context: SAT receives much attention since a decade

Why are we all here today?

- Most companies doing software or hardware verification are now using SAT solvers.
- SAT technology indirectly reaches our everyday life:
  - Intel core i7 processor designed with the help of SAT solvers [Kaivola et al, CAV 2009]
  - Windows 7 device drivers verified using SAT related technology (Z3, SMT solver) [De Moura and Bjorner, IJCAR 2010]
  - The Eclipse open platform uses SAT technology for solving dependencies between components [Le Berre and Rapicault, IWOCE 2009]
- Many SAT solvers are available from academia or the industry.
- SAT solvers can be used as a black box with a simple input/output language (DIMACS).
- The consequence of a new kind of SAT solver designed in 2001 (Chaff)
The SAT problem: theoretical point of view

**Definition**

Input: A set of clauses $C$ built from a propositional language with $n$ variables.
Output: Is there an assignment of the $n$ variables that satisfies all those clauses?
The SAT problem: theoretical point of view

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Example

$$C_1 = \{\neg a \lor b, \neg b \lor c\} = (\neg a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c) = (a' + b).(b' + c)$$

$$C_2 = C_1 \cup \{a, \neg c\} = C_1 \land a \land \neg c$$

For $C_1$, the answer is yes, for $C_2$ the answer is no.

$$C_1 \models \neg(a \land \neg c) = \neg a \lor c$$
Definition

Input : A set of clauses $C$ built from a propositional language with $n$ variables.

Output : If there is an assignment of the $n$ variables that satisfies all those clauses, provide such assignment, else provide a subset of $C$ which cannot be satisfied.
The SAT problem solver: practical point of view

Definition
Input: A set of clauses \( C \) built from a propositional language with \( n \) variables.
Output: If there is an assignment of the \( n \) variables that satisfies all those clauses, provide such assignment, else provide a subset of \( C \) which cannot be satisfied.

Example

\[ C_1 = \{ \neg a \lor b, \neg b \lor c \} = (\neg a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c) = (a' + b).(b' + c) \]

\[ C_2 = C_1 \cup \{ a, \neg c \} = C_1 \land a \land \neg c \]

For \( C_1 \), one answer is \( \{a, b, c\} \), for \( C_2 \) the answer is \( C_2 \).
SAT is important in theory ... 

- Canonical NP-Complete problem [Cook, 1971]
- Threshold phenomenon on randomly generated $k$-SAT instances [Mitchell, Selman, Levesque, 1992]
... in practice: Computer Aided Verification Award 2009

awarded to

Conor F. Madigan
Sharad Malik
Joao Marques-Silva
Matthew Moskewicz
Karem Sakallah
Lintao Zhang
Ying Zhao

for

fundamental contributions to the development of high-performance Boolean satisfiability solvers.

Authors of GRASP SAT solver
Authors of CHAFF SAT solver
awarded to

A. Biere
A. Cimatti
E. Clarke
Y. Zhu

for

*Symbolic Model Checking without BDDs*
Evolution of the performance of some SAT solvers

Results of the SAT competition/race winners on the SAT 2009 application benchmarks, 20mn timeout

CPU Time (in seconds)

Number of problems solved
Where can we find SAT technology today?

- **Formal methods:**
  - Hardware model checking; Software model checking; Termination analysis of term-rewrite systems; Test pattern generation (testing of software & hardware); etc.

- **Artificial intelligence:**
  - Planning; Knowledge representation; Games (n-queens, sudoku, social golpher’s, etc.)

- **Bioinformatics:**
  - Haplotype inference; Pedigree checking; Analysis of Genetic Regulatory Networks; etc.

- **Design automation:**
  - Equivalence checking; Delay computation; Fault diagnosis; Noise analysis; etc.

- **Security:**
  - Cryptanalysis; Inversion attacks on hash functions; etc.
Where can we find SAT technology today? II

- Computationally hard problems:
  - Graph coloring; Traveling salesperson; etc.
- Mathematical problems:
  - van der Waerden numbers; Quasigroup open problems; etc.
- Core engine for other solvers: 0-1 ILP/Pseudo Boolean; QBF; #SAT; SMT; MAXSAT; ...
- Integrated into theorem provers: HOL; Isabelle; ...
- Integrated into widely used software:
  - Suse 10.1 dependency manager based on a custom SAT solver.
  - Eclipse provisioning system based on a Pseudo Boolean solver.
  - Eiffel language uses Z3 to check contracts.
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SAT in practice: working with CNF
Boolean Formulas

- Boolean formula $\varphi$ is defined over a set of propositional variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$, using the standard propositional connectives $\neg, \land, \lor, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow$, and parenthesis
  - The domain of propositional variables is $\{T, F\}$
  - Example: $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_3) = ((\neg x_1 \land x_2) \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3)$

- A formula $\varphi$ in conjunctive normal form (CNF) is a conjunction of disjunctions (clauses) of literals, where a literal is a variable or its complement
  - Example: $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_3) \equiv$

- A formula $\varphi$ in disjunctive normal form (DNF) is a disjunction of conjunctions (terms) of literals
  - Example: $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_3) \equiv$

- Can encode any Boolean formula into Normal Form
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- A formula $\varphi$ in disjunctive normal form (DNF) is a disjunction of conjunctions (terms) of literals
  - Example: $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_3) \equiv (\neg x_1 \land x_2 \land x_3) \lor (x_3 \land \neg x_2) \lor x_3$

- Can encode any Boolean formula into Normal Form
The resolution principle and classical simplification rules

**resolution:**
\[
\frac{x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3 \quad x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}
\]

**merging:**
\[
\frac{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}
\]

**subsumption:**
\[
\frac{\alpha \lor \beta}{\alpha}
\]

The resolution principle and classical simplification rules

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{resolution:} & \quad \frac{x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4} \\
\text{merging:} & \quad \frac{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4} \\
\text{subsumption:} & \quad \frac{\alpha \lor \beta}{\alpha}
\end{align*}
\]

What happens if we apply resolution between \( \neg x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3 \) and \( x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4 \)?
The resolution principle and classical simplification rules


resolution: \[
\frac{x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3}{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4} \quad \frac{x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}
\]

merging: \[
\frac{x_1 \lor x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}{x_1 \lor x_3 \lor x_4}
\]

subsumption: \[
\frac{\alpha \lor \beta}{\alpha}
\]

What happens if we apply resolution between \(\neg x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3\) and \(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4\) ?

A tautology: \(x_2 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_3 \lor x_4\).
Applying resolution to decide satisfiability

- Apply resolution between clauses with exactly one opposite literal
- Possible outcome:
  - A new clause is derived: removed subsumed clauses
  - The resolvent is subsumed by an existing clause
- Until empty clause derived or no new clause derived

Main issues of the approach:
- In which order should the resolution steps be performed?
- Huge memory consumption!
The Davis and Putnam procedure: basic idea


Resolution used for variable elimination: \((A \lor x) \land (B \lor \neg x) \land R\) is satisfiable iff \((A \lor B) \land R\) is satisfiable.

- Iteratively apply the following steps:
  - Select variable \(x\)
  - Apply resolution between every pair of clauses of the form \((x \lor \alpha)\) and \((\neg x \lor \beta)\)
  - Remove all clauses containing either \(x\) or \(\neg x\)
- Terminate when either the empty clause or the empty formula is derived

Proof system: ordered resolution
Variable elimination – An Example

\[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \]

\[(\neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \]

\[x_3 \models \top \]
Variable elimination – An Example

\[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \vdash \]

\[(\neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \vdash \]

\[(x_3 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \vdash \]

\[x_3 \vdash \top \]

Formula is SAT
Variable elimination – An Example

\[
(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \\
(\neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \\
\models \\
(x_3 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \\
\models
\]
Variable elimination – An Example

\[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models (\neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models (x_3 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4)\]
Variable elimination – An Example

\((x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \)

\((\neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \)

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\(x_3 \models \)
Variable elimination – An Example

\[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \]

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\[(x_3 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \models \]

\[x_3 \models \]

\[\top \]

- Formula is SAT
The Davis and Putnam procedure: the refinements

Add specific cases to order variable elimination steps

- Iteratively apply the following steps:
  - Apply the pure literal rule and unit propagation
  - Select variable $x$
  - Apply resolution between every pair of clauses of the form $(x \lor \alpha)$ and $(\neg x \lor \beta)$
  - Remove all clauses containing either $x$ or $\neg x$

- Terminate when either the empty clause or the empty formula is derived
A literal is **pure** if only occurs as a positive literal or as a negative literal in a CNF formula

**Example:**

\[ \varphi = (\neg x_1 \lor x_2) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_2) \land (x_4 \lor \neg x_5) \land (x_5 \lor \neg x_4) \]

\( \neg x_1 \) and \( x_3 \) are pure literals

**Pure literal rule:** eliminate first pure literals because no resolvant are produced!

applying a variable elimination step on a pure literal strictly reduces the number of clauses!
Unit Propagation

- Specific case of resolution: only shorten clauses.

\[
\text{unit resolution: } \quad \frac{x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3 \land \neg x_2}{x_1 \lor x_3}
\]

- Since clauses are shortened, new unit clauses may appear. Empty clauses also!

- Unit propagation: apply unit resolution while new unit clauses are produced.
The approach runs easily out of memory.

Even recent attempts using a ROBDD representation [Simon and Chatalic 2000] does not scale well.

The solution: using backtrack search!
Propositional variables can be assigned value **False** or **True**
- In some contexts variables may be **unassigned**

- A clause is **satisfied** if at least one of its literals is assigned value **true**
  \[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3)\]

- A clause is **unsatisfied** if all of its literals are assigned value **false**
  \[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3)\]

- A clause is **unit** if it contains one single unassigned literal and all other literals are assigned value **False**
  \[(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3)\]

- A formula is **satisfied** if all of its clauses are satisfied
- A formula is **unsatisfied** if at least one of its clauses is unsatisfied
Standard **backtrack search**

**DPLL(F)**:

- Apply unit propagation
- If conflict identified, return **UNSAT**
- Apply the pure literal rule
- If F is satisfied (empty), return **SAT**
- Select decision variable x
  - If DPLL($F \land x$) = **SAT** return **SAT**
  - return DPLL($F \land \neg x$)

**Proof system**: tree resolution
Pure Literals in backtrack search

- Pure literal rule:
  Clauses containing pure literals can be removed from the formula (i.e. just satisfy those pure literals)

- Example:
  \[ \varphi = (\neg x_1 \lor x_2) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_2) \land (x_4 \lor \neg x_5) \land (x_5 \lor \neg x_4) \]

- The resulting formula becomes:
  \[ \varphi_{\neg x_1, x_3} = (x_4 \lor \neg x_5) \land (x_5 \lor \neg x_4) \]

- if \( l \) is a pure literal in \( \Sigma \), then \( \Sigma_l \subset \Sigma \)

- Preserve satisfiability, not logical equivalency!
Unit Propagation in backtrack search

- Unit clause rule in backtrack search:
  Given a unit clause, its only unassigned literal must be assigned value True for the clause to be satisfied.

- Example: for unit clause \((x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3)\), \(x_3\) must be assigned value False.

- Unit propagation:
  Iterated application of the unit clause rule:

\[
(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_3 \lor x_4) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4)
\]
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\[
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\]

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(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_3 \lor x_4) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4)
\]

Unit propagation can **satisfy** clauses but can also **falsify** clauses (i.e. **conflicts**).
An Example of DPLL

\[ \varphi = (a \lor \neg b \lor d) \land (a \lor \neg b \lor e) \land \\
(\neg b \lor \neg d \lor \neg e) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor e) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor \neg e) \]
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(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land
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conflict
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(\neg b \lor \neg d \lor \neg e) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor e) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor \neg e) \]
An Example of DPLL

$$\varphi = (a \lor \neg b \lor d) \land (a \lor \neg b \lor e) \land$$
$$(-b \lor \neg d \lor \neg e) \land$$
$$(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land$$
$$(a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor e) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor \neg e)$$
An Example of DPLL

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$$(-b \lor \neg d \lor \neg e) \land$$
$$(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land$$
$$(a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor e) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor \neg e)$$
An Example of DPLL

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(\neg b \lor \neg d \lor \neg e) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor c \lor d) \land (a \lor b \lor c \lor \neg d) \land \\
(a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor e) \land (a \lor b \lor \neg c \lor \neg e) \]
DP, DLL or DPLL?

- DPLL = DP + DLL
- Acknowledge the principles in DP60 and their memory efficient implementation in DP62
- DPLL commonly used to denote complete solvers for SAT: no longer true for modern complete SAT solvers.
- The focus of researchers in the 90’s was mainly to improve the heuristics to select the variables to branch on on randomly generated formulas.
- Introduction of non chronological backtracking and learning to solve structured/real world formulas
During backtrack search, for each conflict learn new clause, which explains and prevents repetition of the same conflict

\[ \varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \ldots \]
During backtrack search, for each conflict learn new clause, which explains and prevents repetition of the same conflict

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Assume decisions \( c = False \) and \( f = False \)
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- Assume decisions \( c = \text{False} \) and \( f = \text{False} \)
- Assign \( a = \text{False} \) and imply assignments
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- A conflict is reached: \((\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f)\) is unsatisfied
Clause Learning

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- \( \varphi \Rightarrow a \lor c \lor f \)
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- Learn new clause \( (a \lor c \lor f) \)
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- \( \varphi \Rightarrow a \lor c \lor f \)

- Learn new clause \( (a \lor c \lor f) \)
- Next time will propagate \( a \): reveals a missing propagation!
Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Propagations deriving from \( a : g, b, d, e \)

\[
\varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k)
\]

Learned : \( (a \lor c \lor f) \)

\[
(\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f)
\]
Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.

Propagations deriving from \( a : g, b, d, e \)

\[
\varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f)\land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k) \\
\]

Learned : \( a \lor c \lor f \)

\[
(\neg b \lor \neg d \lor f) \\
\]
Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Propagations deriving from $a : g, b, d, e$

$$
\varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k)
$$

Learned : $(a \lor c \lor f)$

$$(\neg b \lor c \lor f)$$
Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Propagations deriving from $a$ : $g$, $b$, $d$, $e$

$$\varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k)$$

Learned : $(a \lor c \lor f)$

$$(\neg g \lor c \lor f)$$
Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Propagations deriving from \( a : g, b, d, e \)

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\varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land \\
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\]

Learned : \((a \lor c \lor f)\)

\[
(\neg a \lor c \lor f)
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Conflict analysis using resolution

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Propagations deriving from a : g, b, d, e

\[ \varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k) \]

Learned: \((a \lor c \lor f)\)

\((c \lor f)\)
Implementation of NCB and Learning for SAT

- Two approaches developed independently in two different research communities:
  - **GRASP/EDA** by Marques-Silva and Sakallah (1996)
    - Resolution graph seen as a circuit
    - Conflict analysis thought as detecting faults in a circuit
    - Other sophisticated conflict analysis methods based on truth maintenance systems
  - **RELSAT/CSP** by Bayardo and Schrag (1997)
    - Introduction of CSP based techniques into a SAT solver
    - Conflict Directed Backjumping aka non chronological backtracking [Prosser 93]
    - Size based and relevance based learning schemes
- Main difference: in GRASP’s framework, the conflict analysis drives the search, while in RELSAT it is the heuristics (more later).
Agenda

Introduction to SAT

A bit of history (DP, DPLL)

The CDCL framework (CDCL is not DPLL)
  - Grasp
  - From Grasp to Chaff
  - Chaff
  - Anatomy of a modern CDCL SAT solver

Nearby SAT
  - MaxSat
  - Pseudo-Boolean Optimization
  - MUS

SAT in practice: working with CNF
GRASP architecture

Role of the boolean propagator

- Perform unit propagation on the set of clauses.
- Detect conflicts
- Backtrack according to a specific clause provided by the conflict analyzer
Conflict analyzer

- Must produce a clause that becomes a unit clause after backtracking (asserting clause)
- Introduction of the notion of **Unique Implication Point (UIP)**, as a reference to Unique Sensitization Points in ATPG.
  - Find a literal that need to be propagated before reaching a conflict
  - Based on the notion of decision level, i.e. the number of assumptions made so far.
  - Syntactical: apply resolution until only one literal from current decision level appears in the clause.
  - **Decision variables are always UIP**: at least one UIP exists for each conflict!
- Backtracking level computed as the lowest decision level of the literals of the clause
\[ \varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \ldots \]
Conflict graph after learning $a \lor c \lor f$ and backjumping

\[ \varphi = (a \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e) \land (\neg d \lor \neg e \lor f) \land (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg h \lor j) \land (\neg i \lor k) \]
Some remarks about UIPs

- There are many possibilities to derive a clause using UIP
- RELSAT can be seen as applying Decision UIP
- Decision UIP always flip the decision variable truth value: the search is thus driven by the heuristics.
- Using other UIP scheme, the value of any of the literal propagated at the current decision level may be flipped. The search is thus driven by the conflict analysis.
- Generic name for GRASP approach: Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL) solver [Ryan 2004].
Decision heuristics

- Pick an unassigned variable
- Many sophisticated decision heuristics available in the literature for random formulas (MOMS, JW, etc).
- GRASP uses dynamic largest individual sum (DLIS) : select the literal with the maximum occurrences in unresolved clauses.
- Sophisticated heuristics require an exact representation of the state of the CNF after unit propagation!
Putting everything together: the CDCL approach
Some key insights in the design of SAT solvers were discovered when trying to solve real problems by translation into SAT.

Huge interest on SAT after the introduction of Bounded Model Checking [Biere et al 99] from the EDA community.

The design of SAT solver becomes more pragmatic.
Application 1: Planning as satisfiability

- Input: a set of actions, an initial state and a goal state
- Output: a sequence of actions to reach the goal state from the initial state
- One of the first applications of SAT in Artificial Intelligence
- A key application for the adoption of SAT in EDA later on
- The instances are supposed to be SAT
- Those instances are too big for complete solvers based on DPLL
1992 - Planning As Satisfiability

\[ \text{PAS}(S, I, T, G, k) = I(s_0) \land \bigwedge_{i=0}^{k-1} T(s_i, s_{i+1}) \land \bigvee_{i=0}^{k} G(s_i) \]

où :

- \( S \) the set of possible states \( s_i \)
- \( I \) the initial state
- \( T \) transitions between states
- \( G \) goal state
- \( k \) bound

If the formula is satisfiable, then there is a plan of length at most \( k \).
function GSAT(CNF c, int maxtries, int maxflips) {
    // DIVERSIFICATION STEP
    for (int i = 0; i < maxtries; i++) {
        m = randomAssignment();
        // INTENSIFICATION STEP
        for (int j = 0; j < maxflips; j++) {
            if (m satisfies c)
                return SAT;
            flip(m);
        }
    }
    return UNKNOWN;
}
Lessons learned from GSAT

- The decision procedure is very simple to implement and very fast!
- Efficiency depends on which literal to flip, and the values of the parameters.
- Problem with local minima: use of Random Walks!
- Main drawback: incomplete, cannot answer UNSAT!
- Lesson 1: An agile (fast) SAT solver sometimes better than a clever one!
Application 2 : Quasigroup (Latin Square) open problems

- $S$ a set and $*$ a binary operator. $|S|$ is the order of the group.
- $a*b=c$ has a unique solution when fixing any pair of variables.
- Equivalent to fill in a $|S| \times |S|$ square with elements of $S$ unique in each row and column.
- Looking for the existence of QG of a given order with additional constraints, e.g.:

  \[
  \text{QG1} \quad x \ast y = u, z \ast w = u, v \ast y = x, v \ast w = z \Rightarrow \\
  x = z, y = w
  \]

  \[
  \text{QG2} \quad x \ast y = u, z \ast w = u, y \ast v = x, w \ast v = z \Rightarrow \\
  x = z, y = w
  \]

- First open QG problems solved by MGTP (Fujita, Slaney, Benett 93)
- QG1(12), QG2(14), QG2(15) solved by SATO in 1996.
SATO head/tail lazy data structure

- CNF resulting for QG problems have a huge amount of clauses: 10K to 150K!
- Encoding of real problems into SAT can lead to very large clauses
- Truth value propagation cost in eager data structure depends on the number of propagation to perform, thus on the size of the clauses
- How to limit the cost of numerous and long clauses during propagation?
- Answer: use a lazy data structure to detect only unit propagation and falsified literals.
The Head/Tail data structure

Initially put a head (resp. tail) pointer to the first (resp. last) element of the clause.

During propagation move heads or tails pointing to the negation of the propagated literal. Easy identification of unit and falsified clauses.

During backtracking move back the pointers to their previous location.
Unit propagation with Adjacency lists
Unit propagation with Head / Tail
Pro and Cons of the H/T data structure

advantage reduces the cost of unit propagation
drawback the solver has no longer a complete picture of the reduced CNF!

Lesson 2: data structure matters!
High variability of SAT solvers runtime!


- SAT solvers exhibit on some problems a high runtime variability
- Decision heuristics need to break ties, often randomly
- The solver are sensible to syntactical input changes:
  - Shuffled industrial benchmarks harder than original ones for most solvers
  - The “lisa syndrome” during the SAT 2003 competition
- An explanation: Heavy tailed distribution
Example of variability : SAT4J GreedySolver on QGH

variability of SAT4J GreedySolver on qwh.35.405.shuffled-as.sat03-1651.cnf

sequence of runs

number of conflicts
Example of variability : SAT4J GreedySolver on QGH
Heavy Tailed distribution

- Introduced by the economist Pareto in the context of income distribution
- Widely used in many areas: stock market analysis, weather forecast, earthquake prediction, time delays on the WWW.
- Those distributions have infinite mean and infinite variance
- Some SAT solvers exhibit an Heavy Tailed distribution on Quasigroup Completion with Holes problems.
- What does it mean in practice?
  - In rare occasion, the solver can get trapped on a very long run
  - while most of the time the run could be short
- the solution: restarts!
Restarting in SAT solvers

- Stop the search after a given number of conflicts/decisions/propagation is achieved (cutoff).
- Start again the search [with increased cutoff to be complete]
- Requires some variability in the solver behavior between two runs
- Problem : how to choose the cutoff value ?
- In theory, an optimal strategy exists [Luby 93].
- Lesson 3 : introduce restarts to make the solver more robusts
The killer app: Bounded Model Checking


\[
\text{BMC}(S, l, T, p, k) = l(s_0) \land \bigwedge_{i=0}^{k-1} T(s_i, s_{i+1}) \land \bigvee_{i=0}^{k} \neg p(s_i)
\]

where:

- \( S \) the set of possible states \( s_i \)
- \( l \) the initial state
- \( T \) transitions between states
- \( p \) is an invariant property
- \( k \) a bound

If the formula is satisfiable, then there is a counter-example reachable within \( k \) steps.
Some model checking problems out of reach of BDD checkers can be solved thanks to a reduction to SAT.

The behavior of SAT solvers is less dependent of the form of the input than BDD solvers.

But the SAT solvers are not powerful enough yet for industrial use...
2 order of magnitude speedup on unsat instances compared to existing approaches on BMC (Velev) benchmarks.

Immediate speedup for SAT based tools : BlackBox “Supercharged with Chaff”

Based on careful analysis of GRASP internals

3 key features :
  - New lazy data structure : Watched literals
  - New adaptative heuristic : Variable State Independent Decaying Sum
  - New conflict analysis approach : First UIP

Taking into account randomization
The watched literals data structure

Initially watch two arbitrary literals in the clause.

During propagation move watchers pointers in clauses containing the negation of the propagated literal.

During backtracking do nothing!

Advantage cost free data structure when backtracking

Issue pointers can move in both directions.
Variable State Independent Decaying Sum

- compatible with Lazy Data Structures
- each literal has a score
- score based on the number of occurrences of the literals in the formula
- score updated whenever a new clause is learned
- pick the unassigned literal with the highest score, tie broken randomly
- regularly (every 256 conflicts), divided the scores by a constant (2)
The idea is to quickly compute a reason for the conflict.
Stop the resolution process as soon as an UIP is detected.
First UIP Shown to be optimal in terms of backtrack level compared to the other possible UIPs [Audemard et al 08].
Learning does not degrade solver performance because the use of the watched literals

The VSIDS heuristics does not need a complete picture of the reduced formula, i.e. is compatible with the lazy data structure.

VSIDS take advantage of the conflict analysis to spot important literals.

VSIDS provides different orders of literals at each restart

VSIDS adapt itself to the instance!
The reason of the success?

- Better engineering (level 2 cache awareness)?
The reason of the success?

- Better engineering (level 2 cache awareness)?
- Better tradeoff between speed and intelligence?
The reason of the success?

- Better engineering (level 2 cache awareness)?
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- Instance-based auto adaptation?
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- ...

...
The reason of the success?

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- Better tradeoff between speed and intelligence?
- Instance-based auto adaptation?
- ...

All those reasons are correct. There is a more fundamental reason too ...
CDCL has a better proof system than DPLL!  
Proof theory strikes back!

- ... thanks to many others before ...
CDCL has a better proof system than DPLL!
Proof theory strikes back!

Definition

p-simulation Proof system $S$ p-simulates proof system $T$, if, for every unsatisfiable formula $\varphi$, the shortest refutation proof of $\varphi$ in $S$ is at most polynomially longer than the shortest refutation proof of $\varphi$ in $T$. 
CDCL has a better proof system than DPLL!
Proof theory strikes back!

**Definition**

p-simulation Proof system $S$ p-simulates proof system $T$, if, for every unsatisfiable formula $\varphi$, the shortest refutation proof of $\varphi$ in $S$ is at most polynomially longer than the shortest refutation proof of $\varphi$ in $T$.

**Theorem 1** [Pipatsrisawat, Darwiche 09]. CLR with any asserting learning scheme p-simulates general resolution.
Since Chaff ...

- The international SAT competition/SAT race is organized every year
- A huge number of CDCL solvers have been developed, and made available to the community
- SAT has integrated the engineer toolbox to solve combinatorial problems
- Many papers published on the design of efficient SAT solvers
Since Chaff ...

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- SAT has integrated the engineer toolbox to solve combinatorial problems
- Many papers published on the design of efficient SAT solvers
- ... but a big part of the knowledge still lies in source code!
Minisat: the minimalist CDCL SAT solver

- very simple implementation of a Chaff-like solver
- resulting from the lessons learned from designing Satzoo (SAT 2003 Winner) and SATnick
- with implementation improvements (Watched Literals, Heuristics, Priority Queue (2005), etc.)
- ready for generic constraints (cardinality, linear pseudo boolean, etc.).
- published description of the design

Reduced the entry level required to experiment with CDCL SAT solvers
The watched literals data structure improved

[mChaff, vanGelder02, Minisat]

Initially watch the two first literals in the clause

during propagation move falsified literal in second position. Exchange it with an unassigned literal is any. Easy identification of unit and falsified clauses.

during backtracking do nothing!

advantage cost free data structure when backtracking
The watched literals data structure improved

\[mChaff,\text{vanGelder02,Minisat}\]

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During backtracking do nothing!

Advantage cost free data structure when backtracking.

Moving literals instead of pointers in HT data structure also provides cost free backtracking!
Berkmin style heuristic
DATE 2002 : 142-149

Ideas :

- force the heuristic to satisfy recently learned clauses to be more reactive than VSIDS
- sophisticated phase selection strategy based on an estimate of the unit propagations to result from the selection (a la SATZ [Li Anbulagan 97]).
- take into account literals met during the conflict analysis

Berkmin performed quite well during SAT 2002 (despite a stupid bug) and it’s successor Forklift won in 2003.
First UIP conflict analysis based on Resolution!

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Suppose
\[ \text{decisionLevel}(f) = x \] and
\[ \text{decisionLevel}(c) = y \] with \( x > y \).

Propagations deriving from \( a : g, b, d, e \)

Reasons of the propagations:
\[
= (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g) \land (\neg g \lor b) \land (\neg b \lor c \lor d) \land (\neg b \lor e)
\]

Conflicting clause (resolvant):
\[
(\neg d \oplus x \lor \neg e \oplus x \lor f \oplus x)
\]
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Conflicting clause (resolvant):

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Propagations deriving from \( a : [g, b, d, e] \)

Reasons of the propagations:
\[
= (a \lor c \lor f) \land (\neg a \lor g)
\]

Conflicting clause (resolvant):
\[
(\neg g \odot x \lor c \odot y \lor f \odot x)
\]
First UIP conflict analysis based on Resolution!

Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments.
Suppose 
\[ \text{decisionLevel}(f) = x \] and 
\[ \text{decisionLevel}(c) = y \] with \( x \geq y \).
Propagations deriving from \( a : g,b,d,e \)

Reasons of the propagations:

\[ \implies (a \lor c \lor f) \]

Conflicting clause (resolvant);

\[ (\neg a @ x \lor c @ y \lor f @ x) \]
Perform resolution steps in reverse order of the assignments. 
Suppose
\[ \text{decisionLevel}(f) = x \text{ and } \text{decisionLevel}(c) = y \text{ with } x > y. \]
Propagations deriving from a : g, b, d, e

Reasons of the propagations:
Conflicting clause (resolvant);

\[ (c \odot y \lor f \odot x) \]

First UIP! only one literal at decision level x left.
Conflict Clause minimization

Clauses generated using the 1st UIP scheme can be simplified

Using simple direct self subsumption (direct dependencies among the clause’s literals outside current decision level):

\[
\text{self subsumption: } \frac{x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3 \lor \neg x_2}{x_1 \lor x_3}
\]

Using a chain of resolution steps
Recursively Minimizing Learned Clause

\[ S\text{"orenssonBiere-SAT'09} \]

\[ a = 1 \oplus 0 \]
\[ f \]
\[ l \]
\[ c = 1 \oplus 1 \]
\[ d = 1 \oplus 1 \]
\[ e = 1 \oplus 1 \]
\[ h = 1 \oplus 2 \]
\[ i = 1 \oplus 2 \]
\[ k = 1 \oplus 3 \]
\[ l = 1 \oplus 3 \]
\[ r = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ s = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ t = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ y = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ x = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ z = 1 \oplus 4 \]
\[ (b \lor d \lor g \lor s) \]
\[ (d \lor g \lor s \lor h) \]
\[ (e \lor d \lor g \lor s) \]
\[ (\overline{e} \lor g \lor h) \]
\[ (\overline{d} \lor \overline{g} \lor \overline{s} \lor \overline{h}) \]
\[ (\overline{b} \lor d \lor g \lor s) \]
\[ (\overline{b} \lor \overline{d} \lor \overline{g} \lor \overline{s}) \]

SAT, SMT and Applications – LPNMR’09

Armin Biere – FMV – JKU Linz
Variable elimination
- as in DP60 if the number of clauses does not increase
- by substitution if a definition such as $x \leftrightarrow y_1 \lor \ldots \lor y_n$ or $x \leftrightarrow y_1 \land \ldots \land y_n$ is detected.

Clause subsumption
- self subsumption
- classical subsumption

SatELite: de-facto standard pre-processor since 2005
- Included in Minisat 2 (better integration with the SAT solver)
- Still used by SAT solver designers that do not want to implement their own
- But also clause and variable addition
- preprocessing on the fly: in processing in lingeling/cryptominisat
Clause Minimization and Preprocessing @SAT COMP. 2005

Second Stage:
All solvers on renamed Industrial benchmarks

CPU-Time needed (s)

#Solved

- wllsatv1 (92)
- hsat.5 (153)
- vallst.sh (154)
- sat4j.jar (180)
- compsat (189)
- zchaff (197)
- zchaff and rand (226)
- csat (231)
- HaifaSat (242)
- Jerusat1.31B (243)
- minisat (250)
- SatELiteGTI (267)
Efficiency of solvers incorporating inprocessing (Armin’s solvers)
To concentrate on a single component, keep track of the phase of assigned literals when restarting.

Always branch first on the recorded phase when taking a decision.

A small change in the code of the solver, a big improvement in practice (at least for pure SAT :))!

Note: RSAT forgets the phase after a while ...
Rapid Restarts

- Restarts bounds usually grow slowly until being large enough to ensure completeness
- Different restart strategies make huge differences depending on the benchmarks
- Rapid Restarts strategies usually a good companion for Phase Saving
int inner = 100, outer = 100;
int restarts = 0, conflicts = 0;

for (; ;) {
    ... // run SAT core loop for inner conflicts

    restarts++; conflicts += inner;
    if (inner >= outer) {
        outer *= 1.1; inner = 100;
    } else
        inner *= 1.1;
}
Luby series rapid restarts

\[ t_i = \begin{cases} 2^{k-1}, & \text{if } i = 2^k - 1; \\ t_{i-2^{k-1}+1}, & \text{if } 2^{k-1} \leq i < 2^k - 1. \end{cases} \]

- Used in SATZ\_rand and Relsat\_rand within Blackbox [Kautz,Selman 99]
- Used in Tinisat and RSAT in 2007 with factor 512.
Comparison of a few different restarts strategies

Minisat restarts vs Rapid Restarts strategies

Number of conflicts before next restart

Number of restarts

Minisat
Armin
Luby(32)
Using the SAT Race 2006 benchmarks set (100 benchmarks), with a timeout of 900 seconds per benchmark:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SAT</th>
<th>UNSAT</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MiniSAT</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luby (factor 32)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luby (factor 512, no PS, no CCM)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luby (factor 512, no CCM)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luby scheme (factor 512)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armin</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time is given in minutes, on a PIV 3GHz, 1.5GB of RAM, Java 6 VM under Mandriva Linux 2007.1.
Adaptative restarts during the SAT 2009 competition

**picosat**

**Minisat09z**

**Lysat**

**glucose**
Predicting Learnt Clauses Quality in Modern SAT Solver G. Audemard, L. Simon, in Twenty-first International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI’09), july 2009.
Glucose: aggressive learned clause deletion strategies

- Learning a huge amount of clauses reduces the velocity of the solver.
- It would be nice to keep only "important" clauses inside the solver.
- New measure proposed by Glucose: Literal Block Distance (LBD) count for each clause the number of different decision level in that clause

\[ x_1 \oplus 1 \lor x_2 \oplus 3 \lor x_3 \oplus 1 \lor x_4 \oplus 2 \lor x_5 \oplus 1 \]

LBD = 3

- Glucose 1, 2, 2.1, 3.0: improvement and generalization of the use of LBD inside the solver
Minisat and Glucose
Agenda

Introduction to SAT
A bit of history (DP, DPLL)
The CDCL framework (CDCL is not DPLL)
  Grasp
  From Grasp to Chaff
  Chaff
  Anatomy of a modern CDCL SAT solver
Nearby SAT
  MaxSat
  Pseudo-Boolean Optimization
  MUS
SAT in practice : working with CNF
Extend SAT 1: MaxSat MinUnsat

- Associate to each constraint (clause) a weight (penalty) \( w_i \) taken into account if the constraint is violated: Soft constraints \( \phi \).
- Special weight (\( \infty \)) for constraints that cannot be violated: hard constraints \( \alpha \).
- Find a model \( I \) of \( \alpha \) that minimizes \( \text{weight}(I, \phi) \) such that:
  - \( \text{weight}(I, (c_i, w_i)) = 0 \) if \( I \) satisfies \( c_i \), else \( w_i \).
  - \( \text{weight}(I, \phi) = \sum_{wc \in \phi} \text{weight}(I, wc) \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>( \infty )</th>
<th>denomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \infty )</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k )</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>MaxSat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k )</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Partial MaxSat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \mathbb{N} )</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Weighted MaxSat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \mathbb{N} )</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Weighted Partial MaxSat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I am French, my family in law is German. Which team should I support when visiting family in law?

- **hard constraint**: one should support exactly one team
  \[(g \lor f, \infty) \land (\neg g \lor \neg f, \infty)\]

- **soft constraint**: supporting Germany (penalty 1 if violated)
  \[(g, 1)\]

- **soft constraint**: supporting France (penalty 10 if violated)
  \[(f, 10)\]
Linear Pseudo-Boolean constraint

\[-3x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + x_4 \leq -5\]

- variables $x_i$ take their value in \( \{0, 1\} \)
- $\overline{x_1} = 1 - x_1$
- coefficients and degree are integral constants

Pseudo-Boolean decision problem : NP-complete

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5\overline{x_1} + 3\overline{x_2} + 2\overline{x_3} + 2\overline{x_4} + \overline{x_5} \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2 \\
(c) & \quad x_1 + \overline{x_2} + x_5 \geq 1
\end{align*}
\]

Plus an objective function : Optimization problem, NP-hard

\[\min : 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5\]
Solving Pseudo Boolean Optimization problems with a SAT solver

- Pseudo-Boolean constraints express a boolean formula → that formula can be expressed by a CNF.
- Handling those constraints natively in a CDCL solver isn’t hard either (Satire, Satzoo, Minisat, ...) : simplifies the mapping from domain constraints and model constraints, explanations.
- One can easily use a SAT solver to solve an optimization problem using either linear or binary search on the objective function.
Optimization using strengthening (linear search)

**input**: A set of clauses, cardinalities and pseudo-boolean constraints setOfConstraints and an objective function objFct to minimize

**output**: a model of setOfConstraints, or **UNSAT** if the problem is unsatisfiable.

\[
\text{answer} \leftarrow \text{isSatisfiable} \left( \text{setOfConstraints} \right);
\]
\[
\text{if answer is UNSAT then}
|  \text{return UNSAT}
\]
\[
\text{end}
\]
\[
\text{repeat}
|  \text{model} \leftarrow \text{answer} ;
|  \text{answer} \leftarrow \text{isSatisfiable} \left( \text{setOfConstraints} \cup \
|  \{ \text{objFct < objFct(model)} \} \right);
\]
\[
\text{until (answer is UNSAT)};
\]
\[
\text{return model} ;
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Objective function

\[\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{aligned}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{aligned}
\]

Model

\[x_1, x_2, \overline{x}_3, x_4, x_5\]

Objective function

\[
\min \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Model

\(\overline{x}_1, \overline{x}_2, \overline{x}_3, \overline{x}_4, \overline{x}_5\)

Objective function

\[\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5\]

Objective function value

\(< \quad 5\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(\text{a}_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(\text{a}_2) & \quad 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(\text{b}) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Objective function

\[
\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 \quad \quad \quad \quad < \quad \quad 5
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{cases}
  (a_1) & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
  (a_2) & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 5 \\
  (b) & x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{cases}
\]

Model

\[ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \]

Objective function

\[ \min : 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 \quad < \quad 5 \]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) \quad & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) \quad & 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) \quad & x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Model

\[x_1, \overline{x}_2, x_3, \overline{x}_4, x_5\]

Objective function

\[\min : 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5\]

Objective function value

\[< 3 < 5\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Objective function

\[
\text{min} : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 \quad < \quad 3
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{cases}
(a_1) & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{cases}
\]

Model

\[x_1, \overline{x}_2, \overline{x}_3, x_4, x_5\]

Objective function

\[
\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 < 3
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{cases}
(a_1) & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{cases}
\]

Model

\[x_1, \overline{x}_2, \overline{x}_3, x_4, x_5\]

Objective function

\[\text{min : } 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5\]

Objective function value

\[< \quad 1 < 3\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Objective function

\[
\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 < 1
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula :

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5\overline{x}_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 + 2\overline{x}_4 + \overline{x}_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]

Objective function

\[
\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 < 1
\]
Optimization algorithm

Formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
(a_1) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 8 \\
(a_2) & \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 \geq 5 \\
(b) & \quad x_1 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 2
\end{align*}
\]  

Objective function

\[
\min : \quad 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5
\]

The objective function value 1 is optimal for the formula. 
\(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\) is an optimal solution.
Let $C$ be an inconsistent set of clauses.

$C' \subseteq C$ is an unsat core of $C$ iff $C'$ is inconsistent.

$C' \subseteq C$ is a MUS of $C$ iff $C'$ is an unsat core of $C$ and no subset of $C'$ is an unsat core of $C$. 
Let $C$ be an inconsistent set of clauses.

$C' \subseteq C$ is an unsat core of $C$ iff $C'$ is inconsistent.

$C' \subseteq C$ is a MUS of $C$ iff $C'$ is an unsat core of $C$ and no subset of $C'$ is an unsat core of $C$.

Computing a MUS (set of clauses) is equivalent to computing the set of literals $L$ such that:

1. $L$ satisfies $\{k_i \lor C_i | C_i \in C\}$
2. $L \cap K$ is subset minimal
Some competitive events are organized for those problems:

- Pseudo Boolean since 2005
- MAX-SAT since 2006
- MUS in 2011
- Certified Unsat track since 2005, successful in 2013!

As such, a common input format exists, together with a bunch of solvers.
Generalized use of selector variables

The minisat+ syndrom: is a SAT solver sufficient for all our needs?

Selector variable principle: satisfying the selector variable should satisfy the selected constraint.

- **Clause** simply add a new variable
  \[ \vee l_i \Rightarrow s \vee \vee l_i \]

- **Cardinality** add a new weighted variable
  \[ \sum l_i \geq d \Rightarrow d \times s + \sum l_i \geq d \]
  The new constraints is PB, no longer a cardinality!

- **Pseudo** add a new weighted variable
  \[ \sum w_i \times l_i \geq d \Rightarrow d \times s + \sum w_i \times l_i \geq d \]
  if the weights are positive, else use
  \[ (d + \sum_{w_i < 0} |w_i|) \times s + \sum w_i \times l_i \geq d \]
Once cardinality constraints, pseudo boolean constraints and objective functions are managed in a solver, one can easily build a weighted partial Max SAT solver

- Add a selector variable $s_i$ per soft clause $C_i : s_i \lor C_i$
- Objective function : minimize $\sum s_i$
- Partial MAX SAT : no selector variables for hard clauses
- Weighted MAXSAT : use a weighted sum instead of a sum.
  Special case : do not add new variables for unit weighted clauses $w_k l_k$
  Ignore the constraint and add simply $w_k \times \overline{t_k}$ to the objective function.
Selector variables + assumptions = explanation (MUS)

- Assumptions available from the beginning in Minisat 1.12 (incremental SAT)
- Add a new selector variable per constraint
- Check for satisfiability assuming that the selector variables are falsified
- If UNSAT, analyze the final root conflict to keep only selector variables involved in the inconsistency
- Apply a minimization algorithm afterward to compute a minimal explanation
- Advantages:
  - No changes needed in the SAT solver internals
  - Works for any kind of constraints!
- Approach used in Sat4j and Picosat
Recent advances in practical Max Sat solving rely on unsat core computation [Fu and Malik 2006] :

- Compute one unsat core $C'$ of the formula $C$
- Relax it by replacing $C'$ by $\{ r_i \lor C_i \mid C_i \in C' \}$
- Add the constraint $\sum r_i \leq 1$ to $C$
- Repeat until the formula is satisfiable
- If $\text{MinUnsat}(C) = k$, requires $k$ loops.

Many improvement since then (PM1, PM2, MsUncore, etc) : works for Weighted Max Sat, reduction of the number of relaxation variables, etc.
### Fu&Malik’s Algorithm : msu1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( x_6, x_2 )</th>
<th>( \neg x_6, x_2 )</th>
<th>( \neg x_2, x_1 )</th>
<th>( \neg x_1 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \neg x_6, x_8 )</td>
<td>( x_6, \neg x_8 )</td>
<td>( x_2, x_4 )</td>
<td>( \neg x_4, x_5 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( x_7, x_5 )</td>
<td>( \neg x_7, x_5 )</td>
<td>( \neg x_5, x_3 )</td>
<td>( \neg x_3 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example CNF formula**
Formula is **UNSAT** ; Get unsat core
Fu&Malik’s Algorithm : msu1.0

\[
\begin{align*}
&x_6, x_2 & & \neg x_6, x_2 & & \neg x_2, x_1, b_1 & & \neg x_1, b_2 \\
&\neg x_6, x_8 & & x_6, \neg x_8 & & x_2, x_4, b_3 & & \neg x_4, x_5, b_4 \\
&x_7, x_5 & & \neg x_7, x_5 & & \neg x_5, x_3, b_5 & & \neg x_3, b_6 
\end{align*}
\]

\[\sum_{i=1}^{6} b_i \leq 1\]

Add blocking variables and AtMost1 constraint
Fu & Malik’s Algorithm : msu1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x_6, x_2$</th>
<th>$\neg x_6, x_2$</th>
<th>$\neg x_2, x_1, b_1$</th>
<th>$\neg x_1, b_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_6, x_8$</td>
<td>$x_6, \neg x_8$</td>
<td>$x_2, x_4, b_3$</td>
<td>$\neg x_4, x_5, b_4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_7, x_5$</td>
<td>$\neg x_7, x_5$</td>
<td>$\neg x_5, x_3, b_5$</td>
<td>$\neg x_3, b_6$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\sum_{i=1}^{6} b_i \leq 1$

Formula is (again) **UNSAT** ; Get unsat core
Add new blocking variables and AtMost1 constraint
### Fu&Malik’s Algorithm: msu1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x_6, x_2, b_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_6, x_2, b_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_2, x_1, b_1, b_9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_1, b_2, b_{10}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_6, x_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_6, \neg x_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_2, x_4, b_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_4, x_5, b_4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_7, x_5, b_{11}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_7, x_5, b_{12}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_5, x_3, b_5, b_{13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_3, b_6, b_{14}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{6} b_i \leq 1 \quad \sum_{i=7}^{14} b_i \leq 1
\]

Instance is now **SAT**
Fu&Malik’s Algorithm : msu1.0

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x_6$, $x_2$, $b_7$</td>
<td>$\neg x_6$, $x_2$, $b_8$</td>
<td>$\neg x_2$, $x_1$, $b_1$, $b_9$</td>
<td>$\neg x_1$, $b_2$, $b_{10}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\neg x_6$, $x_8$</td>
<td>$x_6$, $\neg x_8$</td>
<td>$x_2$, $x_4$, $b_3$</td>
<td>$\neg x_4$, $x_5$, $b_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x_7$, $x_5$, $b_{11}$</td>
<td>$\neg x_7$, $x_5$, $b_{12}$</td>
<td>$\neg x_5$, $x_3$, $b_5$, $b_{13}$</td>
<td>$\neg x_3$, $b_6$, $b_{14}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{6} b_i \leq 1 \quad \sum_{i=7}^{14} b_i \leq 1
\]

MaxSAT solution is \(|\varphi| - I = 12 - 2 = 10|
Clauses characterized as:
- **Initial**: derived from clauses in $\varphi$
- **Auxiliary**: added during execution of algorithm
  - E.g. clauses from cardinality constraints

While exist unsatisfiable cores
- Add fresh set $B$ of blocking variables to non-auxiliary soft clauses in core
- Add new AtMost1 constraint
  $$\sum_{b_i \in B} b_i \leq 1$$
  - At most 1 blocking variable from set $B$ can take value 1

MaxSAT solution is $|\varphi| - I$, where $I$ is number of iterations
Main interest of the approach

- Takes advantage of unsat core computation
- Works well in practice on real MAXSAT problems
- Completely orthogonal to “reasoning-based” MAX SAT approaches.
Introduction to SAT
A bit of history (DP, DPLL)
The CDCL framework (CDCL is not DPLL)
  Grasp
  From Grasp to Chaff
  Chaff
  Anatomy of a modern CDCL SAT solver
Nearby SAT
  MaxSat
  Pseudo-Boolean Optimization
  MUS

SAT in practice: working with CNF
Real problems are not in CNF!

Using SAT technology is hard because

- Efficient encodings are not trivial
- Input format for solvers is not meant for end users
- Reasoning at the boolean level is error prone

Requires some abstraction
COPRIS
http://bach.istc.kobe-u.ac.jp/copris/

- CSP DSL in Scala
- Front end to award winning Sugar
  uses the Order Encoding for domain constraints
- Translates CSP into SAT (Dimacs) SMT (SMTLIB 2.0) or CSP (XCSP 2.0, JSR331)
- All-in-one jar with Sat4j as default backend
Scarab
http://kix.istc.kobe-u.ac.jp/soh/scarab/

- CSP DSL in Scala
- Full Order Encoding in Scala
- Designed to work intimately with Sat4j
  - Native constraints
  - Incremental SAT
  - Library of predefined solvers
  - ...
- Everything runs in a JVM
Designing Constraint Models in Scarab

Pandiagonal Latin Square $PLS(n)$ is a problem of placing different $n$ numbers into $n \times n$ matrix such that each number is occurring exactly once for each row, column, diagonally down right, and diagonally up right.

- alldiff Model
  - One uses alldiff constraint, which is one of the best known and most studied global constraints in constraint programming.
  - The constraint $\text{alldiff}(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ ensures that the values assigned to the variable $a_1, \ldots, a_n$ must be pairwise distinct.

- Boolean Cardinality Model
  - One uses Boolean cardinality constraint.
alldiff Model

Pandiagonal Latin Square $PLS(5)$

$\begin{array}{cccccc}
  x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & x_{14} & x_{15} \\
  x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} & x_{24} & x_{25} \\
  x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} & x_{34} & x_{35} \\
  x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} & x_{44} & x_{45} \\
  x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} & x_{54} & x_{55} \\
\end{array}$

$\begin{itemize}
  \item x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
\end{itemize}
alldiff Model

Pandigonal Latin Square $PLS(5)$

- $x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- alldiff in each row (5 rows)
**alldiff Model**

### Pandiagonal Latin Square $PLS(5)$

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- $x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- alldiff in each row (5 rows)
alldiff Model

Pandiodagonal Latin Square \( PLS(5) \)

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- \( x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \)
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- $x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- alldiff in each row (5 rows)
- alldiff in each column (5 columns)
- alldiff in each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals)
alldiff Model

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alldiff Model

Pandia
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alldiff Model

Pandiagonal Latin Square $PLS(5)$

- $x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
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- alldiff in each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals)
## Pandiagonal Latin Square \( PLS(5) \)

- \( x_{ij} \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \)
- \( \text{alldiff in each row (5 rows)} \)
- \( \text{alldiff in each column (5 columns)} \)
- \( \text{alldiff in each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals)} \)
- \( PLS(5) \) is satisfiable.
Scarab Program for *alldiff* Model

```scala
1:   import jp.kobe_u.scarab.csp._
2:   import jp.kobe_u.scarab.solver._
3:   import jp.kobe_u.scarab.sapp._
4:
5:   val n = args(0).toInt
6:
7:   for (i <- 1 to n; j <- 1 to n) int('x(i,j),1,n)
8:   for (i <- 1 to n) {
9:       add(alldiff((1 to n).map(j => 'x(i,j))))
10:      add(alldiff((1 to n).map(j => 'x(j,i))))
11:     add(alldiff((1 to n).map(j => 'x(j,(i+j-1)%n+1))))
12:     add(alldiff((1 to n).map(j => 'x(j,(i+(j-1)*(n-1))%n+1))))
13:   }
14:
15:   if (find) println(solution)
```
Implementing alldiff in Scarab

- In Scarab, all we have to do for implementing global constraints is just decomposing them into simple arithmetic constraints [Bessiere et al. ‘09].

In the case of \text{alldiff}(a_1, \ldots, a_n),

It is decomposed into pairwise not-equal constraints

\[ \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i \neq a_j) \]

- It is also known that some extra constraints improves performance in computation.
Extra Constraints for \( \text{alldiff}(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \)

- In Pandiagonal Latin Square \( PLS(n) \), all integer variables \( a_1, \ldots, a_n \) have the same domain \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \).
- Then, we can add the following extra constraints.
- **Permutation constraints** :
  \[
  \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} (a_j = i)
  \]
  - It represents that one of \( a_1, \ldots, a_n \) must be assigned to \( i \).
- **Pigeon hole constraint** :
  \[
  \neg \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} (a_i < n) \land \neg \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} (a_i > 1)
  \]
  - It represents that mutually different \( n \) variables cannot be assigned within the interval of the size \( n - 1 \).
Boolean Cardinality Model

\[ y_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\} \quad y_{ijk} = 1 \iff k \text{ is placed at } (i, j) \]
### Boolean Cardinality Model

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<tr>
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- $y_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\}$
- $y_{ijk} = 1 \iff k$ is placed at $(i, j)$
- for each value (5 values)
  - for each row (5 rows)
    - $y_{i1k} + y_{i2k} + y_{i3k} + y_{i4k} + y_{i5k} = 1$
### Boolean Cardinality Model

A grid of variables $y_{ijk}$ is defined for each position $(i,j,k)$ in the grid.

- **Variables:**
  - $y_{11k}$ to $y_{55k}$

- **Constraints:**
  1. $y_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\}$
  2. For each value (5 values)
    - For each row (5 rows)
      - $y_{11k} + y_{12k} + y_{13k} + y_{14k} + y_{15k} = 1$
  3. For each column (5 columns)
  4. For each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals)
  5. For each $(i,j)$ position (25 positions)

- **Equation:**
  $y_{ijk} = 1 \iff k$ is placed at $(i,j)$
### Boolean Cardinality Model

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Boolean Cardinality Model

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    - $y_{1j} + y_{2j} + y_{3j} + y_{4j} + y_{5j} = 1$
  - For each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals)
    - $y_{11k} + y_{22k} + y_{33k} + y_{44k} + y_{55k} = 1$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$y_{11k}$</th>
<th>$y_{12k}$</th>
<th>$y_{13k}$</th>
<th>$y_{14k}$</th>
<th>$y_{15k}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$y_{21k}$</td>
<td>$y_{22k}$</td>
<td>$y_{23k}$</td>
<td>$y_{24k}$</td>
<td>$y_{25k}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_{31k}$</td>
<td>$y_{32k}$</td>
<td>$y_{33k}$</td>
<td>$y_{34k}$</td>
<td>$y_{35k}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_{41k}$</td>
<td>$y_{42k}$</td>
<td>$y_{43k}$</td>
<td>$y_{44k}$</td>
<td>$y_{45k}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_{51k}$</td>
<td>$y_{52k}$</td>
<td>$y_{53k}$</td>
<td>$y_{54k}$</td>
<td>$y_{55k}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Boolean Cardinality Model**

\[
\begin{array}{ccccc}
  y_{11k} & y_{12k} & y_{13k} & y_{14k} & y_{15k} \\
  y_{21k} & y_{22k} & y_{23k} & y_{24k} & y_{25k} \\
  y_{31k} & y_{32k} & y_{33k} & y_{34k} & y_{35k} \\
  y_{41k} & y_{42k} & y_{43k} & y_{44k} & y_{45k} \\
  y_{51k} & y_{52k} & y_{53k} & y_{54k} & y_{55k} \\
\end{array}
\]

- \( y_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\} \)  
  \( y_{ijk} = 1 \Leftrightarrow k \) is placed at \((i, j)\)
- for each value (5 values)
  - for each row (5 rows) \( y_{i1k} + y_{i2k} + y_{i3k} + y_{i4k} + y_{i5k} = 1 \)
  - for each column (5 columns) \( y_{1jk} + y_{2jk} + y_{3jk} + y_{4jk} + y_{5jk} = 1 \)
  - for each pandiagonal (10 pandiagonals) \( y_{11k} + y_{22k} + y_{33k} + y_{44k} + y_{55k} = 1 \)
- for each \((i, j)\) position (25 positions) \( y_{ij1} + y_{ij2} + y_{ij3} + y_{ij4} + y_{ij5} = 1 \)
import jp.kobe_u.scarab.csp._
import jp.kobe_u.scarab.solver._
import jp.kobe_u.scarab.sapp._

for (i <- 1 to n; j <- 1 to n; num <- 1 to n)
int(\'y(i,j,num),0,1)

for (num <- 1 to n) {
  for (i <- 1 to n) {
    add(BC((1 to n).map(j => \'y(i,j,num)))===1)
    add(BC((1 to n).map(j => \'y(j,i,num)))===1)
    add(BC((1 to n).map(j => \'y(j,(i+j-1)%n+1,num))) === 1)
    add(BC((1 to n).map(j => \'y(j,(i+(j-1)*(n-1))%n+1,num))) === 1)
  }
}

for (i <- 1 to n; j <- 1 to n)
add(BC((1 to n).map(k => \'y(i,j,k))) === 1)

if (find) println(solution)
“Real” problems have to be encoded into a CNF

- Finding the right encoding is as important as finding the right solver
- Good SAT encodings typically increase the number of variables
- Powerful SAT encodings are designed to favor unit propagation
“Real” problems have to be encoded into a CNF

- Finding the right encoding is as important as finding the right solver
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- Powerful SAT encodings are designed to favor unit propagation

Example: solving pandiagonal latin square with Scarab

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encoding and solving times using different approaches

- Each approach encodes differently cardinality constraint $\sum x_i \leq 1$
- Native means specific handling (no encoding)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$n$</th>
<th>S/U</th>
<th>Pairwise</th>
<th>Totalizer</th>
<th>Seq. Counter</th>
<th>Native BC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0.772</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>0.392</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.134</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>0.696</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.191</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1.204</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.258</td>
<td>0.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2.702</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>0.341</td>
<td>0.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>6.165</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>0.633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>34.345</td>
<td>3.719</td>
<td>0.712</td>
<td>12.521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>80.502</td>
<td>221.028</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td>415.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>185.215</td>
<td>190.803</td>
<td>1.096</td>
<td>T.O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>727.978</td>
<td>&gt;1032.739</td>
<td>647.078</td>
<td>423.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modern SAT solvers architecture is called CDCL

CDCL $\neq$ DPLL

CDCL solvers designed for "application benchmarks"

See Christophe’s talk this afternoon for Parallel SAT solving

See invited talk by Armin Biere at Pragmatics of SAT (VSL) for lingeling (inprocessing) details