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Activity #1

A Comparison of SAT Solving Algorithms

Usage Instructions

- **Introduction**

This repository contains implementations of three classical SAT solving algorithms:

- DPLL (Davis-Putnam-Logemann-Loveland)
- Davis-Putnam (DP)
- Resolution-based solver

- **Requirements:**

- Python 3.8 or higher
- `psutil` library (for memory measurement)
- `matplotlib` (for performance plots)

- **Files included:**

- `dpll_solver.py`: DPLL algorithm implementation
- `dp_solver.py`: Davis-Putnam algorithm implementation
- `resolution_solver.py`: Resolution-based solver
- `test.py`: Testing framework for comparing solvers

- **Basic Usage:**

1. To solve a SAT problem using DPLL:

```
from dpll_solver import dpll, generate_random_cnf

cnf = generate_random_cnf(10, 30)    (10 variables, 30 clauses)
result, assignment = dpll(cnf)
print("Satisfiable:", result)
print("Assignment:", assignment)
```

2. To solve using Davis-Putnam:

```
from dp_solver import dp
result = dp(cnf)
print("Satisfiable:", result)
```

3. To solve using Resolution:

```
from resolution_solver import resolution
result = resolution(cnf)
print("Satisfiable:", result)
```

- **Testing Framework:**

Run the test script to compare all three solvers:

test.py:

This will:

1. Generate random SAT instances
2. Run all three solvers
3. Compare their results
4. Measure and report performance
5. Generate performance plots (plots.png)

- **Performance Evaluation:**

To evaluate DPLL performance with different problem sizes:

```
from dpll_solver import evaluate_performance, plot_performance,
runtimes, memory_usages=evaluate_performance(max_vars=30, step=5, samples=3)
plot_performance(runtimes, memory_usages)
```

- **Note:**
 - For large instances (>25 variables), DP and Resolution may be very slow
 - DPLL is generally the fastest for practical instances
 - All algorithms should agree on satisfiability results