

SAT and SMT solvers in practice

(Inspired by Elizabeth Polgreen)

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Agenda

- ▶ What is the satisfiability problem.
- ▶ Why is SAT interesting?
- ▶ What is an SMT solver.
- ▶ How to deploy a SAT/SMT solver.

Repetition SAT

Formulas

► Syntax : $\phi := p \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \vee \psi \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid \phi \Rightarrow \psi$

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- ▶ Satisfiable : There exists a solution.
- ▶ Unsatisfiable : There are no solutions.
- ▶ Invalid : There exists an assignment which is not a solution.
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NP-Completeness

- ▶ Hardness : We can verify a solution in polynomial time.
- ▶ Completeness : We can reduce the halting problem to SAT.
- ▶ Also : We can reduce SAT to 3SAT.

Difference between SAT and SMT

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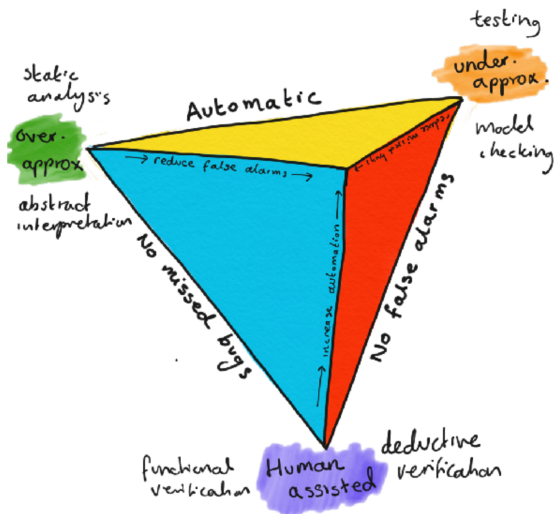
SMT Instance

$$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}. (n > 0 \wedge m < 0)?$$

SMT Solution

$$[m \mapsto -2, n \mapsto 3]$$

Motivation (Verification Tools)



Triangle of Verification, Martin Brain

Motivation (Example)

Are these programs equivalent?

```
if(!a && !b) h();  
else  
    if(!a) g();  
    else f();
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if(a) f();  
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Is this a valid formula?

$$\iff (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \wedge h \vee \neg(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \wedge (\neg a \wedge g \vee a \wedge f) \\ \iff a \wedge f \vee \neg a \wedge (b \wedge g \vee \neg b \wedge h).$$

Complexity of 3SAT

Naive algorithm

- ▶ $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a formula.
- ▶ α is an assignment.
- ▶ we check $F(\alpha')$ for all α' .
- ▶ Worst case $O(|F| \cdot 2^n)$

Example Heuristic - Divide and Conquer

Algorithm (outline)

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- ▶ analogously for $F(x_i = \perp)$

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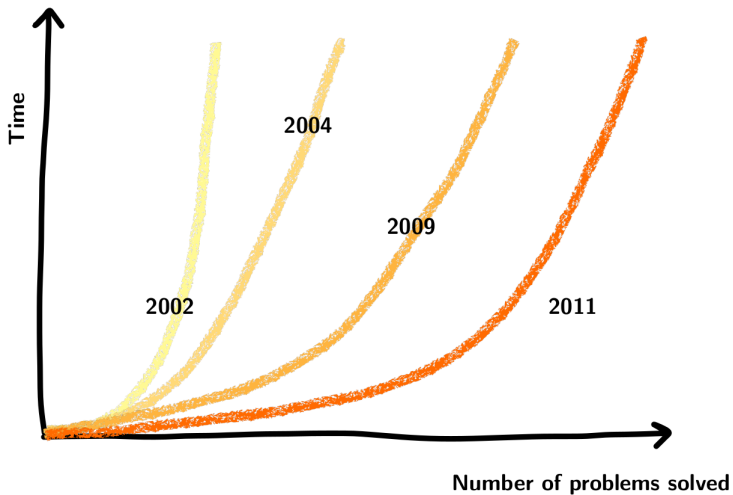
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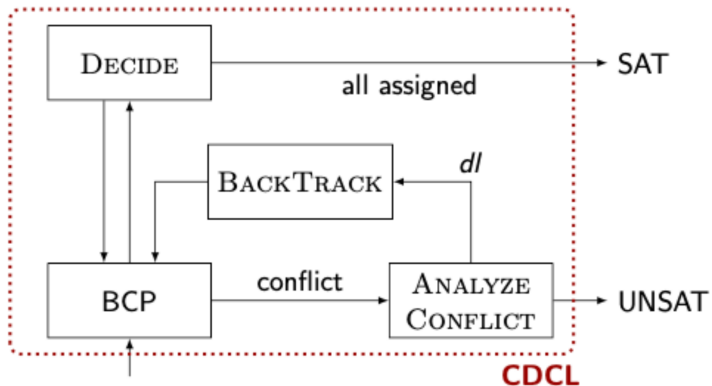
Analysis (Outline)

- ▶ If F contains $(x_i \vee x_j)$ then we need to check $F(x_i = \top)$ and $F(x_i = \perp)(x_j = \top)$.
- ▶ Worst case $O(|F| \cdot 1.84^n)$. (Hromkovic - 2002).

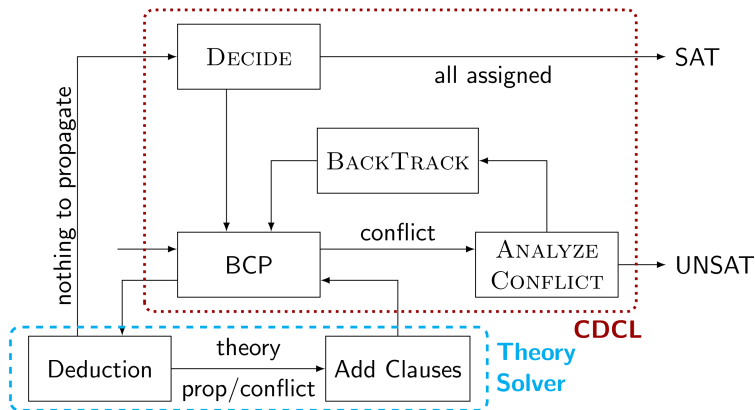
Progress in Heuristics



Conflict Driven Clause Learning (overview)



Conflict Driven Clause Learning (with theories)



Central Question. How do I use it?

Old school

- ▶ Reduce your program to a formula.
- ▶ Write a Dimacs file.
- ▶ Run solver on said file.

Construct instance via FFI

- ▶ Don't write Dimacs by hand.
- ▶ Import a library.

Example (Sudoku)

Strategy

- ▶ Sudoku is NP Complete.
- ▶ So, we reduce it to SMT and call Z3.
- ▶ We can call Z3 from Python3.

Links from the lecture.

<https://github.com/Z3Prover/z3>

<https://jix.github.io/varisat/manual/0.2.0/formats/dimacs.html>

[https:](https://jcrouser.github.io/CSC250/projects/sudoku.html)

[//jcrouser.github.io/CSC250/projects/sudoku.html](https://jcrouser.github.io/CSC250/projects/sudoku.html)