# A Propagation Rate based Splitting Heuristic for Divide-and-Conquer Solvers

Saeed Nejati, Zack Newsham, Joseph Scott, Jimmy Liang, Catherine Gebotys, Pascal Poupart and Vijay Ganesh

University of Waterloo

September 1st SAT 2017

- Parallel SAT solvers (Availability of computing nodes)
- Portfolio, Divide-and-Conquer
- Divide-and-Conquer: Split the formula into several sub-formulas and solve them using CDCL solvers in parallel, and share information while solving

- Parallel SAT solvers (Availability of computing nodes)
- Portfolio, Divide-and-Conquer
- Divide-and-Conquer: Split the formula into several sub-formulas and solve them using CDCL solvers in parallel, and share information while solving
- How to "Divide" so the "Conquer"s become easier?

## Search Space Partitioning



#### • AMPHAROS as a baseline for our implementation

- AMPHAROS as a baseline for our implementation
- Divide-and-Conquer parallel solver

- AMPHAROS as a baseline for our implementation
- Divide-and-Conquer parallel solver
- Dynamically partitions/splits the search space

- AMPHAROS as a baseline for our implementation
- Divide-and-Conquer parallel solver
- Dynamically partitions/splits the search space
- Uses VSIDS to pick the next variable for splitting

- AMPHAROS as a baseline for our implementation
- Divide-and-Conquer parallel solver
- Dynamically partitions/splits the search space
- Uses VSIDS to pick the next variable for splitting
- Adaptive load balancing of solvers over cubes

# **AMPHAROS** - Baseline



# **AMPHAROS** - Baseline



- Propagation rate-based splitting heuristic
- Worker Diversification

- Fairly modular, easy to modify
- Included: Minisat, Glucose
- Added: MapleSAT
- Small improvement over existing workers

• Propagation rate

- Propagation rate
  - For each variable: (# of propagations / # of decisions)
  - Pick the variable with the highest rate (at the conflict limit)

- Propagation rate
  - For each variable: (# of propagations / # of decisions)
  - Pick the variable with the highest rate (at the conflict limit)
- A dynamic metric

- Propagation rate
  - For each variable: (# of propagations / # of decisions)
  - Pick the variable with the highest rate (at the conflict limit)
- A dynamic metric
- Computed during solving of each cube

- Propagation rate
  - For each variable: (# of propagations / # of decisions)
  - Pick the variable with the highest rate (at the conflict limit)
- A dynamic metric
- Computed during solving of each cube
- Minimal computation overhead

- Propagation rate
  - For each variable: (# of propagations / # of decisions)
  - Pick the variable with the highest rate (at the conflict limit)
- A dynamic metric
- Computed during solving of each cube
- Minimal computation overhead
- Smaller sub-formulas are expected after splitting

• Similar to the Portfolio solvers approach

- Similar to the Portfolio solvers approach
- Used different restart strategies for worker solver

- Similar to the Portfolio solvers approach
- Used different restart strategies for worker solver
- The best configuration in our experiments:
  - Luby + Geometric + MABR (Multi-Armed Bandit Restart)

### Experimental Setup

- Machines:
  - 8 core Intel Xeon CPUs @ 2.53 GHz
  - 16GB RAM
- Benchmarks:
  - SAT 2016 Application
    - 300 instances
    - 2-hour timeout
  - Cryptographic Hash functions
    - Preimage of 21, 22, 23 rounds of SHA-1
    - 48-hour timeout

















- An improved version of AMPHAROS competitive to top parallel solvers
- Important role of Splitting heuristic
- Dynamic vs Static metrics (Cheaper guess / Heavier, more accurate!)
- Still not as successful as portfolio solvers, but getting closer!

- An improved version of AMPHAROS competitive to top parallel solvers
- Important role of Splitting heuristic
- Dynamic vs Static metrics (Cheaper guess / Heavier, more accurate!)
- Still not as successful as portfolio solvers, but getting closer!
- More adaptive diversification and splitting

# Thank you

Questions?