Certified Core-Guided MaxSAT Solving

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Joint work with Jeremias Berg, Bart Bogaerts, Jakob Nordström and Dieter Vandesande



Combinatorial Solving & Optimization



- Problems over discrete variables
- Optimization with objective function
- More or less impossible to solve in theory (NP-hard)



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How do we know if problem was solved correctly?

Correctness of Combinatorial Solvers

Testing:

- Can only show presence of bugs, not absence
- No guarantees of correctness

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- Provides proof that solver adheres to formal specification
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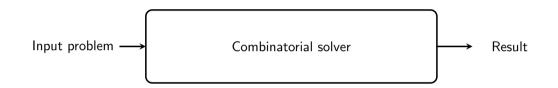
Formal verification:

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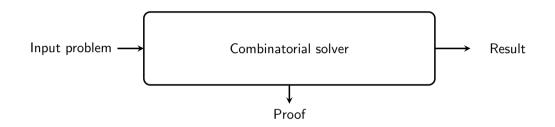
Proof logging (our approach):

- Guarantee that execution was correct
- Moderate overhead for implementing solver



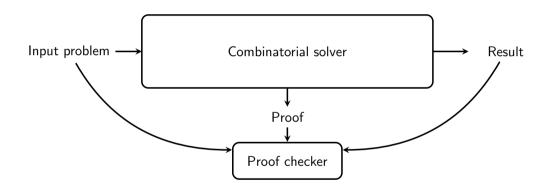






Solver generates proof/certificate of correctness for result

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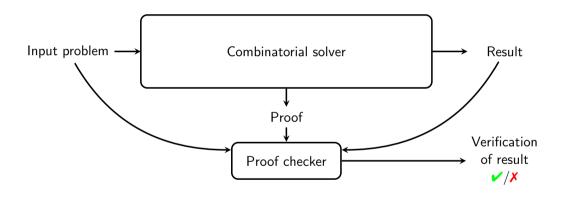


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Proof checker checks if reasoning to get result is correct based on the proof

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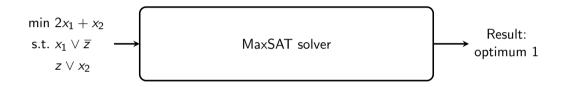
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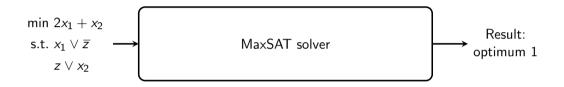
Our Focus: Maximum Satisfiability (MaxSAT) Solving



Minimize objective subject to satisfying formula in conjunctive normal form (CNF)



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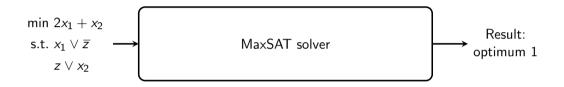


Minimize objective subject to satisfying formula in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

Equivalently: Maximize satisfied soft clauses subject to satisfying hard clauses



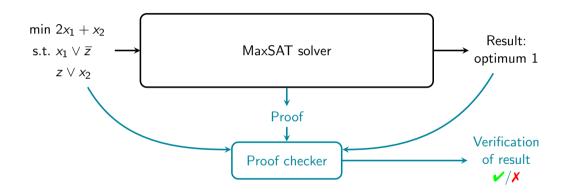
Our Focus: Maximum Satisfiability (MaxSAT) Solving



- Minimize objective subject to satisfying formula in conjunctive normal form (CNF)
- Equivalently: Maximize satisfied soft clauses subject to satisfying hard clauses
- Main approaches:
 - Solution-improving or linear SAT-UNSAT search [ES06, LP10, PRB18]
 - Implicit hitting set (IHS) search [DB13a, DB13b]
 - Core-guided search [FM06, NB14, ADR15, AG17]

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Certified Maximum Satisfiability (MaxSAT) Solving



This work: Certification of state-of-the-art core-guided MaxSAT solving

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Rest of This Talk

- 1. Description of state-of-the-art core-guided MaxSAT solving
- 2. Our contribution: Adding proof logging to core-guided MaxSAT solving
- 3. Experimental evaluation
- 4. Conclusion

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Basic Notation

- Boolean variable x: Domain 0 (false) and 1 (true)
- Literal ℓ : x or negation $\overline{x} = 1 x$
- Pseudo-Boolean (PB) constraint: Integer linear inequality over literals

 $3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5\overline{x}_3 \geq 5$

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Pseudo-Boolean equality constraint: Syntactic sugar for 2 inequalities

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5\overline{x}_3 = 5 \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5\overline{x}_3 \ge 5$$
$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5\overline{x}_3 \le 5$$

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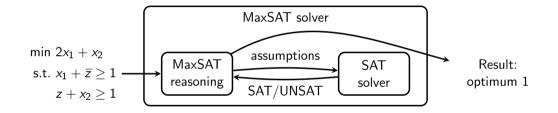
Clause: Disjunction of literals or at-least-one constraint

$$x_1 \lor \overline{x}_2 \lor \overline{x}_3 \iff x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + \overline{x}_3 \ge 1$$

CNF formula can be viewed as a collection of pseudo-Boolean constraints

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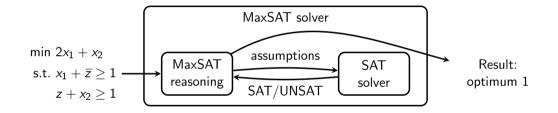
OLL-Style Core-Guided MaxSAT Solving [MDM14]



1. Try best objective value (using optimistic assumptions about the objective)

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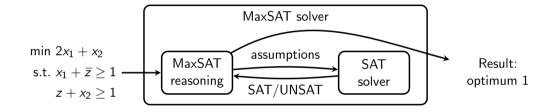
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Try best objective value (using optimistic assumptions about the objective)
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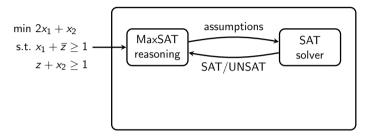
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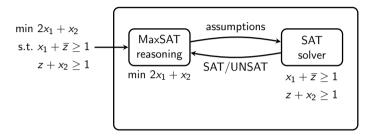


- 1. Try best objective value (using optimistic assumptions about the objective)
- 2. Succeed or find core (clause identifying set of too optimistic assumptions)
- 3. Reformulate objective and goto 1.

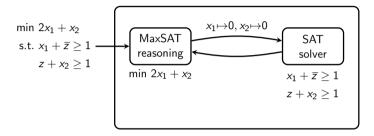
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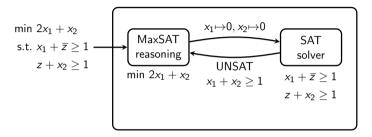


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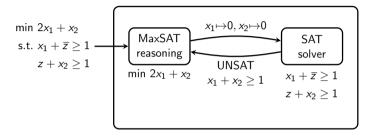
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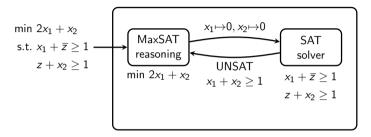
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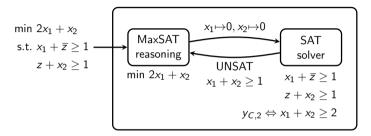
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- ▶ Introduce counter variables $y_{C,1} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \ge 1$ and $y_{C,2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \ge 2$

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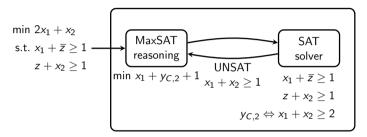
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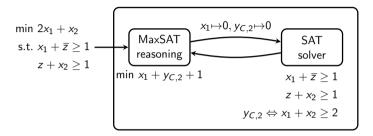
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- Definition of counter variables encoded to CNF using totalizers

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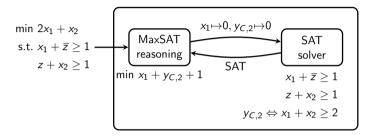
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- Definition of counter variables encoded to CNF using totalizers
- Using $x_1 + x_2 = 1 + y_{C,2}$, reformulate objective from $2x_1 + x_2$ to $x_1 + y_{C,2} + 1$

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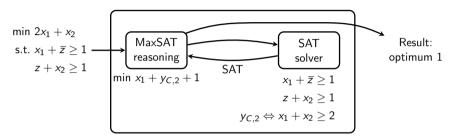
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- Best possible assumptions about objective satisfy all constraints
- Optimal solution found with value 1

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Cutting Planes Proof System [CCT87] Rules:

► Literal axiom

 $\overline{x \ge 0}$ $\overline{\overline{x} \ge 0}$

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Cutting Planes Proof System [CCT87] Rules:

Literal axiom

$$x \ge 0$$
 $\overline{x} > 0$



$$\mathsf{Addition} \ \frac{x_1 + 2\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 \ge 3}{x_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + x_3 \ge 4} \ \overline{x}_2 + 3x_3 \ge 3$$

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Multiplication

Multiply by 2
$$rac{x_1+2\overline{x}_2\geq 3}{2x_1+4\overline{x}_2\geq 6}$$

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Division (and rounding up)

Divide by 2
$$\frac{2x_1 + 2\overline{x}_2 + 4x_3 \ge 5}{x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + 2x_3 \ge 2.5}$$

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Extended Cutting Planes: Reification

- Constraint C and variable a fresh (not used in proof so far)
- ▶ Reification $a \Leftrightarrow C$ (special case of redundance rule in [GN21, BGMN22])

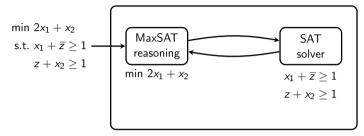
Extended Cutting Planes: Reification

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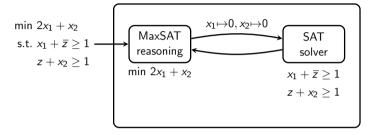
▶ Reification $a \Leftrightarrow C$ (special case of redundance rule in [GN21, BGMN22])

$$a \Leftrightarrow x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + 2x_3 \ge 2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 2\overline{a} + x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + 2x_3 \ge 2 \\ 3a + \overline{x}_1 + x_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 \ge 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (a \Rightarrow x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + 2x_3 \ge 2) \\ (a \Leftarrow x_1 + \overline{x}_2 + 2x_3 \ge 2) \end{array}$$

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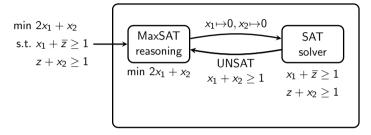






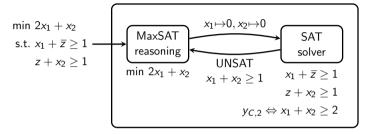
► For SAT solving, translate DRAT proofs [HHW13a, HHW13b, WHH14] to PB





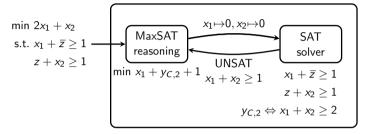
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- Introduce counter variables definition by reification
- Provide proof logging for totalizers leveraging [GMNO22, VDB22]

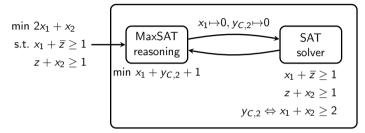




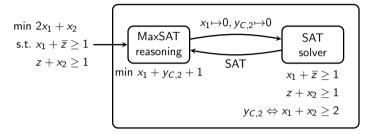
- ► For SAT solving, translate DRAT proofs [HHW13a, HHW13b, WHH14] to PB
- Core $C: x_1 + x_2 \ge 1$ is implied trivially
- Introduce counter variables definition by reification
- Provide proof logging for totalizers leveraging [GMNO22, VDB22]
- Maintain invariant original objective equal to reformulated objective in proof

• This is
$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 + y_{C,2}$$

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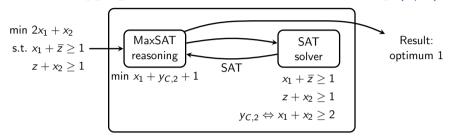


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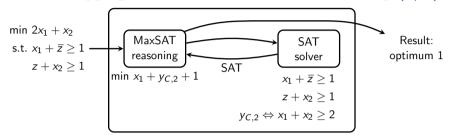
▶ Solution $(x_1 \mapsto 0, x_2 \mapsto 1, y_{C,2} \mapsto 0, z \mapsto 0)$ is logged in proof





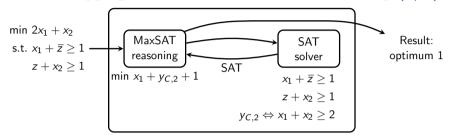
- ▶ Solution $(x_1 \mapsto 0, x_2 \mapsto 1, y_{C,2} \mapsto 0, z \mapsto 0)$ is logged in proof
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- ► Goal: Derive contradiction from this assumption





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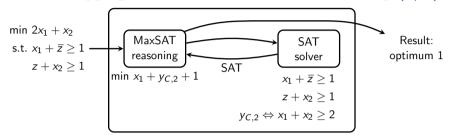




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Addition
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 \ge 1 + y_{C,2}}{2}$$
 $0 \ge 2x_1 + x_2$





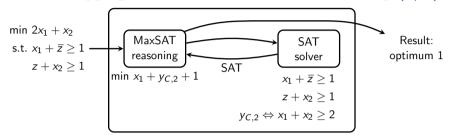
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Addition
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 \ge 1 + y_{C,2} \quad 0 \ge 2x_1 + x_2}{0 \ge 1 + y_{C,2} + x_1}$$

- Contradicts assumption
- Solution must be optimal

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- 1. Record solution in proof to establish upper bound UB
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 - Show that core clauses are valid
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 - Show that core clauses are valid
 - Introduce clauses defining counter variables
- 3. Obtain proof of optimality if LB = UB
- ▶ For anytime solving: Guarantee on lower and upper bound without step 3

Advanced Techniques for Core-Guided MaxSAT

- Important to deal with all state-of-the-art solver techniques
- Additional techniques that are skipped in this talk
 - Intrinsic at-most-one constraints [IMM19]
 - Hardening [ABGL12]
 - Lazy counter variables [MJML14]
- Proof logging also required for these techniques

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- Proof logging also required for these techniques
- Very convenient to do in our proof format ightarrow see our paper

Experimental Evaluation

- ▶ Implemented certifying version of state-of-the-art solver CGSS¹ [IBJ21]
- Proof checked with proof checker VERIPB²
- Benchmarks from MaxSAT Evaluation 2022³
 - 607 unweighted instances and 594 weighted instances

¹https://gitlab.com/MIAOresearch/software/certified-cgss
²https://gitlab.com/MIAOresearch/software/VeriPB
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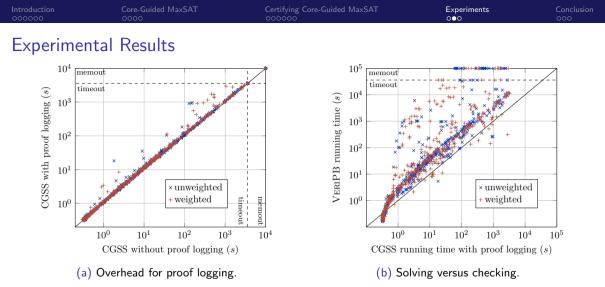
Experimental Evaluation

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First result:

- \blacktriangleright Discovered bugs in CGSS (and also RC2, on which CGSS is based)
 - All claimed optimal solutions correct for our benchmarks set
 - But solver reasoning sometimes wrong
 - Solver bug could lead to erroneous claims of optimality for other benchmarks

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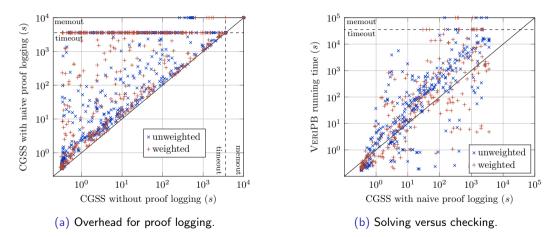


Low proof logging overhead (8.8% median)
 Checking time could be improved (VERIPB not optimized for SAT solver proofs)

Andy Oertel



How about Using a SAT Solver to Certify Result?



Encode objective-improving constraint to CNF and solve with SAT solver (Kissat)

Introduction	Core-Guided MaxSAT	Certifying Core-Guided MaxSAT	Experiments	Conclusion
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Future Work

Further proof logging:

- State-of-the-art linear SAT-UNSAT search solver (like Pacose)
- Implicit hitting set MaxSAT solver
 - Fundamental challenge: proof logging for MIP solver
- Pseudo-Boolean optimization

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Improving performance and reliability:

- Optimize VERIPB for SAT solver proofs
- Backwards checking/trimming for verification (as in DRAT-trim [HHW13a])
- ► Formally verified proof checker [BMM⁺23]

The Sales Pitch For Proof Logging

- 1. Certifies correctness of computed results
- 2. Detects errors even if due to compiler bugs, hardware failures, or cosmic rays
- 3. Debugging support during development [EG21, GMM⁺20, KM21, BBN⁺23]
- 4. Facilitates performance analysis
- 5. Helps identify potential for further improvements
- 6. Enables auditability
- 7. Serves as stepping stone towards explainability

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- PB reasoning supports MaxSAT proof logging
- ► This work: Proof logging for state-of-the-art core-guided MaxSAT solving
- Hopefully step towards general adoption of proof logging for MaxSAT

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Pseudo-Boolean reasoning provides unified proof logging method for:

- SAT solving (including advanced techniques) [GN21, BGMN22]
- Constraint programming [EGMN20, GMN22]
- Subgraph problems [GMN20, GMM⁺20]
- SAT-based pseudo-Boolean solving [GMNO22]
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- And soon(?): MaxSAT solving in general
- Further on: MIP solving, planning, other combinatorial problems

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Thank you for your attention!

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