Space and Congruence Compression of Proofs

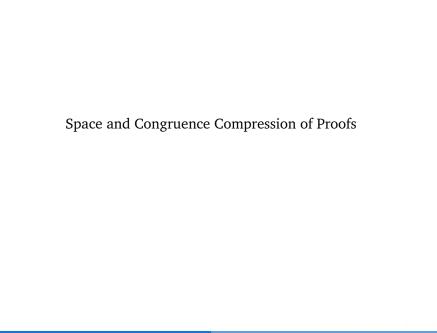
Andreas Fellner





European Master in Computational Logic

Master Thesis Defense Vienna, 23rd of September 2014



Space and Congruence Compression of ${f Proofs}$

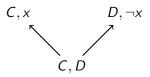
Resolution

Resolution Rule

$$\frac{C \vee x \quad D \vee \neg x}{C \vee D}$$

Resolution

Resolution Rule

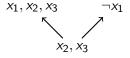


$$(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_1 \lor \neg x_2) \land (x_1 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_1)$$

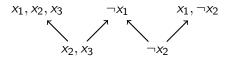
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$$\neg x_1$$

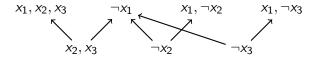
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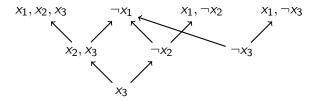
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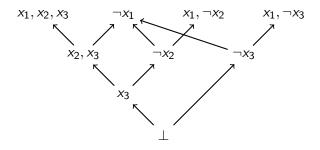
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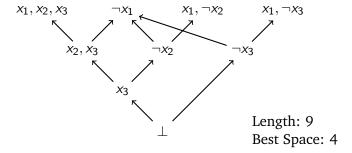
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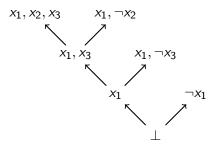
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Length: 7

Best Space: 3

Space and Congruence Compression of Proofs

Proof Compression

- Smaller unsat cores, interpolants
- Easier proof processing
- Smaller proofs libraries
- Easier trusted interaction of deductive systems
- Proof generalization
- Proof carrying code

• Georg Hofferek, et al, 2013, TU Graz

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Method

- Formulate problem in SMT theory of uninterpreted functions
- Obtain proof of unsatisfiability from SMT solver
- 3 Transform proof (local first, colorable)
- Extract a single *n*-interpolant from the proof
- Extract multiple interpolants from the single interpolant

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Method

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 - Worst case exponential runtime in proof size

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Method

- Formulate problem in SMT theory of uninterpreted functions
- Obtain proof of unsatisfiability from SMT solver
- Transform proof (local first, colorable)
- Extract a single *n*-interpolant from the proof
- Extract multiple interpolants from the single interpolant
 - Worst case exponential runtime in proof size

Proof Compression using Skeptik

- Input proof: 1,870,407 nodes
- Output proof: 868,760 nodes (53,6% compression)

Space and Congruence Compression of Proofs

Knowledge

- **1** f(a) = a
- a = b
- **3** b = f(b)
- $f(a) \neq f(b)$

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Unsatisfiable!

Proof

Equality is transitive, therefore from f(a) = a, a = b and b = f(b) follows f(a) = f(b), which contradicts $f(a) \neq f(b)$

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Unsatisfiable!

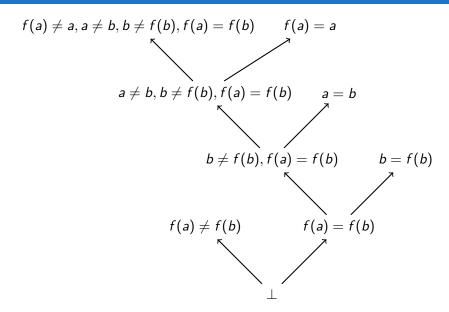
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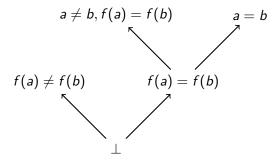
A different Proof

f(.) is a function, therefore from a = b follows f(a) = f(b), which contradicts $f(a) \neq f(b)$

A proof



A different proof



Ground Terms

- Constants a, b, c, \dots
- Compound Terms $f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$

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- Constants a, b, c, \dots
- Compound Terms $f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$

Congruence Relation R

- Reflexive: $\forall t(t, t) \in R$
- Symmetric: $(s, t) \in R \Rightarrow (t, s) \in R$
- Transitive: $(t_1, t_2) \in R \dots (t_{m-1}, t_m) \in R \Rightarrow (t_1, t_m) \in R$
- Compatible: $\forall i(t_i, s_i) \in R \Rightarrow (f(t_1, \dots, t_n), f(s_1, \dots, s_n)) \in R$

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Congruence Closure E^* of set of equations E

- Smallest Congruence Relation containing E
- Computable in $O(n \log(n))$
- E is explanation for $(s, t) \in E^*$

Knowledge

- f(a) = a
- a = b
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Knowledge

- f(a) = a
- $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$
- **3** b = f(b)
- **4** $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Explanation for f(a) = f(b)

$$\{ f(a) = a, a = b, b = f(b) \}$$

Knowledge

- f(a) = a
- $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$
- **3** b = f(b)
- **4** $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Explanation for f(a) = f(b)

$$\{ a = b, b = f(b) \}$$

Knowledge

- f(a) = a
- $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$
- **3** b = f(b)
- $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Explanation for f(a) = f(b)

$$\{ a=b$$

Knowledge

- f(a) = a
- $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$
- **3** b = f(b)
- $f(a) \neq f(b)$

Explanation for
$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = b \end{cases}$$

Short explanation → short (sub)proof

Short Explanation Decision Problem

Given a set of input equations E, a target equation s = t and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, does there exist an explanation $E' \subseteq E$ of s = t with $|E'| \le k$?

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NP-complete

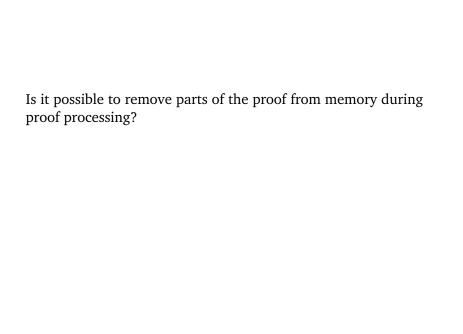
Short Explanation Decision Problem

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NP-complete

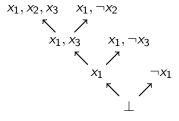
Reduction of SAT to the short explanation decision problem

Space and Congruence Compression of Proofs

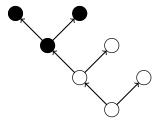


Is it possible to remove parts of the proof from memory during proof processing?

Which parts?



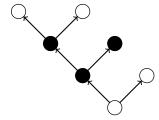
- Not in memory
- In memory



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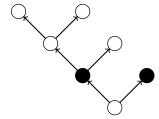
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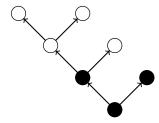


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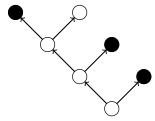
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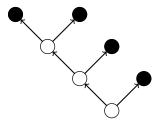
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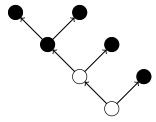
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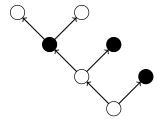
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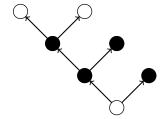
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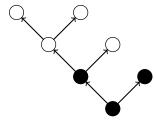


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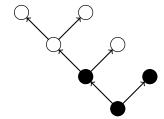
- Not in memory
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Maximum number of nodes in memory: 5

Not in memory

In memory



Good traversal orders are essential!

Space Measure

Space measure of a proof and a traversal order

Maximal amount of nodes that have to be kept in memory at once while processing the proof following the traversal order

Construct Traversal Orders

Construct Optimal Order

- NP-complete
- Optimal strategy in some pebbling game

Construct Good Order

- Greedy Algorithms
- Heuristic choices
- Top-Down
- Bottom-Up

Experiments, Unsung Heroes & Conclusion

Experimental Results

Congruence Compression

- 3965 proofs from problems in QF_UF logic
- 2% average effective compression in proof length
- 28% compression in explanation length

Space Compression

- 7555 SAT and SMT proofs
- Bottom-Up outperforms Top-Down
- Average space measure is 44 times smaller than proof length

Unsung Heroes

- Explanation producing congruence closure algorithm
 - Using immutable data structures
 - Modified version of Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm
- Proof producing algorithm
- Resolution calculus extended with equality
- SAT translation of optimal traversal order
- Correctness & soundness proofs
- Implementation of all presented methods

Conclusion

- Proofs can be compressed in length and space
- Finding the shortest explanation is NP-complete
- Proof production is tricky
- Construct traversal orders Bottom-Up

Thank you for your attention!

NP-completeness proof sketch

From a propositional logic formula Φ obtain ...

- a set of equations E_{Φ}
- a target equation $s_{\Phi} = t_{\Phi}$
- $k_{\Phi} \in \mathbb{N}$

such that ...

 Φ is satisfiable if and only if there is an explanation $E'\subseteq E_{\Phi}$ of $s_{\Phi}=t_{\Phi}$ with $|E'|\leq k_{\Phi}$

Formula

$$(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2)$$

Formula

$$(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2)$$

$$\perp_1 - - \hat{x}_1 - - \top_1$$
 $\perp_2 - - \hat{x}_2 - - \top_2$ $\perp_3 - - \hat{x}_3 - - \top_3$

Formula

$$(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2)$$

$$\perp_1 \longrightarrow \hat{x}_1 \longrightarrow \top_1 \qquad \perp_2 \longrightarrow \hat{x}_2 \longrightarrow \top_2 \qquad \perp_3 \longrightarrow \hat{x}_3 \longrightarrow \top_3$$

Formula

$$(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor \neg x_3) \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_2)$$

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Small subset corresponding to satisfying assignment

$$\hat{x}_1 - \top_1$$

$$\hat{x}_1 - T_1$$
 $\perp_2 - \hat{x}_2$ $\hat{x}_3 - T_3$

$$\hat{x}_3 - \top_3$$

$$\hat{c}_1 - t_1(\hat{x}_1) \quad t_1(\top_1) - \hat{c}_2 - f_2(\hat{x}_2) \quad f_2(\bot_2) - \hat{c}_3 - f_3(\hat{x}_2) \quad f_3(\bot_2) - \hat{c}_4$$

Short explanation, long proof

$$t_{a} \leftarrow f(f(a,b),f(a,a))$$

$$t_{b} \leftarrow f(f(b,a),f(b,b))$$

$$f(a,b) \neq f(b,a),f(a,a) \neq f(b,b),t_{a} = t_{b}$$

$$a \neq b,f(a,b) = f(b,a)$$

$$a \neq b,f(a,a) \neq f(b,b),t_{a} = t_{b}$$

$$a \neq b,f(a,a) = f(b,b)$$

$$a \neq b,t_{a} = t_{b}$$

Congruence Experimental Results

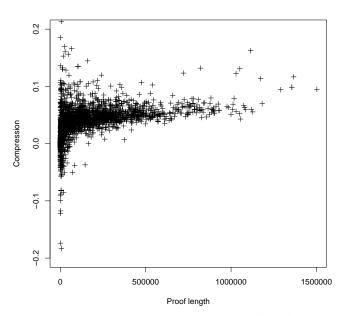
• 3965 proofs of problems of the SMT-LIB benchmark in the QF_UF logic

Method	Compression	Min	Max	Speed
EqGraph	5.350 %	-18.302 %	81.347 %	0.343
Proof Forest	5.196 %	-43.985 %	77.202 %	0.611
DAGify	3.368 %	0.0 %	14.433 %	1.655

Compression Results

Congruence Graph	Compressed	Compression
Equation Graph	12.42 %	28.34 %
Proof Forest	11.459 %	28.69 %

Explanation Size Results



Space Compression Results

- VeriT: Problems from SMT-lib
- TraceCheck: Problems from SATLIB, computed with PicoSAT

Name	Number of proofs	Maximum length	Average length
TraceCheck ₁	2239	90756	5423
TraceCheck ₂	215	1768249	268863
$veriT_1$	4187	2241042	103162
veriT ₂	914	120075	5391

Table: Proof Benchmark Sets

Space Compression Results

Algorithm Heuristic	Relative Performance (%)	Speed (nodes/ms)
Bottom-Up		
Children	17.52	88.6
LastChild	26.31	84.5
Distance(1)	9.46	21.2
Distance(3)	-0.40	0.5
Top-Down		
Children	-27.47	0.3
LastChild	-31.98	1.9
Distance(1)	-70.14	0.6
Distance(3)	-74.33	0.1

Experimental Results

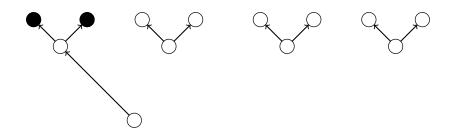


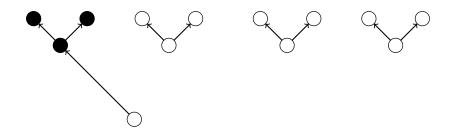


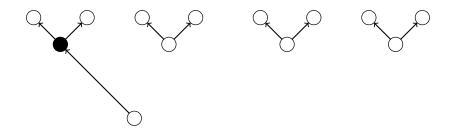


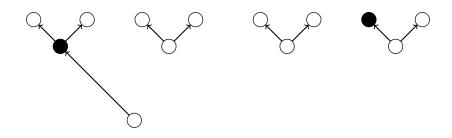


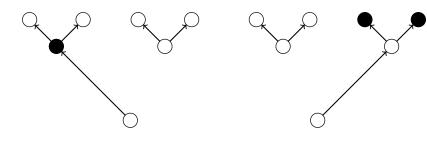


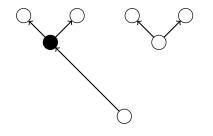


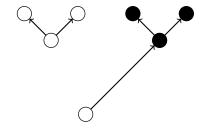


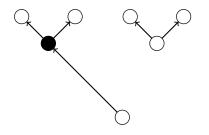


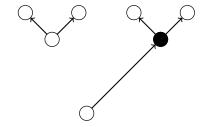


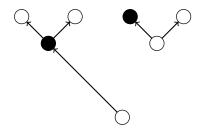


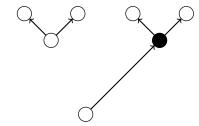


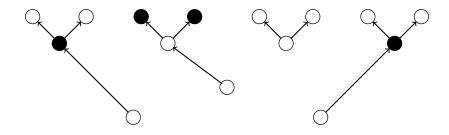


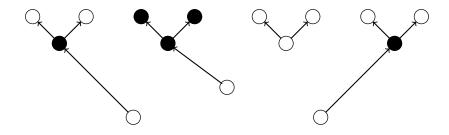


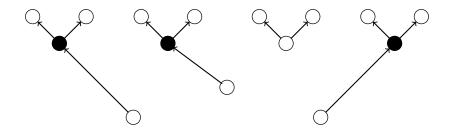


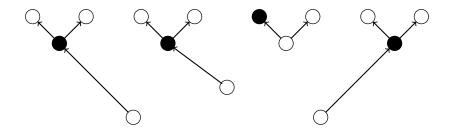


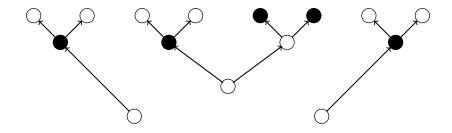


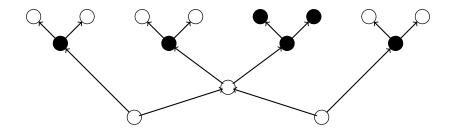


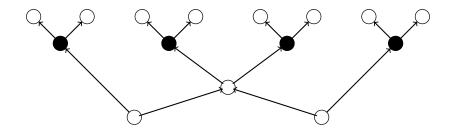


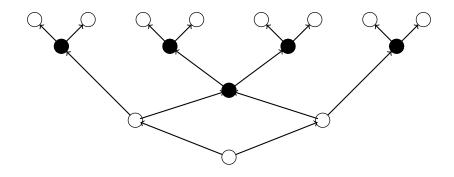


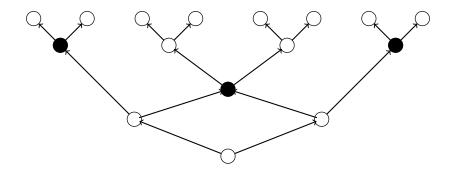


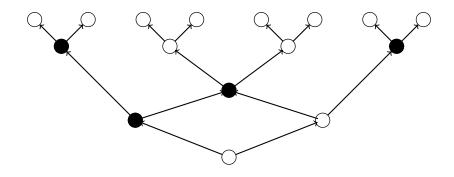


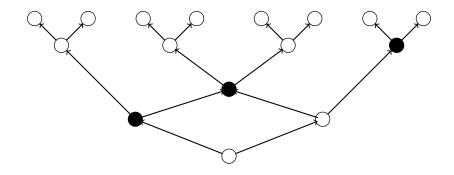


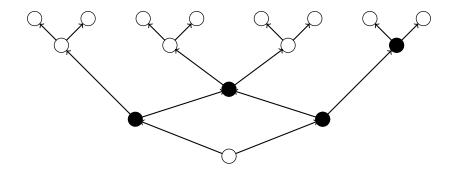




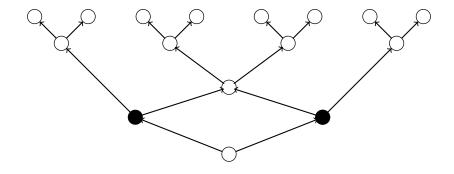








Construct Order Top-Down



Construct Order Top-Down

