Certified Core-Guided MaxSAT Solving

Andy Oertel

Lund University and University of Copenhagen



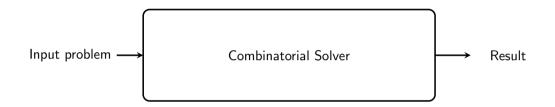
NordConsNet Workshop 2023

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Joint work with Jeremias Berg, Bart Bogaerts, Jakob Nordström and Dieter Vandesande to appear at CADE-29



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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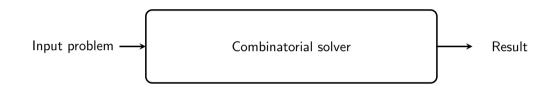
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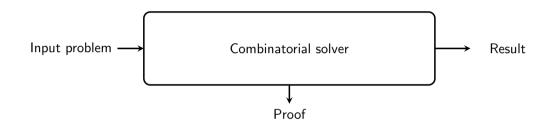
Proof logging (our approach):

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



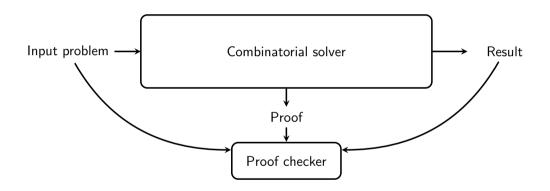






Solver generates proof/certificate of correctness for result

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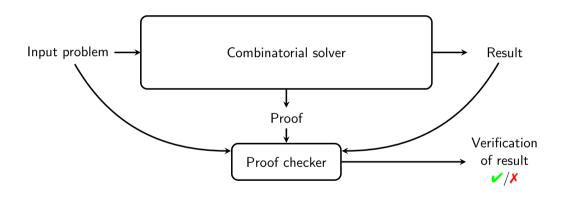


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Proof checker checks if reasoning to get result is correct based on the proof

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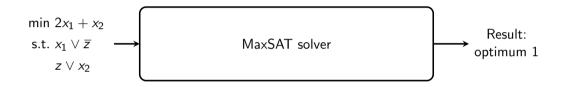
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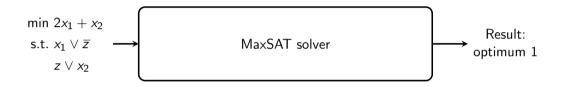
Our Focus: Maximum Satisfiability (MaxSAT) Solving



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



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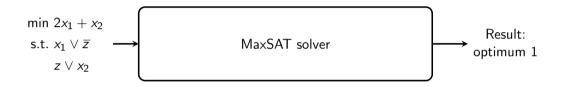


Minimize objective subject to satisfying formula in conjunctive normal form (CNF)

Equivalently: Maximize satisfied soft clauses subject to satisfying hard clauses



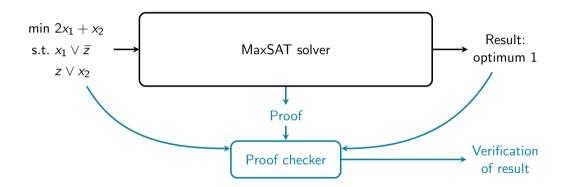
Our Focus: Maximum Satisfiability (MaxSAT) Solving



- 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: Proof logging for 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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Pseudo-Boolean equality constraint: Syntactic sugar for 2 inequalities

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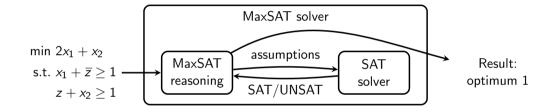
Clause: Disjunction of literals or at-least-one constraint

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

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

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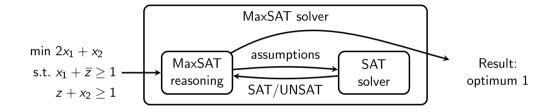
OLL-Style Core-Guided MaxSAT Solving [MDM14]



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

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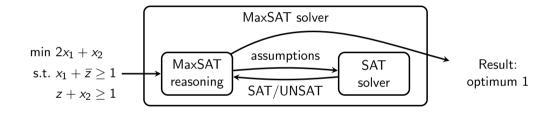
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Try best objective value (using optimistic assumptions about the objective)
 Succeed or find core (clause identifying set of too optimistic assumptions)

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OLL-Style Core-Guided MaxSAT Solving [MDM14]



- 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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Literal axiom

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

Literal axiom

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



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

► Literal axiom

$$x \ge 0$$
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$$\frac{x_1 + 2\overline{x}_2 + 2\overline{x}_3 \ge 3}{x_1 + 3\overline{x}_2 + x_3 \ge 4} \xrightarrow{\overline{x}_2 + 3x_3 \ge 3}$$

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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$$\frac{x_1 + 2\bar{x}_2 + 2\bar{x}_3 \ge 3}{x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \ge 4} = \frac{x_2 + 3x_3 \ge 3}{x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \ge 4}$$

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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])

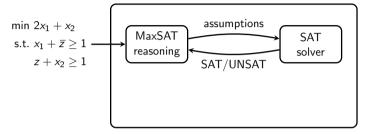
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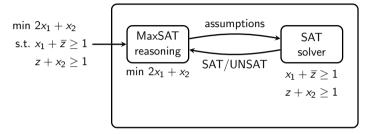
▶ Reification $a \Leftrightarrow C$ (special case of redundance rule in [GN21, BGMN22])

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

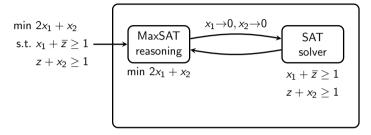
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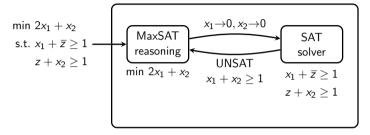






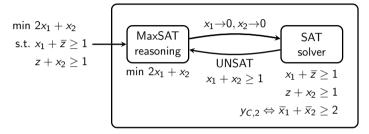
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- ► For SAT solving, can translate DRAT proofs [HHW13a, HHW13b, WHH14] to PB





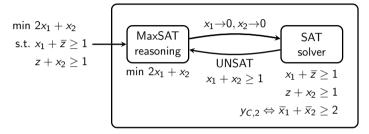
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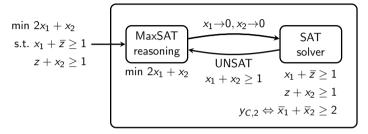
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- ▶ Introduce counter variables $y_{C,1} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \ge 1$ and $y_{C,2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \ge 2$

	Core-Guided MaxSAT	Certifying Core-Guided MaxSAT	Experiments	Conclusion
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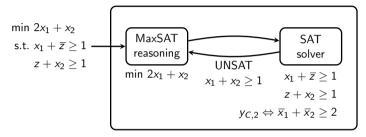
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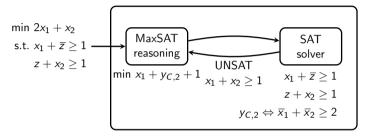
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- ▶ Introduce counter variables $y_{C,1}$, fixed to 1, and $y_{C,2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \ge 2$
- Definition of counter variables encoded to CNF using totalizers
- Provide proof logging for totalizers leveraging [GMNO22, VDB22]

	Core-Guided MaxSAT	Certifying Core-Guided MaxSAT	Experiments	Conclusion
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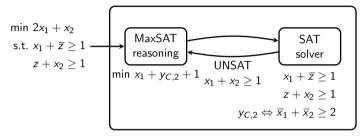
Reformulate objective from O_{orig} to O_{reform} using x₁ + x₂ = 1 + y_{C,2}
 Substitute core literals in objective with counter variables

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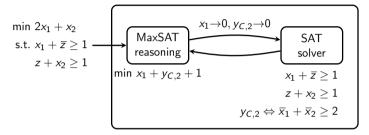
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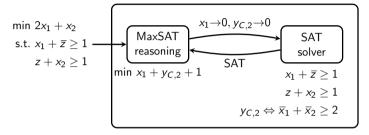
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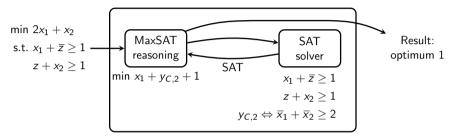
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- ► Call SAT solver with assumptions $x_1 \rightarrow 0, y_{C,2} \rightarrow 0$
- ▶ SAT solver returns SAT with solution $x_1 \rightarrow 0, x_2 \rightarrow 1, y_{C,2} \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow 0$
- Solution is logged in proof

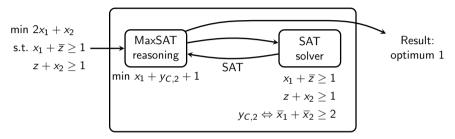
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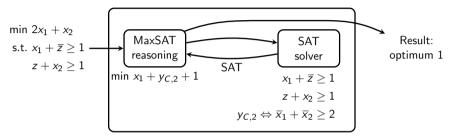
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- ▶ Prove optimality by assuming better solution exists, i.e., $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$
- Goal: Derive contradiction from this assumption





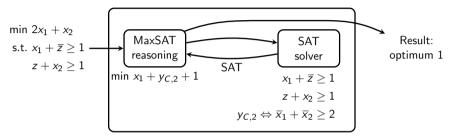
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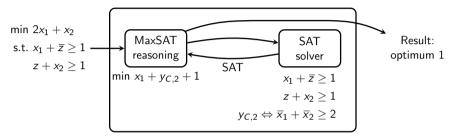
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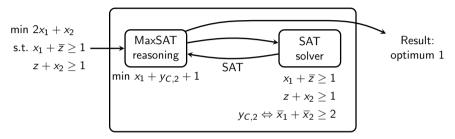
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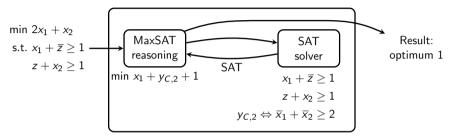
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- Result: $\overline{x}_1 + \overline{y}_{C,2} \ge 3$
- \blacktriangleright Contradicts assumption of solution with objective value <1

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- 1. Record solution in proof to establish upper bound UB
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 - Show that core clauses are valid
 - Introduce clauses defining counter variables
- 3. Obtain proof of optimality if LB = UB

Advanced Techniques for Core-Guided MaxSAT

- 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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- Very convenient to do in our proof format \rightarrow see our paper [BBN+23]

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Experiments

- ▶ Implemented certifying version of state-of-the-art solver CGSS¹ [IBJ21]
- \blacktriangleright Proof checked with proof checker $\rm VERIPB^2$
- 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
³https://maxsat-evaluations.github.io/2022/

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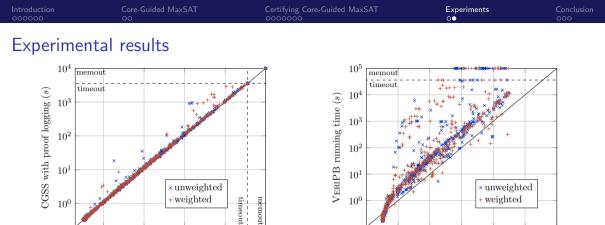
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- \blacktriangleright Proof checked with proof checker $\rm Vern PB^2$
- Benchmarks from MaxSAT Evaluation 2022³
 - ▶ 607 unweighted instances and 594 weighted instances

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

¹https://gitlab.com/MIAOresearch/software/certified-cgss
²https://gitlab.com/MIAOresearch/software/VeriPB
³https://maxsat-evaluations.github.io/2022/



(a) Overhead for proof logging.

 10^{2}

CGSS without proof logging (s)

 10^{3}

 10^{4}

 10^{1}

 10^{0}

(b) Solving versus checking.

 10^{2}

CGSS running time with proof logging (s)

 10^{3}

 10^{4}

 10^{1}

 10^{0}

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

Andy Oertel

 10^{5}

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

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
- Other paradigms: constraint programming, MIP, planning, dynamic programming

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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]

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Sounds interesting? Join us! We are hiring!

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- ► This work: Proof logging for state-of-the-art core-guided MaxSAT solving
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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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Thank you for your attention!

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