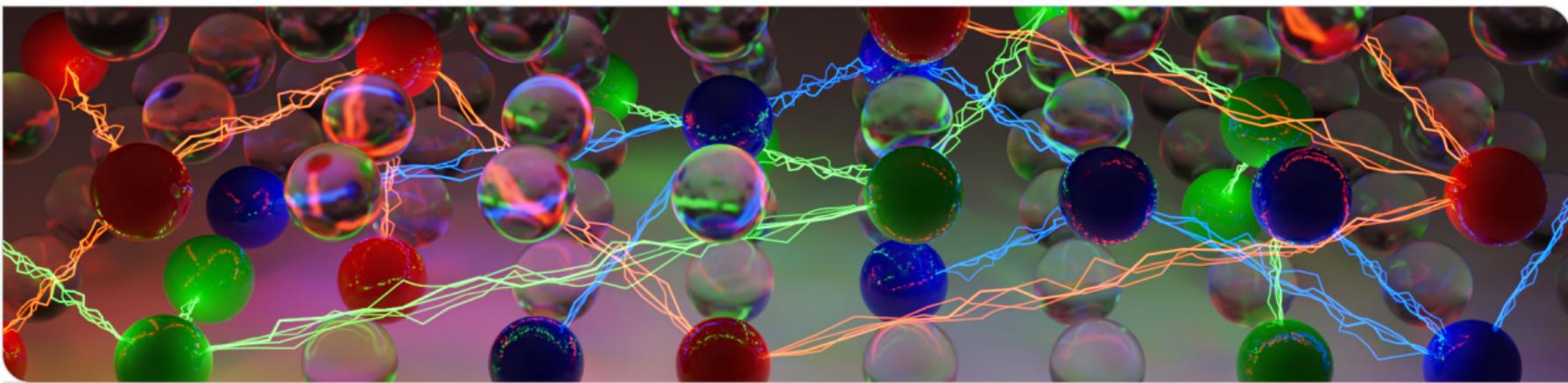


Practical SAT Solving

Lecture 13: Proofs: Pragmatics & Parallel Production

Markus Iser, Dominik Schreiber, Tomáš Balyo | July 15, 2024



Overview

Last lectures

- Background on [proof systems](#), proof complexity
- Connections to [preprocessing](#)

This lecture

- Common state-of-the-art [proof formats](#)
- Pragmatics of [proof production](#) and [checking](#)
- Producing proofs with [parallel + distributed solvers](#)
- Beyond proof files: on-the-fly checking

Back To Basics

- Solver on unsat. formula F produces sequence of clauses $P := \langle c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \rangle$ with $c_n = \emptyset$
- Goal: **Justify** for $i = 1, \dots, n$ that $F \models c_i$, i.e., that c_i follows from F
 - actually (in practice): that $(F \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} c_j) \models c_i$
- **Clausal Proof \mathcal{P}** : Expression of P with all information needed to justify all steps

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- **Clausal Proof \mathcal{P} :** Expression of P with all information needed to justify all steps efficiently (?)

Approach 1: Basic Clausal Proof

- **Solving:** Solver just logs each produced c_i to a file $\Rightarrow \mathcal{P} = P$
- **Checking:** Maintain clause database B initialized as $B := F$;
for each c_i , confirm that $B \models c_i$ and then $B := B \cup c_i$

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for each c_i , confirm that $B \models c_i$ and then $B := B \cup c_i$
- **How do we perform the confirmation step?**

Efficient Redundancy Checking

The RUP Property

Given a clause set C and a clause c , we say that c has the Reverse Unit Propagation (RUP) property iff unit propagation on $(C \cup \{\bar{c}\})$, where $\bar{c} := \{\neg l : l \in c\}$, produces the **empty clause**.

- Is a clause c with RUP property w.r.t. a checker's clause set B a sound addition to B ?
 - Yes: $B \wedge \bigwedge_{l \in c} \neg l$ is unsatisfiable \rightarrow No way to satisfy B without satisfying $c \rightarrow B \models c$

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- What kinds of clauses **have** the RUP property?
 - Conflict clauses from CDCL
 - Clauses arising from many pre- and inprocessing techniques
(variable elimination, subsumption, vivification, ...)
 - Actually, **all clauses** produced by out-of-the-box CADICAL

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 - Clauses arising from many pre- and inprocessing techniques
(variable elimination, subsumption, vivification, ...)
 - Actually, all clauses produced by out-of-the-box CADICAL
- What kinds of clauses do not have the RUP property?
 - Extended Resolution steps
 - Propagation Redundancy (PR) clauses
 - ...

RUP Proof Checking [1]

Approach 2: RUP Proof

Solving: Solver just logs each produced c_i to a file $\Rightarrow \mathcal{P} = P$.

Checking:

$B := F$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$:

 propagate $\neg l$ in B for each $l \in c_i$

if propagation in B does *not* yield the empty clause:

return **ERROR**

 undo propagations in B

$B := B \cup c_i$

return **VALIDATED**

RUP Proof Checking [1]

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Checking complexity:

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Checking complexity: $\mathcal{O}(|B|)$ per step $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(|P|^2)$ for $|P| \gg |F|$

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Checking complexity: $\mathcal{O}(|B|)$ per step $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(|P|^2)$ for $|P| \gg |F|$

Checking space usage: $\mathcal{O}(|F| + |P|)$

How to improve on both?

From RUP to DRUP [2]

Actually, a solver also **deletes** clauses. \Rightarrow Put deletion information in the proof!

- $\mathcal{P} = (o_1, \dots, o_N)$ where $o_i = (op_i, c_i)$
 - $op_i \in \{\text{add}, \text{delete}\}$
 - delete: c_i is a clause added by some $o_j, j < i$, and **not deleted** by any $o_k, j < k < i$
 - **multi-set semantics** possible where a clause may be added (+ deleted) multiple times

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Formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \\
 \wedge \quad & x_2 \vee \neg x_4 \\
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 \wedge \quad & \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_3 \\
 \wedge \quad & x_1 \vee \neg x_3 \\
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 \wedge \quad & x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4 \\
 \wedge \quad & x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{add } \neg x_3 \\
 & \text{add } x_1 \vee x_2 \\
 & \text{add } \neg x_1 \\
 & \text{del } \neg x_3 \\
 & \text{add } x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4 \\
 & \text{add } x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3 \\
 & \text{add } \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

Approach 3: DRUP (Deletion RUP) Proof

```
B := F
for i = 1, ..., N:
    if opi = delete:
        B := B \ ci
        continue
    propagate  $\neg l$  in B for each l ∈ ci
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    // continue as in RUP Proof
```

Correctness:

DRUP

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Correctness: deleting clauses only makes a clause set more satisfiable ✓

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Space usage: $\mathcal{O}(M)$ ⇒ “fits into RAM if solving fits into RAM”

Can we further improve running time?

From DRUP to LRUP [3]

Idea: Enrich proof to accelerate unit propagation (UP) of \bar{c}_i through B

- $\mathcal{P} = (o_1, \dots, o_N)$ where $o_i = (\text{add}, id_i, c_i, d_i)$ or $o_i = (\text{delete}, id_i)$
 - $id_i \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $d_i = \langle d_{i1}, \dots, d_{ik_i} \rangle$ where $d_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $k_i \in \mathbb{N}^+$
- With d_i , solver references earlier clauses which UP needs to look at to arrive at the empty clause
 - for $1 \leq j < k_i$, clause # d_{ij} (i.e., the clause referred to by d_{ij}) must break down into a unit
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Formula:

- (1) $x_1 \vee \neg x_2$
- (2) $x_2 \vee \neg x_4$
- (3) $x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4$
- (4) $\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_3$
- (5) $x_1 \vee \neg x_3$
- (6) $\neg x_1 \vee x_3$
- (7) $x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4$
- (8) $x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4$

DRUP Proof:

- add $\neg x_3$
- add $x_1 \vee x_2$
- add $\neg x_1$
- del $\neg x_3$
- add $x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4$
- add $x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3$
- add \emptyset

LRUP Proof:

- add (9) $\neg x_3$ (5, 4)
- add (10) $x_1 \vee x_2$ (3, 2)
- add (11) $\neg x_1$ (6, 9)
- del (9)
- add (12) $x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4$ (7, 11)
- add (13) $x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3$ (8, 12)
- add (14) \emptyset (11, 10, 1)

Approach 4: LRUP (Linear RUP) Proof Checking

```

 $B := F$ 
for  $i = 1, \dots, N:$ 
  if  $op_i = \text{delete}:$ 
     $B := B \setminus \{\# id_i\}$  // delete clause referred to by  $id_i$ 
    continue
   $U := \{\bar{l} : l \in c_i\}$ 
  for  $j = 1, \dots, k - 1:$ 
    assert: clause  $\# d_{ij}$  under  $U$  becomes a unit clause  $\{u\}$  // returns ERROR upon failure
     $U := U \cup \{u\}$ 
    assert: clause  $\# d_{ik_j}$  under  $U$  becomes the empty clause // returns ERROR upon failure
   $B := B \cup \{c_i\}$  // confirmed:  $B \cup \{\bar{c}_i\} \models \emptyset$ 
return VALIDATED
  
```

⇒ Larger proofs but much more efficient checking (often 10× or more)

From (D|L)RUP to (D|L)RAT [4]

Resolution Asymmetric Tautology (recap)

Clause c has the *Resolution Asymmetric Tautology* (RAT) property in F w.r.t. literal $x \in c$ iff every resolvent $c' \in \{c \otimes_x \tilde{c} \mid \tilde{c} \in F_{\bar{x}}\}$ has the RUP property in F .

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“Only” requiring each clause $c_i \in P$ to have the RAT property (rather than RUP) allows for stronger proofs!

- For RAT clause c , $F \cup c$ is satisfiability-preserving to F but may be not equivalent to F
- Allows to express satisfiability-preserving transformations like variable addition
- As powerful as Extended Resolution

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How to incorporate RAT into proof checking?

- DRUP \rightarrow DRAT: For each added clause c_i , find pivot literal $x \in c_i$ and confirm that c_i is RAT in B w.r.t. x
 - Convention: 1st literal of c_i must be valid pivot
 - Find all resolvents, check RUP for every one of them

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 - Find all resolvents, check RUP for every one of them
- LRUP → **LRAT**: Additions ($\text{add}, id_i, c_i, d_i, r_i$) with $r_i = \langle r_{i1}, \dots, r_{im_i} \rangle$, $m_i \in \mathbb{N}_0$
 - Each r_{ij} references a clause \tilde{c} and the required RUP steps for $c' = c_i \otimes_x \tilde{c}$ (like d_i for c_i in pure RUP)
 - Still need to internally maintain occurrences of each literal to check that all \tilde{c} are covered

Proof (File) Formats: DRAT and LRAT

DIMACS CNF

```
p cnf 4 8
1 -2 0
2 -4 0
1 2 4 0
-1 -3 0
1 -3 0
-1 3 0
1 3 -4 0
1 3 4 0
```

DRAT proof

-3	0		
1	2	0	
-1	0		
d	-3	0	
2	3	-4	0
1	2	3	0
			0

LRAT proof

9	-3	0	5	4	0		
10	1	2	0	3	2	0	
11	-1	0	6	9	0		
11	d	9	0				
12	2	3	-4	0	7	11	0
13	1	2	3	0	8	12	0
14	0	11	10	1			

These proofs only feature RUP additions. In an LRAT addition, each r_{ij} is written as the negated ID of \tilde{c} followed by IDs for the RUP steps of c' .

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Other formats:

- [FRAT](#): Compromise between DRAT and FRAT at the developer’s discretion [5]
- [DPR](#), [LPR](#): Propagation Redundancy (PR) reasoning [6]
- [VeriPB](#): Pseudo-Boolean reasoning [6]

Note: [formally verified checkers](#) are available for [all these formats](#) (sometimes translation-based)

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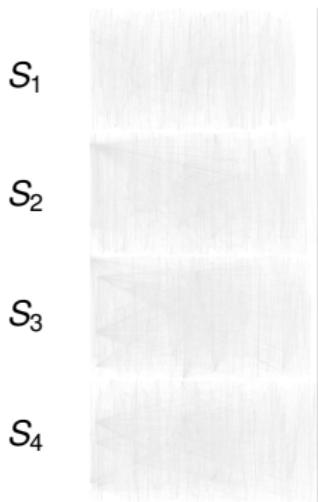
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2023: LRAT-based proofs from clause-sharing solvers [9]

- Globally unique clause IDs without communication
 - for o original clauses and p solver threads, the i -th thread assigns clause IDs $o + i + kp$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}_0$)
- After solving, rewind the procedure, using “hints” of LRAT to trace dependencies of empty clause
- Funnel all clauses marked as required into a single, ordered proof file

Distributed Proof Production (1/2) [9]

— Produced Clauses →

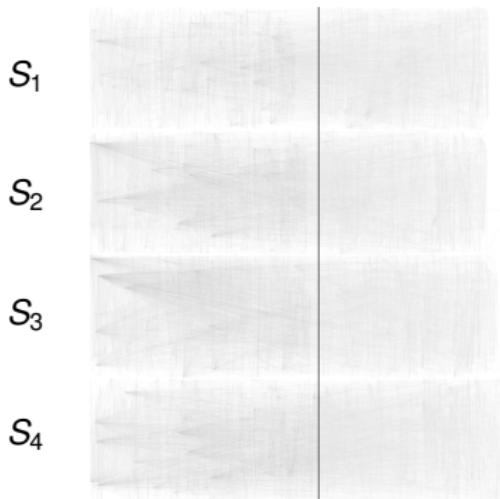


Random 3-SAT formula, 180 variables. 4 notebook cores \times 1.7 s. 300k dependencies (w/o orig. clauses).

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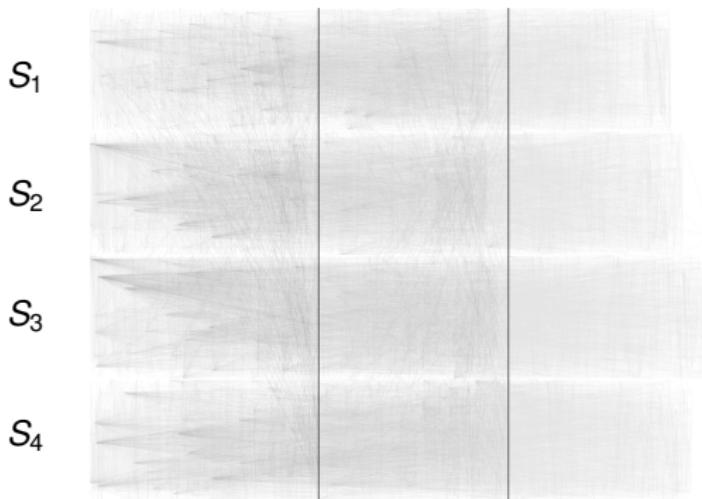


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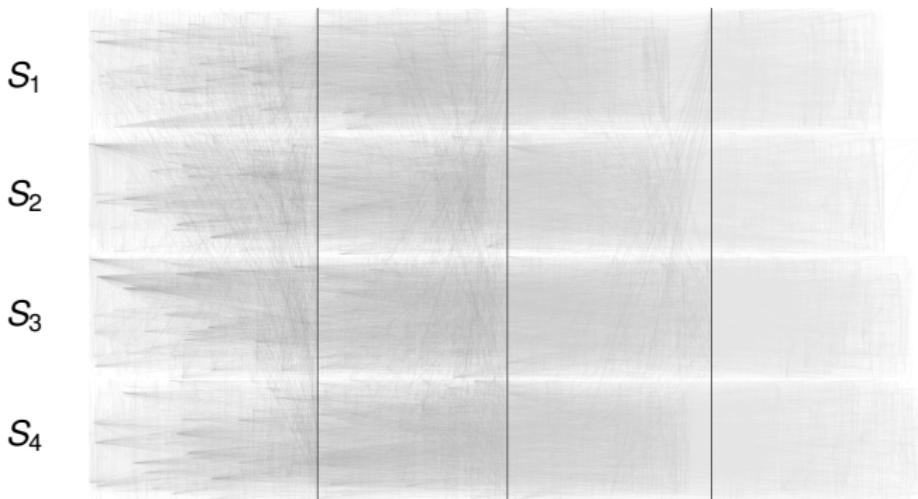


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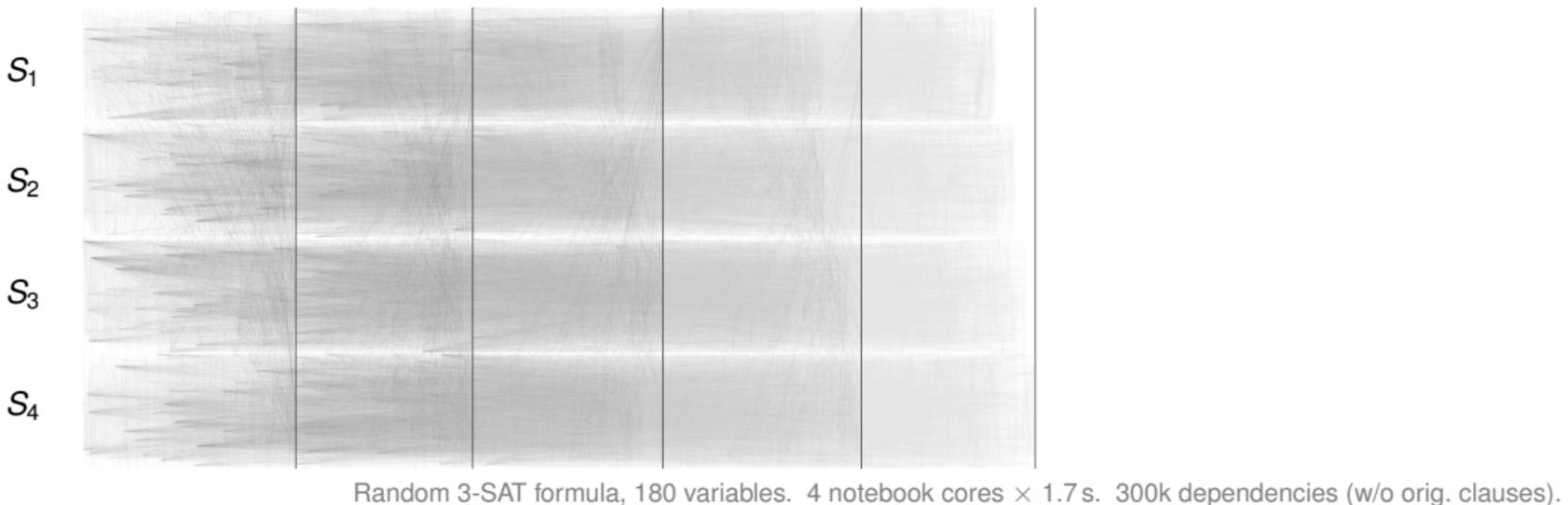


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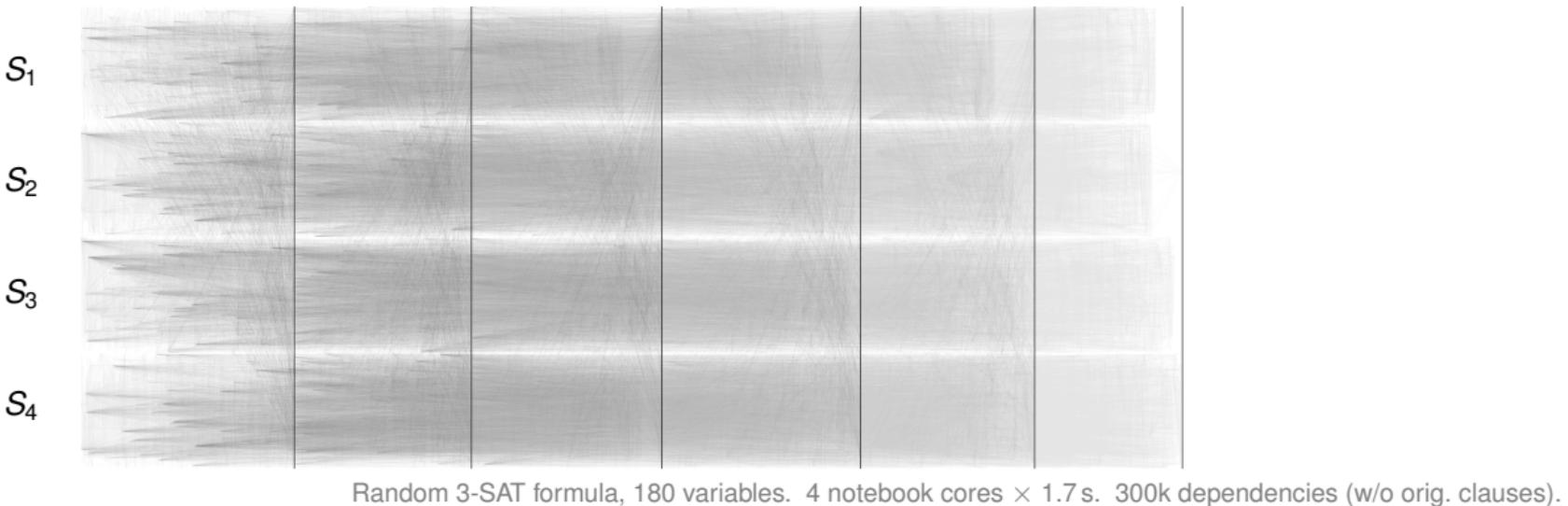
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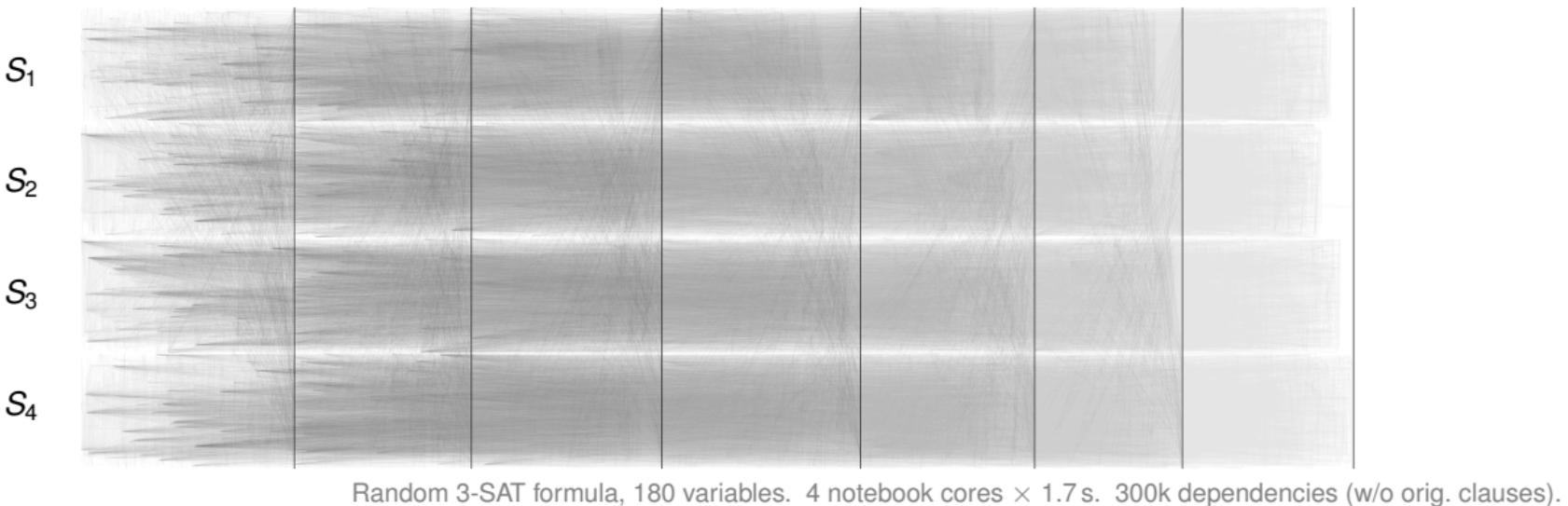
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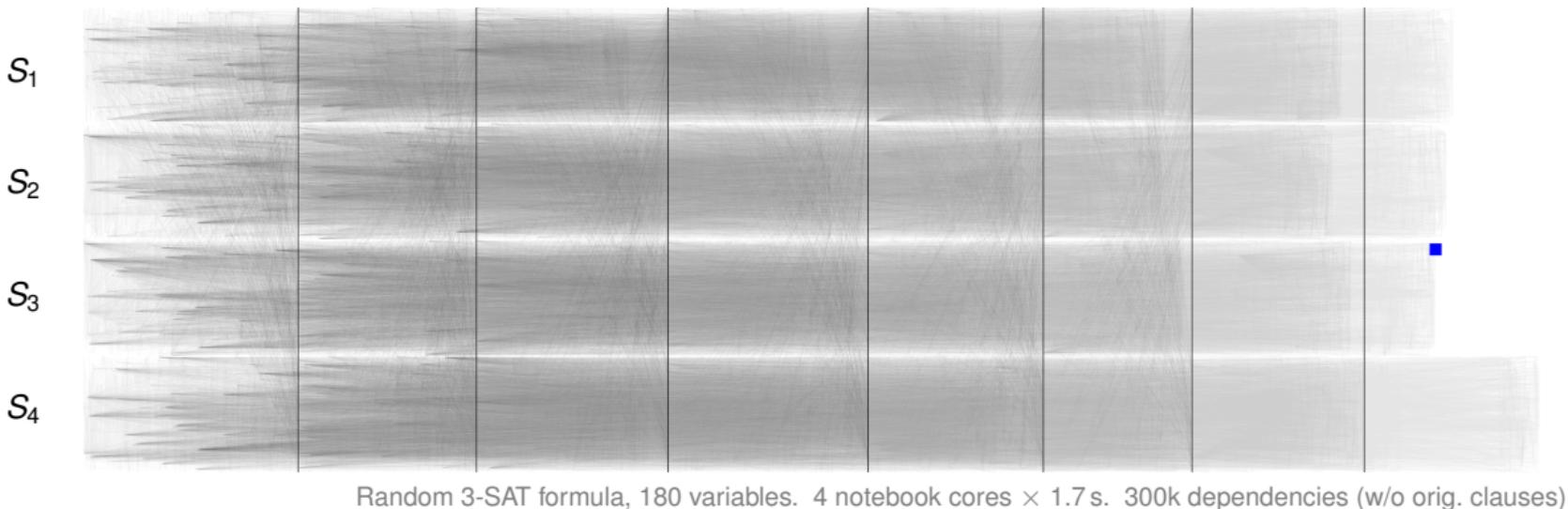
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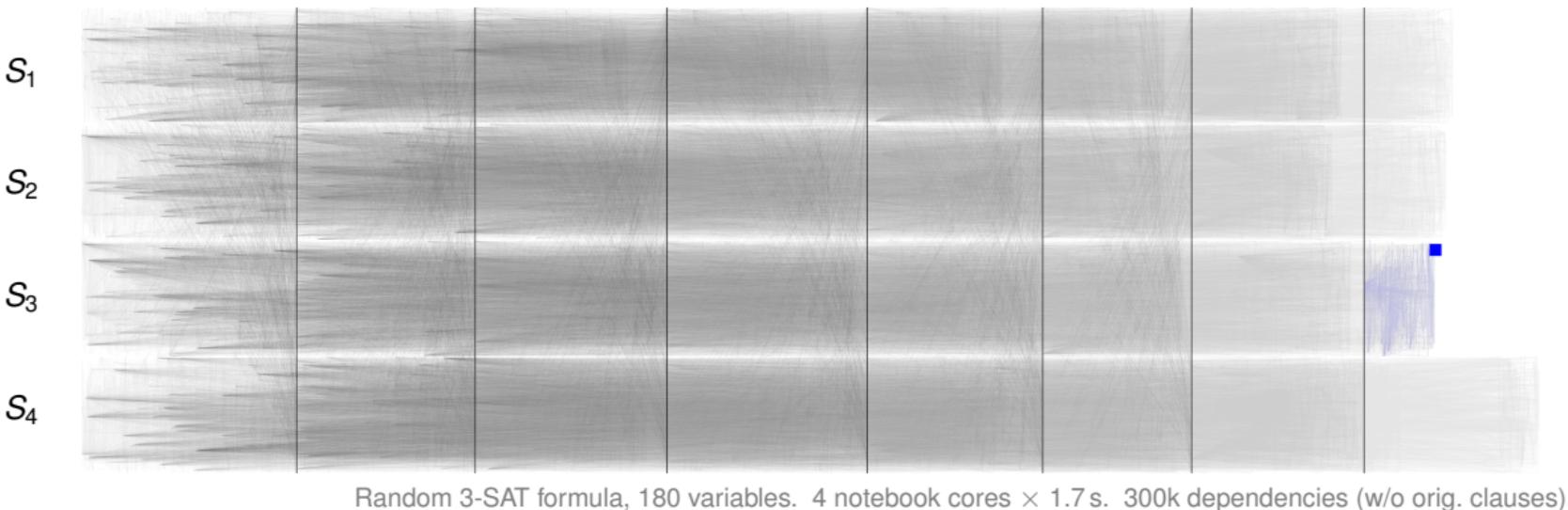
— Produced Clauses →



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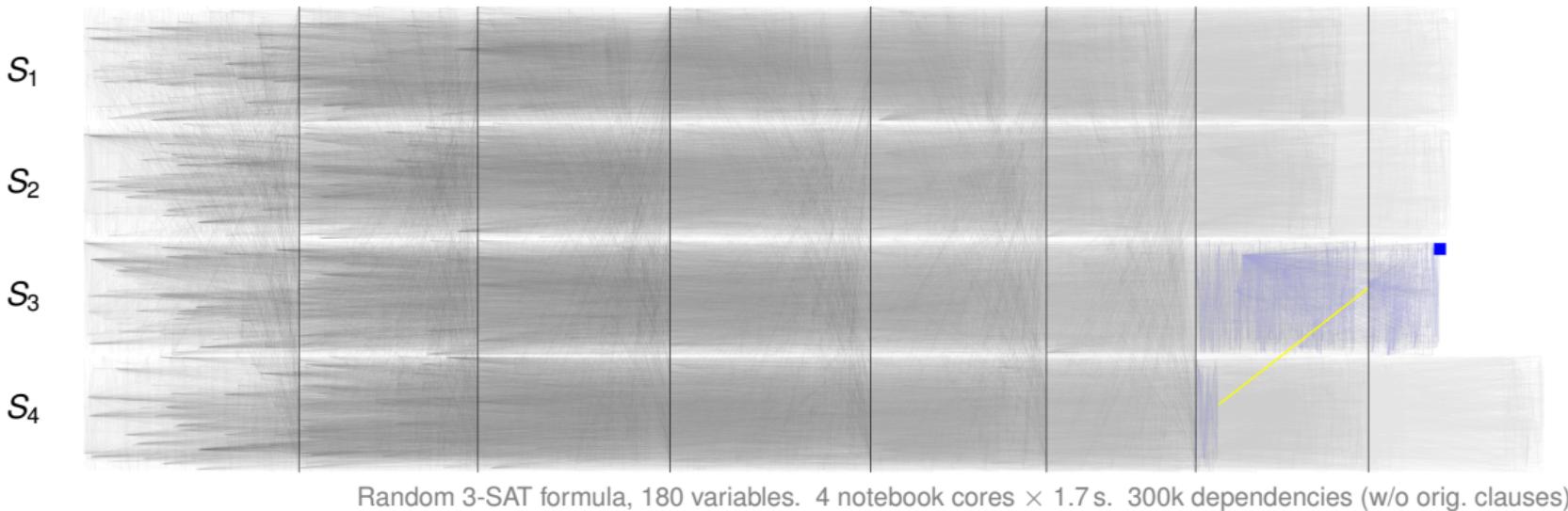
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Reconstruction: Trace required clauses, revert each clause exchange

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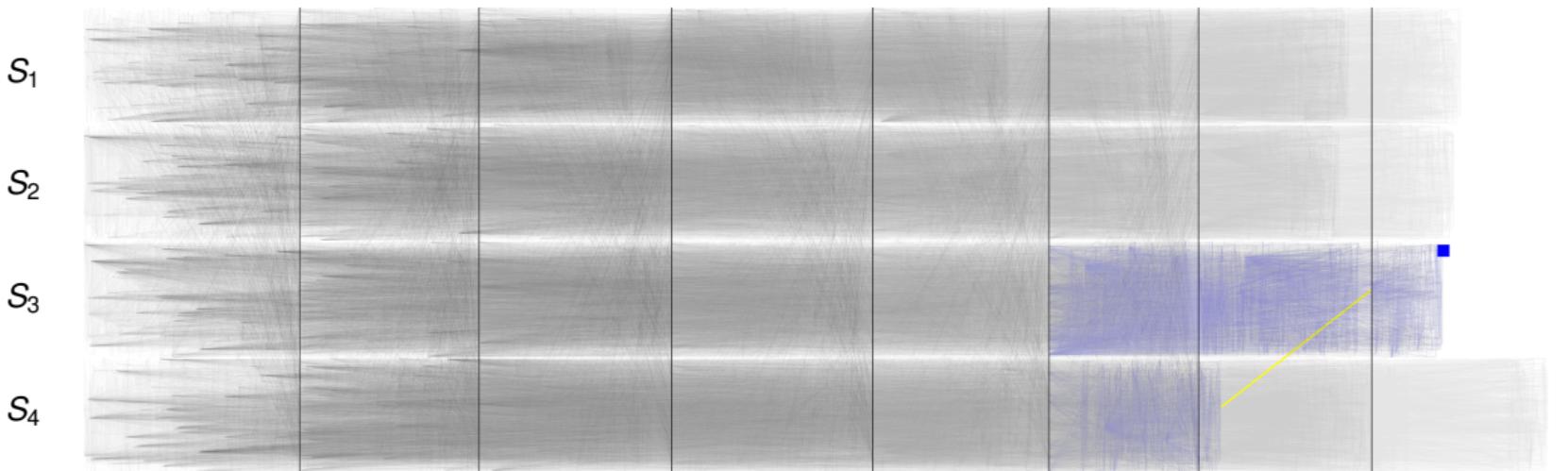
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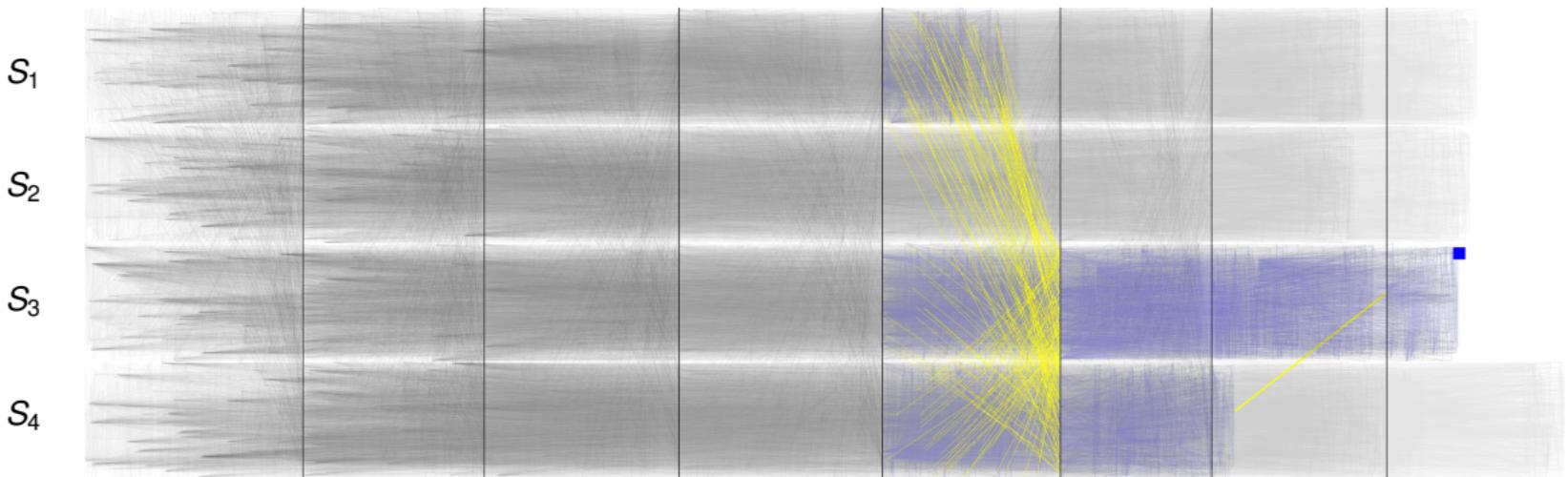


Random 3-SAT formula, 180 variables. 4 notebook cores \times 1.7 s. 300k dependencies (w/o orig. clauses).

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Distributed Proof Production (1/2) [9]

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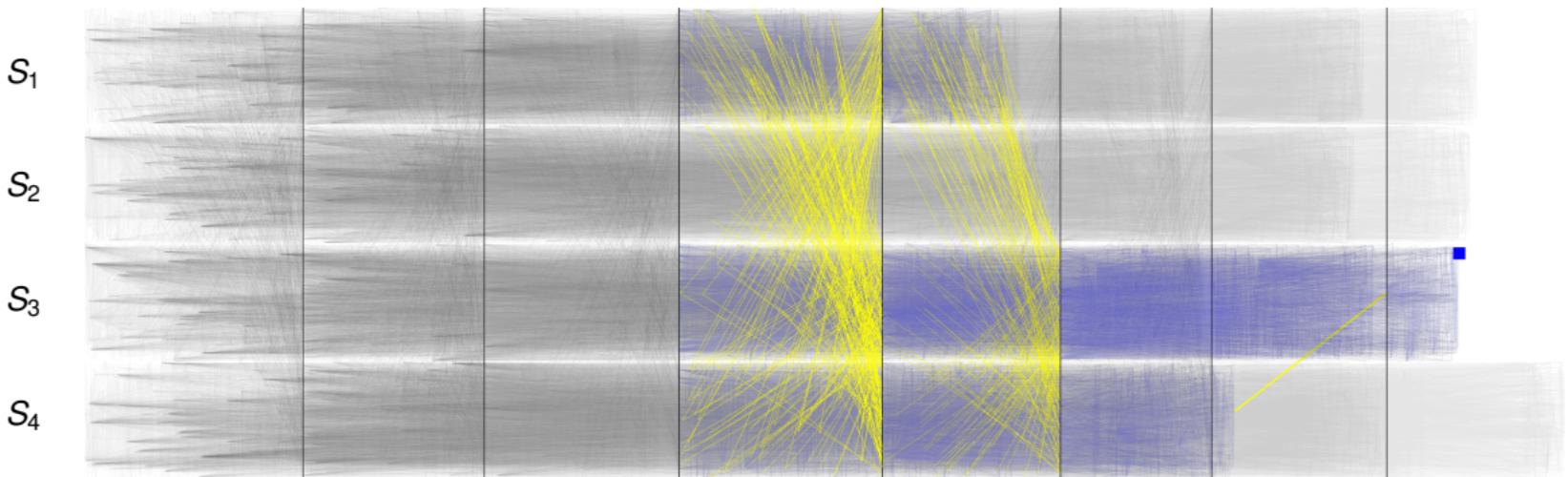


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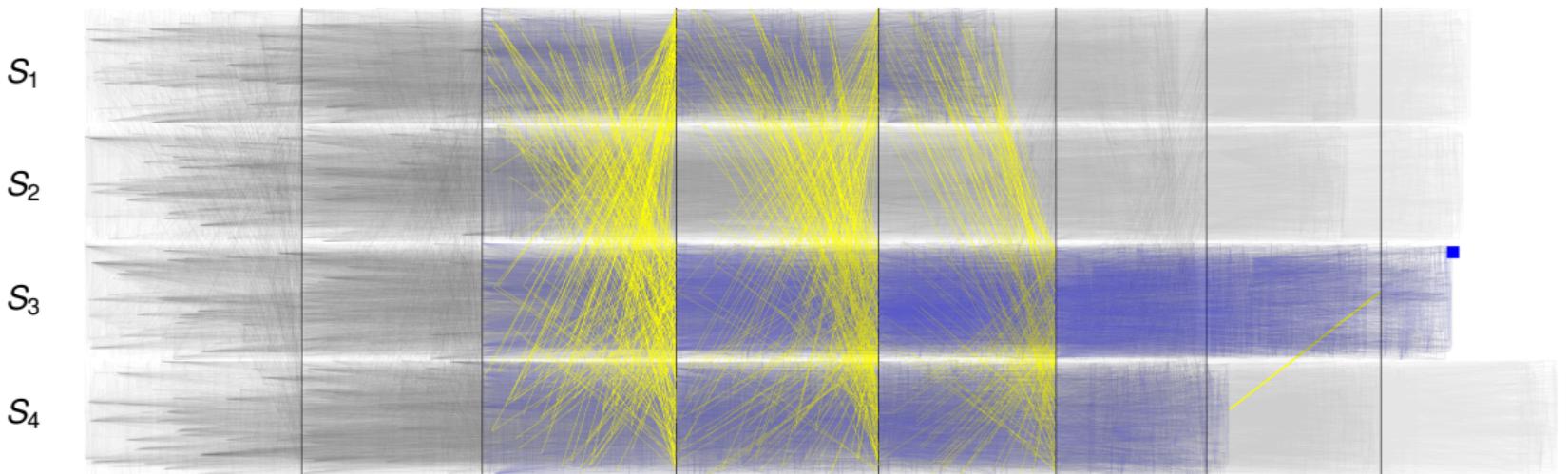


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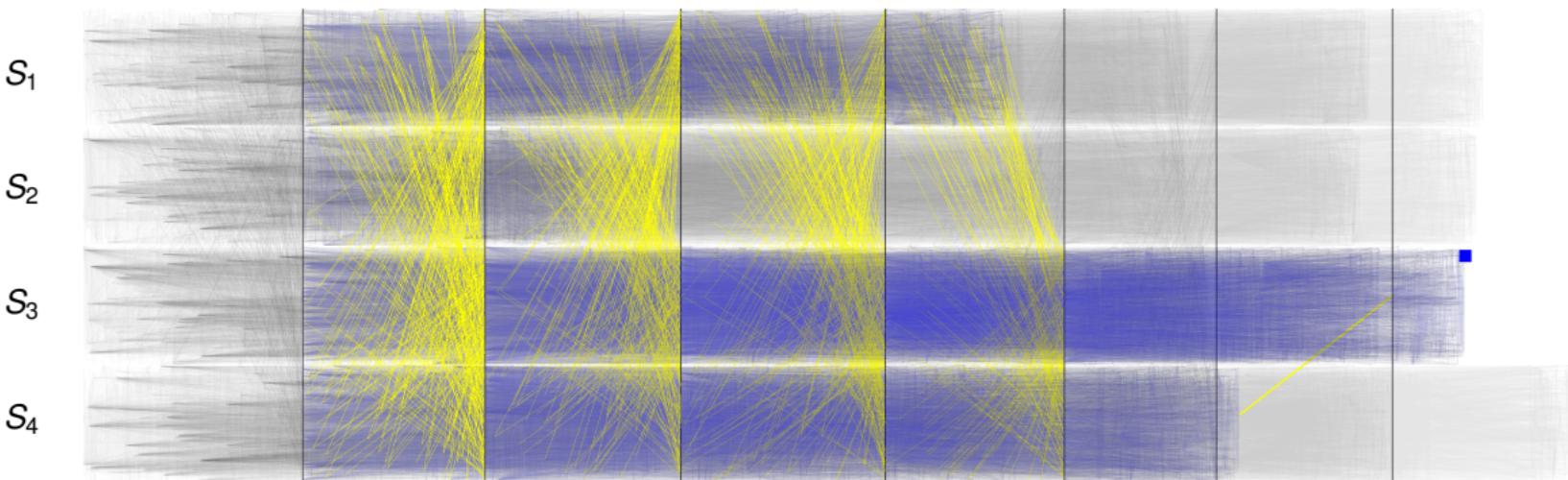


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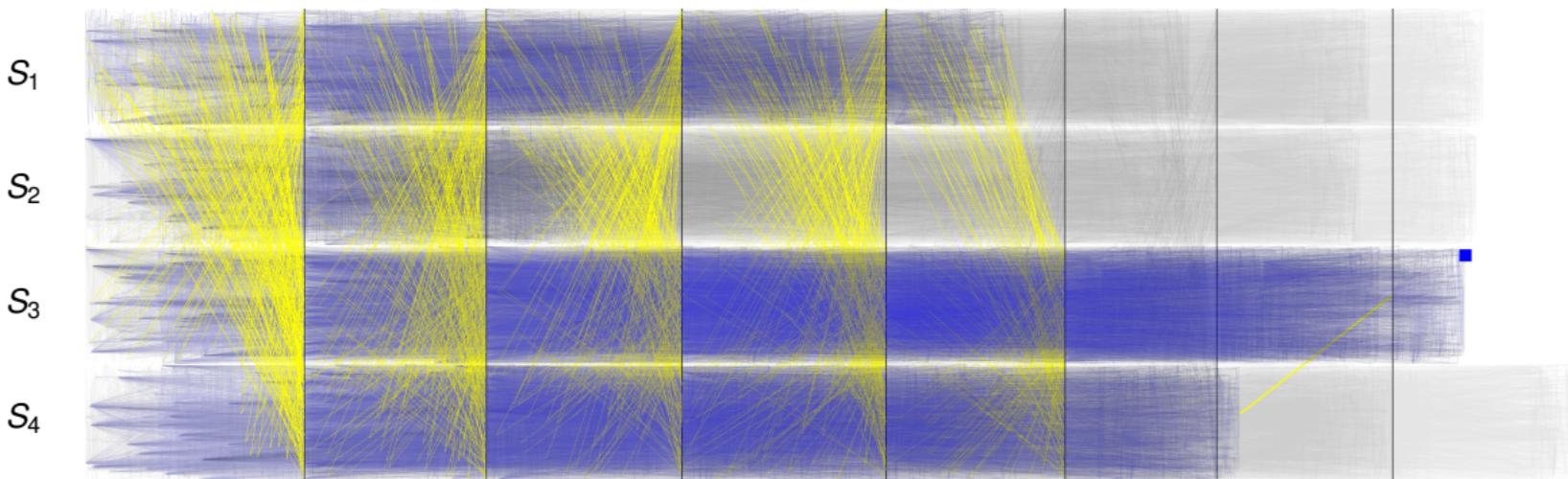


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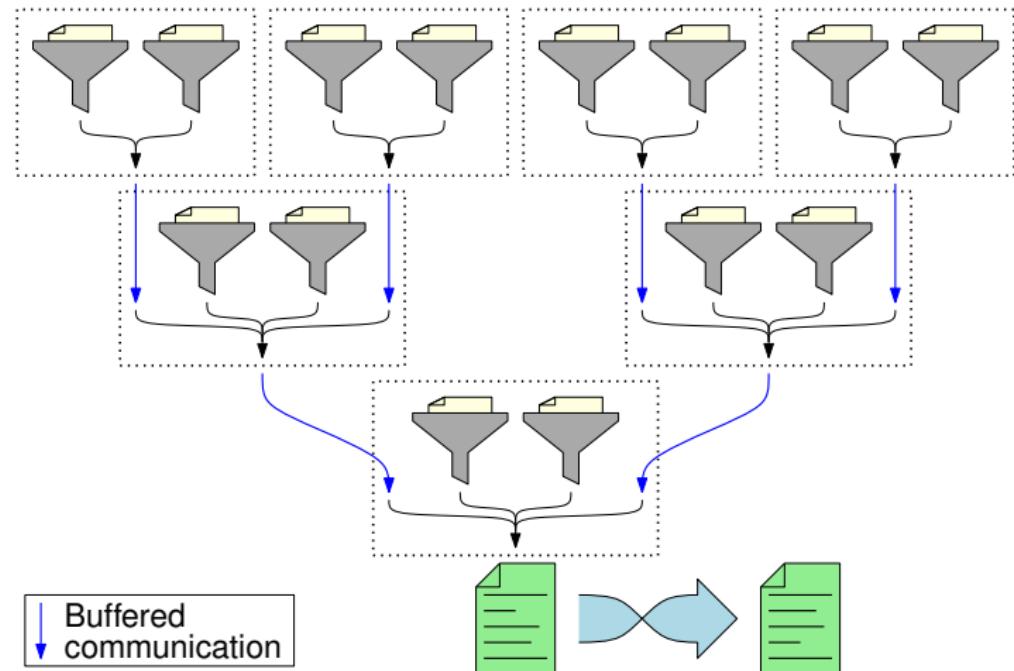
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Distributed Proof Production (2/2) [9]

Merging:

- Funnel required clause additions, still in reverse order, into singular proof file
- Hierarchical merging along tree
- “Root process” writes output to file
 - Seeing an ID d_{ij} for the first time?
⇒ write deletion of d_{ij} before writing the current statement!
 - Finally: Invert lines of proof file



Distributed Proof Production: Discussion

Results:

(Latest setup, JAR'24 submission)

- Mean speedup of proof-emitting solver @ 1520 cores over sequential solver (solving times only): 17.5
 - Mean speedup of best MALLOB SAT @ 1520 cores over sequential solver: 26.9
- On average, assembling and checking a proof takes $\approx 3 \times$ solving time
 - Mean overhead of DRAT proof checking over sequential solving: $\approx 1 \times$
- Pruning irrelevant clause additions reduces proof size by $\approx 30\text{--}40 \times$
- LRAT proof size: median 3.1 GB, mean 11.6 GB, maximum 233.9 GB

Bottleneck:

Distributed Proof Production: Discussion

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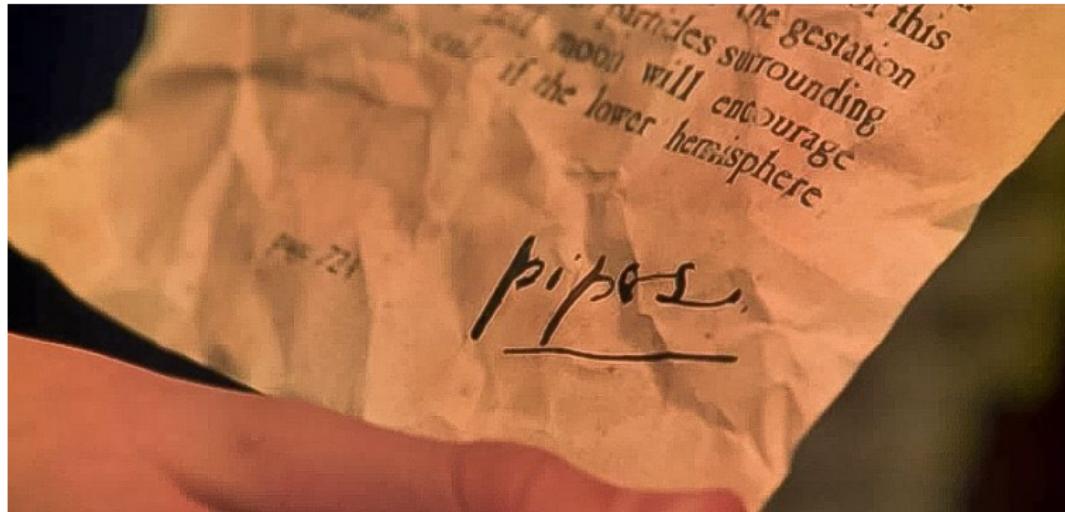
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Bottleneck: Assembly and validation of a monolithic proof

- Proof creation throttled by I/O bandwidth at final process
- Checking can take very long
- The assembled proof's "corridor" of active clauses may no longer fit into RAM

Can we do better?

Hermione's Answer to More Scalable Trusted Solving

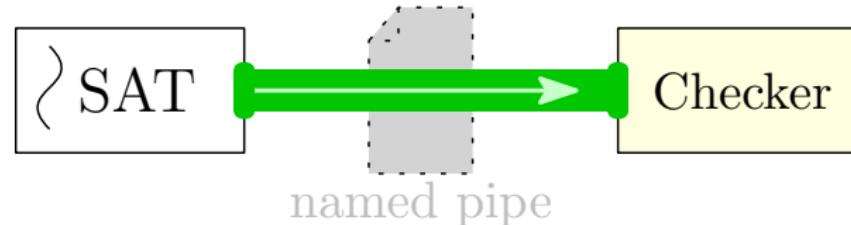


<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/1b/3d/b6/1b3db639721eeafb188a3cc3060ff58b.jpg>

Beyond Monolithic Proof Files

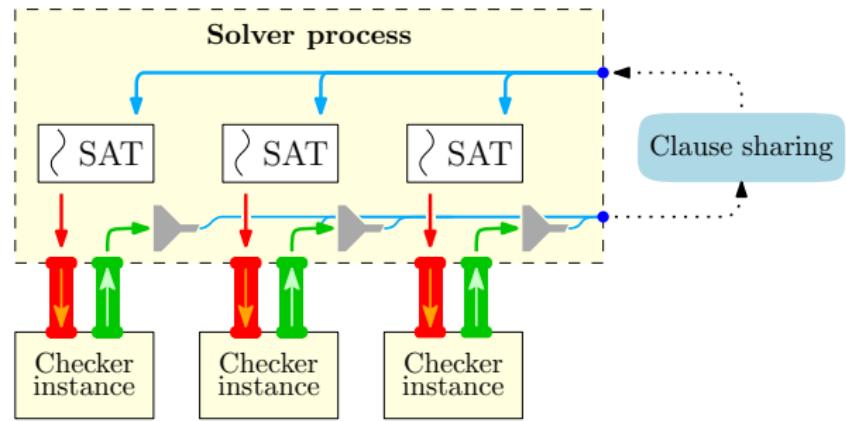
Marijn Heule: Since LRUP checking is so efficient, we can feasibly do it **in realtime!**

- Solver streams proof output into a **pipe** (UNIX special file)
- Checker reads proof from pipe and checks it **on-the-fly**
 - **checking is done as soon as solving is done!**
- **Almost no slowdown** when running solver and checker on **two hardware threads of the same core**
- **No disk I/O required**, **same program code as with normal files** (execute `mkfifo` beforehand)
- **Does not yield a persistent artifact** to validate by independent parties



Clause-Sharing Solving with on-the-fly Checking [10]

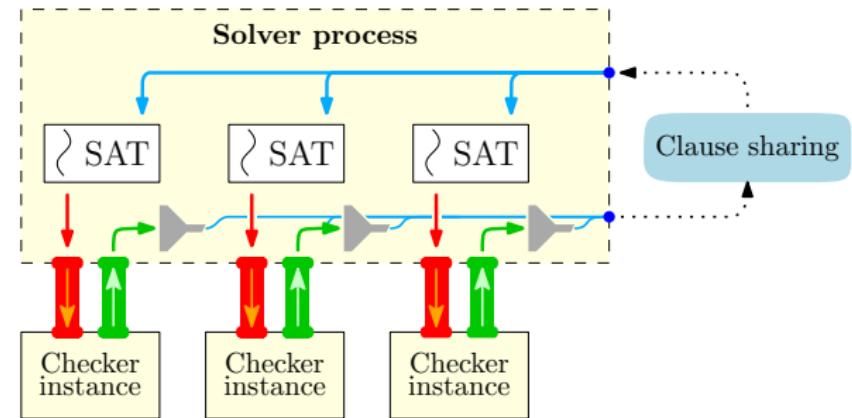
- One checker per solver thread
- Incoming shared clauses are forwarded to the checker **without (LRUP) checking**



github.com/domschrei/impcheck

Clause-Sharing Solving with on-the-fly Checking [10]

- One checker per solver thread
- Incoming shared clauses are forwarded to the checker **without (LRUP) checking**
- How do we account for **incorrect shared clauses**?



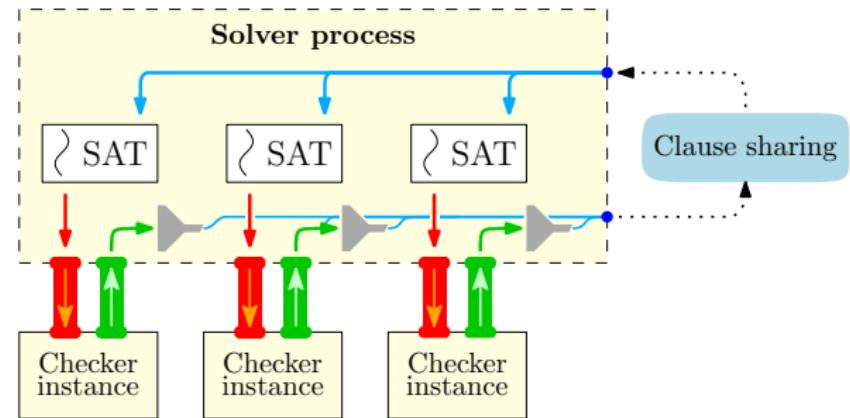
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$$\mathcal{S}_K(c) = H_K(id(c) \parallel c \parallel \mathcal{S}_K(F))$$

H_K : **Message Authentication Code (MAC)**, specifically **SipHash**



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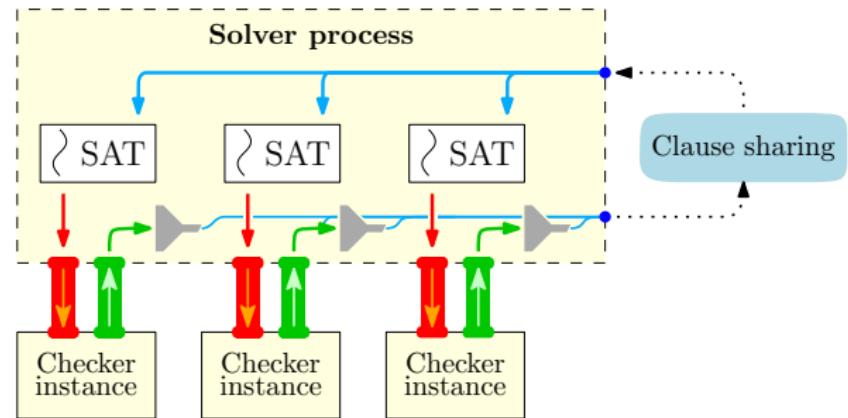
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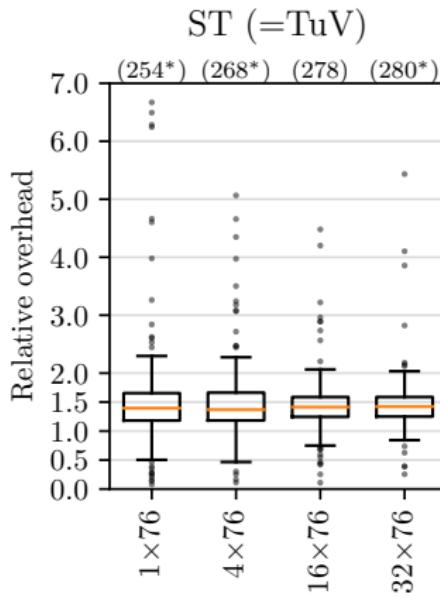
- Incoming clause c is forwarded to checker **together with $\mathcal{S}_K(c)$**
 \Rightarrow Checker can validate that **another checker has signed the clause!**



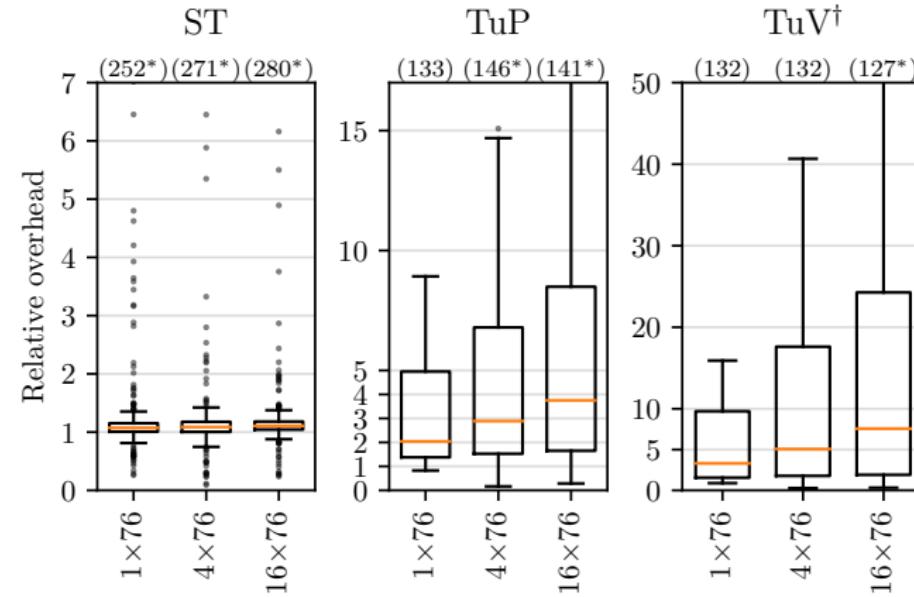
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Clause-Sharing Solving + Checking: Scalability [10]

On-the-fly checking



Monolithic proofs



Overhead relative to proof-free solving time · ST: Solving time · TuP: Time until Proof present · TuV: Time until Validation done
 76-core nodes · [†]Data extrapolated · *some data outside of displayed domain

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- **Proofs:** Powerful and practical technology to ensure that a solver's result is correct
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 - Unclear if / how well this works for actual LRAT (not LRUP) derivations
 - especially for clause-sharing solving
- **Right now:** Rise of new proof formats (PR, PB, ...) promising shorter proofs for some problems [6]
 - DRAT / LRAT is technically just as powerful but relies on variable addition for most powerful proofs
 - huge decision space, difficult to find a short proof
 - But: recent success in effective structured variable addition [11]

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- [11] Andrew Haberlandt, Harrison Green, and Marijn J. H. Heule. "Effective Auxiliary Variables via Structured Reencoding". In: *Proc. SAT*. 2023. DOI: [10.4230/LIPIcs.SAT.2023.11](https://doi.org/10.4230/LIPIcs.SAT.2023.11).