Factoring Out Assumptions to Speed Up MUS Extraction

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$$x \lor y \lor z$$
 $x \lor \neg y$ $x \lor \neg z$ $\neg x \lor y \lor z$ $x \lor w$ $w \lor z \lor \neg y$ $\neg x \lor \neg y$ $w \lor \neg x \lor \neg z$ UNSAT

- The formula is unsatisfiable : why?
- Subset of constraints minimally unsatisfiable
- Two approaches:
 - → constructive
 - \rightarrow destructive

$x \vee y \vee z$	$x \vee \neg y$	$X \vee \neg Z$
$\neg x \lor y \lor z$	$x \vee w$	$w \lor z \lor \neg y$
$\neg x \lor \neg y$	$\neg X \lor \neg Z$	$W \vee \neg X \vee \neg Z$

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SAT Incremental

From SAT to Incremental SAT

Solving the SAT problem

- Modern SAT solvers are based on the CDCL paradigm
- Dynamic heuristics:
 - → VSIDS, polarity, cleaning learned clauses and restart

Solving incrementally SAT

- Successive calls of a SAT solver
- Keeping a lot of information between the different runs
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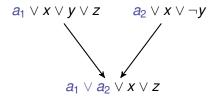
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Adding selectors

Selectors

$a_1 \lor x \lor y \lor z$	$a_2 \lor x \lor \neg y$	$a_3 \lor x \lor \neg z$
$a_4 \vee \neg x \vee y \vee z$	$a_5 \lor x \lor w$	$a_6 \lor w \lor z \lor \neg y$
$a_7 \vee \neg x \vee \neg y$	$a_8 \vee \neg x \vee \neg z$	$a_9 \lor w \lor \neg x \lor \neg z$

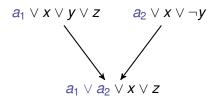
- To activate/deactivate the ith clause :
 - \rightarrow assign a_i to **false** to **activate** the clause
 - → assign a_i to true to deactivate the clause
- Used to know which initial clauses participating to the creation of each learned clause



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$a_7 \vee \neg x \vee \neg y$	$a_8 \vee \neg x \vee \neg z$	$a_9 \lor w \lor \neg x \lor \neg z$

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Selectors impact on the size of the clauses

Factoring-out Assumptions

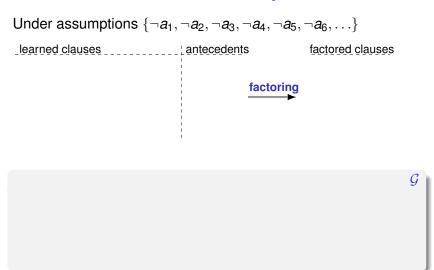
Introducing abbreviations to factor out assumptions

- The replaced part consists of all assumptions and previously added abbreviations
- Connections between the abbreviations and the replaced literals is stored in a definition map

$$(p_1 \vee \cdots \vee p_n \vee a_1 \vee \cdots \vee a_m)$$

is factored out into

$$(p_1 \lor \cdots \lor p_n \lor \ell)$$
 and $\ell \mapsto \underbrace{a_1 \lor \cdots \lor a_m}_{\mathcal{G}[\ell]}$



```
Under assumptions \{\neg a_1, \neg a_2, \neg a_3, \neg a_4, \neg a_5, \neg a_6, \ldots\}

learned clauses
\alpha_1: p_2 \lor p_7 \lor a_1 \lor a_2 \lor a_4

factoring

factoring
```

 \mathcal{G}

Under assumptions $\{\neg a_1, \neg a_2, \neg a_3, \neg a_4, \neg a_5, \neg a_6, \ldots\}$ learned clauses $\alpha_1: p_2 \lor p_7 \lor a_1 \lor a_2 \lor a_4$ $\{\ldots\}$ factoring $\alpha'_1: p_2 \lor p_7 \lor \ell_1$

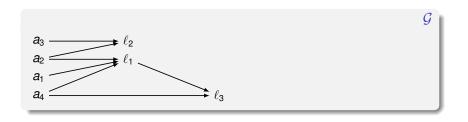
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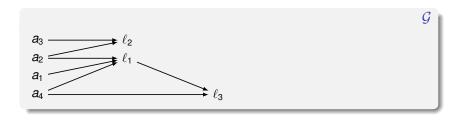


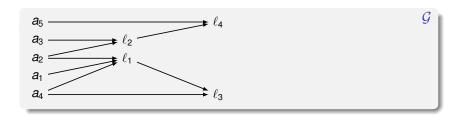


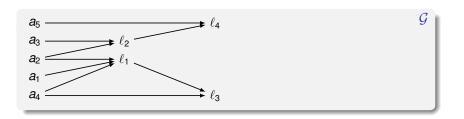


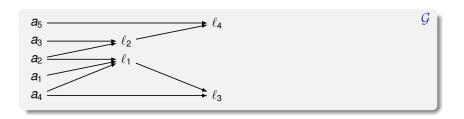


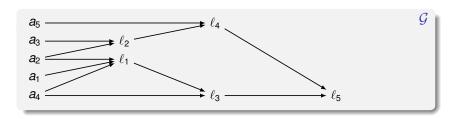






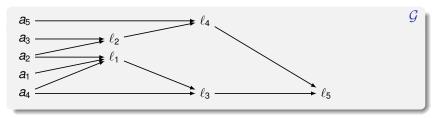






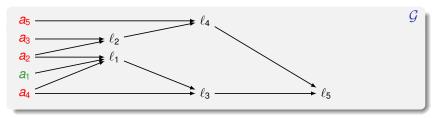
Initialisation

- The definition map \mathcal{G} can be interpreted as a non-cyclic circuit
- Abbreviations can be computed after all assumptions have been assigned
- In the MUS behaviour, the set of assumptions equals to the set of entries and it remains the same over all incremental calls



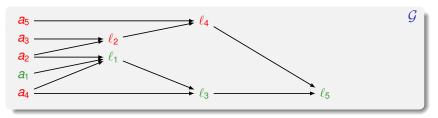
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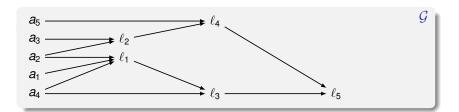
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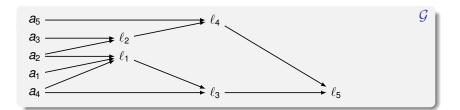
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Under assumptions \{\neg a_1, \neg a_2, \neg a_3, \neg a_4, \neg a_5, \neg a_6, \ldots\}
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factored clauses \alpha'_1: p_2 \lor p_7 \lor \ell_1 \alpha'_2: p_2 \lor \ell_2 \alpha'_3: p_7 \lor p_4 \lor \overline{p_6} \lor \ell_3 \alpha'_4: p_6 \lor p_8 \lor \ell_4 \alpha'_5: p_2 \lor p_5 \lor a_2 \alpha'_6: p_7 \lor p_4 \lor \ell_5 \alpha_7: \overline{p_2} \lor \ell_1
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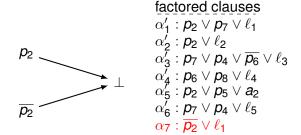
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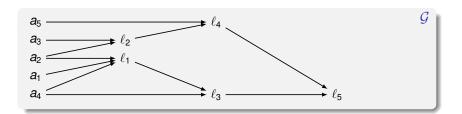


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 $\alpha_6^i : p_7 \lor p_4 \lor \ell_5$ $\alpha_7 : \overline{p_2} \lor \ell_1$

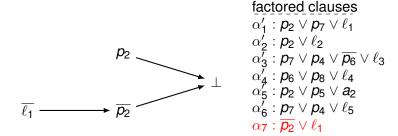
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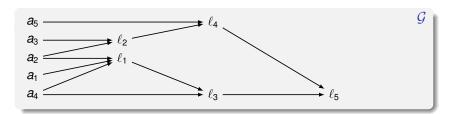




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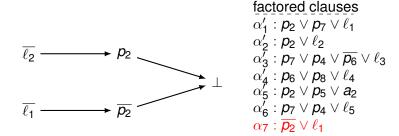
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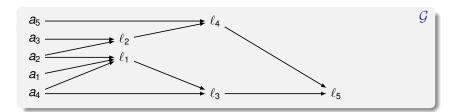




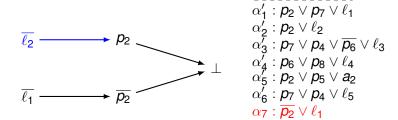
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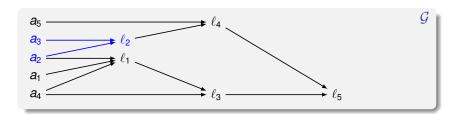




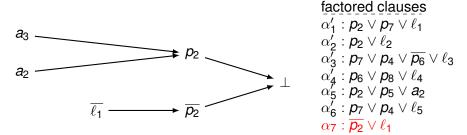
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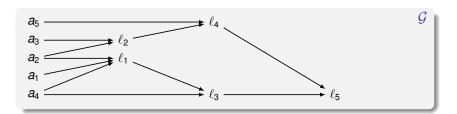


factored clauses

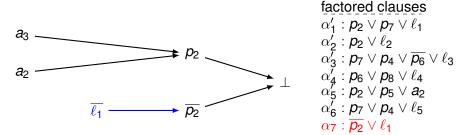


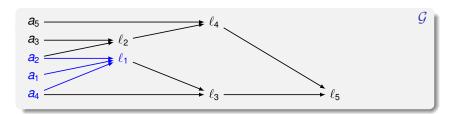
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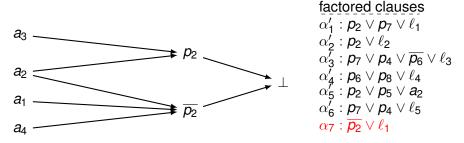


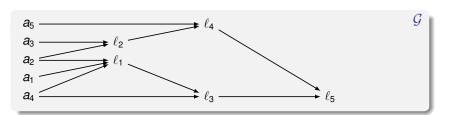
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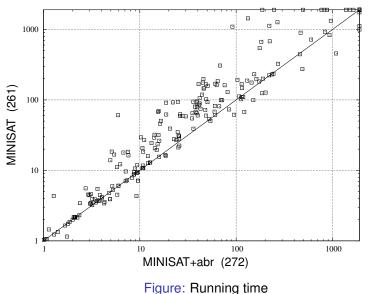




Experiments: MUS Competition

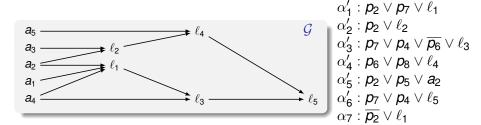
- 300 instances from the MUS competition 2011
- Timeout limited to 1800 seconds
- Memory limited to 7800 Mo
- Use of the MUS extractor MUSer.2
 - → default options (destructive + model rotation)
 - → use of MINISAT solver
- Plug our approach MINISAT+abr to MUSer.2
- Intel® Core[™]2 Quad Processor Q9550 with 2.83 GHz CPU frequency with 8 GB memory and running Ubuntu 12.04

Experiments: Factoring Out Assumptions

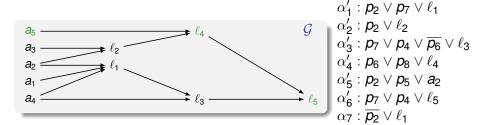


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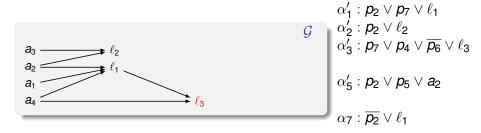
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- Determining which learned clauses to keep is essential
- What are the necessary clauses to prove the inconsistancy?
 - → use abbreviation information to refine the approximation



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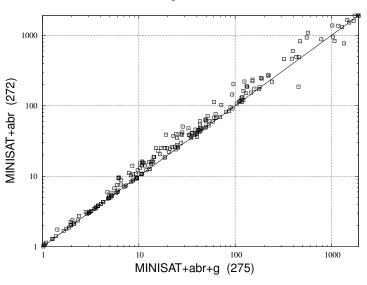


Figure: Running time

Minimization of the learned clauses

- Learned clauses can be minimized: recursive minimization
- Clause minimization usually improves SAT solver performance
- With many assumptions, clause minimization is not effective
 - → assumptions are not obtained by unit propagation
 - → non-assumption literals are often blocked by assumptions
 - → the number of deleted literals is rather small
- Ignoring assumptions during the minimization step
 - → the resulting "minimized" clause might even increase in size
 - $\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,$ no more non-assumption literals than the original clause

	MINISAT	MINISAT+abr	MINISAT+abr+g
	#solved(MO)	#solved(MO)	#solved(MO)
without	259(15)	272(3)	273(3)
classic	<u>261</u> (13)	272(3)	275(1)
full	238(25)	276(0)	281(0)

Conclusion and perspectives

- Introduction of the factoring out assumptions in the context of incremental SAT solving under assumptions: MINISAT+abr
 - → techniques that work well for a large number of assumptions
 - → improve the speed of the BCP procedure
- Additionnal information collected from the definition map to reduce the learned clause database
- Application of new form of clause minimization
- Good results when our approach is combined with MUSer.2
- Combine our techniques with more recent results on MUS preprocessing (inprocessing)
- Apply our approach to high-level MUS extraction
- Improve the data structure used to save the definition map



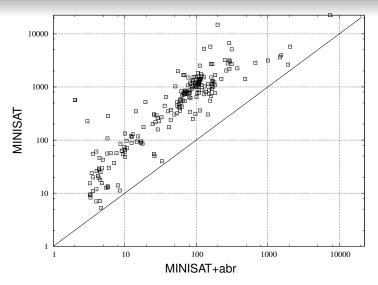


Figure: Average size of learned clauses

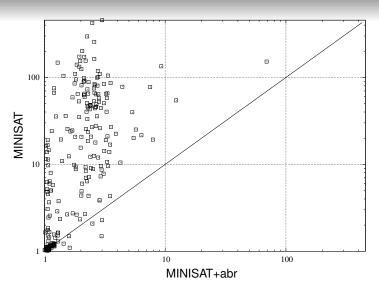


Figure: Average number of traversed literals

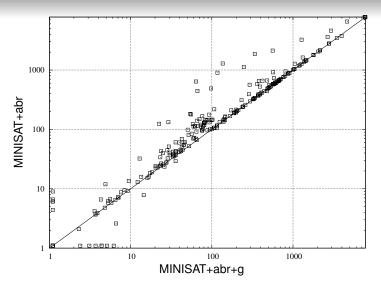


Figure: Memory used (in Mega Bytes)

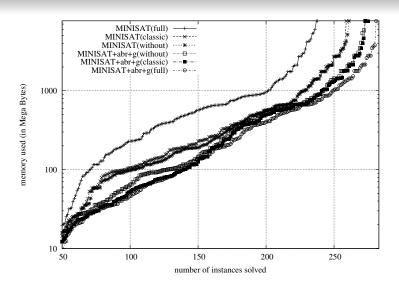


Figure: Memory usage of MUSer