

# ManySAT 1.5: solver description

Youssef Hamadi<sup>1,2</sup>, Said Jabbour<sup>3</sup>, and Lakhdar Sais<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Microsoft Research, 7 J J Thomson Avenue, Cambridge, United Kingdom  
youssefh@microsoft.com

<sup>2</sup> LIX École Polytechnique, F-91128 Palaiseau, France

<sup>3</sup> Microsoft-INRIA joint-lab, 28, rue Jean Rostand, 91893 Orsay, France  
said.jabbour@inria.fr

<sup>4</sup> CRIL-CNRS, Université Lille Nord de France  
Rue Jean Souvraz SP18, F-62307 Lens Cedex France  
sais@cril.fr

## Overview

ManySAT is a parallel DPLL-engine which includes all the classical features like two-watched-literal, unit propagation, activity-based decision heuristics, lemma deletion strategies, and clause learning [5, 6]. In addition to the classical first-UIP scheme, it incorporates a new technique which extends the classical implication graph used during conflict-analysis to exploit the satisfied clauses of a formula [1].

When designing ManySat we decided to take advantage of the main weakness of modern DPLLs: their sensitivity to parameter tuning. For instance, changing parameters related to the restart strategy or to the variable selection heuristic can completely change the performance of a solver on a particular problem. In a multi-threading context, we can easily take advantage of this lack of robustness by designing a system which will run different incarnation of a core DPLL-engine on a particular problem. Each incarnation would exploit a particular parameter set and their combination should represent a set of orthogonal strategies.

To allow ManySAT to perform better than any of the selected strategy, conflict-clause sharing was added. Technically, this is implemented through lock-less shared data structures. The version 1.5 introduces masters/slaves roles in the portfolio. Masters are used to guide slaves in order to intensify their search efforts. This architecture implements the well know diversification and intensification principles which play an important role in combinatorial search [4].

## Code

The system is written in C++ and has about 4000 lines of code. It is written on top of minisat 2.02 [3], which was extended to accommodate the new learning scheme, the various strategies, and our multi-threading clause sharing policy. SatElite is systematically applied as a pre-processor [2].

## References

1. Gilles Audemard, Lucas Bordeaux, Youssef Hamadi, Saïd Jabbour, and Lakhdar Sais. A generalized framework for conflict analysis. In *11th International Conference on Theory and Applications of Satisfiability Testing - SAT'2008*, volume 4996 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 21–27. Springer, 2008.
2. Niklas Eén and Armin Biere. Effective preprocessing in sat through variable and clause elimination. In Fahiem Bacchus and Toby Walsh, editors, *SAT*, volume 3569 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 61–75. Springer, 2005.
3. Niklas Eén and Niklas Sörensson. An extensible sat-solver. In Enrico Giunchiglia and Armando Tacchella, editors, *SAT*, volume 2919 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 502–518. Springer, 2003.
4. L. Guo, Y. Hamadi, S. Jabbour, and L. Sais. Diversification and intensification in parallel sat solving. In *CP to appear*, 2010.
5. Y. Hamadi, S. Jabbour, and L. Sais. Manysat: solver description. Technical Report MSR-TR-2008-83, Microsoft Research, May 2008.
6. Y. Hamadi, S. Jabbour, and L. Sais. Manysat: a parallel SAT solver. *Journal on Satisfiability, Boolean Modeling and Computation (JSAT)*, under submission, 2009.