

# Z3-Parti-Z3++ at SMT-COMP 2024

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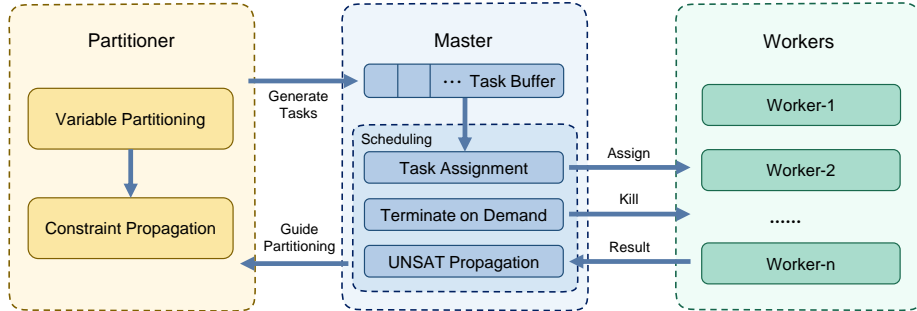
## 1 Introduction

Z3-Parti-Z3++ is a derived SMT solver from Z3 [3] and participates in the Parallel Track and Cloud Track of the Arithmetic theories, namely QF\_RDL, QF\_IDL, QF\_LRA, QF\_LIA, QF\_NRA, and QF\_NIA logics. For SMT-COMP 2024, you can find the solver, experimental scripts, and Docker files we have prepared at [GitHub-Z3-Parti-Z3++-at-SMT-COMP-2024](#).

Z3-Parti-Z3++ comprises the following three primary components: The master is implemented by Python for task management and scheduling in distributed solving. The partitioner is derived from Z3 (v4.12.1). As for base solvers, we apply our method to Z3++ [1], which participates in SMT-COMP 2023. Z3++ is also developed by our team and derived from Z3, and further information about Z3++ can be found at [GitHub-Z3++](#).

Further insights into our tool can be found in our paper, “Distributed SMT Solving Based on Dynamic Variable-level Partitioning” [5]. We have provided our solver, evaluation scripts, and related experimental results in [GitHub-AriParti](#).

## 2 Features



**Fig. 1.** Our dynamic parallel framework.

**Dynamic parallel framework.** We propose a dynamic parallel framework based on arithmetic variable-level partitioning. This framework ensures full utilization of computing resources, preventing idle core resources from lacking executable tasks. The dynamic parallel framework provides flexibility for parallel trees to grow. Thus, it can easily collaborate with other partitioning strategies — any sub-problem yielded previously by pre-partitioning strategies can be partitioned further.

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**Algorithm 1:** Arithmetic Variable-level Partitioning

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1  $\phi \leftarrow$  choose a leaf node from the partition tree
2  $x \leftarrow$  choose a partitioning variable for the node  $\phi$ 
3  $\{\phi_l, \phi_r\} \leftarrow$  perform interval partitioning on variable  $x$  within  $\phi$ 
4  $\{\mathcal{R}_l, \hat{\phi}_l\} \leftarrow$  perform the BICP on  $\phi_l$ 
5 if  $\mathcal{R}_l \neq \text{UNSAT}$  then
6   | Add node  $\hat{\phi}_l$  into the partition tree
7   | Send  $\hat{\phi}_l$  to the task buffer
8  $\{\mathcal{R}_r, \hat{\phi}_r\} \leftarrow$  perform the BICP on  $\phi_r$ 
9 if  $\mathcal{R}_r \neq \text{UNSAT}$  then
10  | Add node  $\hat{\phi}_r$  into the partition tree
11  | Send  $\hat{\phi}_r$  to the task buffer

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**Variable-level partitioning.** This is the first attempt to perform variable-level partitioning for arithmetic theories. Each time it picks a variable and partitions the problem by dividing the feasible domain of the variable, leading to sub-problems, which can be further simplified via constraint propagation. Our proposed variable-level partitioning permits robust, comprehensive partitioning. Regardless of the Boolean structure of any given instance, our partitioning algorithm can keep partitioning to the last moment of the solving process.

**Improved constraint propagation.** The effectiveness of our partition strategy is closely related to the underlying constraint propagation techniques to simplify the sub-problems. We propose an improved version of Interval Constraint Propagation (ICP) [2,4], named Boolean and Interval Constraint Propagation (BICP), and integrate it within our variable-level partitioning strategy. The BICP conducts arithmetic feasible interval reasoning and successfully integrates Boolean propagation, allowing stronger propagation.

## References

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