

25 years of SAT

Trusting SAT Solvers / Proofs

25th International Conference on
Theory and Applications of Satisfiability Testing (SAT'22)

Armin Biere

University of Freiburg, Germany

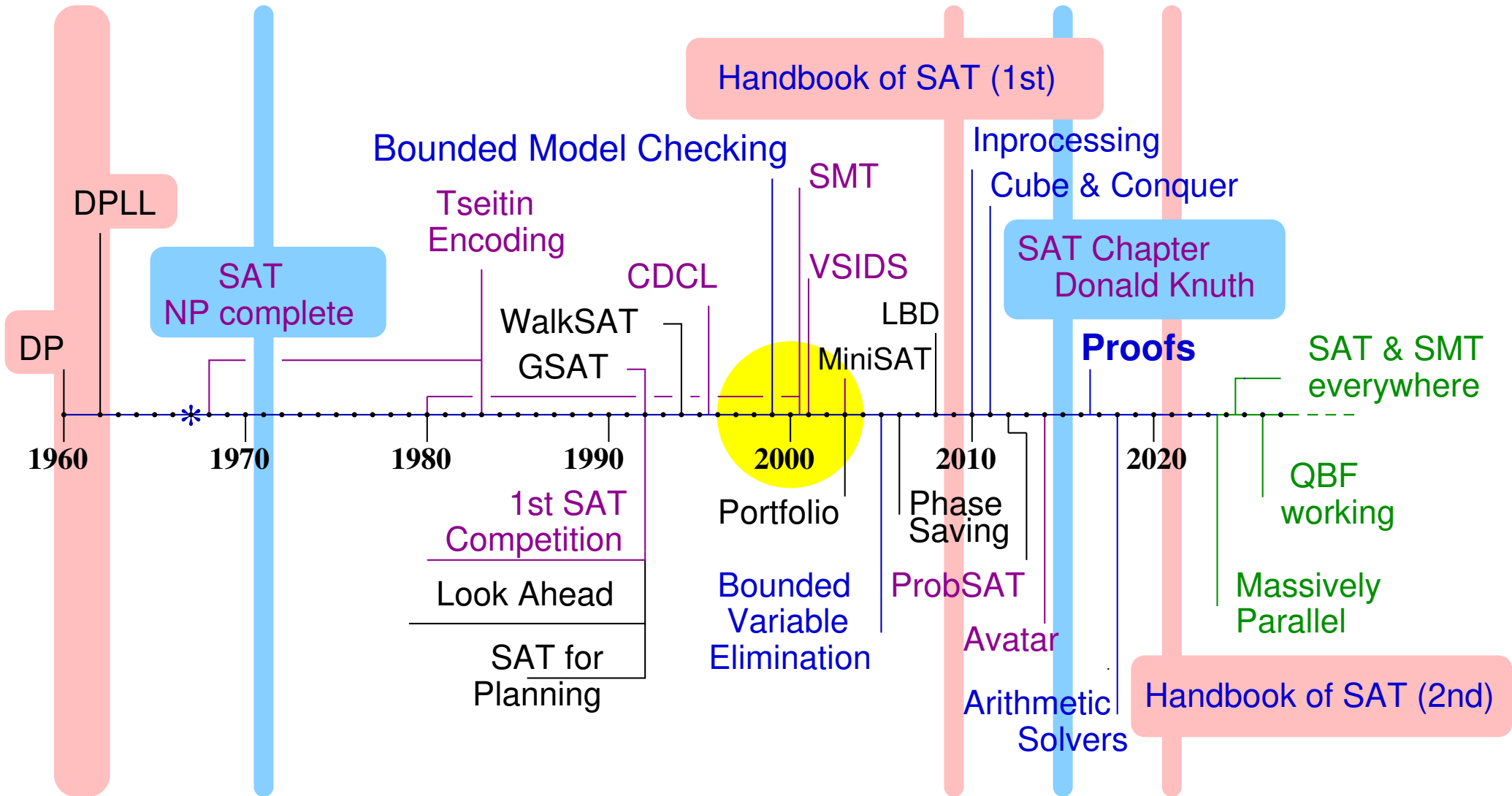


August 4, 2021

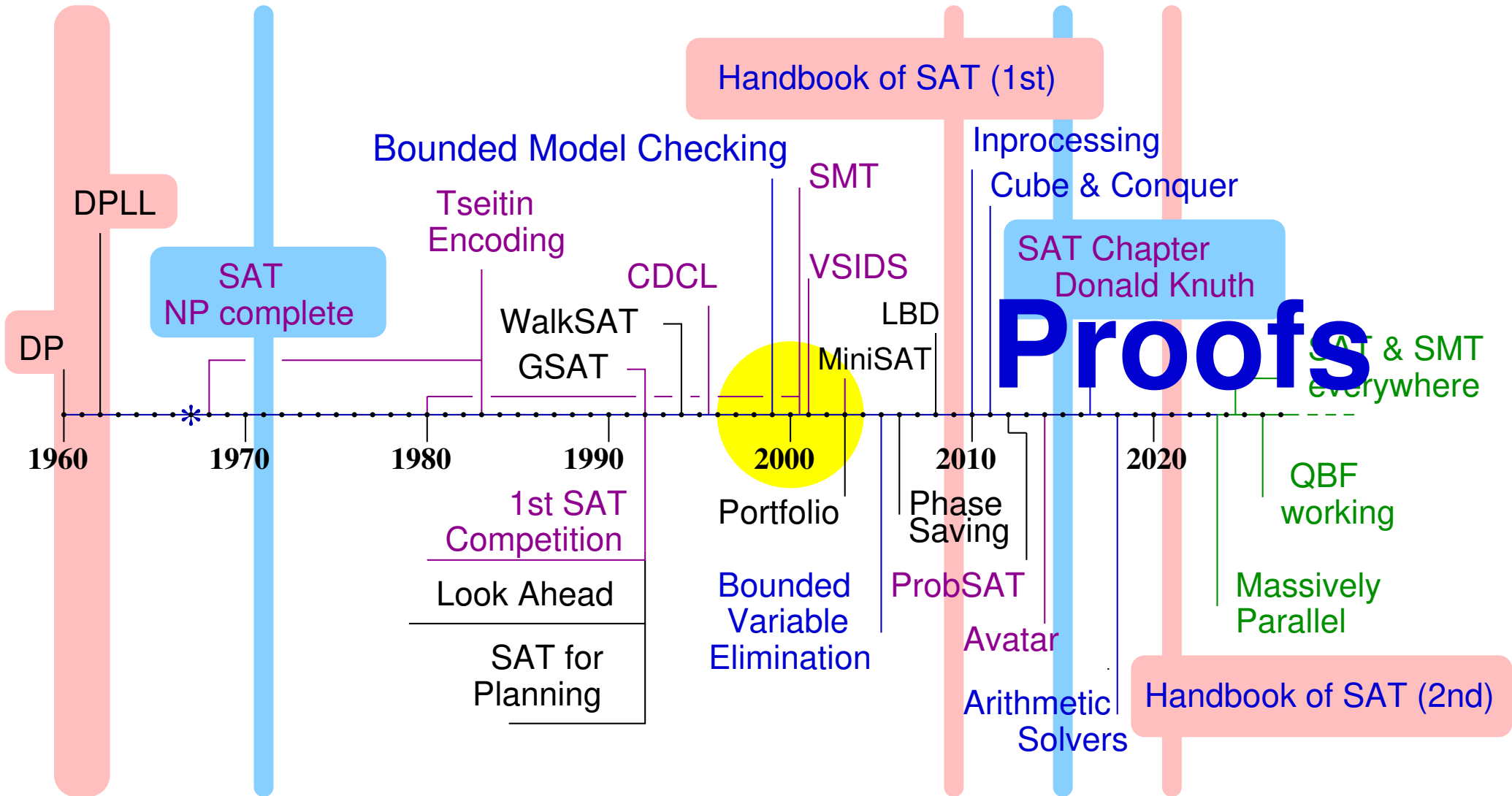
Federated Logic Conference (FLOC'22)

Haifa, Israel

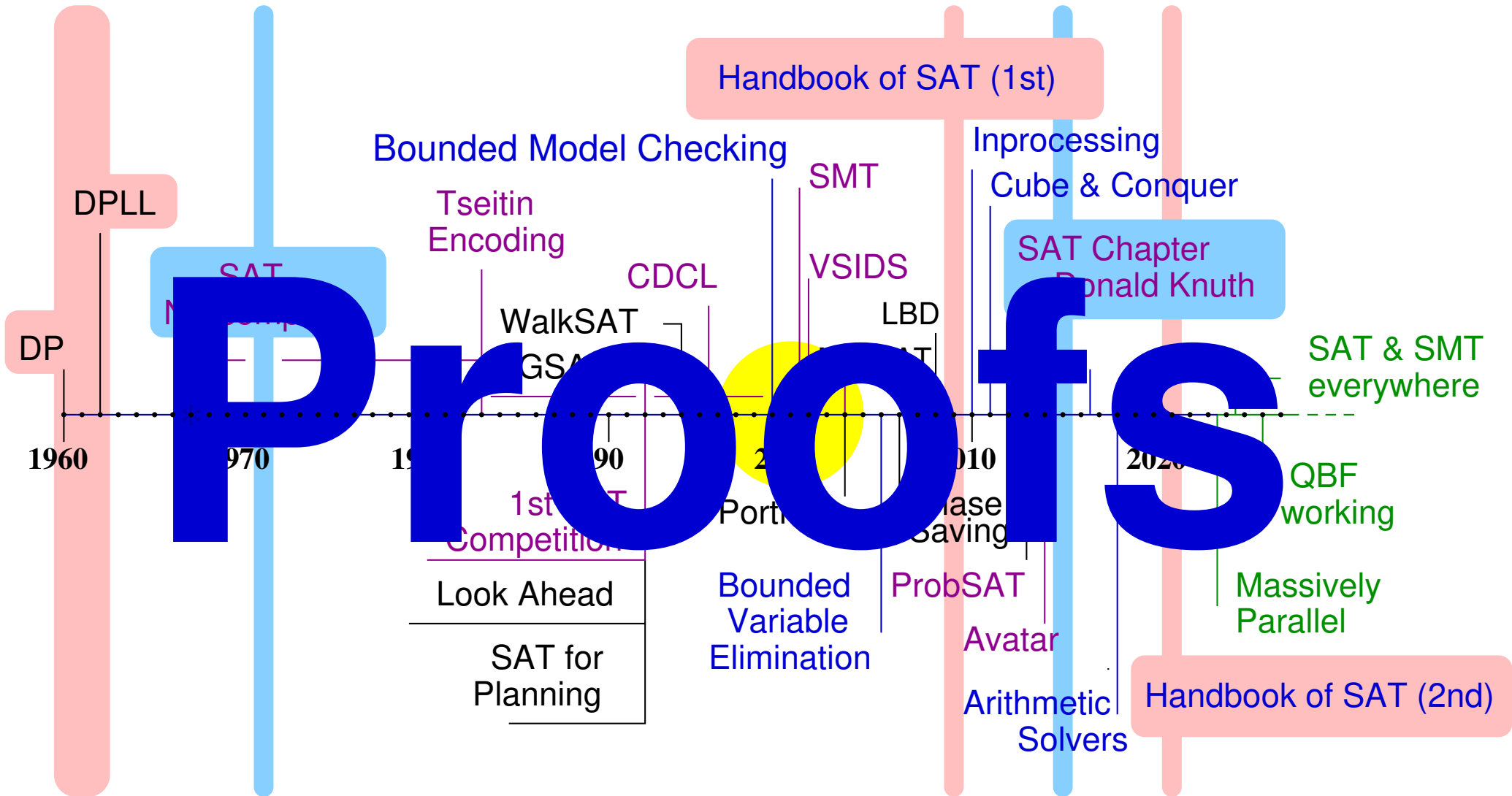
60 Years of SAT Solving



60 Years of SAT Solving



60 Years of SAT Solving



200 TB Biggest Math Proof Ever *

HeuleKullmannMarek-SAT16 best paper

<https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~marijn/ptn>

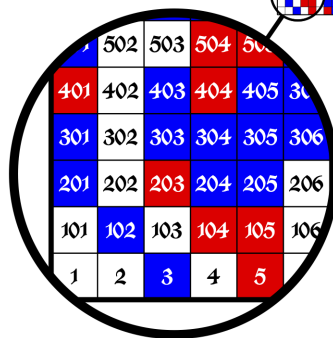
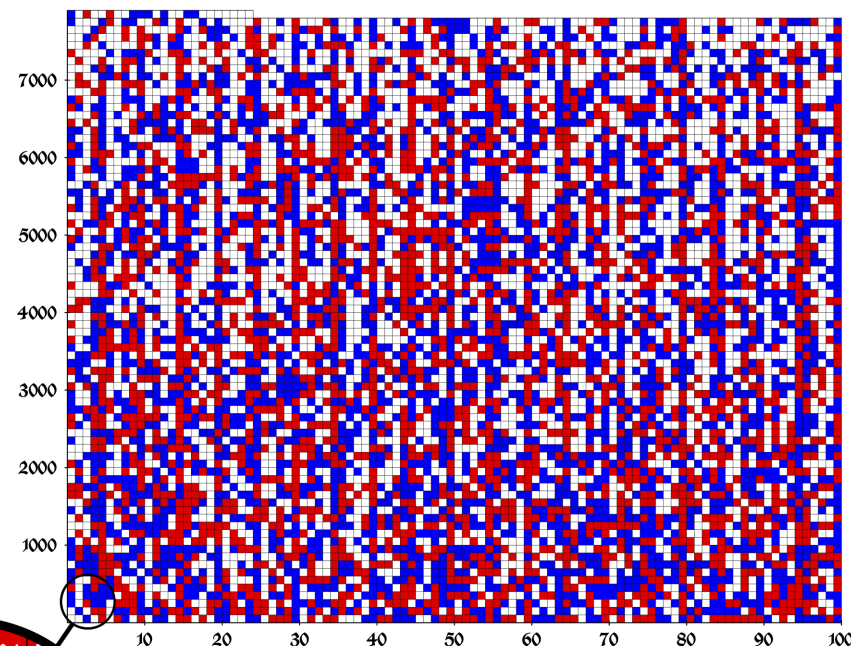
color the natural numbers \mathbb{N} with two colors $\{\bullet, \bullet\}$, such that all equations

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

are not monochromatic?

$$\begin{aligned} &(x_3 \vee x_4 \vee x_5) \wedge (\bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_4 \vee \bar{x}_5) \wedge \\ &(x_5 \vee x_{12} \vee x_{13}) \wedge (\bar{x}_5 \vee \bar{x}_{12} \vee \bar{x}_{13}) \wedge \\ &(x_6 \vee x_8 \vee x_{10}) \wedge (\bar{x}_6 \vee \bar{x}_8 \vee \bar{x}_{10}) \wedge \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

```
p cnf 7820 18930
3 4 5 0
-3 -4 -5 0
5 12 13 0
-5 -12 -13 0
...
5412 5635 7813 0
-5412 -5635 -7813 0
5474 5520 7774 0
-5474 -5520 -7774 0
```



Yes, for $[1..7824] \Rightarrow \text{SAT}$
No, for $[1..7825] \Rightarrow \text{UNSAT}$

[nature](#) > [news](#) > article[Published: 26 May 2016](#)

Two-hundred-terabyte maths proof is largest ever

[Evelyn Lamb](#)[Nature](#) **534**, 17–18 (2016) | [Cite this article](#)**1655** Accesses | **4** Citations | **1012** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

A computer cracks the Boolean Pythagorean triples problem – but is it really maths?



The University of Texas's Stampede supercomputer, on which the 200-terabyte maths proof was solved. Credit: University of Texas

Three computer scientists have announced the largest-ever mathematics proof: a file that comes in at a whopping 200 terabytes¹, roughly equivalent to all the digitized text held by the US Library of Congress. The researchers have created a 68-gigabyte compressed version of their solution – which would allow anyone with about 30,000 hours of spare processor time to download, reconstruct and verify it – but a human could never hope to read through it.

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REVIEW ARTICLES

The Science of Brute Force

By Marijn J. H. Heule, Oliver Kullmann

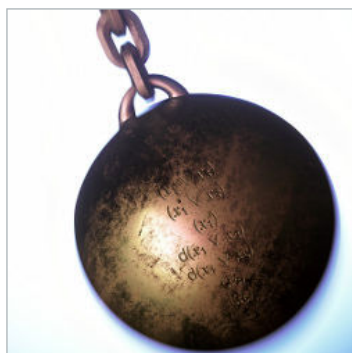
Communications of the ACM, August 2017, Vol. 60 No. 8, Pages 70-79

10.1145/3107239

[Comments \(1\)](#)

VIEW AS:

SHARE:



Credit: Peter Crowther Associates

Recent progress in automated reasoning and super-computing gives rise to a new era of brute force. The game changer is "SAT," a disruptive, brute-reasoning technology in industry and science. We illustrate its strength and potential via the proof of the Boolean Pythagorean Triples Problem, a long-standing open problem in Ramsey Theory. This 200TB proof has been constructed completely automatically, paradoxically, in an ingenious way. We welcome these bold new proofs emerging on the horizon, beyond human understanding both mathematics and industry need them.

[Back to Top](#)

Key Insights

- Long-standing open problems in mathematics can now be solved completely automatically resulting in clever though potentially gigantic proofs.
- Our time requires answers to hard questions regarding safety and security. In these cases knowledge is more important than understanding as long as we can trust the answers.
- Powerful SAT-solving heuristics facilitate linear speedups even when using thousands of cores. Combined with the ever-increasing capabilities of high-performance computing clusters they enable solving challenging problems.

Many relevant search problems, from artificial intelligence to combinatorics, explore large

search spaces to determine the presence or absence of a certain object. These problems are hard due to combinatorial explosion, and have traditionally been called infeasible. The brute-force method, which at least implicitly explores all possibilities, is a general approach to systematically search through such spaces.

Brute force has long been regarded as suitable only for simple problems. This has changed in the last two decades, due to the progress in Satisfiability (SAT) solving, which by adding brute reason renders brute force into a powerful approach to deal with many problems easily and automatically. Search spaces with far more possibilities than the number of particles in the universe may be completely explored.

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[Proofs of Unsatisfiability](#)
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[Brute Force Formal Methods](#)
[Alien Truths](#)
[Conclusion](#)
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MORE NEWS & OPINIONS

Congress Mandates Technologies to Stop Drunk Driving

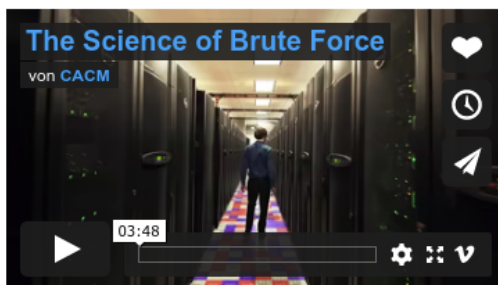
[Associated Press](#)

How AI Is Reinventing What Computers Are

[MIT Technology Review](#)

What Should be Done About Facebook?

[Jason Hong](#)



- Applications
 - (Big) Math Proofs!
 - Cores, Diagnosis, MUS, Interpolation, ...
 - Reasoning about Implementation, Debugging, Certification
- Formats
 - Resolution, Traces, clause deletion, with and without IDs
 - RUP, RAT, DRUP, DRAT, LRAT, PR, ...
- Theory
 - blocked clauses, proof systems / complexity
- Alternatives
 - testing, fuzzing, model based testing
- Extensions
 - algebraic proof systems, Cutting Planes, QBF, etc.

Applications: (Big) Math Proofs

- van der Waerden numbers [DramsfeldMarekTruszcunski-SAT03](#)
but **no certificates** yet
- Erdős Discrepancy Conjecture [KonevLisista-SAT14](#)
- Pythagorean Triples [HeuleKullmannMarek-SAT16](#) 200 TB
- Schur number 5 [Heule-AAAI18](#) 4 PB
- ... many more recent papers by Marijn Heule et. al.

Applications: Cores, Diagnosis, MUS, Interpolation

- diagnosis of infeasibility
 - core of original clauses used in proof as explanation
 - quantifier elimination [McMillanAmla-CAV02](#) [VizelRyvchinNadel-CAV13](#)
 - proof based CEGAR in model checking [McMillanAmla-TACAS03](#)
[GuptaGanaiYangAshar-ICCAD03](#) [AmlaMcMillan-FMCAD04](#) [EenMishchenkoAmla-FMCAD10](#)
- proof-based MUS extraction [DerschowitzHannahNadel-SAT06](#) [Nadel-FMCAD10](#) ...
- generating interpolants from proofs
 - seminal paper on interpolation based model checking [McMillan-CAV03](#)
 - highly influential
 - many papers on extensions to SMT and first-order logic
 - many further applications beside model checking
 - extract interpolants from actual proofs [GurfinkelVizel-FMCAD14](#)
 - hard for modern RAT proofs [RebolaPardoWeissenbacher-LPAR20](#)
 - further technical issues of actual proofs
e.g., handling units [RebolaPardoBiere-POS18](#)

Applications: Testing, Debugging, Certification

- SAT solver development
 - use internal or external proof checkers
 - check proofs during regression or other forms of testing
 - combine with delta-debugging [BrummayerLonsingBiere-SAT10](#)
 - forward checking better here vs. backward checking (in core analysis)
- certification of actual runs
 - mandatory in certain industrial applications (railway interlocking systems, ...)
 - substantially increases trusts for very long runs (big math proofs)
 - can be used to migrate solver state too [BiereChowdhuryHeuleKieslWhalen-SAT22](#)
- makes sure solvers in competition do not take unsound “short-cuts”

Formats: Proofs with Clause IDs

ZhangMalik-DATE03 Biere-JSAT08

CNF	trace	extended trace	resolution trace
p cnf 3 8			
-1 -2 -3 0	1 -2 -3 -1 0 0	1 -2 -3 -1 0 0	1 -1 -3 -2 0 0
-1 -2 3 0	2 -2 3 -1 0 0	2 -2 3 -1 0 0	2 -1 3 -2 0 0
-1 2 -3 0	3 2 -3 -1 0 0	3 2 -3 -1 0 0	3 2 -1 -3 0 0
-1 2 3 0	4 2 3 -1 0 0	4 2 3 -1 0 0	4 2 -1 3 0 0
1 -2 -3 0	5 1 -3 -2 0 0	5 1 -3 -2 0 0	5 -2 -3 1 0 0
1 -2 3 0	6 1 3 -2 0 0	6 1 3 -2 0 0	6 -2 3 1 0 0
1 2 -3 0	7 1 -3 2 0 0	7 1 -3 2 0 0	7 1 -3 2 0 0
1 2 3 0	8 1 3 2 0 0	8 1 3 2 0 0	8 1 3 2 0 0
	9 * 7 8 0	9 1 2 0 7 8 0	9 1 2 0 7 8 0
	10 * 9 5 6 0	10 1 0 9 5 6 0	10 -2 1 0 5 6 0
	11 * 1 10 2 0	11 -2 0 1 10 2 0	11 1 0 10 9 0
	12 * 10 11 4 0	12 3 0 10 11 4 0	12 -1 -2 0 1 2 0
	13 * 10 11 3 12 0	13 0 10 11 3 12 0	13 -2 0 12 11 0
			14 2 3 0 11 4 0
			15 3 0 14 13 0
			16 2 -3 0 11 3 0
			17 -3 0 16 13 0
			18 0 17 15 0
	picosat -t	picosat -T	tracecheck -B

Clausal Proofs

GoldbergNovikov-DATE03 VanGelder-ISAIM08

HeuleHuntWetzler-CADE13 HeuleHuntWetzler-FMCAD13 WetzlerHeuleHunt-SAT14

CruzFilipeMarquesSilvaSchneiderKamp-TACAS17 BaekCarneiroHeule-TACAS21

	RUP	DRUP/DRAT	LRAT	FRAT
p cnf 3 8				
-1 -2 -3 0			(1)	...
-1 -2 3 0			(2)	
-1 2 -3 0		original clauses	(3)	
-1 2 3 0		not part of proof	(4)	
1 -2 -3 0			(5)	
1 -2 3 0			(6)	
1 2 -3 0			(7)	
1 2 3 0			(8)	
	-2 -3 0	-2 -3 0	8 d 0	
	-3 0	d 1 -2 -3 0	9 -2 -3 0 1 5 0	
	2 0	d -1 -2 -3 0	9 d 1 5 0	
	-1 0	-2 3 0	10 -2 3 0 6 2 0	
	0	d 1 -2 3 0	10 d 6 2 0	
		d -1 -2 3 0	11 2 -3 0 7 3 0	
		2 -3 0	11 d 7 3 0	
		d 1 2 -3 0	12 2 3 0 8 4 0	
		d -1 2 -3 0	12 d 8 4 0	
		2 3 0	13 -2 0 10 9 0	
		d 1 2 3 0	13 d 10 9 0	
		d -1 2 3 0	15 0 13 11 12 0	
		-2 0		
		0		
	cadical	cadical -P1	drat-trim -L	

Blocked Clauses

Kullmann-DAM99

blocked clause $C \in F$

all clauses in F with $\bar{\ell}$

$$(a \vee b \vee \ell)$$

$$(\bar{\ell} \vee \bar{a} \vee c)$$

fix a CNF F

$$(\bar{\ell} \vee \bar{b} \vee d)$$

$$(\dots \vee \ell)$$

other clauses with ℓ can be ignored

Theorem

If all resolvents of C on ℓ are tautological then C is blocked and can be removed.

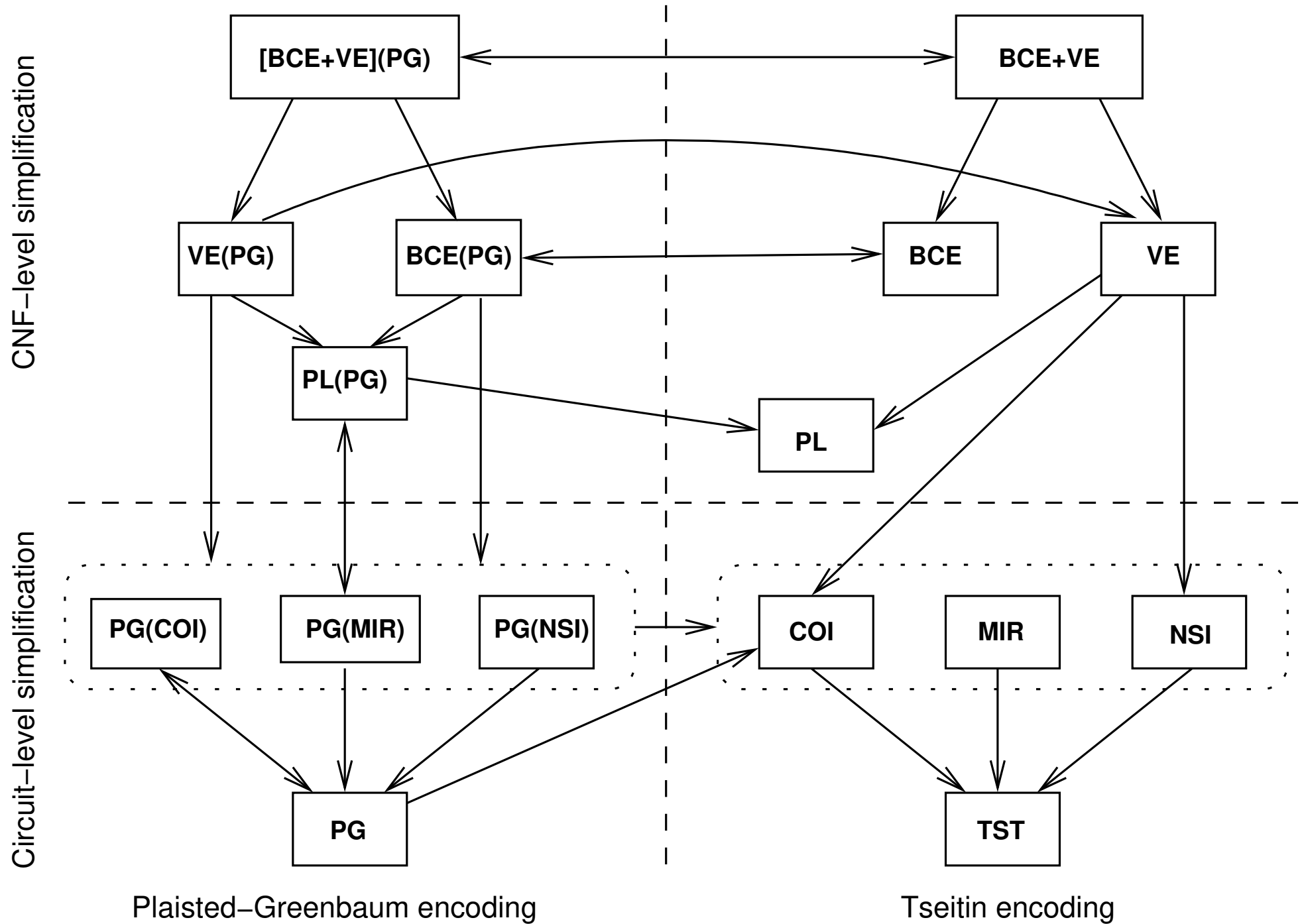
Proof

Assignment σ satisfying $F \setminus C$ but not C

can be extended to a satisfying assignment of F by flipping value of ℓ .

Encoding vs. Preprocessing

JarvisaloBiereHeule-TACAS10



Clause Elimination / Redundancy / Preprocessing

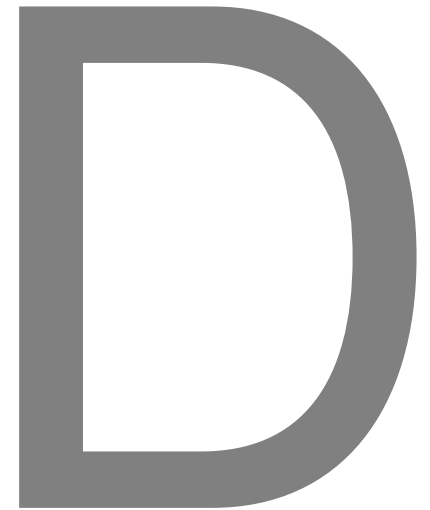
JarvisaloBiereHeule-TACAS10 JarvisaloBiereHeule-JAR12 HeuleJarvisaloBiere-LPAR10
 HeuleJarvisaloLonsingSeidlBiere-JAIR15 IJCAI-JAIR 2019 Award
 BiereJarvisaloKiesl-SAT-Handbook-2021-Preprocessing-Chapter-Manuscript

- blocked clause elimination started this line of preprocessing work
 - covered clauses HeuleJarvisaloBiere-LPAR10-short BarnettCernaBiere-IJCAR20
 - globally blocked clauses KieslHeuleBiere-ATVA19
- inprocessing rules JarvisaloBiereHeule-JAR12 $\phi[\rho]\sigma$
 - introduced RAT to formalize what inprocessing CDCL solvers do
 - reconsidered adding redundant clauses, thus rules give a **proof system**
 - incremental SAT solving extension FazekasBiereScholl-SAT19 best student paper

$\frac{\varphi[\rho]\sigma}{\varphi[\rho \wedge C]\sigma} \boxed{\star}$	$\frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C]\sigma}{\varphi[\rho]\sigma}$	$\frac{\varphi[\rho \wedge C]\sigma}{\varphi \wedge C[\rho]\sigma}$	$\frac{\varphi \wedge C[\rho]\sigma}{\varphi[\rho]\sigma \cdot (\omega : C)} \boxed{b}$	$\frac{\varphi \wedge C[\rho]\sigma}{\varphi[\rho]\sigma} \boxed{\emptyset}$
LEARN	FORGET	STRENGTHEN	WEAKEN	DROP

Proofs / RES / RUP / DRUP

- resolution proofs (RES) simple to check but large and hard(er) to produce
- original idea for clausal proofs and checking them:
 - proof traces are sequences of “learned clauses” C
 - first check clause through unit propagation $F \vdash_1 C$ then add C to F
 - reverse unit implied clauses (RUP) [GoldbergNovikov-DATE03](#) [VanGelder-ISAIM08](#)
- tracing deleted clauses too in **DRUP** gives much faster checking
[HeuleHuntWetzler-FMCAD13](#) [HeuleHuntWetzler-STVR14](#)
- RUP/RES tracks SAT Competition 2007, 2009, 2011
- now DRUP/DRAT mandatory since 2013 to certify UNSAT
- Certification
 - Coq [CruzFilipeMarquesSilvaSchneiderKamp-TACAS17](#)
 - ACL2 [CruzFilipeHuntKaufmannSchneiderKamp-CADE17](#)
 - Isabelle [Lammich-CADE17](#)



Resolution Asymmetric Tautologies (RAT)

“Inprocessing Rules” JarvisaloHeuleBiere-IJCAR12

- more general notion of redundancy criteria to cover what SAT solvers do
- simple extension of blocked clauses:

replace “resolvents on l are tautological” by “resolvents on l are RUP”

$$(a \vee \boxed{l}) \quad \text{RAT on } l \quad \text{w.r.t.} \quad \underbrace{(\bar{l} \vee b) \wedge \boxed{(a \vee x) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee b)} \wedge (l \vee c) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b)}_F$$

yields resolvent $(a \vee b)$ with $F \vdash_1 (a \vee b)$

- deletion information is again essential (DRAT)
- now mandatory in the main track of the SAT competitions since 2013
- pretty powerful: covers symmetry breaking HeuleHuntWetzler-CADE15

Redundancy

“Short Proofs Without New Variables”

HeuleKieslBiere-CADE17

best paper

Definition. A partial assignment α blocks a clause C if α assigns the literals in C to false (and no other literal). Also written $\alpha = \neg C$.

Definition.

A clause C is redundant w.r.t. a formula F if F and $F \cup \{C\}$ are satisfiability equivalent.

Definition. A formula F simplified by a partial assignment α is written as $F \mid \alpha$.

Theorem.

Let F be a formula, C a clause, and α the assignment blocked by C .

Then C is redundant w.r.t. F iff exists an assignment ω such that

- (i) ω satisfies C and (ii) $F \mid \alpha \models F \mid \omega$.

Propagation Redundant (PR)

HeuleKieslBiere-CADE17 HeuleKieslBiere-JAR20 KieslRebolaPardoHeuleBiere-JAR20

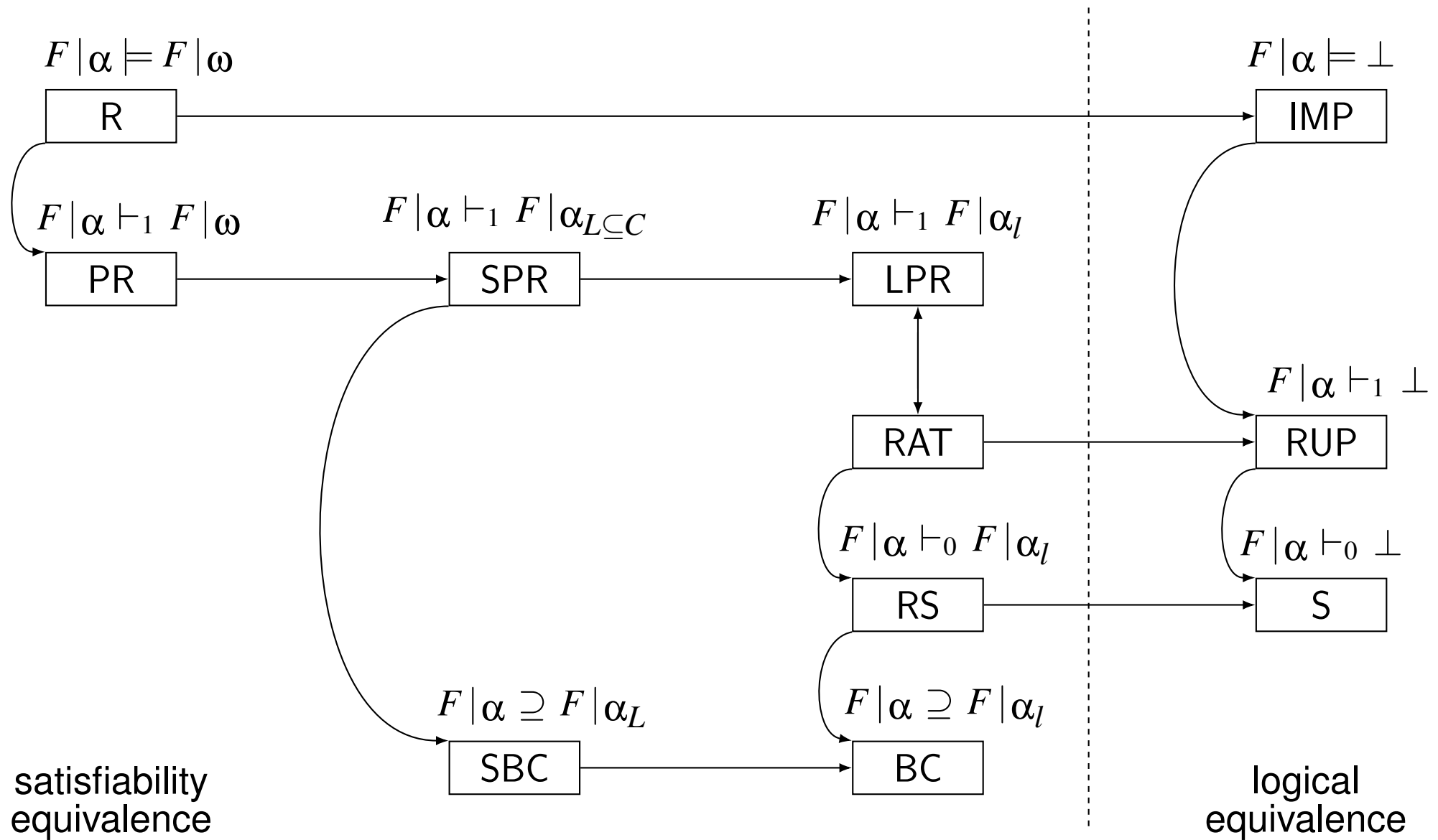
Definition. Clause C propagation redundant (PR) w.r.t. F if exists assignment ω satisfying C with $F|_{\alpha} \vdash_1 F|_{\omega}$

so in essence replacing “ \models ” by “ \vdash_1 ” (implied by unit propagation / RUP)

- more general than RAT: short proofs for PHP without new variables
- Satisfaction Driven Clause Learning (SDCL) HeuleKieslSeidlBiere-HVC17 best paper
 - first automatically generated PR proofs
 - prune assignments for which we have other at least as satisfiable ones
 - filtered positive reduct in SaDiCaL HeuleKieslBiere-TACAS19 nominated best paper
- translate PR to DRAT HeuleBiere-TACAS18
 - only one additional variable needed were shortest DRAT proofs for PHP
- translate DRAT to extended resolution KieslRebolaPardoHeule-IJCAR18 best paper
- more recent separation results in BussThapen-SAT19

Landscape of Clausal Redundancy

HeuleKieslBiere-JAR20



CDCL(formula F)

```
1   $\alpha := \emptyset$ 
2  forever do
3     $\alpha := \text{UnitPropagate}(F, \alpha)$ 
4    if  $\alpha$  falsifies a clause in  $F$  then
5       $C := \text{AnalyzeConflict}()$ 
6       $F := F \wedge C$ 
7      if  $C$  is the empty clause  $\perp$  then return UNSAT
8       $\alpha := \text{BackJump}(C, \alpha)$ 

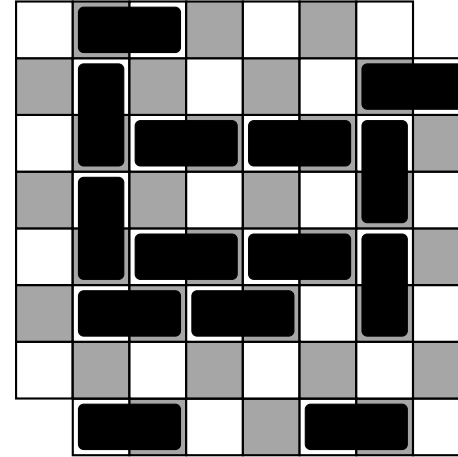
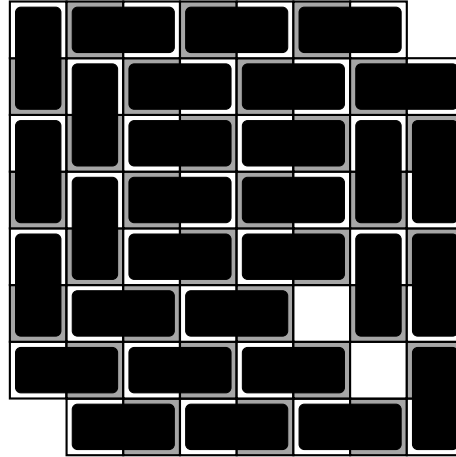
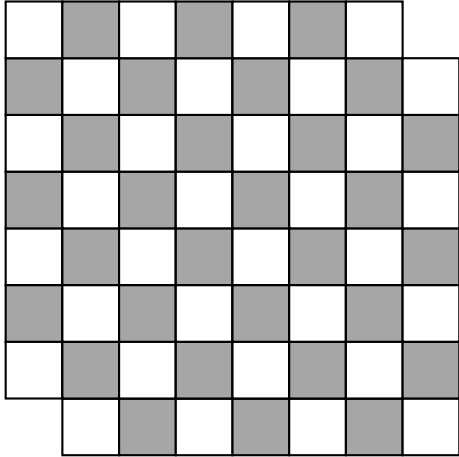
13 else
14   if all variables are assigned then return SAT
15    $l := \text{Decide}()$ 
16    $\alpha := \alpha \cup \{l\}$ 
```

SDCL(formula F)

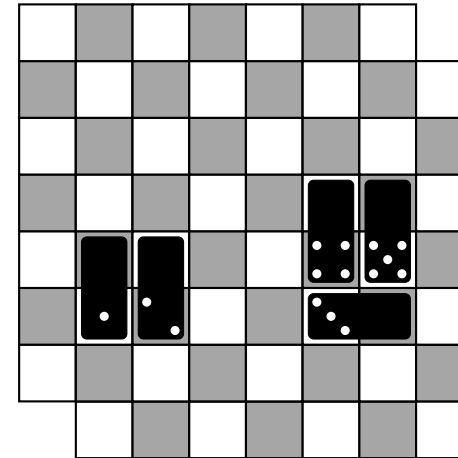
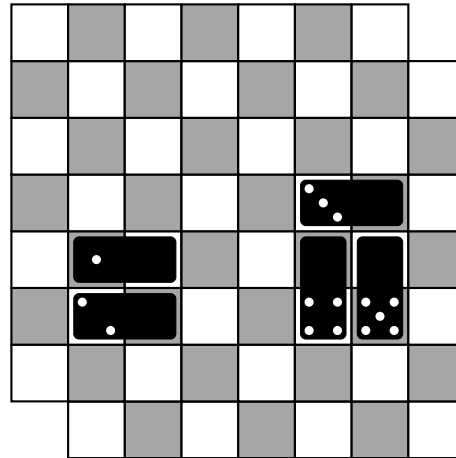
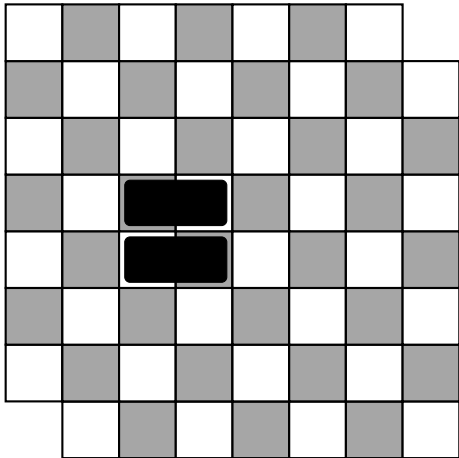
```
1   $\alpha := \emptyset$ 
2  forever do
3     $\alpha := \text{UnitPropagate}(F, \alpha)$ 
4    if  $\alpha$  falsifies a clause in  $F$  then
5       $C := \text{AnalyzeConflict}()$ 
6       $F := F \wedge C$ 
7      if  $C$  is the empty clause  $\perp$  then return UNSAT
8       $\alpha := \text{BackJump}(C, \alpha)$ 
9    else if the pruning predicate  $P_\alpha(F)$  is satisfiable then
10      $C := \text{AnalyzeWitness}()$ 
11      $F := F \wedge C$ 
12      $\alpha := \text{BackJump}(C, \alpha)$ 
13  else
14    if all variables are assigned then return SAT
15     $l := \text{Decide}()$ 
16     $\alpha := \alpha \cup \{l\}$ 
```

Mutilated Chessboard

HeuleKieslBiere-NFM19



CDCL



SDCL

In the positive reduct consider all clauses satisfied by α but remove unassigned literals and add C :

Definition. Let F be a formula and α an assignment. Then, the positive reduct of F and α is the formula $G \wedge C$ where C is the clause that blocks α and $G = \{\text{touched}_\alpha(D) \mid D \in F \text{ and } D|_\alpha = \top\}$.

Theorem. Let F be a formula, α an assignment, and C the clause that blocks α . Then, C is SBC by an $L \subseteq C$ with respect to F if and only if the assignment α_L satisfies the positive reduct.

We obtain the filtered positive reduct by not taking all satisfied clauses of F but only those for which the untouched part is not implied by $F|_\alpha$ via unit propagation:

Definition. Let F be a formula and α an assignment. Then, the filtered positive reduct of F and α is the formula $G \wedge C$ where C is the clause that blocks α and $G = \{\text{touched}_\alpha(D) \mid D \in F \text{ and } F|_\alpha \not\models_1 \text{untouched}_\alpha(D)\}$.

Theorem. Let F be a formula, α an assignment, and C the clause that blocks α . Then, C is SPR by an $L \subseteq C$ with respect to F if and only if the assignment α_L satisfies the filtered positive reduct.

where SPR extends SBC by propagation as RAT extends BC

Alternatives

- better testing and debugging
 - random CNFs (fuzzing [BrummayerLonsingBiere-SAT10](#))
 - fuzzing of incremental use (model based testing [ArthoBiereSeidl-TAP13](#))
 - similar techniques for SMT, QBF, ASP, ...
[BrummayerBiere-SMT09](#) [NiemetzPreinerBiere-SMT17](#) ...
 - check UNSAT/SAT discrepancy against model (Sam Buss)
- formally verified SAT solvers
 - rather challenging, requires usually implementation from scratch
 - lagging behind state-of-the-art in terms of performance
 - what is actually verified?
 - soundness, completeness, termination, actual code, ...
 - most advanced: **ISASAT** by Mathias Fleury
[BlanchetteFleuryWeidenbach-IJCAR16](#) best paper

Extensions

- QRAT for QBF [HeuleSeidlBiere-IJCAR14](#)
- first-order theorem proving [KieslSudaSeidlTompitsBiere-LPAR21](#)
- used as building block for SMT proofs [OzdemirNiemetzPreinerZoharBarrett-SAT19](#)
- practical algebraic proofs [RitircBiereKauers-SCSC18](#) [KaufmannBiereKauers-Vampire19](#)
[KaufmannBiere-CASC20](#) [KaufmannBiereKauers-DATE20](#) [KaufmannFleuryBiereKauers-FMSD](#)
[KaufmannBeameBiereNordstrom-DATE22](#)
- (practical) trusted BDD-based SAT solving [SinzBiere-CSR06](#) [JussilaSinzBiere-SAT06](#)
[BryantHeule-TACAS21](#) [BarnettBiere-CADE21](#) [BryantBiereHeule-TACAS22](#) [Bryant-POS22](#)
[SoosBryant-POS22](#)
- (practical) cutting plane proofs [LiewBeameDevriendtElffersNordstrom-FMCAD20](#)
[GochtMcCreeshNordstrom-IJCAI20](#) [GochtMcBrideMcCreeshNordstromProsserTrimble-CP20](#)
[GochtNordstrom-AAAI21](#) [BogaertsGochteMcCreeshNordstrom-AAAI22](#)
[GochtMartinsNordstromOertel-SAT22](#)
- certifying model checking [YuBiereHeljanko-CAV21](#) [YuFroleyksBiereHeljanko-FMCAD22](#)

Parallel

With better parallel SAT solvers we need parallel proof generation and checking!

- Marijn's big math proofs actually produced in parallel
Cube-and-conquer [HeuleKullmannWieringaBiere-HVC11](#) best paper
- compositional propositional proofs [HeuleBiere-LPAR15](#) theory
- parallel proof generation [FleuryBiere-POS22](#) multi-threaded
- parallel proof checking [Lammich-CADE17](#) parallel GRAT generator
- also for distributed solving (cloud) [BiereChowdhuryHeuleKieslWhalen-SAT22](#)
- also for GPU [Osama-Dissertation22](#) [OsamaWijsBiere-FMSD](#)

Conclusion

2003 proofs improving testing and debugging SAT solvers

2003 model checking applications required proofs

2007 proof tracks in the SAT competition

2010 redundancy notion triggered by clause elimination procedures

2012 proofs to formalize and reason about inprocessing

2013 proofs in main track of SAT competition (deletion)

2014 math proofs with SAT solvers

2016 checked big math proofs

2017 certified checkers

now extensions and more applications