



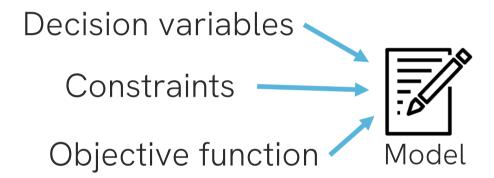


## Exploiting Symmetries in MUS Computation

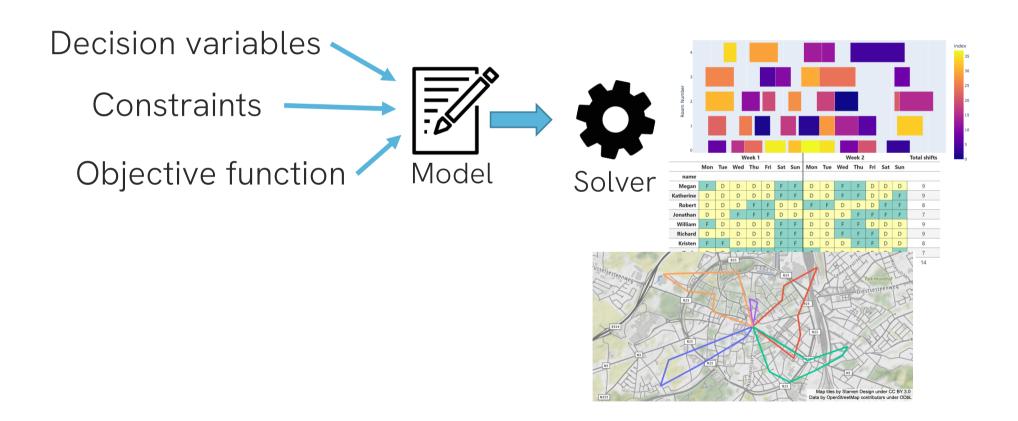
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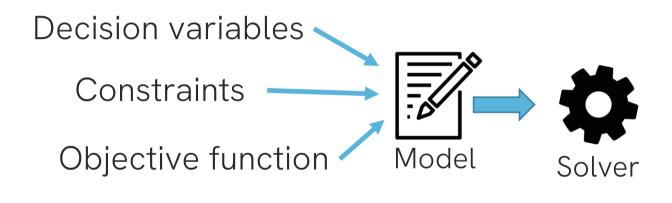
## Constraint Solving



### Constraint Solving

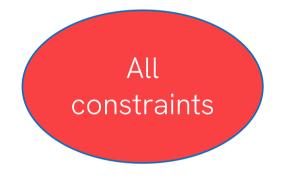


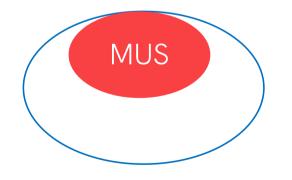
### Explainable Constraint Solving





### Minimal Unsatisfiable Subsets (MUSes)





Subset of constraints causing a conflict

Reduced cognitive effort for user

Several MUSes for 1 problem may exist

### Minimal Unsatisfiable Subsets (MUSes)

	Week 1							Week 2							Total shifts
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
name															
Megan															14
Katherine															14
Robert															14
Jonathan															14
William															14
Richard															14
Kristen															14
Kevin															14
Cover D	0/5	0/7	0/6	0/4	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/6	0/7	0/4	0/2	0/5	0/6	0/4	14

Robert has a day off on Tuesday
Richard has a day off on Tuesday
On Tuesday, 7 out of 8 nurses should work

### How to compute a MUS?

Deletion-based MUS-computation Simplest algorithm

Implicit-hitting-set algorithms Finding small/optimal MUSes

Seed-and shrink methods Enumerating MUSes

### Deletion-based MUS-computation

### Algorithm 1: SHRINK( $\phi$ )

```
1: U \leftarrow \phi;
2: while there are unmarked constraints in U do
3: c \leftarrow next unmarked constraint in U
4: (is_sat, \alpha, U') \leftarrow SAT(U \setminus \{c\})
5: if is_sat then
6: mark c as required
12: else
13: U \leftarrow U'
14: return U
```

Try removing a constraint

If the remainder is SAT, re-add

If the remainder is UNSAT, remove permanently

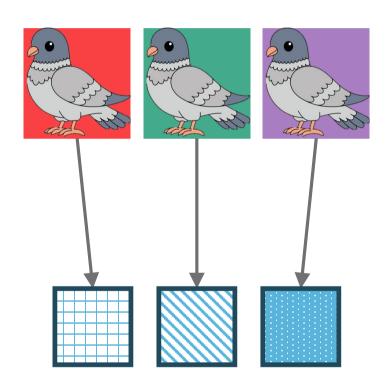
### Computing MUSes can be slow

### Algorithm 1: SHRINK( $\phi$ )

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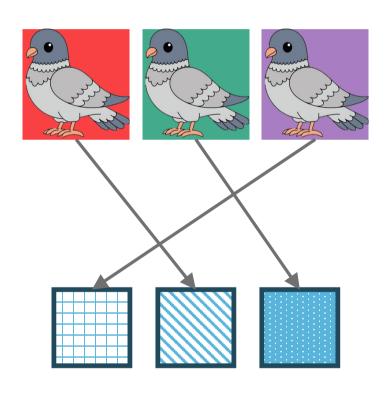
Requires call to NP-complete SAT-oracle

## Symmetries



Constraint problems can exhibit symmetries Swap assignments, without changing outcome

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Constraint problems can exhibit symmetries Swap assignments, without changing outcome

### Symmetries for the MUS-problem

SAT-problem

MUS-problem

Reason over variable assignments

→ symmetries of **assignments** 

Assignment satisfies constraints iff symmetric image satisfies constraints

Detect automatically (e.g., BreakID)

Reason over subsets of constraints

→ symmetries of **constraints** 

Set of constraints is SAT iff symmetric image is

Derive from syntactic symmetries

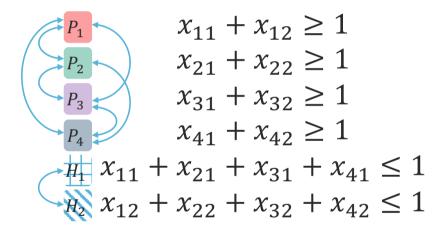
### Symmetries for the MUS problem

Pigeon-hole problem (4 pigeons, 2 holes)

$$\begin{array}{ll} P_1 & x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 \\ P_2 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 \\ P_3 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\ P_4 & x_{41} + x_{42} \geq 1 \\ P_4 & x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31} + x_{41} \leq 1 \\ P_4 & x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32} + x_{42} \leq 1 \end{array}$$

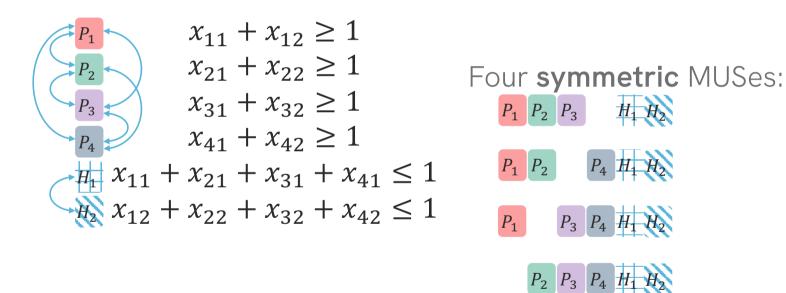
### Symmetries for the MUS problem

Pigeon-hole problem (4 pigeons, 2 holes)



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Pigeon-hole problem (4 pigeons, 2 holes)



**Deletion-based MUS** 

Case study

Implicit-hititng-set based MUS

In paper

MUS-enumeration

In paper

### Deletion-based MUS-computation

### Algorithm 1: SHRINK( $\phi$ )

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Try removing a constraint

If the remainder is SAT, re-add

If the remainder is UNSAT, remove permanently

### Deletion-based MUS-computation

### Algorithm 1: SYMM-SHRINK( $\phi$ )

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1: U \leftarrow \phi;
 2: while there are unmarked constraints in U do
 3:
        c \leftarrow next unmarked constraint in U
        (is\_sat, \alpha, U') \leftarrow SAT(U \setminus \{c\})
        if is sat then
 5:
           mark c as required
 6:
 9:
           for each \pi \in \mathcal{G} do
              if \pi(U) = U then
10:
11:
                  mark \pi(c) as required.
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        else
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14: return U
```

Try removing a constraint

If the remainder is SAT, re-add And mark all symmetric images

If the remainder is UNSAT, remove permanently

### Algorithm 1: Shrink $(\phi)$

```
1: U \leftarrow \phi; \mathcal{G} \leftarrow \text{ConstraintSymmetries}(\phi)
 2: while there are unmarked constraints in U do
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# Algorithm 1: SHRINK( $\phi$ ) 1: $U \leftarrow \phi$ ; $\mathcal{G} \leftarrow \text{CONSTRAINTSYMMETRIES}(\phi)$ 2: while there are unmarked constraints in U do 3: $c \leftarrow \text{next unmarked constraint in } U$ 4: (is\_sat, $\alpha$ , U') $\leftarrow \text{SAT}(U \setminus \{c\})$ 5: if is\_sat then 6: mark c as required 9: for each $\pi \in \mathcal{G}$ do 10: if $\pi(U) = U$ then

mark  $\pi(c)$  as required

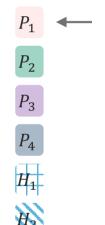
11: 12:

13:

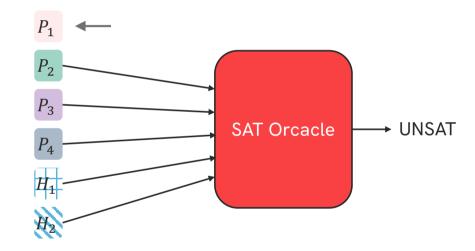
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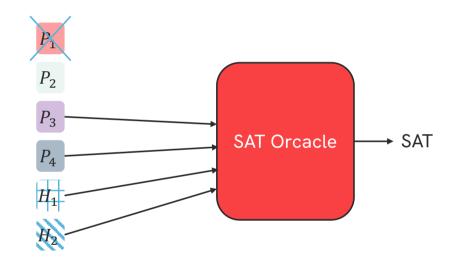








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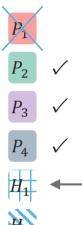




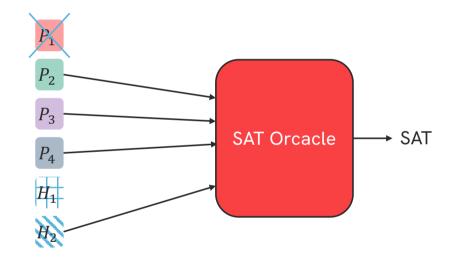




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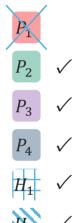








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### Benchmarks

Pigeon-hole

Assign pigeons to holes

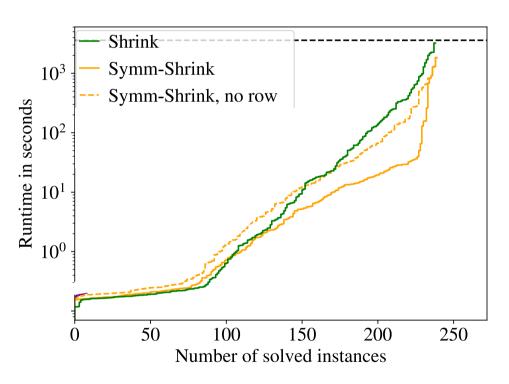
N+k-queens

UNSAT Boolean encoding of N-queens

Bin-packing

Pack items into (not enough) equivalent bins

### Results



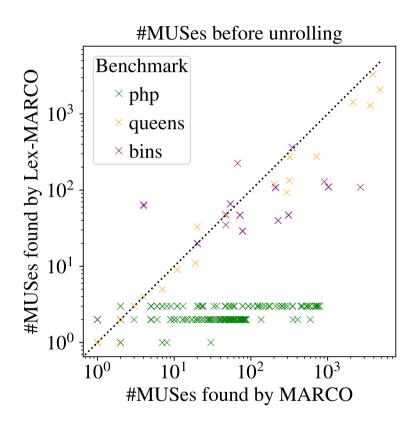
Up to 10x runtime improvement

Overhead detection + exploiting

More advanced methods and variants possible And described in the paper

IHS-algorithms and enumeration results Available in the paper

### Results for MUS-enumeration



Enumerate 1 MUS of each "type" Similar MUSes irrelevant for user









Symmetries slow down MUS-computation And can be exploited to speed-up algorithms

Can symmetries be used as a "lifted explanation"?

"No 3 pigeons fit into 2 holes"

Improvements to other algorithms in full paper For IHS and MUS enumeration













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