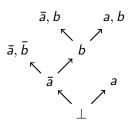
# Propositional proof compression

Andreas Fellner

EMCL Workshop 2014, Vienna 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014

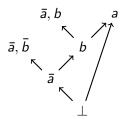
## A proof



#### **Axioms**

$$\{\bar{a},\bar{b}\},\{\bar{a},b\},\{a,b\},\{a\}$$

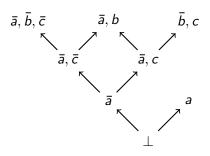
## A proof



#### **A**xioms

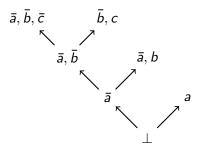
 $\{\bar{a},\bar{b}\},\{\bar{a},b\},\{a\}$ 

## Another proof



# **Axioms** $\{a\}, \{\bar{a}, b\}, \{\bar{b}, c\}, \{\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}\}$

## Another proof



# **Axioms** $\{a\}, \{\bar{a}, b\}, \{\bar{b}, c\}, \{\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}\}$

## Puropose

- ► Smaller proof libraries
- ► Faster proof checking
- ► Smaller unsat cores; better interpolants
- ► Easier combination of deductive system

#### Table of Contents

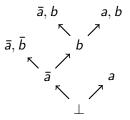
Motivation

Length compression
Subsumption based
LowerUnivalents

Space compression

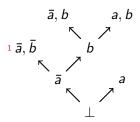
Skeptik

- Order proof nodes
- ► Premise before node



#### Topological order

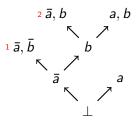
- Order proof nodes
- ► Premise before node



 $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ 

#### Topological order

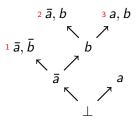
- Order proof nodes
- ▶ Premise before node



 $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{a}, b$ 

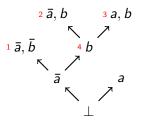
#### Topological order

- Order proof nodes
- ► Premise before node



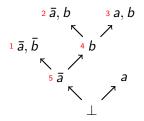
 $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$   $\bar{a}, b$  a, b

- Order proof nodes
- Premise before node



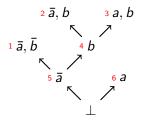
$$\bar{a}, \bar{b}$$
  $\bar{a}, b$   $a, b$   $b$ 

- Order proof nodes
- Premise before node



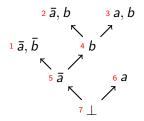
$$\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{a}, b, a, b, \bar{a}$$

- Order proof nodes
- Premise before node



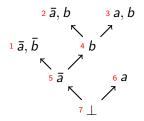
$$\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{a}, b, a, b, b, \bar{a}, a$$

- Order proof nodes
- ► Premise before node



$$\bar{a}, \bar{b} \ \bar{a}, b \ a, b \ b \ \bar{a} \ a \ \perp$$

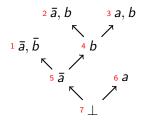
- Order proof nodes
- Premise before node

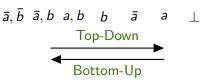


$$ar{a}, ar{b}$$
  $ar{a}, b$   $a, b$   $b$   $ar{a}$   $a$   $oxed{\bot}$ 

Top-Down

- Order proof nodes
- Premise before node



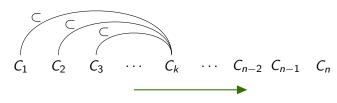


## Subsumption for Proof Compression

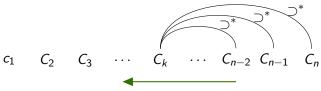
- Subsumption
  - $C_1$  subsumes  $C_2$  iff  $C_1 \subset C_2$
- Replace subsumed clauses by their subsumers
- ► Fix nodes with changed premises
  - ightharpoonup Pivot in both premises ightarrow resolve premises
  - lackbox Pivot missing in a premise ightarrow use this premise

## Top-Down and Bottom-Up Subsumption

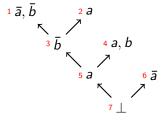
#### Top-Down

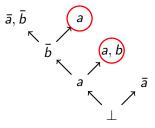


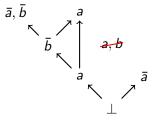
#### Bottom-Up

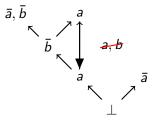


 $C \subset^* D$  iff  $C \subset D$  and C is not an ancestor of D

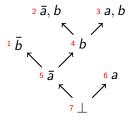


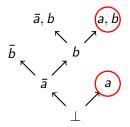


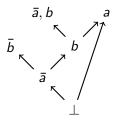


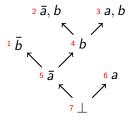


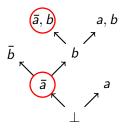


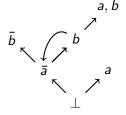












#### LowerUnivalents

#### Definition (Valent literal)

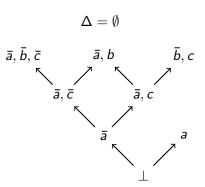
In a proof  $\psi$ , a literal  $\ell$  is valent for the subproof  $\varphi$  iff  $\bar{\ell}$  belongs to the conclusion of  $\psi \setminus (\varphi)$  but not to the conclusion of  $\psi$ .

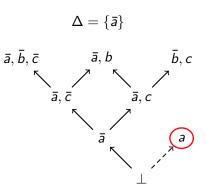
#### Definition (Univalent subproof)

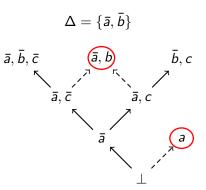
A subproof  $\varphi$  with conclusion  $\Gamma$  is *univalent* w.r.t. a set  $\Delta$  of literals iff  $\varphi$  has exactly one valent literal  $\ell$ ,  $\ell \notin \Delta$  and  $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta \cup \{\ell\}$ .  $\ell$  is called the *univalent literal* of  $\varphi$  w.r.t.  $\Delta$ .

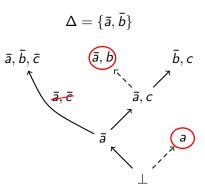
#### Idea

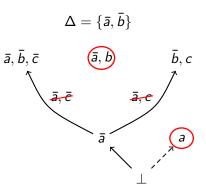
- $ightharpoonup \Delta$  are negated univalent literals
- Delete univalent subproofs
- Reinsert in order of deletion

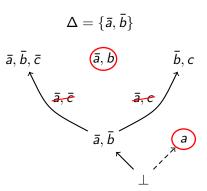


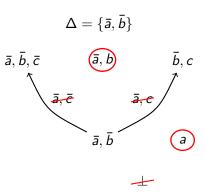


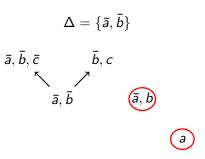


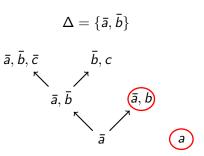


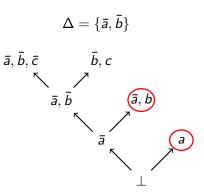












### Outline

Motivation

Length compression
Subsumption based
LowerUnivalents

Space compression

Skeptik

## Space Compression

### Space measure

Maximal amount of nodes that have to be kept in memory at once when checking the proof

#### Deletion information

- Extra lines in proof output
- Example: y is the last child of x
  - Read and check node x
    - . . .
  - Read and check node y
  - Delete node x

. .

### Interesting scenario

Proof checker has much less memory than proof producer

## Black Pebbling Game

#### A pebble is a small stone

#### Rules

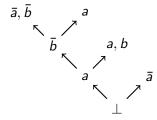
- ▶ If all premises of a node p are pebbled, p may be pebbled
- ▶ Nodes can be unpebbled at any time
- ► Each node can be pebbled only once

#### Goal

▶ Pebble some node v

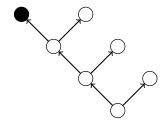
### Pebbling problem

- ► For a given DAG and a node *v*, can *v* be pebbled using no more than *n* pebbles in total?
- ▶ PSPACE-complete (John R. Gilbert et al., 1980)

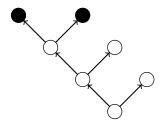


- O Not in memory
- In memory

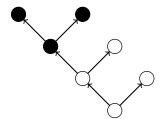
- O Not in memory
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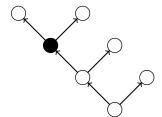
- O Not in memory
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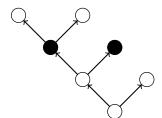
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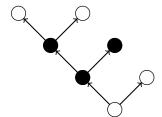
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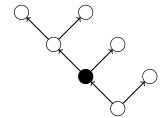
- O Not in memory
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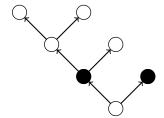
- Not in memory
- In memory



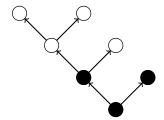
- Not in memory
- In memory



- O Not in memory
- In memory



- O Not in memory
- In memory



## Greedy Pebbling

### Topological Order + Deletion Information

Correspond to a strategy for the pebbling game

### Top-Down

- Select node out of all pebbleable nodes
- Corresponds to playing the game

### Bottom-Up

Recursively queue up premises

#### Heuristics

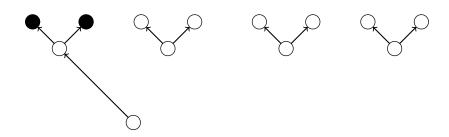


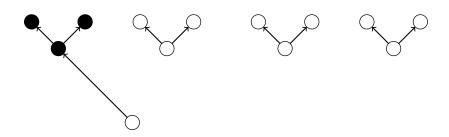


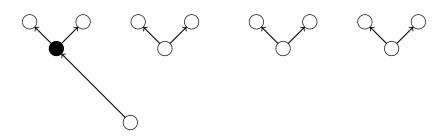


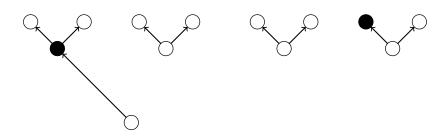


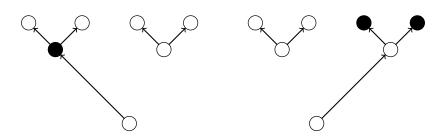


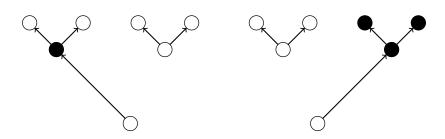


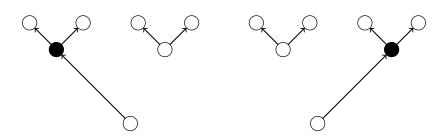


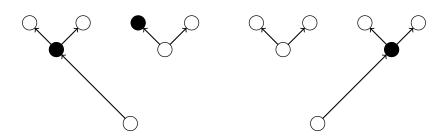


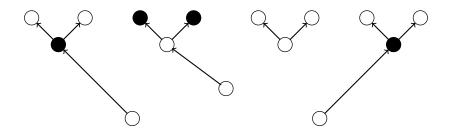


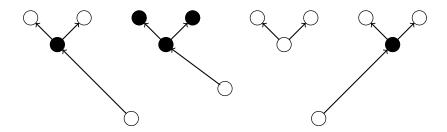


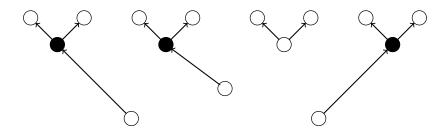


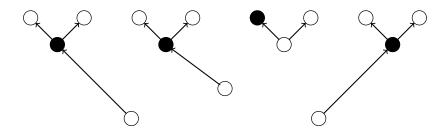


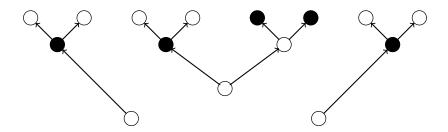


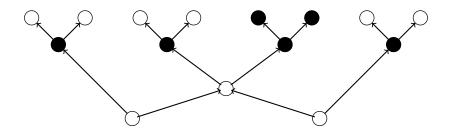


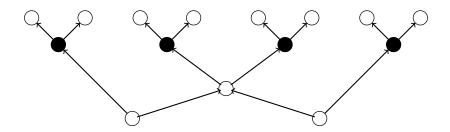


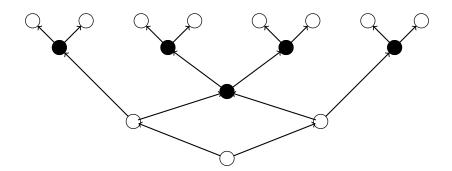


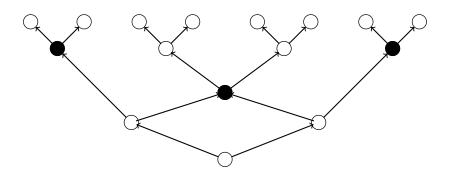


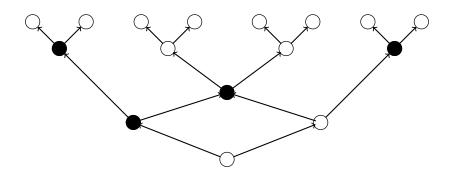


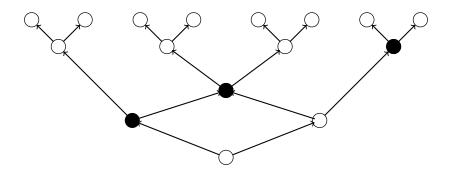


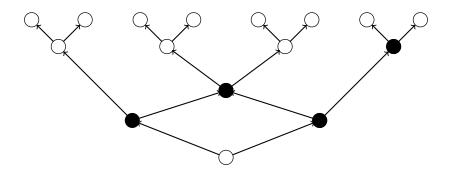


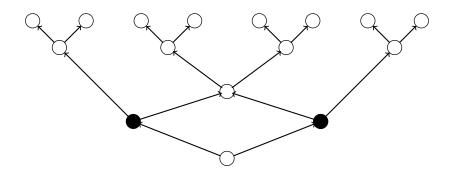


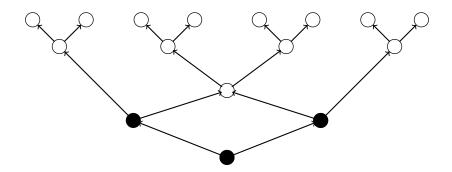


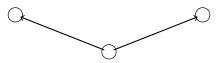


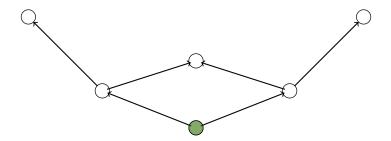


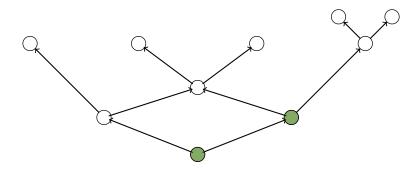


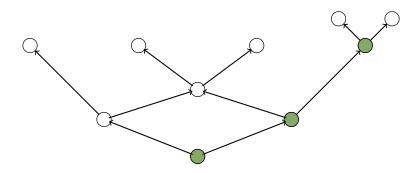


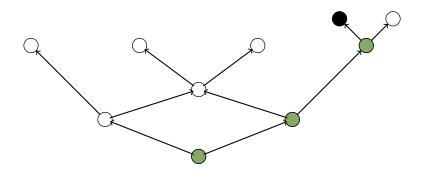


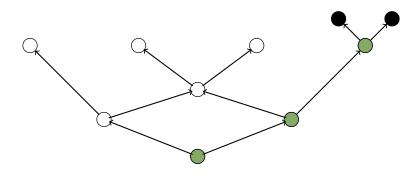


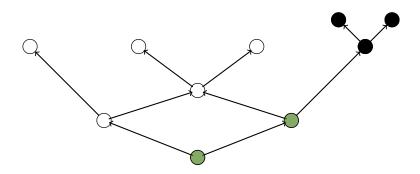


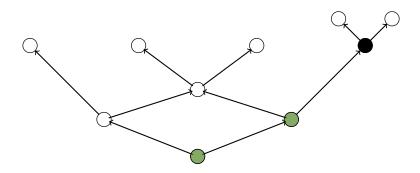


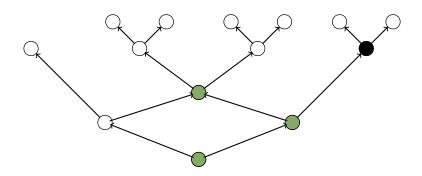


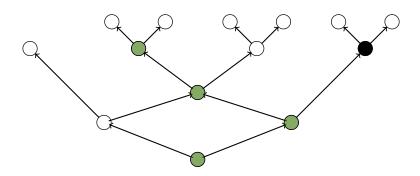


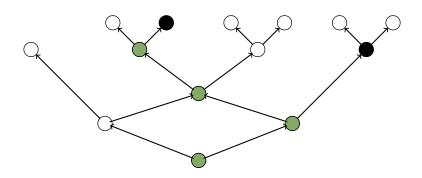


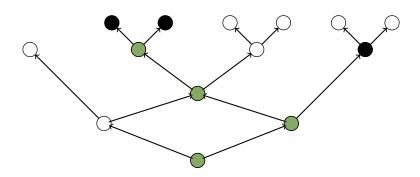


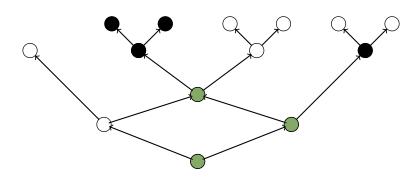


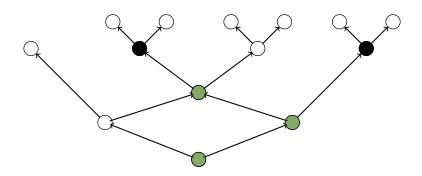


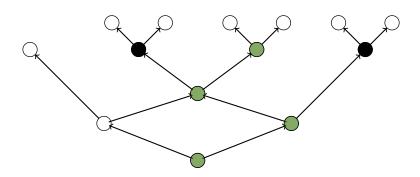


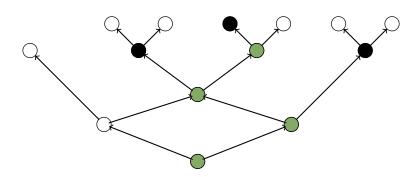


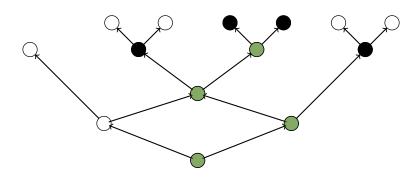


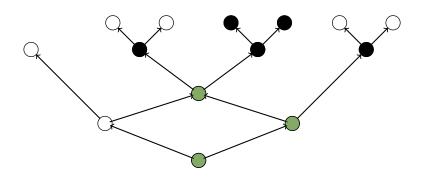


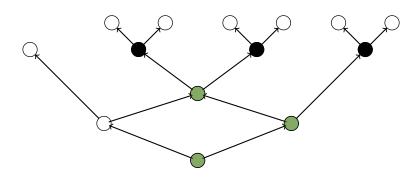


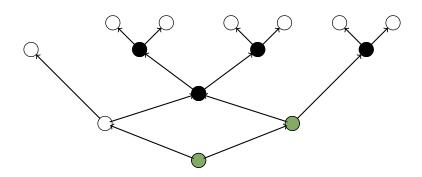


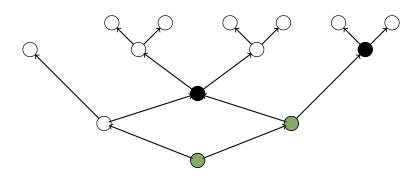


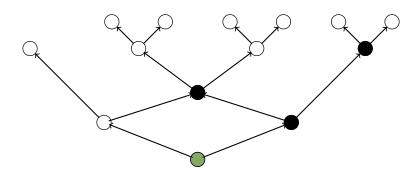


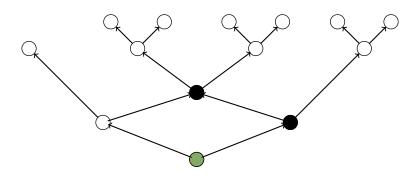


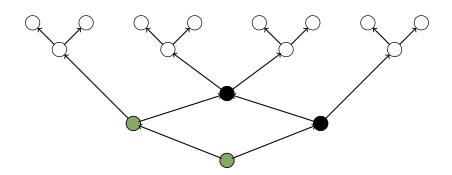


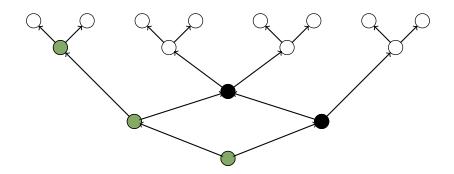


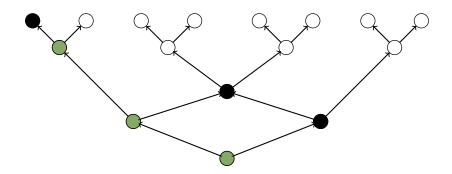


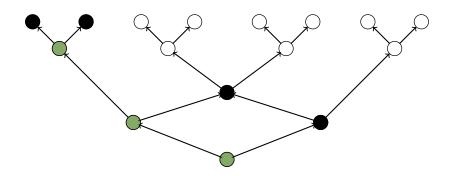


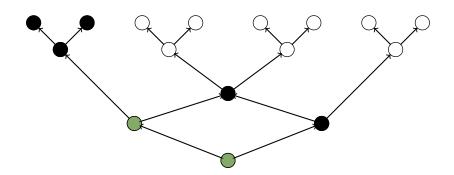


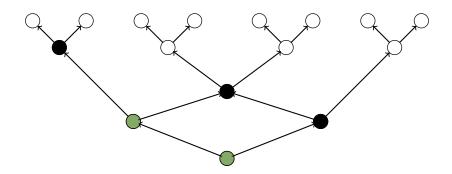


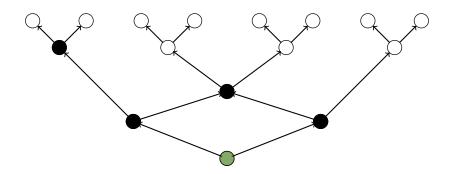


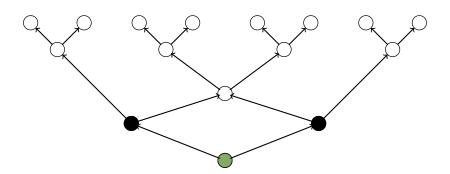


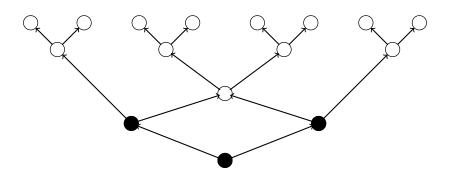












### Outline

Motivation

Length compression
Subsumption based
LowerUnivalents

Space compression

Skeptik

### Skeptik

#### Proof compression tool

- ► First order logic framework
- Many propositional proof compression algorithms implemented

#### Developed at

- ► TU Wien
- Bruno Woltzenlogel Paleo
- Joseph Boudou

#### Scala

Functional extension of Java

#### Check out at

https://github.com/Paradoxika/Skeptik



### Implemented algorithms

- DAGification
- EliminateTautologies
- RecycleUnits
- ► RecyclePivots
  - RecyclePivotsWithIntersection
- ReduceAndReconstruct
- LowerUnits
- LowerUnivalents
- Split
  - CottonSplit
  - MultiSplit
  - RecursiveSplit
- Subsumption algorithms
- ▶ Pebbling algorithms

### My project

#### Google Summer of Code

- Three month coding project
- Paid by Google
- Subsumption, RecursiveSplit, Pebbling

#### **EMCL** Project

▶ Paper about Pebbling

#### This years GSoC

- Extend algorithms to First Order Logic
- http://www.iue.tuwien.ac.at/cse/index.php/gsoc/2014/ideas/153-skeptik.html
- ▶ Registration deadline: 21st March

#### Conclusion

#### Motivation

- Smaller proof libraries
- Faster proof checking
- Smaller unsat cores; better interpolants
- Easier combination of deductive system

#### Length compression

Many different algorithms

#### Space compression

- ▶ Bottom-Up better than Top-Down
- Find better heuristics

Thank you for your attention !

Questions?