

Improving the Effectiveness of SAT-Based Preprocessing for MaxSAT

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Motivation

- **(Weighted-Partial) Maximum Satisfiability:**

An NP-hard optimization paradigm based on the Boolean Satisfiability problem.

- Example instance:

$$F_h = \{(x \vee z), (\neg z), (y \vee z)\}$$

$$F_s = \{(\neg x), (\neg y \vee \neg z), (z \vee y), (\neg z \vee y)\}$$

- Find assignment τ that satisfies all hard and a maximum number of soft clauses.

 - ▶ Optimize over the weights on soft clauses.

- MaxSAT solving an active area of research.

- Solvers applied for cost-optimal solutions in various domains.

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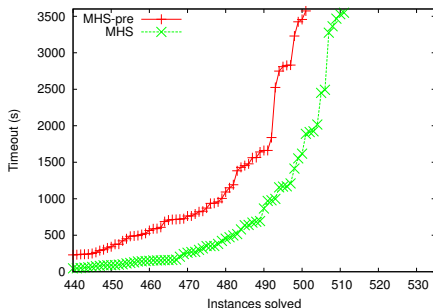
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SAT-based preprocessing for MaxSAT

- *Preprocessing*: central technique in modern SAT solvers.
Eén and Biere [2005]; Heule et al. [2010]; Jarvisalo et al. [2012]
- Preprocessing MaxSAT has received only little attention.
 - ▶ Can be done using the so called Labelled-CNF (LCNF) framework
Belov and Marques-Silva [2012]
 - ▶ Benefits still unclear
 - ▶ Can degrade performance of the solver.

SAT-based preprocessing for MaxSAT

- Example: The MaxHS algorithm. Davies and Bacchus [2013]
One of the best performing solvers of the 2014 MaxSAT evaluation weighted partial crafted category.

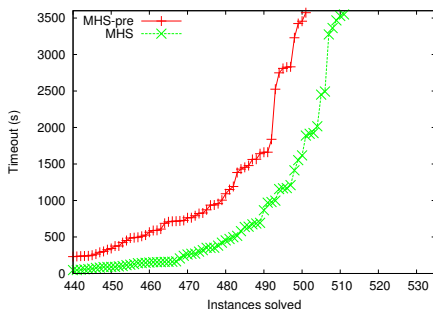


This Work

Focus on improving MaxHS by a tight integration of SAT-based preprocessing.

Main contributions

- Lifting of MaxHS to LCNFs.
- Tighter integration between MaxSAT preprocessing and solving.
- Improves solving time in practice.

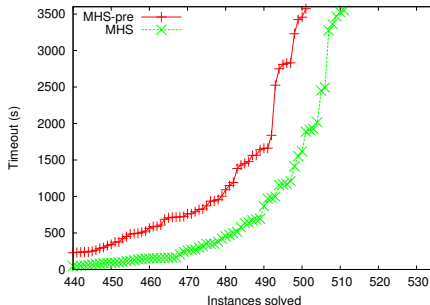


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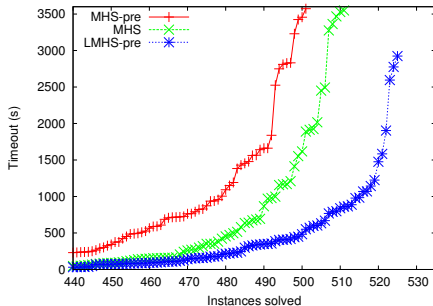


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Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

MaxSAT

$$(x \vee \neg z \vee \neg v)$$

LCNF

Soft Clauses

$$(z \vee y)$$

$$(v \vee t)$$

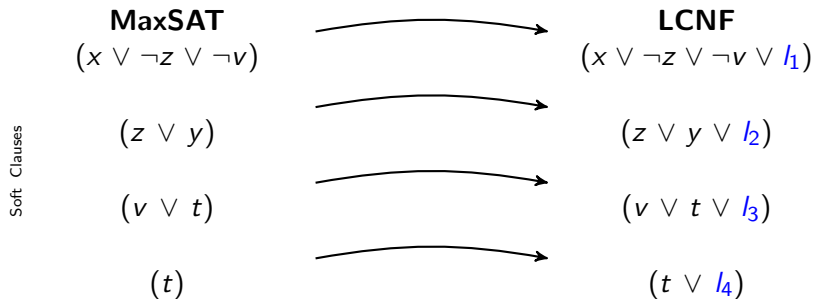
$$(t)$$

Hard Clauses

$$(y \vee t \vee \neg x)$$

Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

Conversion to LCNF adds labels to all soft clauses



Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

Conversion to LCNF adds labels to all soft clauses

MaxSAT

Preprocessing can mix labels

LCNF

$$(x \vee y \vee t \vee l_1 \vee l_2 \vee l_3)$$

Soft Clauses

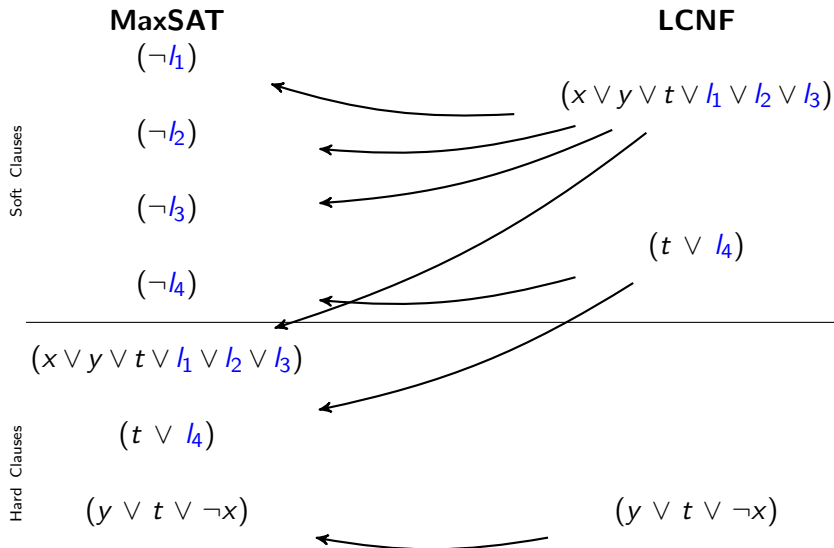
$$(t \vee l_4)$$

Hard Clauses

$$(y \vee t \vee \neg x)$$

Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

Conversion to MaxSAT adds new variables and clauses



Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

MaxSAT

LCNF

Soft Clauses

$$\cancel{(\neg l_1)} \quad (\neg l_1 \vee a_1)$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_2)} \quad (\neg l_2 \vee a_2)$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_3)} \quad (\neg l_3 \vee a_3)$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_4)} \quad (\neg l_4 \vee a_4)$$

MaxHS controls
soft clauses by
adding assumption
variables

$$(x \vee y \vee t \vee l_1 \vee l_2 \vee l_3)$$

Hard Clauses

$$(t \vee l_4)$$

$$(y \vee t \vee \neg x)$$

Direct application of MaxSAT preprocessing

MaxSAT

$$\cancel{(\neg l_1)} \quad \cancel{(\neg l_1 \vee a_1)}$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_2)} \quad \cancel{(\neg l_2 \vee a_2)}$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_3)} \quad \cancel{(\neg l_3 \vee a_3)}$$

$$\cancel{(\neg l_4)} \quad \cancel{(\neg l_4 \vee a_4)}$$

Soft Clauses

LCNF

$$(x \vee y \vee t \vee l_1 \vee l_2 \vee l_3)$$

$$(t \vee l_4)$$

$$(y \vee t \vee \neg x)$$

Hard Clauses

Idea of Lifting

Reuse variables introduced in LCNF conversion as assumptions

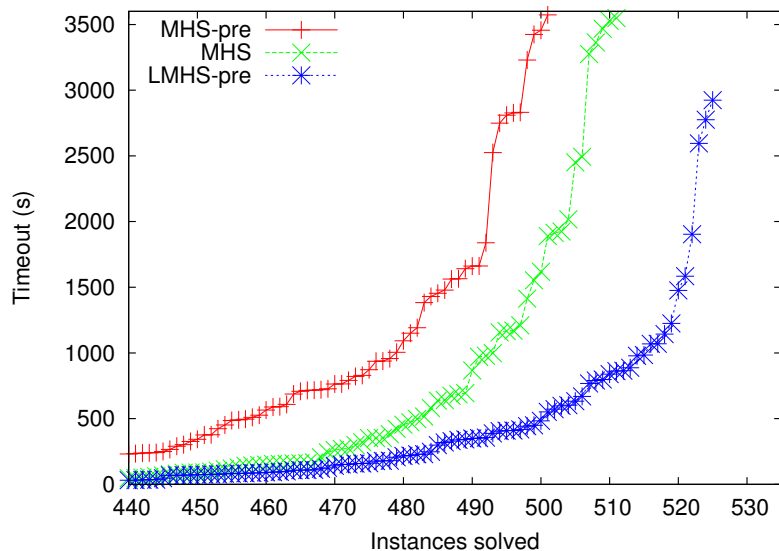
Lifting of MaxHS to LCNF:s

- Label centric reformulation of the MaxHS algorithm

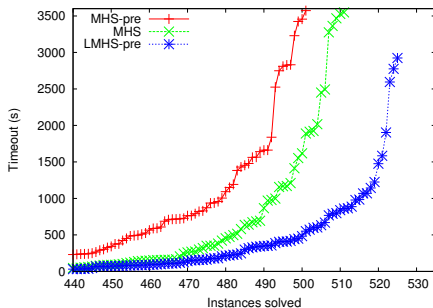
Davies and Bacchus [2013]

- ▶ No extra assumption variables added during solving
 - ★ Explicit list of assumption variables as input.
- ▶ More than one assumption per clause allowed.

Experimental Evaluation



Conclusions



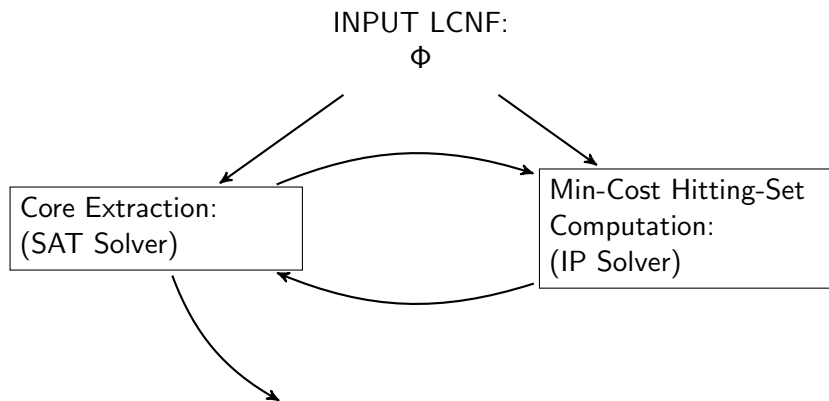
- Preprocessing MaxSAT can be done using LCNFs.
- Direct application degrades performance of the MaxHS algorithm.
- We propose a lifting of MaxHS to LCNF formulas.
- Tighter integration between MaxSAT preprocessing and solving.
- Improves performance over the original MaxHS algorithm.

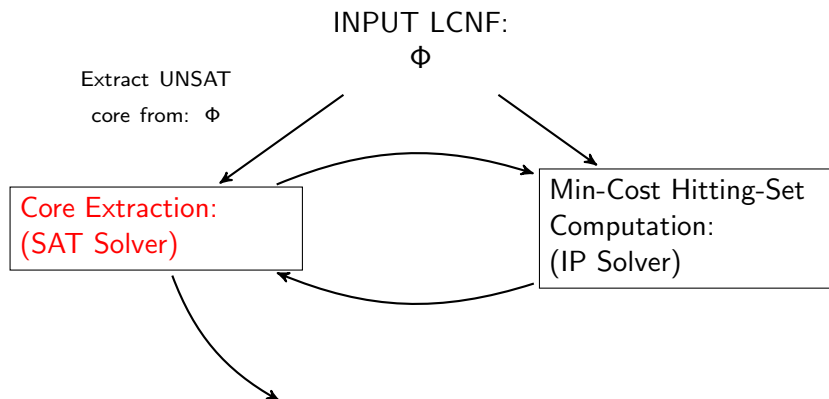
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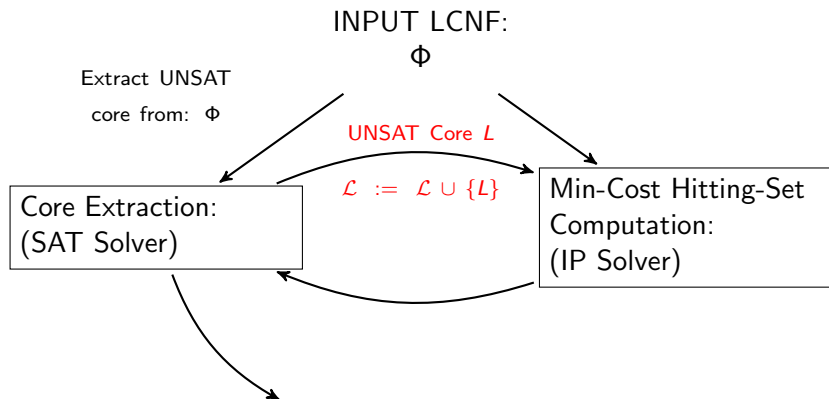
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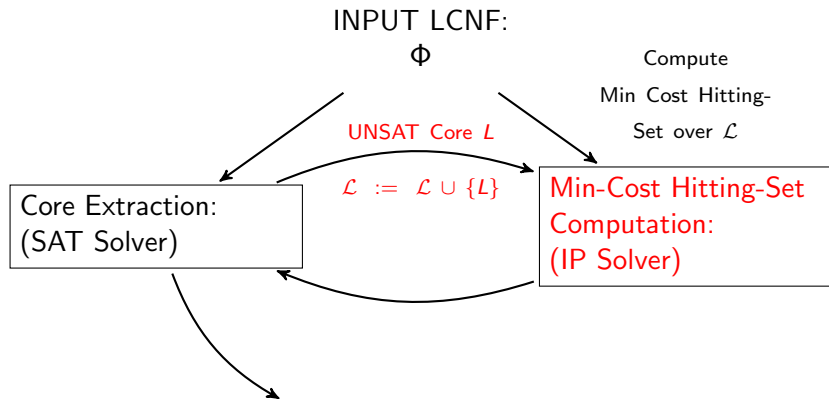
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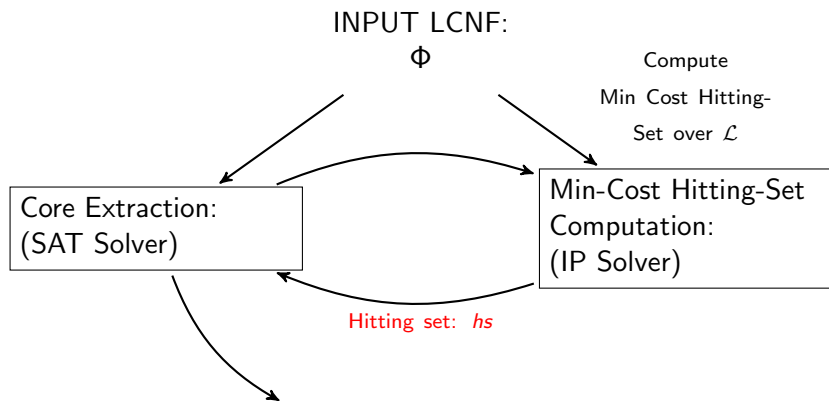




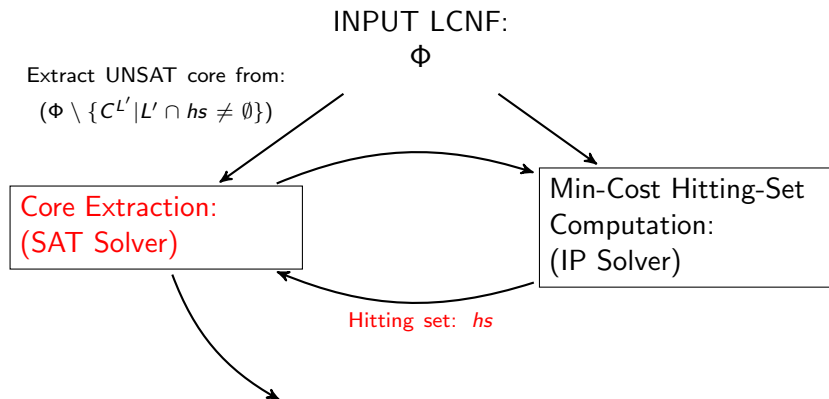


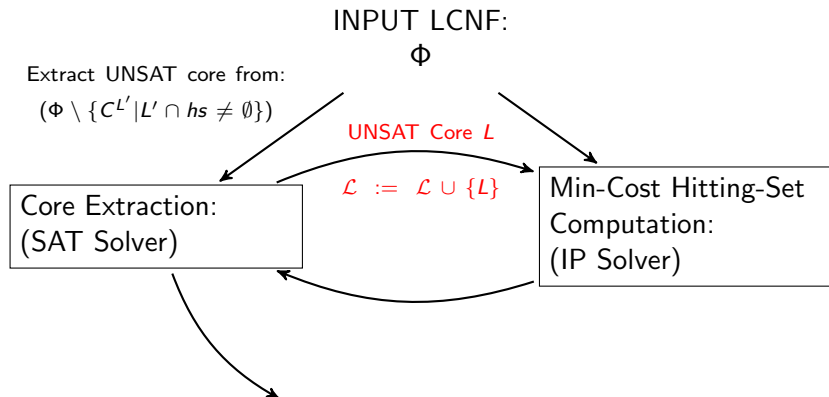


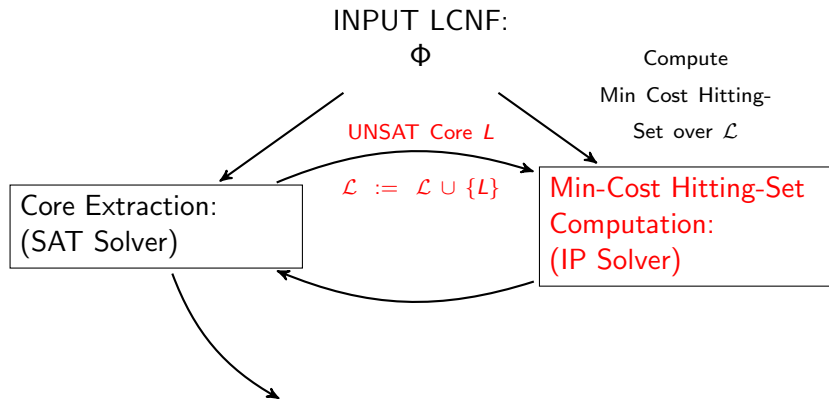
LCNF-MaxHS

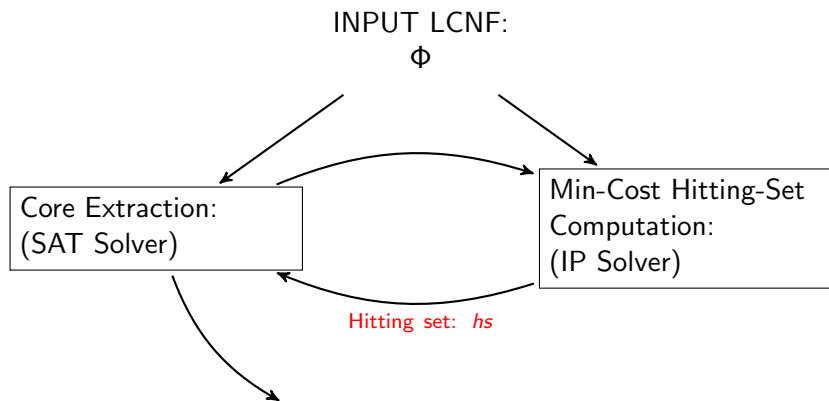


LCNF-MaxHS









INPUT LCNF:

Φ

Extract UNSAT core from:

$(\Phi \setminus \{C^{L'} \mid L' \cap hs \neq \emptyset\})$

**Core Extraction:
(SAT Solver)**

Min-Cost Hitting-Set
Computation:
(IP Solver)

