## Shonan Village Center, Japan

## IPASIR-UP: User Propagators for CDCL

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## Outline

IPASIR-UP: User Propagators for CDCL

Inprocessing SAT Solvers

Open Problems with Proofs \& Solutions

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## Usual Use of SAT Solvers



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\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{l}\begin{array}{c}\text { System and its } \\
\text { requirements }\end{array} \\
\text { Encode } \mid M \models \varphi \text { ? } \\
\begin{array}{c}\text { Propositional } \\
\text { Formula }\end{array} \longrightarrow\end{array}
$$ \begin{array}{c}A bug in <br>

the system\end{array}\right]\)| SAT |
| :---: |
| Solver |$\longrightarrow$ Decode

## Usual Use of SAT Solvers



## Usual Use of SAT Solvers



+ Efficient Tools \& Verifiable results


## Verifiable Results - Proofs \& Solutions of SAT Solvers



$$
\{a=\top, b=\perp, c=\perp\}
$$



$\perp$

■ Solution ~ Trail of the solver when all variables are assigned

- Proof ~ Record of all added (and deleted) clauses

■ Both are built while the solver decides satisfiability

## Usual Use of SAT Solvers



+ Efficient Tools \& Verifiable results


## But...

- Complete encoding can be extremely large (or impossible)

■ Not everything is relevant to find a refutation
■ Not everything is best solved as SAT

## Usual Use of Incremental SAT Solvers



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SAT-based Tool

Inremental SAT Solver


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## Usual Use of Incremental SAT Solvers

■ Bounded Model Checking, Planning, MaxSAT, Iazy SMT, ...

■ Reuse exact same solver instance

+ Smaller initial encoding
+ Can reuse previous reasoning steps instead of repeating them
- Keep learned clauses
$\square$ Keep gathered information (e.g. phases, scores)
$\square$ Keep applied formula simplifications
+ Assumptions provide some influence over the search
+ IPASIR interface makes SAT Solvers interchangeable


## IPASIR - Interface of Incremental SAT Solving

■ Standardized interface, used also at annual competition [BalyoBierelserSinz-JAl'16]
■ IPASIR: "Re-entrant Incremental Satisfiability Application Program Interface"
■ Supports interactions between solve calls


## Usual Use of User Propagators

- Incremental SAT is not always enough: CDCL(CAS), Combinatorial problems, SMT, maxSAT, ...
- Interaction is possible only once the solving is finished


■ Requires workarounds and modifications in the SAT solver

- Non-replaceable SAT solver $\rightarrow$ missed advancements
- New application needs new modifications
- Error prone, potential drop in performance


## IPASIR-UP: Standardize Propagator Interface for CDCL



- Support interactions during the solve () calls


## IPASIR-UP: IPASIR with User Propagators

- Inspect search
$\square$ Notify all changes to the trail
■ Influence search

1. Add propagations (without adding reason clauses)
2. Dictate decisions \& phases
3. Add new clauses (anytime!)
4. Overrule found solutions
5. Explain relevant propagations


## Example C++ implementation

```
class ExternalPropagator {
public:
    virtual ~ExternalPropagator () { }
    virtual void notify_assignment (int lit, bool is_fixed) {}
    virtual void notify_new_decision_level () {}
    virtual void notify_backtrack (size_t new_level) {}
    virtual int cb_decide () { return 0; }
    virtual int cb_propagate () { return 0; }
    virtual int cb_add_reason_clause_lit (int propagated_lit) {
        return 0;
    }
    virtual bool cb_check_found_model (const std::vector<int> & model) {
        return true;
    }
    virtual bool cb_has_external_clause () { return false; }
    virtual int cb_add_external_clause_lit () { return 0; }
};
```


## Related Work

■ clingo [GebserKaminskiKaufmannOstrowskiSchaubWanko'16]
$\square$ A state-of-the-art ASP solver
$\square$ Supports theory propagators

- Interactive SAT
$\square$ Programmatic SAT: Lynx [GaneshO'DonnellSoosDevadasRinardSolar-Lezama'12]
- IntelSAT [Nadel'22]

■ CP solvers [GentMiguelMoore'10]
$\square$ Lazy explanation, lazy clause generation
■ SAT and Theory solvers of SMT solvers [NieuwenhuisOliverasTinelli'06]
$\square$ SAT worker interface [CimattiGriggioSchaafsmaSebastiani'13]

- User propagators of z3 [BjørnerEisenhoferKovács'22]


## IPASIR-UP Experiments

■ Extended CaDiCaL with IPASIR-UP
$\square$ A state-of-the-art incremental, inprocessing, proof producing SAT solver
$\square \sim 800$ lines of additional code (plus another $\sim 700$ for testing)

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- Evaluated on two representative use cases
$\square$ Combinatorial problem solving: SAT modulo Symmetries (SMS)
- See talk of Stefan Szeider
$\square$ Satisfiability modulo Theories: cvc5
- See talk of Mathias Preiner


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$\square$ Satisfiability modulo Theories: cvc5
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■ Generic interface to inspect and influence CDCL search
$\square$ Simple \& Flexible $\rightarrow$ relatively easy to implement
$\square$ Sufficient to simplify several use cases

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## Inprocessing SAT Solvers [JärvisaloHeuleBiere-IUCAR'12]



## Inprocessing Rules [JärvisaloHeuleBiere-IJCAR'12]

- Satisfiability preserving clause addition or removal

■ Inprocessing as sequence of abstract states: $\varphi[\rho] \sigma$
$\varphi$ : Irredundant clauses $\rho$ : Redundant clauses $\sigma$ : Reconstruction stack

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{\varphi[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma} \| & \frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho] \sigma} & \frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma}{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma} & \frac{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma \cdot(l: C)} \\
\text { LEARN } & \text { FORGET } & \text { STRENGTHEN } & \text { WEAKEN } \\
\text { where } \sharp \text { is } \varphi \wedge \rho \equiv_{\text {sat }} \varphi \wedge \rho \wedge C \text { and } b \text { is } \varphi \wedge C \equiv_{\text {sat }}^{\ell} \varphi
\end{array}
$$

Formulas $\varphi$ and $\varphi \wedge \rho$ are both satisfiability equivalent to the original input formula.

## Solution Reconstruction [JävisisaloHeuleBiere-IUCAR'12]



- Inprocessing is satisfiability but not model preserving
- Solution reconstruction is needed to get model of original formula


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## Problem 1: IPASIR-UP \& Solution Reconstruction



- Theory solver works to always keep the trail of SAT solver theory consistent

■ In the final solution some values are flipped $\rightarrow$ theory consistency is unknown
■ Non-incremental theory queries

## Problem 1 - Solution Ideas

1. Forbid inprocessing of theory literals (freezing)

+ Very simple implementation (current solution)
- Only very limited inprocessing is allowed

2. Forbid notifying assignments of witness literals

+ No flipped assignments in solution reconstruction
- Many theory literals gets assigned only in the complete model $\rightarrow$ lazy

3. Apply solution reconstruction on the partial solution

- Not correct (in theory) [FleuryLammich-CADE'23]
- Does not guarantee that last solution reconstruction will not flip values

4. Allow only "theory-consistent" elimination steps
$\square$ Theory aware inprocessing $\rightarrow$ SMT inprocessing [BjørnerFazekas-CADE'23]

+ Solution reconstruction maintains theory consistency
- How to do that?


## Problem 2: Incremental Queries \& Their Proofs



## Problem 2: Solution Ideas (Format)

■ Define incremental DIMACS
$\square$ Standardize iCNF

- Use as input for the proof checker

■ Introduce proof conclusion explicitly: For each query, derive either
$\square$ the empty clause or
$\square$ a clause over the failed assumptions

## Problem 3: Incremental Iprocessing \& Proof Production



- Restore clause from reconstruction stack


## Problem 3: Incremental Iprocessing \& Proof Production



■ Restore clause from reconstruction stack

- What if it gets deleted again in a later query?


## Incremental Inprocessing Rules [FazekasBiereScholl-SAT'19]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\varphi[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma} \sharp \sharp \quad \frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho] \sigma} \quad \frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C] \sigma}{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma} \quad \frac{\varphi[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi \wedge \Delta[\rho] \sigma} I \\
& \text { LEARN }{ }^{-} \\
& \text {Forget } \\
& \text { Strengthen } \\
& \text { AddClauses } \\
& \frac{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho] \sigma \cdot(\omega: C)} \emptyset \quad \frac{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma}{\varphi[\rho] \sigma} \varnothing \quad \frac{\varphi[\rho] \sigma \cdot(\omega: C) \cdot \sigma^{\prime}}{\varphi \wedge C[\rho] \sigma \cdot \sigma^{\prime}} \emptyset \\
& \text { WEAKEN }{ }^{+} \\
& \text {DROP } \\
& \text { Restore }
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\#$ is $\varphi \wedge \rho \vDash C, \quad b$ is $\varphi \wedge C \equiv_{s a t}^{\omega} \varphi, \varnothing$ is $\varphi \vDash C$,
$\partial$ is $C$ is clean w.r.t. $\sigma^{\prime}$ and $I$ is that each clause in $\Delta$ is clean w.r.t. $\sigma$

## Problem 3: Possible Solutions

■ Undo corresponding delete step [Kiesl-ReiterWhalen-FMCAD'23]

- What if restore happened only in a very late query?
- Proof trimming is reduced
- Reintroduce with original ID (LRAT)
+ Can be kept deleted until restore
+ Easy to verify?
- More information need to be stored on reconstruction stack

■ Extend proof format to support incremental calculus

+ Checkable deletion steps $\rightarrow$ proofs of satisfiable problems
+ Clear report on what happens in the solver
- Calculus might need some optimizations to keep proofs shorter
- How to prove cleanness in rule Restore?

