SMTtoTPT - A Converter for Theorem Proving Formats

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Introduction

TPTP (Thousands of Problems for Theorem Proving)

Languages: clause logic, [typed]FOL[+arithmetics], HOL

Problem library: > 20k problems

Infrastructure: utilities, solutions to problems

SMT-LIB

Language: sorted FOL + background theories (e.g., arithmetics, arrays)

Problem library: > 100k problems

Infrastructure: utilities

SMTtoTPTP

Translation SMT-LIB problems ⇒ TPTP problems

Who benefits?

(Remark: "sort" = "type" in this talk)

Who Benefits?

Maintainers of TPTP problem collections

SMTtoTPTP makes it easy to add existing SMT-LIB benchmarks to TPTP

Developers of TPTP theorem provers

SMTtoTPTP provides a front-end for problems written in SMT-LIB

Users of SMT solvers

SMTtoTPTP provides the link to (also) use TPTP theorem provers

Rest of this talk

Example SMT-LIB \Rightarrow TPTP transformation

SMTtoTPTP algorithm

```
(set-logic UFLIA)
(declare-sort Color 0)
(declare-fun red () Color)
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color))
  Int)
(declare-fun int-color-pair (Int Color)
  (Pair Int Color))
(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
    (= (get-int (int-color-pair i c)) i)))
(check-sat)
```

```
Uninterpreted function symbols + LIA
(set-logic UFLIA) ≪
(declare-sort Color 0)
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(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
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(set-logic UFLIA) ✓
                              O-ary sort Color
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Uninterpreted function symbols + LIA
(set-logic UFLIA) ✓
                              O-ary sort Color
(declare-sort Color 0)
                                  Color-constant red
(declare-fun red () Color)
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color))
  Int)
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```
Uninterpreted function symbols + LIA
(set-logic UFLIA) ✓
                               O-ary sort Color
(declare-sort Color 0)
                                  Color-constant red
(declare-fun red () Color) -
                              2-ary sort Pair
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color))
  Int)
(declare-fun int-color-pair (Int Color)
  (Pair Int Color))
(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
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Uninterpreted function symbols + LIA
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                               O-ary sort Color
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                                  Color-constant red
(declare-fun red () Color) -
                              2-ary sort Pair
(declare-sort Pair 2)
                                                Macro Sort → Sort
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S)) <
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color))
  Int)
(declare-fun int-color-pair (Int Color)
  (Pair Int Color))
(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
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(declare-fun red () Color) -
                              2-ary sort Pair
(declare-sort Pair 2)
                                                Macro Sort → Sort
(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color)) <
                                            get-int:
  Int)
                                            (Pair Int Color) → Int
(declare-fun int-color-pair (Int Color)
  (Pair Int Color))
(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
    (= (get-int (int-color-pair i c)) i)))
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Uninterpreted function symbols + LIA
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(define-sort Int-Pair (S) (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int ((Int-Pair Color))
                                            get-int:
  Int)
                                            (Pair Int Color) → Int
(declare-fun int-color-pair (Int Color)
  (Pair Int Color))
                                         (Well-sorted) input formula
(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
    (= (get-int (int-color-pair i c)) i)))
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  Int)
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(assert (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
    (= (get-int (int-color-pair i c)) i)))
(check-sat)
```

SMT-LIB ⇒ **TPTP**: (In)Compatibilities

```
(\checkmark = compatible) \times = incompatible)
```

Sorts

- ✓ SMT-LIB arithmetic sorts ≈ TPTP arithmetic sorts
- X SMT-LIB: n-ary user sorts ≠ TPTP: 0-ary user sorts

Overloaded operators

- ✓ SMT-LIB equality = TPTP equality
 - $= : S \times S \mapsto Bool$ for any sort S
- √ SMT-LIB arithmetic operators ≈ TPTP arithmetic operators
- X SMT-LIB overloaded array operators (predefined)

```
(declare-sort Array 2)
```

select: $(Array S T) \times S \rightarrow T$ for any sorts S and T

store: $(Array S T) \times S \times T \mapsto (Array S T)$

⇒ It is the types that require the most attention in the transformation

```
(set-logic UFLIA)
(declare-sort Color 0)
(declare-fun red () Color)
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S)
  (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
(declare-fun int-color-pair
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
    (= (get-int
        (int-color-pair i c))
     i)))
(check-sat)
```

```
tff('Color', type, 'Color': $tType).
tff('Pair', type,
    'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
tff(get_int, type, get_int:
    'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
    ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
tff(formula, axiom,
   (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
       (get_int(int_color_pair(I, C))
         = I))).
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Color → 'Color'
(set-logic UFLIA)
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(declare-fun get-int
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(assert
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    (= (get-int
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tff('Color', type, 'Color': $tType).
tff('Pair', type,
    'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
tff(get_int, type, get_int:
    'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
    ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
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     i)))
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```
Color → 'Color'
```

Constant red: unused hence forget

```
tff('Pair', type,
    'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
tff(get_int, type, get_int:
    'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
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Instance (Pair Int Color) → 'Pair[Int,Color]'
     tff('Pair', type,
         'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
     tff(get_int, type, get_int:
         'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
     tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
         ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
     tff(formula, axiom,
        (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
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         'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
     tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
         ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
     tff(formula, axiom,
        (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
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```
Example SMT-LIB ⇒ Total Color → 'Color'
```

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(set-logic UFLIA)
(declare-sort Color 0)
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(define-sort Int-Pair (S)
  (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int
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(declare-fun int-color-pair
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
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     tff(get_int, type, get_int:
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     tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
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        (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
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Example SMT-LIB ⇒ T
                    Color → 'Color'
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```

```
Example SMT-LIB ⇒ TOTO

Color → 'Color'

set-logic UFLIA)

declare-sort Color 0)

Instance (Pair Int Color) → 'Pair[Int,Color]'
```

```
(set-logic UFLIA)
(declare-sort Color 0)
(declare-fun red () Color)
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S)
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     i)))
(check-sat)
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tff('Pair', type,
    'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
tff(get_int, type, get_int:
    'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
    ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
tff(formula, axiom,
   (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
       (get_int(int_color_pair(I, C))
         = I))).
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```
Example SMT-LIB ⇒ TOTO

(set-logic UFLIA)

(declare-sort Color 0)

(declare-fun red () Color)

(declare-sort Pair 2)

tff('Pair',
```

```
(declare-sort Color 0)
(declare-fun red () Color)
(declare-sort Pair 2)
(define-sort Int-Pair (S)
  (Pair Int S))
(declare-fun get-int
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
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(assert
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Instance (Pair Int Color) → 'Pair[Int,Color]'
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                                   tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
(declare-fun int-color-pair
                                       ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
                                   tff(formula, axiom,
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
                                      (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
```

(= (get-int

i)))

(check-sat)

(int-color-pair i c))

(get_int(int_color_pair(I, C))

= I))).

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Example SMT-LIB ⇒ T
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(declare-sort Color 0)
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(declare-fun red () Color)
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  (Pair Int S))
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(declare-fun get-int _
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
                                   tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
(declare-fun int-color-pair
                                       ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
                                   tff(formula, axiom,
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
                                      (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
    (= (get-int
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                                   tff(get_int, type, get_int:
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(declare-fun get-int _
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
                                 +► tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
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                                       ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
                                   tff(formula, axiom,
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                                      (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
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  (Pair Int S))
                                   tff(get_int, type, get_int:
                                       'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
(declare-fun get-int _
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
                                 +> tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
(declare-fun int-color-pair —
                                       ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
                                   tff(formula, axiom,
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
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                                        'Pair[Int,Color]': $tType).
(define-sort Int-Pair (S)
  (Pair Int S))
                                   tff(get_int, type, get_int:
                                       'Pair[Int,Color]' > $int).
(declare-fun get-int _
  ((Int-Pair Color)) Int)
                                 +> tff(int_color_pair, type, int_color_pair:
(declare-fun int-color-pair —
                                       ($int * 'Color') > 'Pair[Int,Color]').
  (Int Color) (Pair Int Color))
(assert
                                   tff(formula, axiom,
  (forall ((i Int) (c Color))
                                     (! [I:$int, C:'Color']:
    (= (get-int
                                          (get_int(int_color_pair(I, C))
       (int-color-pair i c))
                                            = I))).
     i)))
(check-sat) <
              Ignore
```

(1) Abstract syntax tree (AST)

Input SMT-LIB commands are parsed into AST

- Scala parser combinators library
- ASTs over Scala classes for Declarations, definitions, assertions etc

```
If arrays are needed (e.g. via (set-logic AUFLIA)) add declarations
```

```
(declare-sort Array 2)
(declare-parametric-fun (I E) select ((Array I E) I) E)
(declare-parametric-fun (I E) store ((Array I E) I E) (Array I E))
```

declare-parametric-fun?

- Not an SMT-LIB command, but OK, as hidden from user
- Useful also for datatypes, see below

(2) Semantic analysis

Decompose commands into their constituents

Result: various Scala tables related to input signature Declared/defined sorts, arities of declared/defined fns

These tables make it easy to compute the sort of any subterm in any assertion

(3) Transformations

(1) Defined functions by introducing equations

```
(define-fun inc ((i Int)) Int (+ i 1)) \rightarrow tff(inc, axiom, ! [i:sint] : (inc(i) = sum(i, 1))
```

(Alternatively could expand terms with defined functions)

(2) Let-terms

Let $\sigma(t)$ be the sort of term t

Replace let-term by \exists -quantification in smallest Bool-sorted context

```
(assert ( ... ( ... (let ((x t)) s) ... ) ... )) \rightarrow (assert ( ... (exists ((x \sigma(t))) (and (= x t) (... s ...))) ... ))
```

Not shown above: renaming of x for avoiding unintended binding If $\sigma(t) = Bool$ instead replace let-term by expansion

(3) Transformations

```
(3) If-then-else terms (ITE)
   User option:
     Translation into TPTP ITE
   OR
     Expansion
        (< (+ (ite (< 1 2) 3 4) 5) 6) \rightarrow
        (and
          (=>
            (< 1 2)
            (< (+ 3 5) 6))
          (=>
            (not (< 1 2))
            (<(+45)6)))
```

(3) Transformations

(4) Arrays (not predefined in TPTP)

```
(declare-fun a1 () (Array Color Int))
  (declare-fun a2 () (Array Int Int))
...
```

Add standard axioms, incl equality, for all used sort instances

```
(forall ((a (Array Color Int)) (i Color) (e Int))
  (= (select (store a i e) i) e))
(forall ((a (Array Int Int)) (i Int) (e Int))
  (= (select (store a i e) i) e))
```

(4) TPTP Generation

Main Problem: overloaded operators

Multiple sort-instances of f-terms, e.g., (select a1 red) (select a2 1)

Cannot simply use select as a (monomorphic) TPTP identifier

Solution: monomorphization

```
Suppose SMT-LIB term t = (f t_1 \cdots t_n)
```

Translation $f \Rightarrow f^{TFF}$ where $\sigma(t)$ is the sort of t

```
Append argument/result sorts: f^{TFF} = f: \sigma(t_1) * \cdots * \sigma(t_n) > \sigma(t)
```

Add declaration tff(f, type,
$$f^{TFF}$$
: $(\sigma(t_1) * \cdots * \sigma(t_n)) > \sigma(t)$).

Now t can be recursively transformed into TPTP, e.g.,

```
'select:Array[Color,Int]*Color>Int'(a1, red)
```

'select:Array[Int,Int]*Int>Int'(a2, 1)

(4) TPTP Generation miscellaneous

- No type inference, sometimes explicit coercion is needed

 Instead of empty list nil use coerced version (as nil (List Int))
- SMT-LIB and TPTP identifiers are rather different (unpleasant)
- SMT-LIB operator annotations chainable, associative and pairwise are respected. E.g., = is chainable

$$(= t_1 \cdots t_n) \rightarrow (and (= t_1 t_2) \cdots (= t_{n-1} t_n))$$

- SMT-LIB equations between Bool-sorted terms are turned into bi-implications

Limitations and Extensions

Unsupported

Logic: bit vector

Tokens: hexadecimal, binary, string, indexed identifier (_ a 5)

Commands: ignored: get-proof, check-sat, ... error: push, pop

Extension: Z3-style datatypes

```
(declare-datatypes () ((Color red green blue)))
(declare-datatypes (S T) ((Pair (mk-pair (first S) (second T)))))
(declare-datatypes (T) ((List nil (insert (head T) (tail (List T))))))
```

Parametric function declarations and axioms for constructors, destructors etc are added automatically

Availability

GPL'ed source/jar at https://bitbucket.org/peba123/smttotptp