

#### Prioritised Unit Propagation by Partitioning the Watch Lists

Benjamin Kaiser Robert Clausecker Michael Mavroskoufis Pragmatics of SAT Workshop 2023 04.07.2023



- 1) Introduction
- 2) Priority Propagation
- 3) Heuristics for Prioritisation
- 4) Experimental Results
- 5) Conclusion



#### Introduction



• Boolean Formula given in Conjunctive Normal Form:

$$F = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} \left( \bigvee_{j=1}^{k_i} l_{ij} \right) = \left( (l_{11} \vee \ldots \vee l_{1k_1}) \wedge \ldots \wedge (l_{m1} \vee \ldots \vee l_{mk_m}) \right)$$

- Disjunctions  $\bigvee_{j=1}^{k_i} l_{ij}$  are called **clauses**
- Clauses consist of **literals**  $l_{ij} \in \{x_1, \neg x_1, x_2, \neg x_2, \dots, x_n, \neg x_n\}$ for variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

• Variables can be assigned {**true**, **false**}

# **SAT Solving**



- to solve a satisfiable problem **(SAT)**:
  - Assign variables with each clause having a true literal
  - NP-hard
- to solve an unsatisfiable problem **(UNSAT)**:
  - proof that no such assignment exists

#### State-of-the-Art SAT Solving



• Modern SAT Solvers use

**Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)** 

- Basic Idea:
  - Choose a partial assignment of the variables
  - For all clauses check for conflicts and implications
  - Analyse conflicts and learn conflict clauses





- Accomplished by (Unit) Propagation
- basic Idea:
  - all literals in a clause assigned **false** ==> Conflict
  - all but one literal assigned false and remaining literal unassigned
    => (Unit) Implication

# **Unit Propagation**



- **traditional approaches** for fast unit propagation:
  - **deleting clauses** (inevitable)
  - avoiding clause look-ups
    - special data structures
      - e.g. Two Watched Literals (TWL) scheme



• Our contribution:

adding prioritisation to unit propagation



• Our contribution:

adding prioritisation to unit propagation

• Our Solver CaDiCaL\_PriPro:

Special Innovation Award at SAT Comp. 2021



• Our contribution:

adding prioritisation to unit propagation

- **basic idea**:
  - select clauses to prioritise
  - only propagate prioritised clauses
  - if no conflict occurred, propagate other clauses, too



• Our contribution:

adding prioritisation to unit propagation

- **basic idea**:
  - select clauses to prioritise
  - only propagate prioritised clauses
  - if no conflict occurred, propagate other clauses, too
- implementation:
  - additional TWL scheme for prioritised clauses
  - adapt unit propagation to focus on prioritised clauses



#### **Two Watched Literals**



#### **Two Watched Literals** clause database $x_{3}$ $x_{4}$ , $\neg x_{7}$ , $\neg x_{11}$ , $x_{23}$ 0: 1: $\neg x_2$ $x_1$ 2: regular TWL a watch with metadata X 3: $x_1: |2/X| 4/X| 5/X| 7/X|$ $x_{1}$ $x_2$ . . . 4: $x_1$ 5: $\neg x_1: |\mathbf{6}/\mathbf{X}|$ $\neg x_{1}$ , $x_{2}$ 6: 6/X C2: $x_1$ 7: 2/X $\neg x_2$ : · · · :

- basic idea:
  - only look clauses up if one of their watched literals is **false**
  - only those clauses can lead to conflict or implication

# Trail



- trail indicates which literals have been assigned true
- contains literals **in order of assignment**
- (negations of) literals on the trail need to be 'propagated'
- iterate through trail to propagate literals









#### **Prioritised TWL scheme**





#### **Prioritised TWL scheme**











Algorithm Unit Propagation

while  $\neg conflict \land propagated \neq trail\_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[propagated]$   $propagated \leftarrow propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end while return conflict



Algorithm Unit Propagation

while  $\neg conflict \land propagated \neq trail_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[propagated]$   $propagated \leftarrow propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end while return conflict



Algorithm Unit Propagation with PriPro

while  $\neg conflict \land propagated \neq trail\_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[propagated]$   $propagated \leftarrow propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_prioritised\_watches()$ if  $\neg conflict$  then  $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_regular\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end if end while

return conflict



Algorithm Unit Propagation with PriPro

while  $\neg conflict \land propagated \neq trail_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[propagated]$  of all remaining literals  $propagated \leftarrow propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_prioritised\_watches()$ if  $\neg conflict$  then  $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_regular\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end if end while

return conflict



# **Propagation of Prioritised Watches**

• resembles original unit propagation



# **Propagation of Prioritised Watches**

• resembles original unit propagation

- distinguish between
  - current literal w.r.t. regular watches
    - indicated by propagated
  - current literal w.r.t. prioritised watches
    - indicated by pripro\_propagated





resembles original unit propagation

#### **Algorithm** The *propagate\_prioritised\_watches* function

while  $\neg conflict \land pripro_propagated \neq trail_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[pripro_propagated]$   $pripro_propagated \leftarrow pripro_propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_prioritised\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end while return conflict



#### **Algorithm** The *propagate\_prioritised\_watches* function

while  $\neg conflict \land pripro_propagated \neq trail_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[pripro_propagated]$   $pripro_propagated \leftarrow pripro_propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_prioritised\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end while return conflict



**Algorithm** The *propagate\_prioritised\_watches* function

while  $\neg conflict \land pripro_propagated \neq trail_size$  do  $lit \leftarrow trail[pripro_propagated]$   $pripro_propagated \leftarrow pripro_propagated + 1$   $conflict \leftarrow propagate\_prioritised\_watches\_of(\neg lit)$ end while return conflict





 $\circ$  current literal ≈ next to be propagated

















































































- considers the same clauses for propagation as before
- propagation order differs



- considers the same clauses for propagation as before
- propagation order differs
  - propagate all prioritised watches until end of trail
  - propagate regular watches of next literal on the trail
  - repeat until conflict or end of trail is reached



#### Heuristics for Prioritisation

# **Dynamic Prioritisation**



- choose/adjust prioritised clauses at runtime
- to prioritise a clause (**upgrading)**:
  - move both watches:
    - from regular to prioritised TWL scheme
- to de-prioritise a clause (**downgrading**):
  - move both watches:
    - from prioritised to regular TWL scheme

# **Simple Heuristics**



- parametrised upgrade heuristic
  - based on recent resolvents
  - upgrade on-the-fly
- parametrised downgrade heuristics
  - always downgrading all clauses at once
  - triggered by events + at constant interval
- other heuristics possible!

# **Upgrade Heuristic**



- **upgrade** during conflict analysis:
  - clauses appearing in conflict analysis (resolvents)
    - only if size/LBD smaller than some threshold
    - **default:** LBD  $\leq 6$
    - (conflicting clause is never upgraded)
  - newly learned clauses (conflict clauses):
    - regardless of size/LBD

# **Downgrade Heuristic**



- sporadically downgrade all clauses at once
  - forced downgrades triggered by
    - any inprocessing techniques (easy combination)
    - clause database reductions (i.e. clause deletions)
    - rephasing
    - optionally at restarting
  - scheduled downgrades:
    - at constant interval (default: 10.000 conflicts)
    - interval is measured in conflicts
    - regardless of whether forced downgrades occurred



# **Experimental Results**

# **Experiments**



- tested on SAT Competition 2021 instances (400 problems)
- baseline solver: CaDiCaL v 1.4.0
- varying upgrade heuristics with
  - LBD limit: 0, 1, ..., 8, no limit
  - size limit: 2, 4, ..., 12, no limit
- downgrade heuristic
  - scheduled downgrade interval:
    - 2, 5, 10, 25, ..., 1.000.000, only forced downgrades
  - optionally: downgrades at restarts

#### **Good Results!**



- Improves performance on both, SAT and UNSAT
  - mostly independent of parameters chosen
  - overall speed-up of about 10% (nPar2-score)
  - solved 5 to 15 instances more





#### **Speed-up on UNSAT**





# **Shorter Conflict Clauses Learned**

- reduction of average size of learned clauses
- before learned clause minimisation:
  - about 7 % on SAT
  - about 11 % on UNSAT
- after learned clause minimisation:
  - about 6 % on SAT
  - about 21 % on UNSAT
- mostly independent of parameters chosen
- confirms hypothesis by Jingchao Chen [1]
  [1] Jingchao Chen, Core First Unit Propagation, arXiv preprint: 1907.01192 (2019)



#### Conclusion



- reordering clause look-ups during Propagation
- improves performance on both, SAT and UNSAT
- reliable speed-up on UNSAT
- **smaller clauses learned** from conflict analysis
- already **simple heuristics** lead to good results
  - mostly independent of parameters chosen
- easy to implement in modern SAT solvers



- **reorder clauses** for propagation
- improves performance on both, SAT and UNSAT
- reliable speed-up on UNSAT
- **smaller clauses learned** from conflict analysis
- already **simple heuristics** lead to good results
  - mostly independent of parameters chosen
- easy to implement in modern SAT solvers

Thank you for your attention.