

Dynamic Scoring Functions with Variable Expressions: New SLS Methods for Solving SAT

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Key Contributions

- Variable Expressions (VEs)
- New Conceptual Model for SLS
- Design Architecture for VEs (DAVE)

Stochastic Local Search (SLS) for SAT

randomly initialize all variables
while (formula not satisfied)
select a variable and “flip” it

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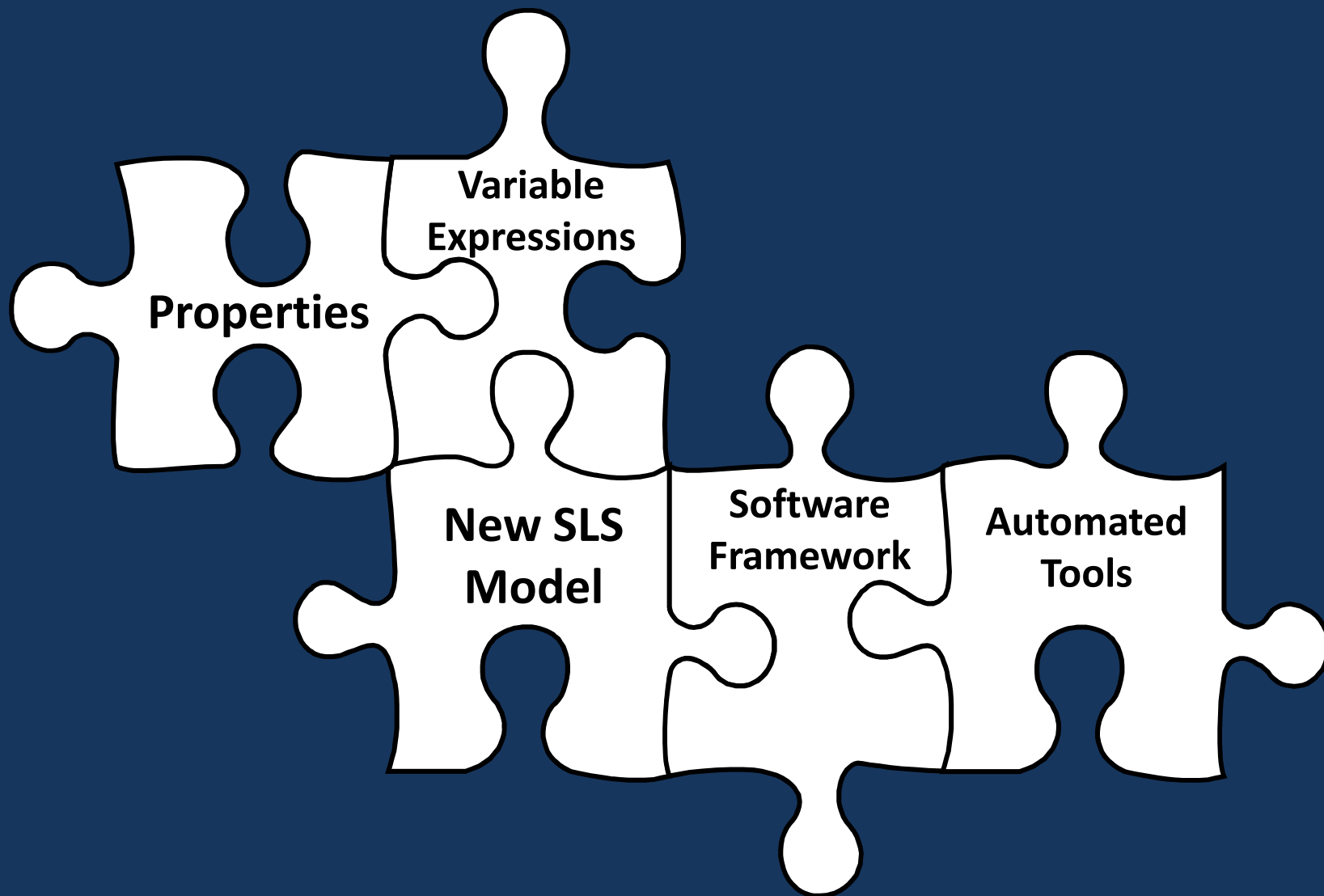
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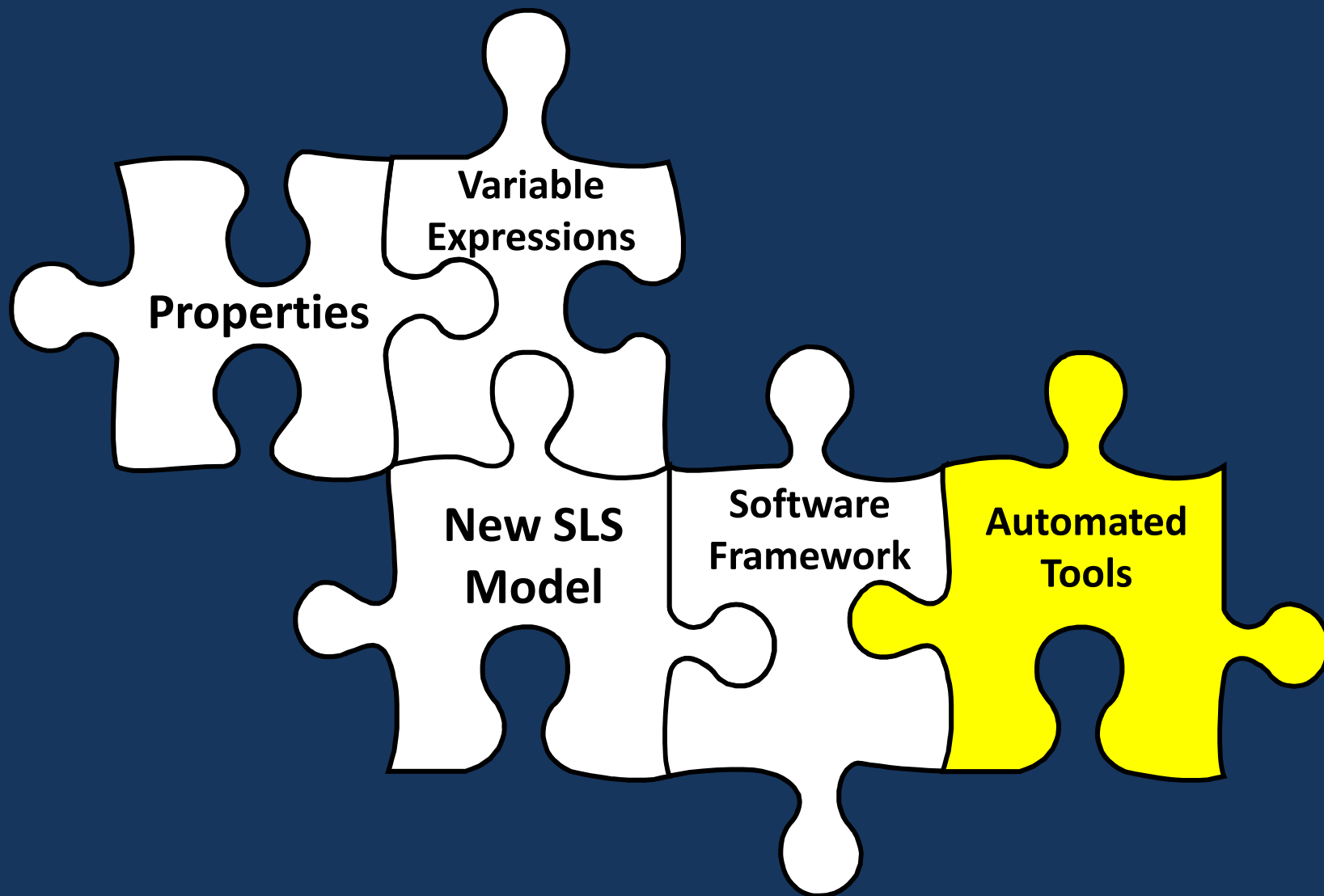
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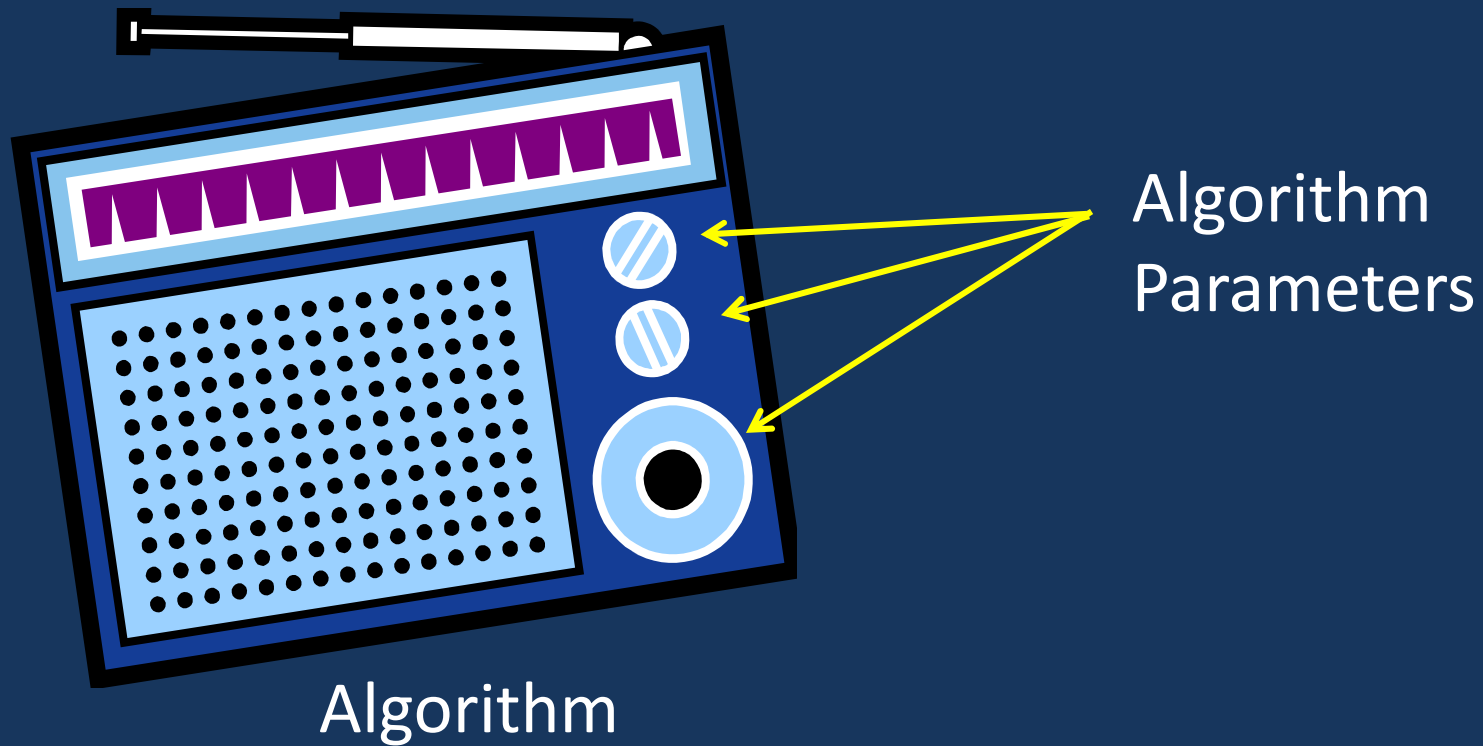
Overview



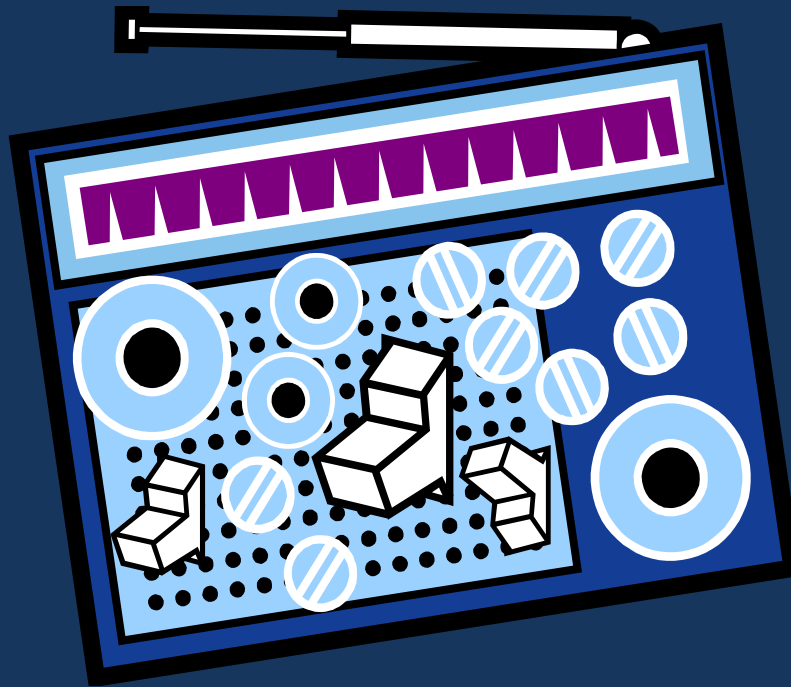
Overview



Automated Design Philosophy



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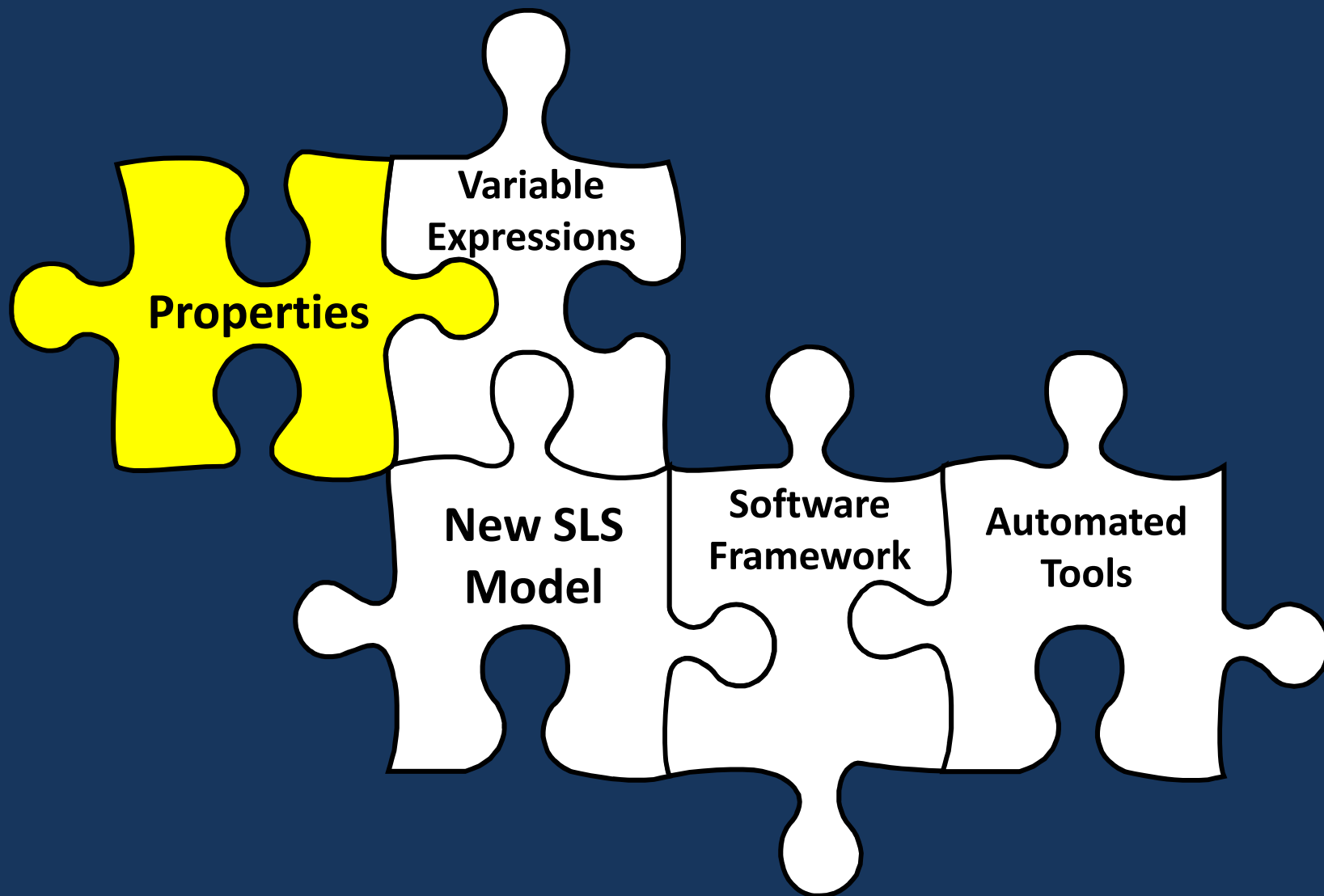


- Don't be afraid to expose more parameters
- Don't "fix" early design choices

Automated Tools

- We can use **automated configurators** to determine the optimal algorithm parameters for a target instance set
- ParamILS [Hutter *et al.*, 2007]
- Offload tedious human tasks to machines

Overview



Variable Properties

- Scoring Properties

make = # of clauses that become **satisfied** if we flip x

break = ... **unsatisfied** ...

score = (**make** - **break**) [GSAT, Selman *et al.* 1992]

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flips = # of times x has been flipped [HSAT, Gent & Walsh 1992]

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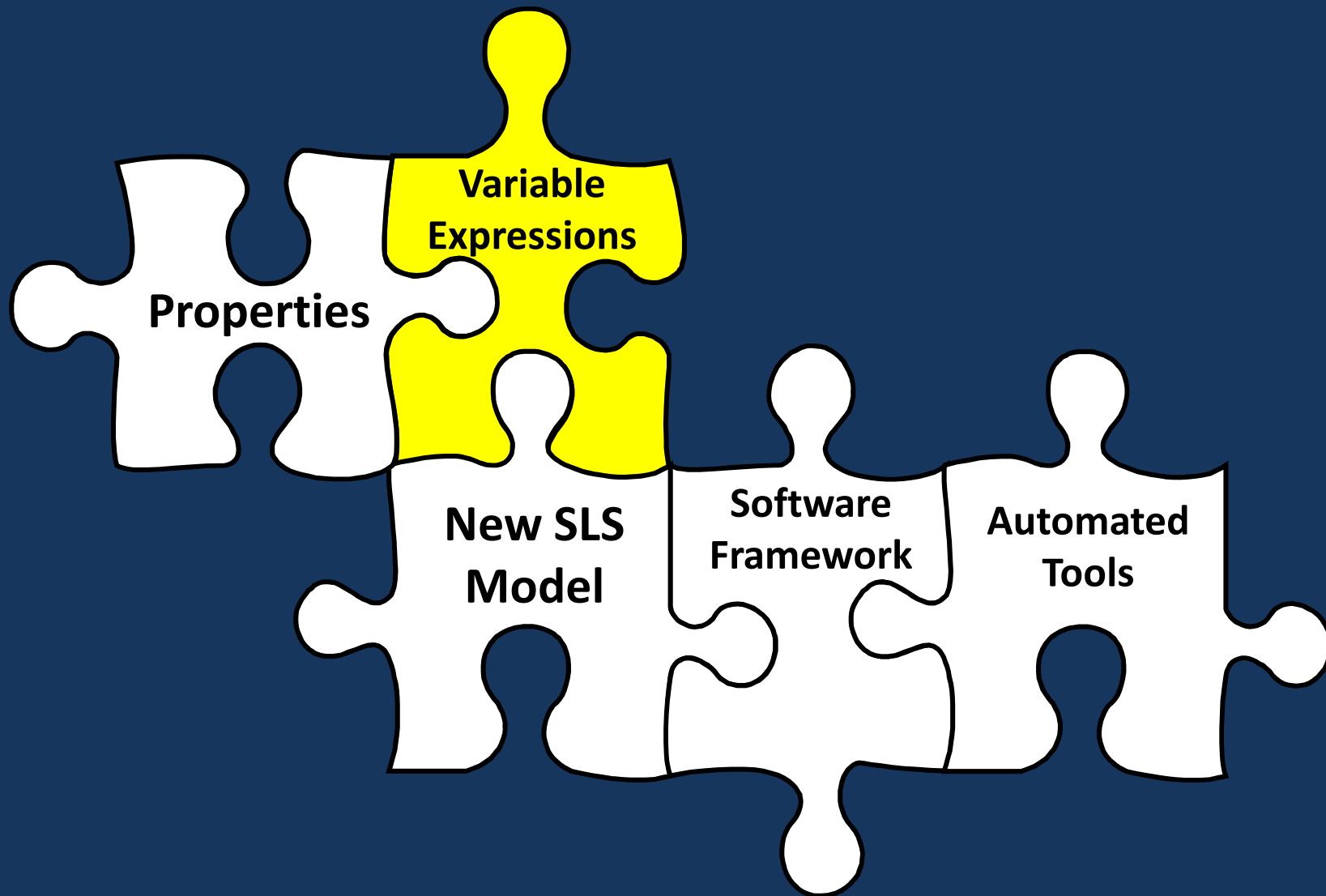
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- Static Properties

- Potential for New Properties

Overview



Variable Expressions (VEs)

- combinations of variable *properties* in mathematical expressions:

break

make – break

$(\text{make} - \text{break}) + 3 \cdot \log_2(\text{age}) + \text{age}/\text{flips}$

- Most existing SLS algorithms use straightforward VEs
... we explore more complex VEs

VW2: The Origin of VEs

- Variable Weighting Algorithm VW2 [Prestwich, 2005]
- New Property: w (eight) (*initialized to zero*)
updated after a flip: $w := (1-s) \cdot (w+1) + s \cdot (\text{step \#})$
- New Scoring VE: $\text{break} + c \cdot (w - w_{\text{avg}})$

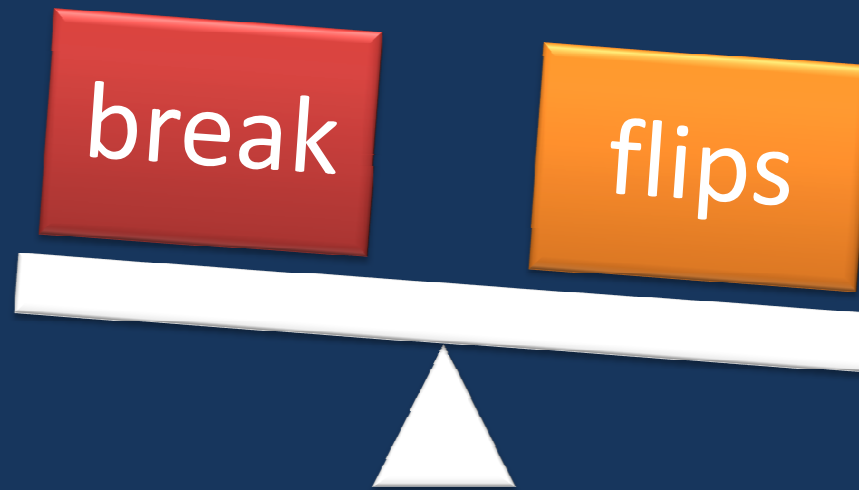
Our Interest in VW2

- CBMC software verification instances
 - Challenging for SLS, but easy for most DPLL-based solvers
 - VW2 was the best-performing SLS algorithm (Optimal performance with no smoothing)
- With no smoothing, the VE becomes:
break + $c \cdot \text{flips}$

Combining Properties

Select variable with minimum value of:

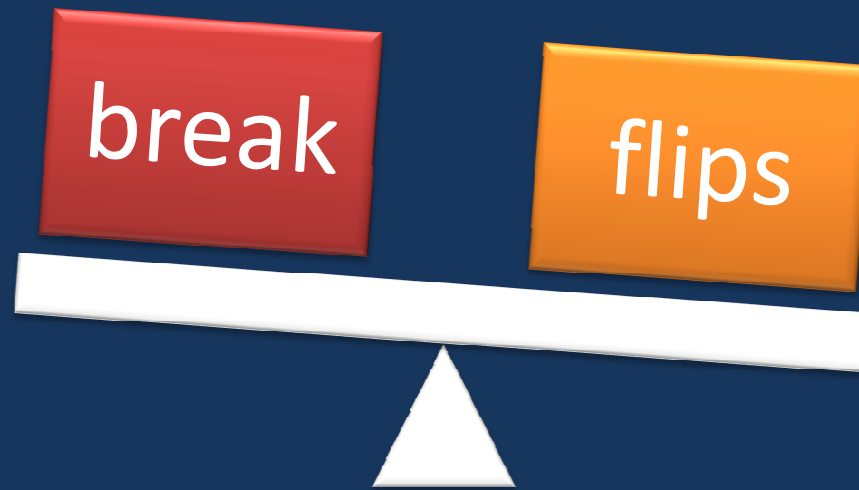
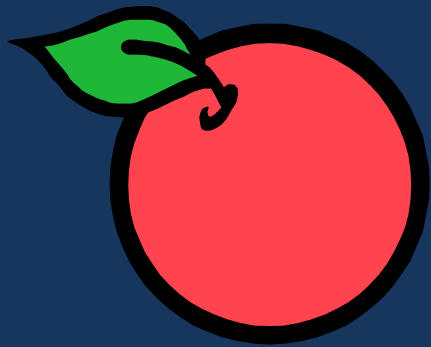
$$\text{break} + c \cdot \text{flips}$$



Combining Properties

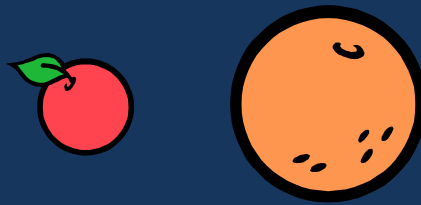
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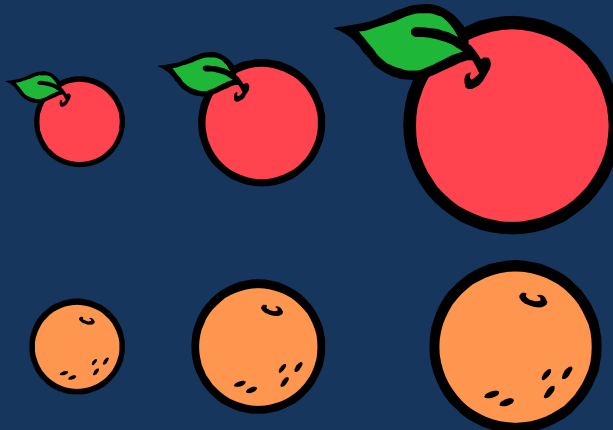


Combining Properties

- **Normalize** properties values to $[0..1]$ amongst the “candidate” variables



- Allow for **non-linear** normalization



More Normalization

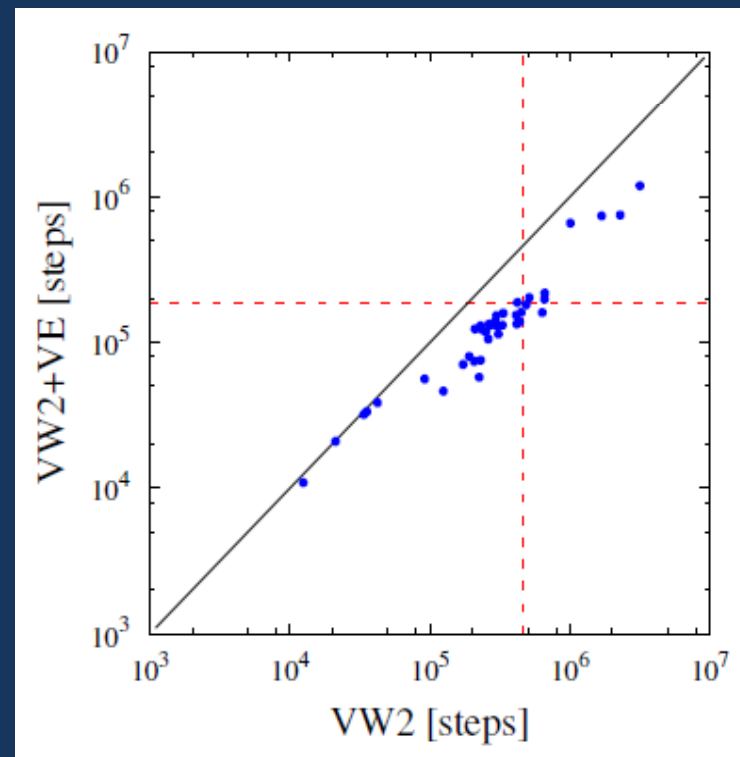
- Consider traditional (make – break)...
 - what about $(c_1 \cdot \text{make} - c_2 \cdot \text{break})$??
 - *Relative* number of clauses (relMake & relBreak)
- more || normalization || discussed in paper

Modifying Existing Algorithms with VEs

- **VW2:**

$$\text{break} + c \cdot \text{flips} \rightarrow \|\text{break}\| + c \cdot \|\text{flips}\|^a$$

- Speedup factor:
2.5 (steps)
2.1 (time)



Modifying Existing Algorithms with VEs

- **WalkSAT:**

$$c_1 \cdot \|\text{make}\|^{a_1} + c_2 \cdot \|\text{relMake}\|^{a_2} + c_3 \cdot \|\text{break}\|^{a_3} + c_4 \cdot \|\text{relBreak}\|^{a_4}$$

- Speedup factor:

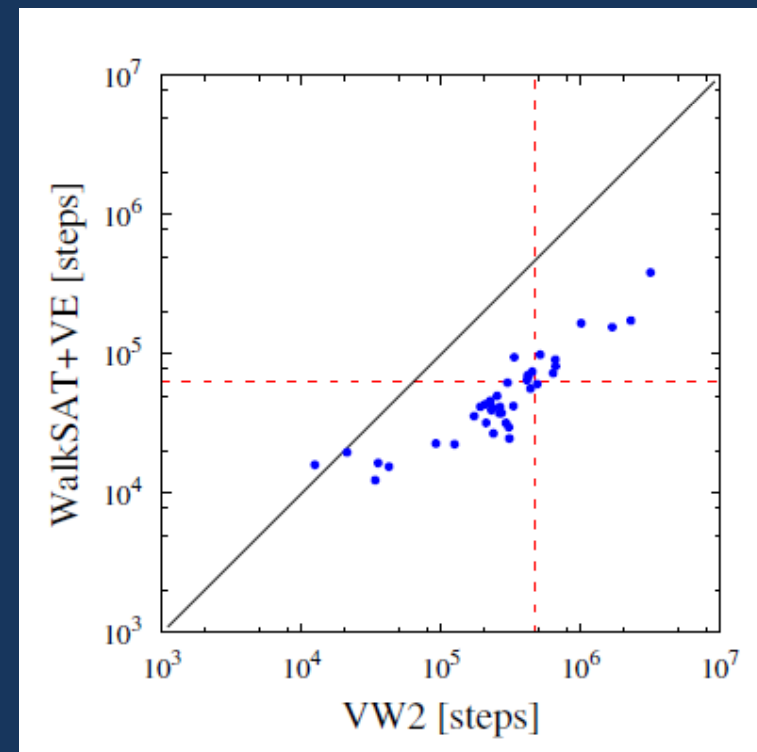
7.2 (steps)

3.1 (time)

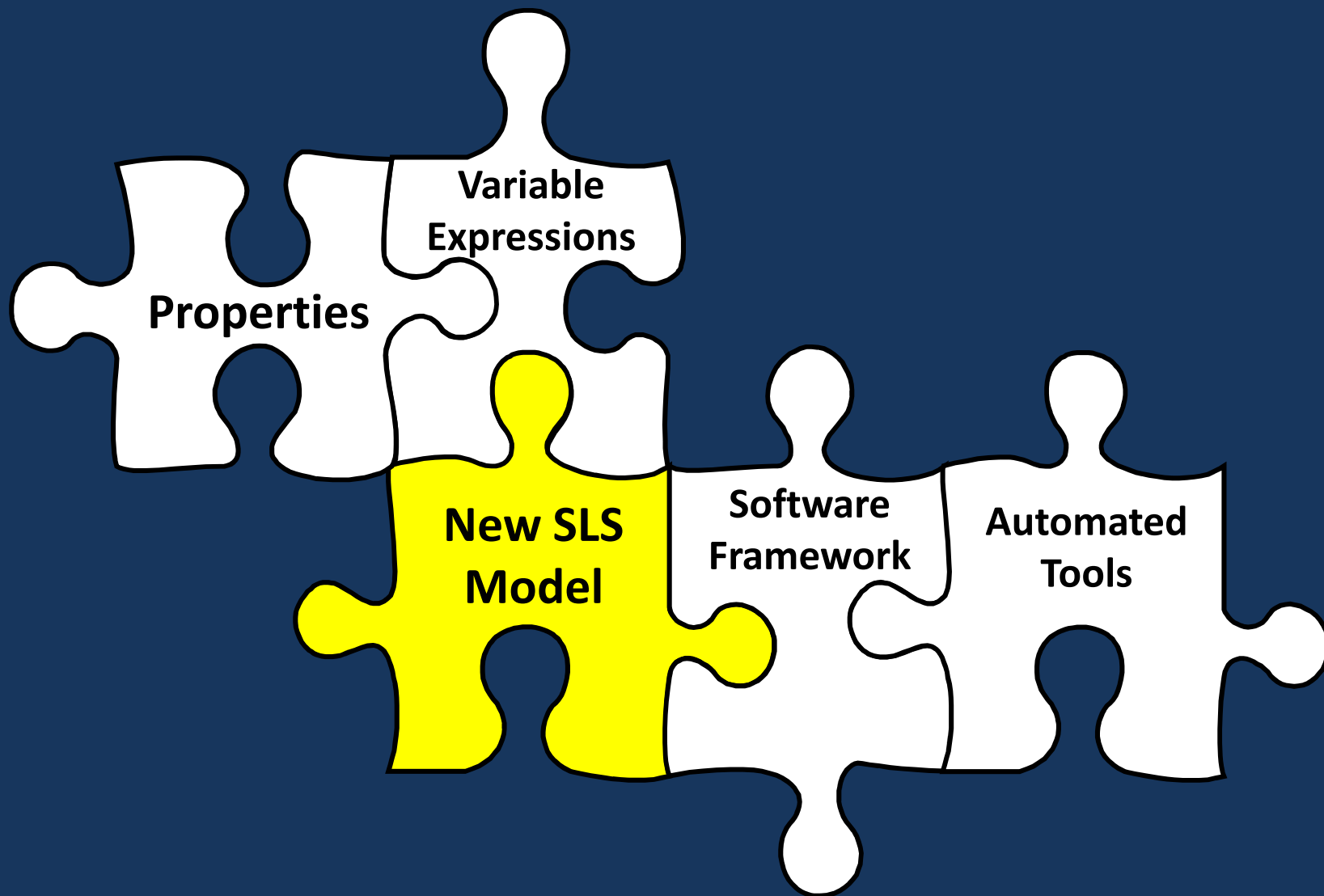
- (compared to original WalkSAT)

> 4000 (steps)

> 2000 (time)



Overview



Our New SLS Model



Variable Filters



Variable Filters

- Popular Filters:
 - All Variables (GSAT, Selman *et al.*, 1992)
 - Select a random clause (WalkSAT, Selman *et al.*, 1994)
 - Promising variables (G²WSAT, Li & Huang, 2005)



- Potential for new filters: (examples)
 - Oldest unsatisfied clause
 - Most frequently unsatisfied clause
 - Two random unsatisfied clauses
 - 5 oldest variables

Our New SLS Model



Separation of: VEs & Selection Mechanism

- Novelty Algorithm [McAllester, Selman & Kautz, 1997]
- Select “best” variable with maximum of:
(make – break)
breaking ties by
(age)
- If the best variable has the minimum
(age)
then, with probability p , select 2nd best var.

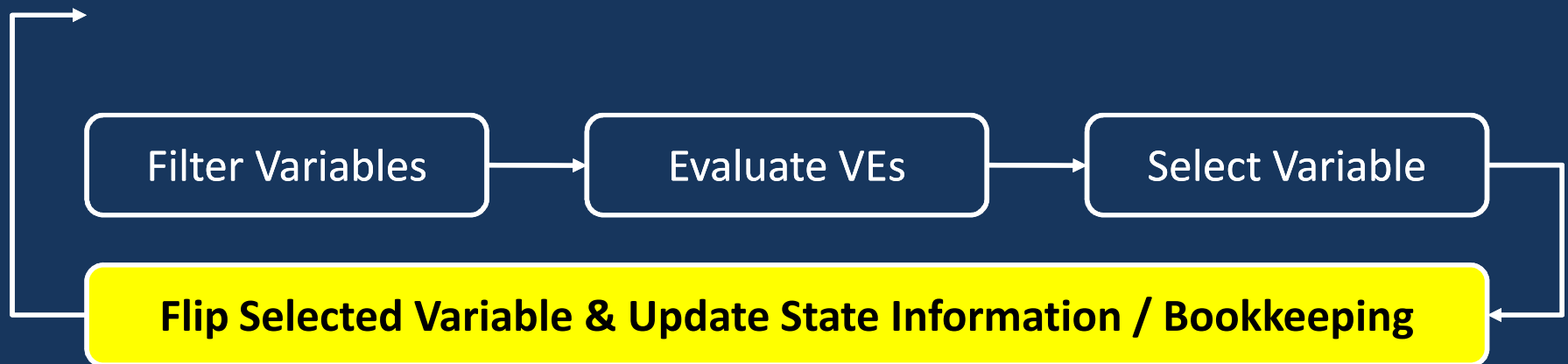
Separation of: VEs & Selection Mechanism

- Novelty Algorithm [McAllester, Selman & Kautz, 1997]
- Select “best” variable with maximum of:
 (VE_1)
breaking ties by
 (VE_2)
- If the best variable has the minimum
 (VE_3)
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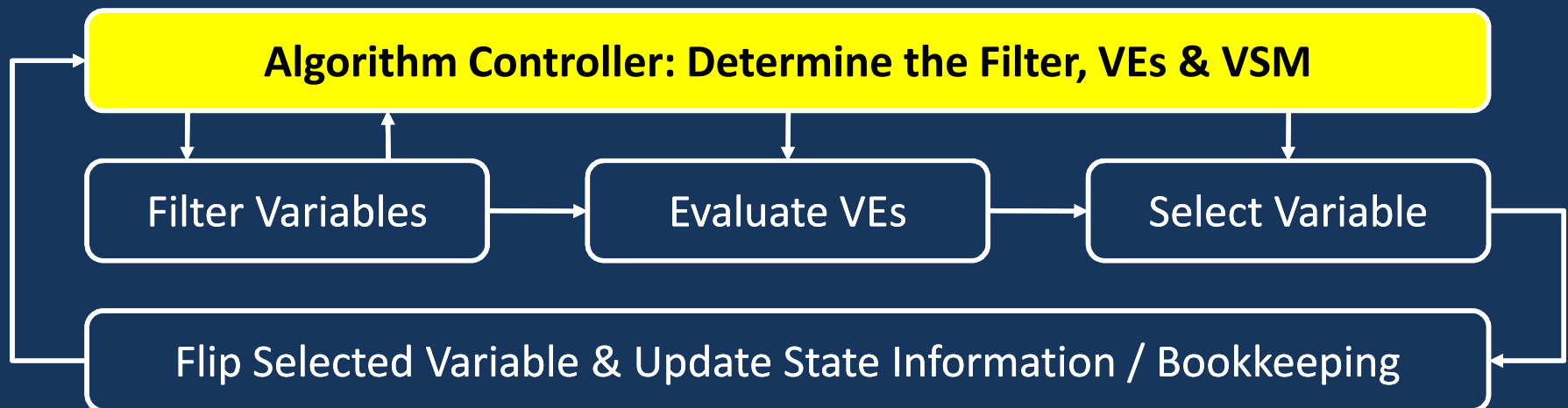
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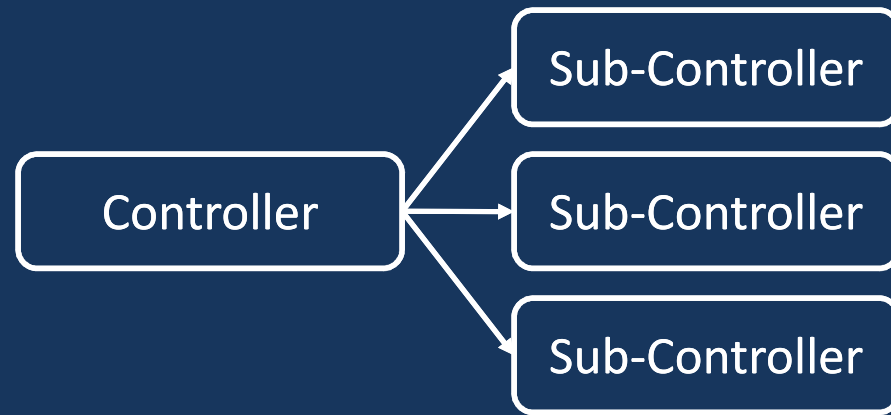
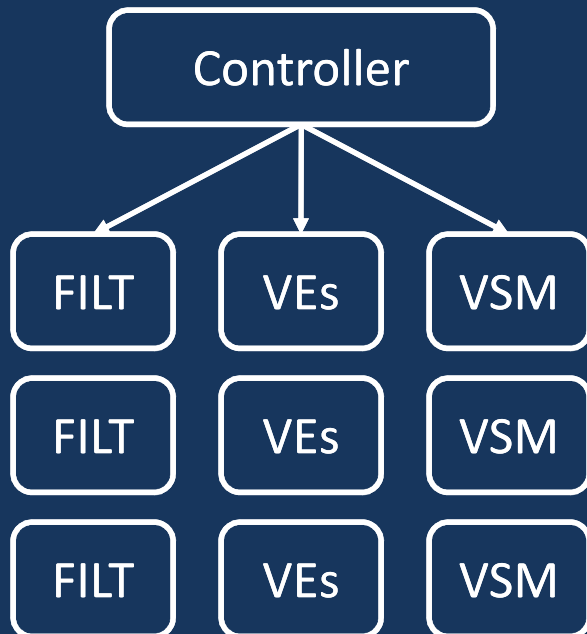
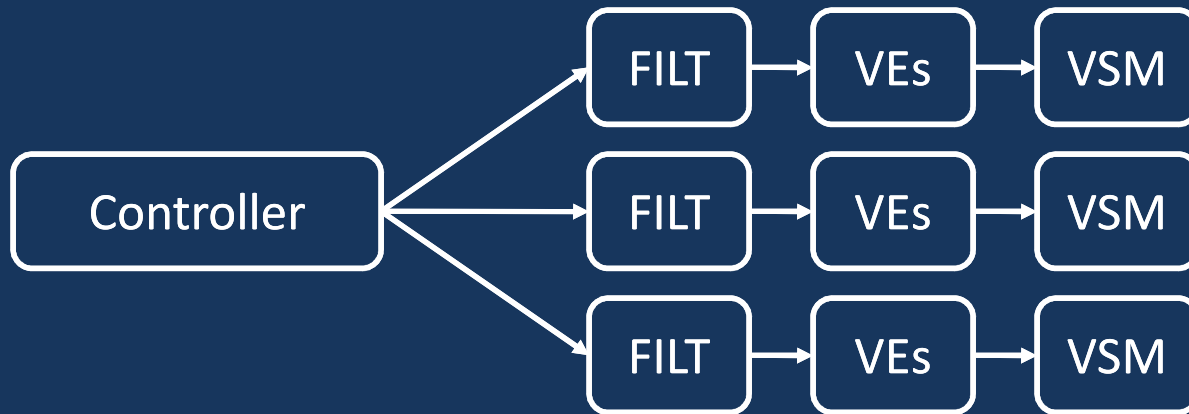
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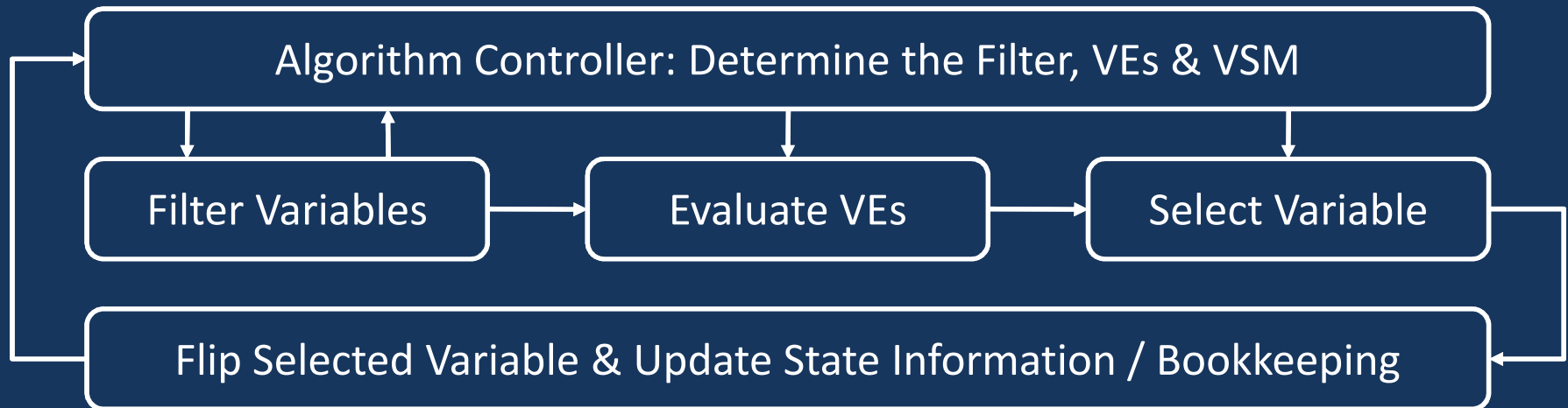
Algorithm Controllers



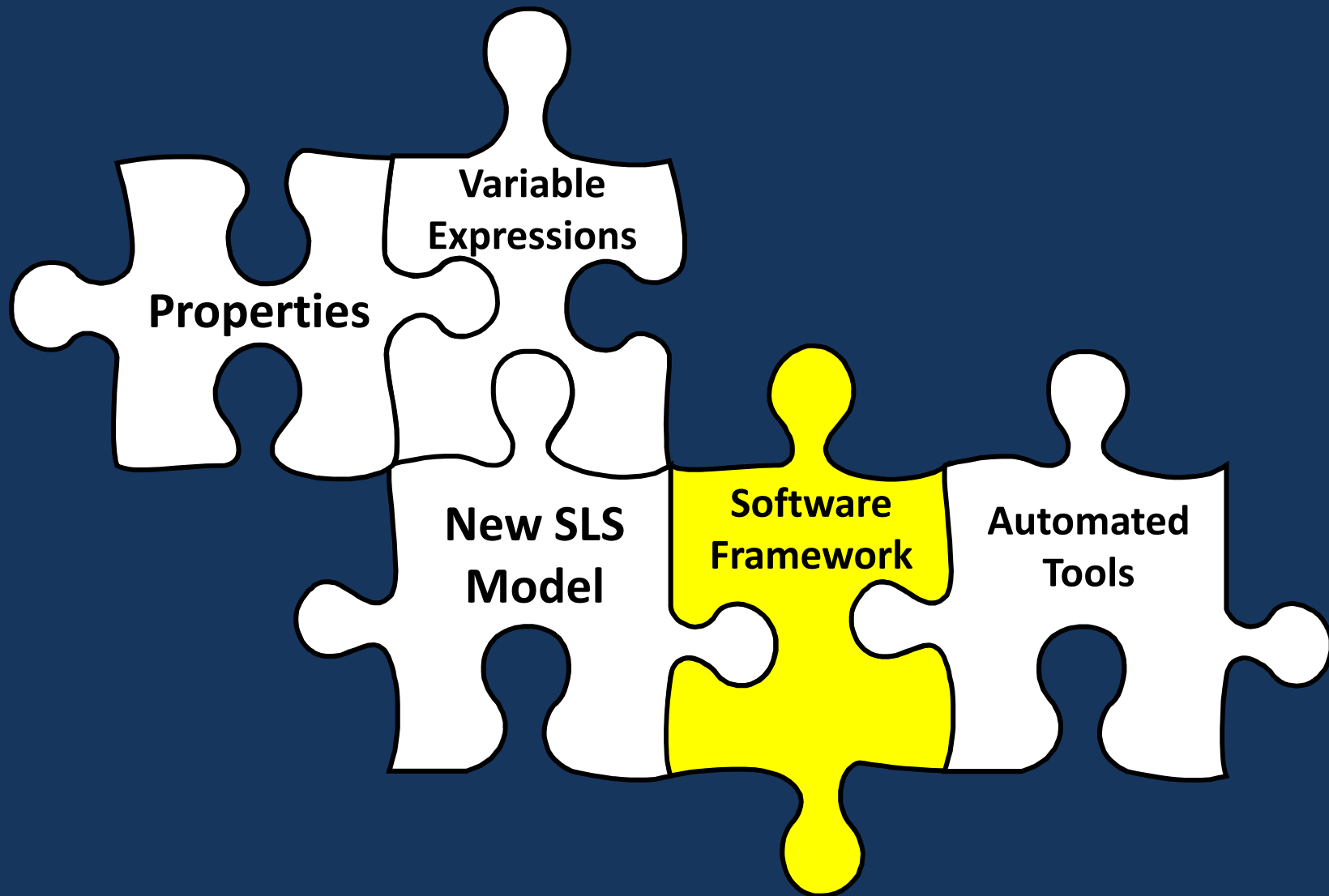
Algorithm Controllers

- Randomized hybrids:
 - 20%: algorithm A
 - 70%: algorithm B
 - 10%: filter from A, selection mechanism from B
- “Smart” controllers:
 - If condition 1 is true, use algorithm C,
 - if condition 2 is true, use algorithm D,
 - otherwise, use the above randomized algorithm

Our New SLS Model



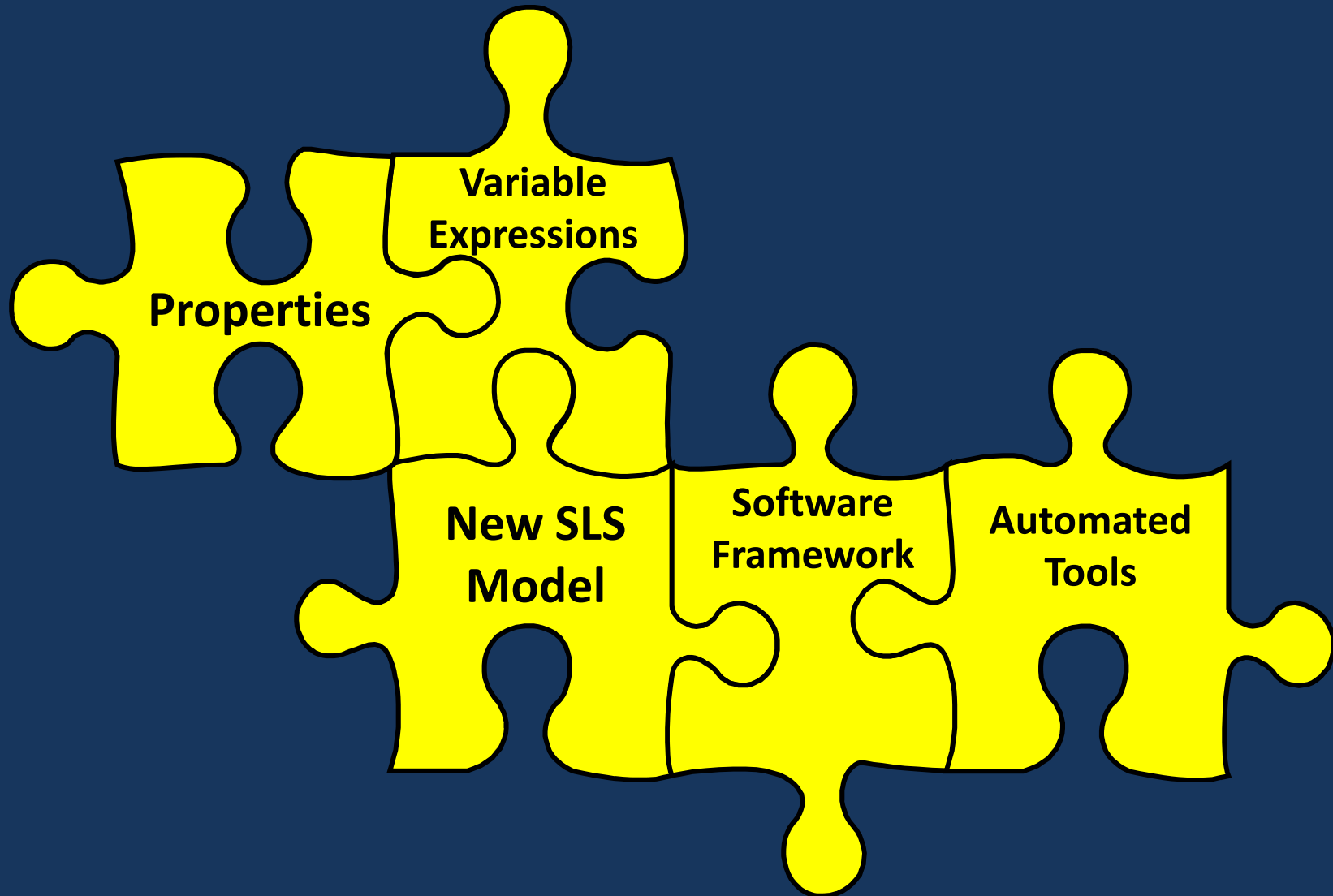
Overview



Software Implementation

- Design Architecture for Variable Expressions (DAVE)
 - Entire algorithm specified at runtime
 - Controllers, filters, VEs, selection mechanisms
 - Arbitrary complex VEs (interpreted)
 - Sophisticated macro system
 - Aids the use of automated configurators
- Extension of UBCSAT (2.0)

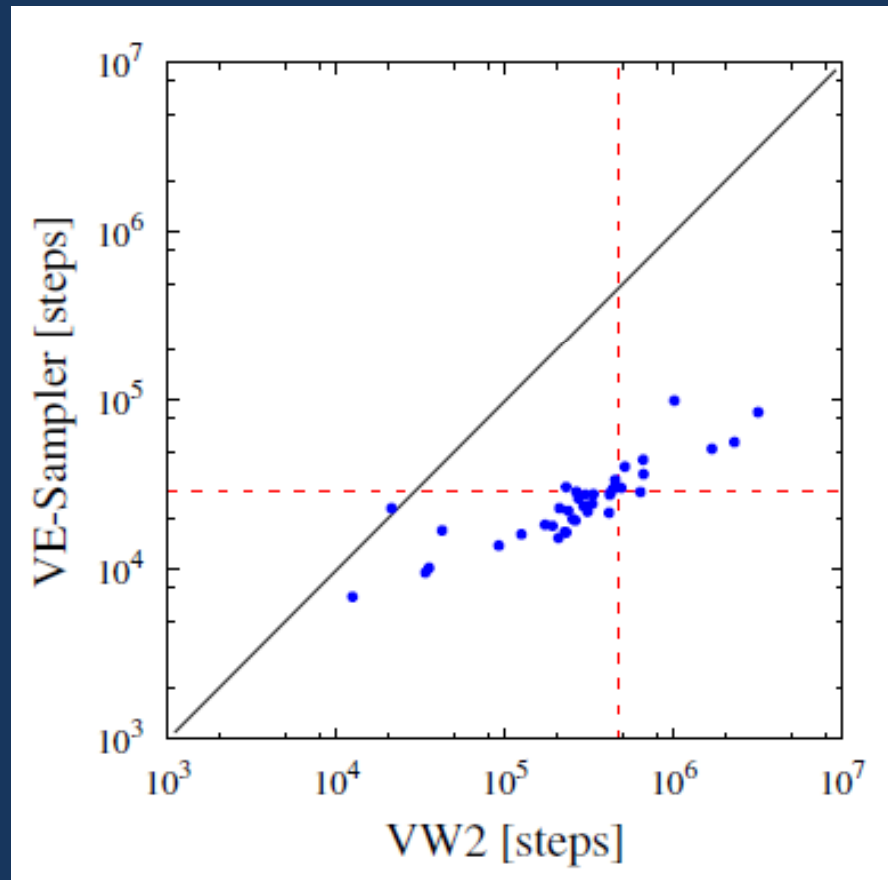
Our Methods in Practice



Our Methods in Practice: VE-Sampler

- Randomized algorithm controller
 - Selects between 5 different VEs in the form:
$$\|p_1\|^{a1} + c \cdot \|p_2\|^{a2}$$
- Properties p_1 and p_2 are configurable from amongst 21 different properties (& property ratios)
- Automated configurator (ParamILS)
 - Over 10^{50} possible configurations

VE Sampler Results



- Speedup factor:
16.2 (steps)
9.0 (time)

Future Work

- New variable properties
- New VE constructions
 - Better normalizations
- New selection mechanisms
- New algorithm controllers

- Continue to use automated tools to test and evaluate all of the all of the above

Key Contributions

- New conceptual model for SLS
 - Separate filters, VEs & selection mechanisms
 - Algorithm controllers for robust hybrid algorithms
- Variable Expressions (VEs)
 - Complex combinations of variable properties
 - Advanced normalization methods
- Design Architecture for VEs (DAVE)
 - Very flexible
 - Well suited for automated tools