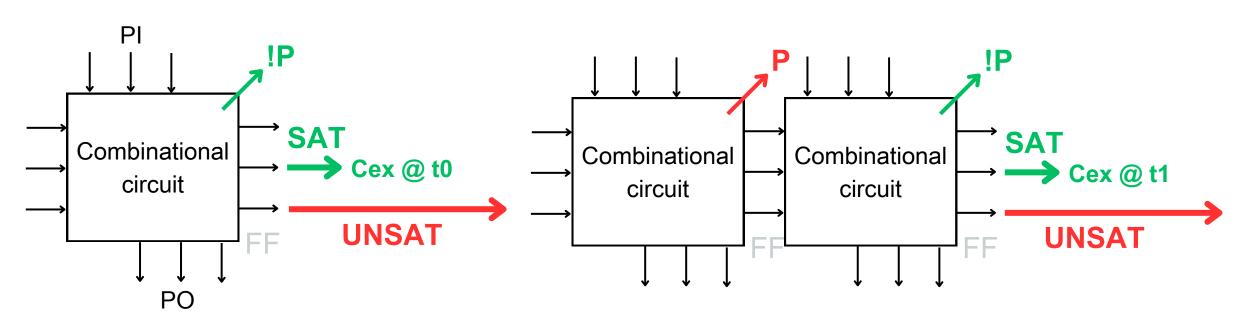
The Sokoban Puzzle – A P-space complete/NP-hard Problem

Given an initial configuration, the player is only allowed to push the boxes until all targets are covered.

Movement is limited to horizontal and vertical, one cell at a time.

Encode as a Bounded Model Checking problem

- (1) unroll the transition relation of the system T times
- (2) check existence of valid solution with increasing bound T



Duplicate circuit & continue for t2

Liveness property == solved state property

A combinational circuit == transition relation formally encoded as CNF constraints:

$$U = I(0) \wedge \bigwedge_{k=0}^{T-1} TR(k, k+1) \wedge G(T)$$

I(0): initial state constraint

TR(k, k+1): transition relations

G(T): goal state at timeframe T

Encoding methodology

P(row, col, p_i, t): encodes whether player p_i is on position (row, col) at time step t

B(row, col, b_i, t): encodes whether box b_i is on position (row, col) at time step t

Number of variables: # of walkable grids x (# of players + # of boxes) x (timesteps+1)

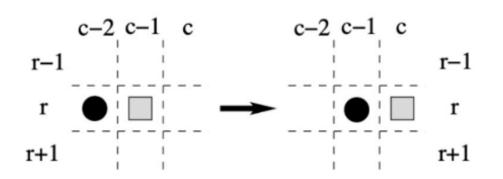
```
InitState();
SolvedState();
TunnelIdentifying();
PlayerMovementConstraints();
BoxPushMovementConstraints();
// PlayerHeadOnConstraints(); // MA
PlayerSinglePlacementConstraints();
BoxSinglePlacementConstraints();
// PlayerCollisionConstraints(); // MA
BoxCollisionConstraints();
BoxAndPlayerCollisionConstraints();
ExistenceConstraints();
DebugConstraints();
```

Constraints (10 necessary constraints in total)

box push constraint, player movement constraint, collision (overlap) constraint, head-on constraint......

• Encoded as Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF), mostly from implications

Example: encoding box push constraint



 $B_{r,c,i,t+1}$ converted to solver acceptable cnf form by cartesian product

$$(B_{r,c-1,i,t} \wedge P_{r,c-2,pil,t} \wedge P_{r,c-1,pil,t+1}) \vee (B_{r,c+1,i,t} \wedge P_{r,c+2,pil,t} \wedge P_{r,c+1,pil,t+1}) \vee (B_{r+1,c,i,t} \wedge P_{r+2,c,pil,t} \wedge P_{r+1,c,pil,t+1}) \vee$$
(ii)

$$(B_{r-1,c,i,t} \land P_{r-2,c,pi1,t} \land P_{r-1,c,pi1,t+1}) \lor (B_{r,c-1,i,t} \land P_{r,c-2,pi2,t} \land P_{r,c-1,pi2,t+1}) \lor$$

by cartesian product
$$a + bdc + edf + ...$$
(i)
$$\neg(\neg(a + bdc + edf))$$
(ii)
$$\neg(\neg a (\neg b + \neg d + \neg c) (\neg e + \neg d + \neg f))$$

(iii)
$$\neg(\neg a \neg b \neg e + \neg a \neg b \neg d + \neg a \neg b \neg f + \neg a \neg d \neg e + ...)$$

(iv) $(a+b+e)(a+b+d)(a+b+f)(a+d+e)(a+d+d)(a+d+f)$
 $(a+c+e)(a+c+d)(a+c+f)$

Data Structure

class Lit

- stores: x, y, literal index, time, identity
- operator overloading "~" for literal negations:
 - negates existing literal's index attribute
 - convenient for using abc built-in Var2Lit
 - absolute value as variable index, its sign determines pos./neg. literal

class SokobanSolver

- AddPlayerLiteral() & AddBoxLiteral():
 - instantiate literals
- constraints():
 - generate constraints
- playerLitManager: map literal key to existing player literal
- boxLitManager: map literal key to existing box literal objects

Preprocessing: find dead end groups to remove more box state variables

```
for walkable cell (r,c) {
    CandidateGroup = bfs(r,c)
    if (CandidateGroup excludes target)
        markDeadGroup(CandidateGroup)
}
```

bfs simulates possible push w/o considering feasibility

→ simple deadends

Other heuristics Tunnel macro: once player enters an entry-free tunnel, move through it by implication

Pseudo code

```
step = 1
while true:
           instantiate Solver instance
           Berkeley ABC sat solver pSat
           Solver set step limit to step
           Solver load map map
           Solver preprocess
           Solver create the cnf constraints
           Solver write to pSat
           step++
           if (pSat solved SAT)
                       print "BMC solution found!"
                        access true literals
                       return 0; //exit main function
           delete pSat
```

Conclusion

- in comparison to IDA*, MCTS, this work guarantees
 optimal solution (fewest moves)
- binary search for speed up (improve lower bounds)
- also allows multiple agents on map & solve it optimally
- testbench:
 - o famous **microban** set (first 100 cases)
 - solved 88/100 (1hour time limit)
- microban_61: 100 steps

Experiment result

testcase	time (sec)	bmc_S	IDA*_S	reduction
microban_1	0.652	33	33	0%
microban_2	0.075	16	16	0%
microban_3	3.41	41	41	0%
microban_4	0.296	23	29	-21%
microban_5	3.191	25	27	-7%
microban_6	460.968	107	115	-7%
microban_7	21.419	26	38	-32%
microban_8	330.479	97	99	-2%
microban_9	0.287	30	30	0%
microban_10	844.679	87	121	-28%
microban_11	19.823	78	78	0%
microban_12	1.159	49	49	0%
microban_13	25.426	52	59	-12%
microban_14	1.376	51	51	0%
microban_15	0.922	37	43	-14%
microban_16	2085.174	100	-1	-1
microban_17	0.443	25	31	-19%
microban_18	13.875	71	95	-25%
microban_19	5.235	41	45	-9%
microban_20	2.007	50	64	-22%
microban_21	0.06	17	19	-11%
microban_22	1.403	47	49	-4%
microban_23	0.005	56	58	-3%
microban_24	1.472	35	35	0%
microban_25	3.305	29	33	-12%

microban_26	10.404	41	42	-2%
microban_27	12.543	50	50	0%
microban_28	0.934	33	33	0%
microban_29	125.383	104	140	-26%
microban_30	0.35	21	21	0%
microban_31	0.425	17	17	0%
microban_32	19.849	35	36	-3%
microban_33	28.609	41	53	-23%
microban_34	9.159	30	45	-33%
microban_37	28.421	71	71	0%
microban_38	1.802	37	37	0%
microban_39	179.582	85	93	-9%
microban_40	0.921	20	25	-20%
microban_41	13.344	50	61	-18%
microban_42	85.641	47	61	-23%
microban_43	31.697	61	66	-8%
microban_44	0.002	1	1	0%
microban_45	6.256	45	47	-4%
microban_46	1.732	41	47	-13%
microban_47	79.992	83	101	-18%
microban_48	22.454	64	67	-4%
microban_49	97.071	82	-1	-1
microban_50	82.297	76	88	-14%