## Towards MaxSAT-Based Proof Systems A Practical Perspective

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## The SAT disruption

• Key breakthroughs in mid 90s and early 00s

# The SAT disruption

- Key breakthroughs in mid 90s and early 00s
  - CDCL SAT solving enabled many successes over the years
  - Hundreds (thousands?) of practical applications

Network Security Management Fault Localization Maximum SatisfiabilityConfiguration Maximum SatisfiabilityConfiguration Termination Analysis Software Testing Filter Design Switching Network Verification Satisfiability Modulo Theoriesparkane Management ackage Management symbolic Trajectory Evaluation **Quantified Boolean Formulas** Software Model Checking Constraint Programming Cryptanalysis Telecom Feature Subscription **FPGA** Routing Timetabling Haplotyping Model Finding Test Pattern Generation Logic Synthesis Design Debugging Planning Power Estimation Circuit Delay Computation Test Suite Minimization **Genome Rearrangement** Lazy Clause Generation Pseudo-Roolean Formulas

#### SAT solver evolution

[Source: Simon 2015]



#### SAT can make the difference – axiom pinpointing



• Instances:  $\mathcal{EL}^+$  medical ontologies

# How significant is SAT solving?

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Comm. ACM 2010



DOI:10.1145/1839676.1839677

Moshe Y. Vardi

#### On P, NP, and Computational Complexity

Today's SAT

solvers, which enjoy wide industrial usage, routinely solve SAT instances with over one *million* variables. How can a scary **NP**-complete problem be so easy? What is going on?

The answer is that one must read complexity-theoretic claims carefully. Classical **NP**-completeness theory is about *worst-case* complexity. My point here

is not to criticize complexity theory. It is a beautiful theory that has yielded deep insights over the last 50 years, as well as posed fundamental, tantalizing problems, such as the **P** vs. **NP** problem. But an important role of theory is to shed light on practice, and there we have large gaps. We need, I believe, a richer and broader complexity theory, a theory that would explain both the difficulty and the easiness of problems like SAT. More theory, please!

Moshe Y. Vardi, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

## How significant is SAT solving? And SAT oracles?

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#### When you have a big hammer, look for nails!

My point here

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#### SAT is ubiquitous in problem solving



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$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1$	$\neg x_1$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3$	¬ <i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>



• Given unsatisfiable formula



• Given unsatisfiable formula, find largest satisfiable subset of clauses

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1$	$\neg x_1$
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• Given unsatisfiable formula, find largest satisfiable subset of clauses

MaySAT Variants		Hard Clauses?		
	anants	No	Yes	
Weights?	No	Plain	Partial	
vvcigitts:	Yes	Weighted	Weighted Partial	

• Many practical applications

[e.g. SZGN17]

# Many MaxSAT approaches



 For practical (industrial) instances: core-guided & MHS approaches are the most effective [MaxSAT17]

# MaxSAT (r)evolution – unweighted instances 2008-2017





Source: [MaxSAT 2017 organizers]

## MaxSAT (r)evolution – weighted instances 2008-2017



Evolution of Weighted MaxSAT Solvers

Source: [MaxSAT 2017 organizers]

## What about in 2018?

#### What about in 2018? - complete tracks

Source: [MaxSAT 2017 organizers]

Unweighted			Weighted		
Solver	#Solved	Time (Avg)	Solver	#Solved	Time (Avg)
RC2-B	421	126.32	RC2-B	421	256.02
RC2-A	416	138.98	RC2-A	416	267.55
maxino	405	137.50	MaxHS	390	274.87
MaxHS	386	178.06	Pacose	390	348.98
Open-WBO-Gluc	382	171.54	QMaxSAT	381	320.78

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- Note: RC2 is a variant of a **2014** algorithm, with some practical optimizations
  - Core-guided, based on lower-bound refinement [FM06,MSP07]
  - Exploits soft cardinality constraints

[MDMS14]

- Inspired by OLL algorithm, first used in ASP optimization [AKMS12]

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  - Core-guided, based on lower-bound refinement [FM06,MSP07]
  - Exploits soft cardinality constraints [MDMS14]
  - Inspired by OLL algorithm, first used in ASP optimization [AKMS12]

## Outline

#### MaxSAT Solving

Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

## Outline

#### MaxSAT Solving Core Guided with MSU3 – Example Core Guided with RC2 – Example MaxHS – Example MaxHS – Algorithm

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PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1$	$\neg x_1$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \vee x_4$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3$	¬ <i>x</i> 3

Example CNF formula

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1$	$\neg x_1$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3$	$\neg x_3$

Formula is UNSAT; OPT  $\leq |\varphi| - 1$ ; Get unsat core

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	¬ <i>x</i> <sub>3</sub> ∨ <i>r</i> <sub>6</sub>
$\sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i \leq 1$			

Add relaxation variables and AtMostk, k = 1, constraint

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)



Formula is (again) UNSAT; OPT  $\leq |\varphi| - 2$ ; Get unsat core

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

 $\begin{array}{lll} x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7 & \neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8 & \neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1 & \neg x_1 \lor r_2 \\ \\ \neg x_6 \lor x_8 & x_6 \lor \neg x_8 & x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3 & \neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4 \\ \\ x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_9 & \neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10} & \neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5 & \neg x_3 \lor r_6 \\ \\ \\ \sum_{i=1}^{10} r_i \leq 2 \end{array}$ 

Add new relaxation variables and update AtMostk, k=2, constraint

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

$x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \vee x_4 \vee r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_9$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$
$\sum_{i=1}^{10} r_i \le 2$			

Instance is now SAT

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)

 $\begin{array}{lll} x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7 & \neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8 & \neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1 & \neg x_1 \lor r_2 \\ \\ \neg x_6 \lor x_8 & x_6 \lor \neg x_8 & x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3 & \neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4 \\ \\ x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_9 & \neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10} & \neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5 & \neg x_3 \lor r_6 \\ \\ \\ \sum_{i=1}^{10} r_i \le 2 \end{array}$ 

MaxSAT solution is  $|\varphi| - \mathcal{I} = 12 - 2 = 10$ 

(M.-S.&Planes,CoRR'07)







## Outline

MaxSAT Solving Core Guided with MSU3 – Example Core Guided with RC2 – Example MaxHS – Example MaxHS – Algorithm

Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

## Soft cardinality constraints

(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1$	$\neg x_1$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3$	$\neg x_3$

Example CNF formula

## Soft cardinality constraints

(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

$$x_6 \lor x_2$$
 $\neg x_6 \lor x_2$ 
 $\neg x_2 \lor x_1$ 
 $\neg x_1$ 
 $\neg x_6 \lor x_8$ 
 $x_6 \lor \neg x_8$ 
 $x_2 \lor x_4$ 
 $\neg x_4 \lor x_5$ 
 $x_7 \lor x_5$ 
 $\neg x_7 \lor x_5$ 
 $\neg x_5 \lor x_3$ 
 $\neg x_3$ 

Formula is UNSAT; OPT  $\leq |\varphi| - 1$ ; Get unsat core
(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

$x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$
$S_1 \leq 1$			

Aux sums:  $S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i$ ;

Add relaxation variables and AtMost1 constraint

(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)



Aux sums:  $S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i$ ;

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(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

$x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
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$x_7 \vee x_5 \vee r_9$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$

 $S_1 \leq 2$   $S_2' + \neg (S_1 \leq 1) \leq 1$ 

Aux sums:  $S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^6 r_i$ ;  $S'_2 = \sum_{i=7}^{10} r_i$ ;  $S_2 = S'_2 + \neg (S_1 \le 1)$ Add new relaxation variables  $(S'_2)$ , update AtMostk constraint and add new AtMost1 constraint

(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

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$x_7 \vee x_5 \vee r_9$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$
<i>S</i> <sub>1</sub> ≤ 2	$S_2' + \neg(S_1 \leq 1) \leq 1$		$egin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

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$x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_9$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$
$S_1 \leq 2$	$S_2' + \neg (S_1 \leq 1) \leq 1$		

Aux sums:  $S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^6 r_i$ ;  $S'_2 = \sum_{i=7}^{10} r_i$ ;  $S_2 = S'_2 + \neg (S_1 \le 1)$ Instance is now SAT

(Morgado, Dodaro&M.-S., CP'14)

$x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_7$	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6 \lor x_8$	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \vee x_5 \vee r_9$	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$

 $S_1 \leq 2$   $S_2' + \neg(S_1 \leq 1) \leq 1$ 

Aux sums:  $S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^6 r_i$ ;  $S'_2 = \sum_{i=7}^{10} r_i$ ;  $S_2 = S'_2 + \neg (S_1 \le 1)$ MaxSAT solution is  $|\varphi| - \mathcal{I} = 12 - 2 = 10$ 

				(Morgado,Dodaro&MS.,CP'
	Builds or	n other algorithms:	FM06, MSP07,	
$x_6 \lor x$	r₂∨r <sub>7</sub>	$\neg x_6 \lor x_2 \lor r_8$	$\neg x_2 \lor x_1 \lor r_1$	$\neg x_1 \lor r_2$
$\neg x_6$ \	/ x <sub>8</sub>	$x_6 \vee \neg x_8$	$x_2 \lor x_4 \lor r_3$	$\neg x_4 \lor x_5 \lor r_4$
$x_7 \lor x$	r₅∨ <b>r</b> 9	$\neg x_7 \lor x_5 \lor r_{10}$	$\neg x_5 \lor x_3 \lor r_5$	$\neg x_3 \lor r_6$
$S_1 \leq$	≤ 2 .	$S_2' + \neg(S_1 \leq 1) \leq 1$		
Aux sums:	$S_1 = \sum$	$\sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i$ ; $\sum_{2}^{\prime} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i$	$\sum_{i=7}^{10} r_i$ ; $S_2 =$	$S_2' + \neg (S_1 \leq 1)$
MaxSAT solution is $ arphi -\mathcal{I}=12-2=10$				
Only At constrair	Most <i>k</i> nts used	Sums with ≠	reused RHSs	Relaxed soft clauses become <b>hard</b>

# Outline

#### MaxSAT Solving

Core Guided with MSU3 – Example Core Guided with RC2 – Example MaxHS – Example MaxHS – Algorithm

Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

(Davies&Bacchus,CP'11)

$$c_{1} = x_{6} \lor x_{2} \qquad c_{2} = \neg x_{6} \lor x_{2} \qquad c_{3} = \neg x_{2} \lor x_{1} \qquad c_{4} = \neg x_{1}$$

$$c_{5} = \neg x_{6} \lor x_{8} \qquad c_{6} = x_{6} \lor \neg x_{8} \qquad c_{7} = x_{2} \lor x_{4} \qquad c_{8} = \neg x_{4} \lor x_{5}$$

$$c_{9} = x_{7} \lor x_{5} \qquad c_{10} = \neg x_{7} \lor x_{5} \qquad c_{11} = \neg x_{5} \lor x_{3} \qquad c_{12} = \neg x_{3}$$

 $\mathcal{K}=\emptyset$ 

• Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ :

(Davies&Bacchus,CP'11)

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$$c_{9} = x_{7} \lor x_{5} \qquad c_{10} = \neg x_{7} \lor x_{5} \qquad c_{11} = \neg x_{5} \lor x_{3} \qquad c_{12} = \neg x_{3}$$

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 $c_5 = \neg x_6 \lor x_8$   $c_6 = x_6 \lor \neg x_8$   $c_7 = x_2 \lor x_4$   $c_8 = \neg x_4 \lor x_5$ 

 $c_9 = x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{10} = \neg x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{11} = \neg x_5 \lor x_3$   $c_{12} = \neg x_3$ 

 $\mathcal{K}=\emptyset$ 

- Find MHS of 𝔅: ∅
- SAT $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \emptyset)$ ?

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

$$c_1 = x_6 \lor x_2$$
  $c_2 = \neg x_6 \lor x_2$   $c_3 = \neg x_2 \lor x_1$   $c_4 = \neg x_1$ 

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- Find MHS of *K*: ∅
- SAT(*F* \ ∅)? No

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

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 $\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$ 

- Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ :  $\emptyset$
- SAT(*F* \ ∅)? No
- Core of  $\mathcal{F}: \{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

$$c_1 = x_6 \lor x_2$$
  $c_2 = \neg x_6 \lor x_2$   $c_3 = \neg x_2 \lor x_1$   $c_4 = \neg x_1$ 

 $c_5 = \neg x_6 \lor x_8$   $c_6 = x_6 \lor \neg x_8$   $c_7 = x_2 \lor x_4$   $c_8 = \neg x_4 \lor x_5$ 

 $c_9 = x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{10} = \neg x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{11} = \neg x_5 \lor x_3$   $c_{12} = \neg x_3$ 

- Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ :  $\emptyset$
- SAT(*F* \ ∅)? No
- Core of  $\mathcal{F}$ : { $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$ }. Update  $\mathcal{K}$

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

$$c_1 = x_6 \lor x_2$$
  $c_2 = \neg x_6 \lor x_2$   $c_3 = \neg x_2 \lor x_1$   $c_4 = \neg x_1$ 

 $c_5 = \neg x_6 \lor x_8$   $c_6 = x_6 \lor \neg x_8$   $c_7 = x_2 \lor x_4$   $c_8 = \neg x_4 \lor x_5$ 

 $c_9 = x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{10} = \neg x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{11} = \neg x_5 \lor x_3$   $c_{12} = \neg x_3$ 

 $\mathcal{K} = \{\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}\}$ 

• Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ :

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

$$c_1 = x_6 \lor x_2$$
  $c_2 = \neg x_6 \lor x_2$   $c_3 = \neg x_2 \lor x_1$   $c_4 = \neg x_1$ 

 $c_5 = \neg x_6 \lor x_8$   $c_6 = x_6 \lor \neg x_8$   $c_7 = x_2 \lor x_4$   $c_8 = \neg x_4 \lor x_5$ 

 $c_9 = x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{10} = \neg x_7 \lor x_5$   $c_{11} = \neg x_5 \lor x_3$   $c_{12} = \neg x_3$ 

 $\mathcal{K} = \{\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}\}$ 

• Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ : E.g.  $\{c_1\}$ 

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

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(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

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• Find MHS of *K*:

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)

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• Find MHS of  $\mathcal{K}$ : E.g.  $\{c_1, c_9\}$ 

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Possibly many MHSes, with one SAT oracle call for each MHS!

# Outline

#### MaxSAT Solving

Core Guided with MSU3 – Example Core Guided with RC2 – Example MaxHS – Example MaxHS – Algorithm

Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

# The MaxHS algorithm

(Davies&Bacchus, CP'11)



# The MaxHS algorithm



# Outline

#### MaxSAT Solving

#### Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time
# Recap Horn MaxSAT

- What is Horn MaxSAT?
  - All soft clauses are Horn
    - ▶ Most often, unit soft clauses
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# Recap Horn MaxSAT

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  - All soft clauses are Horn
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- How hard is Horn MaxSAT?
  - Horn MaxSAT is NP-hard \_
  - Decision K-HornSAT is NP-complete \_

▶ By definition, any problem in NP is reducible to K-HornSAT But ...

# Why use Horn MaxSAT?

- Practical perspective:
  - MaxSAT with MHSes is very efficient in practice
  - For Horn MaxSAT, we can replace SAT call (worst-case exponential) with LTUR call (worst-case linear)

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### • Practical perspective:

- MaxSAT with MHSes is very efficient in practice
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#### • Theoretical perspective:

- Reducing SAT to Horn MaxSAT & applying a MaxSAT algorithm yields new proof system(s)
  - MaxSAT resolution
  - Core-guided algorithm(s)
  - Ma×HS-like algorithms
  - **.**..
- Reducing PHP to SAT and then to Horn MaxSAT admits polynomial time refutations for some MaxSAT algorithms

## A Horn MaxHS algorithm



# A Horn MaxHS algorithm



SAT  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT CSP  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT PHP  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT MaxClique  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT MinHS  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT MinDS  $\leq_P$  Horn MaxSAT and so CSP, ASP, SMT\*, ... direct, besides CSP  $\leq_P$  SAT direct, besides PHP  $\leq_P$  SAT and so MinVC, MaxIS and so MaxSP

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  - Sequential counters; totalizers; sorting networks; (pairwise) (cardinality networks); bitwise (for AtMost1) [S05,ES06,ANORC11,...]

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[BBR09]

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Horn MaxSAT: enables general-purpose problem solving

# Outline

MaxSAT Solving

Horn MaxSAT Dual Rail Encoding

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

 $\mathcal{F} \triangleq (x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_1 \lor \neg x_3)$ 

- For each  $x_i$ , create new variables  $p_i$  (for  $x_i = 1$ ) and  $n_i$  (for  $x_i = 0$ )
- *p<sub>i</sub>* and *n<sub>i</sub>* cannot both be assigned 1:

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- Reencode original clauses (as hard clauses):
  - Literal  $x_i$  replaced by  $\neg n_i$
  - Literal  $\neg x_i$  replaced by  $\neg p_i$
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- All clauses are Horn
- Original formula is satisfiable iff Horn MaxSAT formula can satisfy *n* soft clauses (and the hard clauses)
  - I.e., satisfying n soft clauses represents assignment to the n variables consistent with the original clauses !

SAT reduces to Horn MaxSAT (Cont.)

- Example:
  - New variables:  $p_1, p_2, p_3, n_1, n_2, n_3$
  - Filter impossible assignments:  $\{(\neg p_1 \lor \neg n_1), (\neg p_2 \lor \neg n_2), (\neg p_3 \lor \neg n_3)\}$
  - Original clauses reencoded:  $(\neg n_1 \lor \neg p_2 \lor \neg n_3) \land (\neg n_2 \lor \neg n_3) \land (\neg p_1 \lor \neg p_3)$
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  - Soft clauses:  $\{(p_1), (p_2), (p_3), (n_1), (n_2), (n_3)\}$
- Encoding is a variant of the dual-rail encoding, used since the mid 80s [BBBCS87]

# Pigeonhole formulas – propositional encoding $PHP_m^{m+1}$

- Variables:
  - $x_{ij} = 1$  iff the  $i^{\text{th}}$  pigeon is placed in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  hole,  $1 \le i \le m+1$ ,  $1 \le j \le m$

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  - Each pigeon must be placed in at least one hole, and each hole must not have more than one pigeon

 $\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} \operatorname{AtLeast1}(x_{i1}, \ldots, x_{im}) \land \bigwedge_{j=1}^{m} \operatorname{AtMost1}(x_{1j}, \ldots, x_{m+1j})$ 

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• Example encoding, with pairwise encoding for AtMost1 constraint:

Constraint	Clause(s)
$\wedge_{i=1}^{m+1}AtLeast1(x_{i1},\ldots,x_{im})$	$(x_{i1} \lor \ldots \lor x_{im})$
$\wedge_{j=1}^{m} AtMost1(x_{1j}, \ldots, x_{m+1j})$	$\wedge_{r=2}^{m+1}\wedge_{s=1}^{r-1}\left(\neg x_{rj} \lor \neg x_{sj}\right)$

- New variables  $n_{ij}$  and  $p_{ij}$ , for each  $x_{ij}$ ,  $1 \le i \le m + 1, 1 \le j \le m$
- The soft clauses S, with |S| = 2m(m+1), are given by

$$\{ (n_{11}), \dots, (n_{1m}), \dots, (n_{m+1\,1}), \dots, (n_{m+1\,m}), \\ (p_{11}), \dots, (p_{1m}), \dots, (p_{m+1\,1}), \dots, (p_{m+1\,m}) \}$$

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$$\langle \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{S} 
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- No more than m(m+1) clauses can be satisfied, due to  ${\mathcal P}$
- $PHP_m^{m+1}$  is satisfiable iff there exists an assignment that satisfies the hard clauses  $\mathcal{H}$  and m(m+1) soft clauses from  $\mathcal{S}$

• Clauses in each  $\mathcal{L}_i$  and in each  $\mathcal{M}_i$ , with pairwise encoding

Original Constraint	Encoded To	Clauses
$\wedge_{i=1}^{m+1}AtLeast1(x_{i1},\ldots,x_{im})$	$\mathcal{L}_i$	$(\neg n_{i1} \lor \ldots \lor \neg n_{im})$
$\wedge_{j=1}^{m} \operatorname{AtMost1}(x_{1j}, \ldots, x_{m+1,j})$	$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	$\wedge_{r=2}^{m+1}\wedge_{s=1}^{r-1}\left(\neg p_{rj}\vee\neg p_{sj}\right)$

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• Note: constraints with key structural properties:

Constraint	Variables	
$\mathcal{L}_i$	$(\neg n_{i1} \lor \ldots \lor \neg n_{im})$	
$\mathcal{L}_k$	$(\neg n_{k1} \lor \ldots \lor \neg n_{km})$	
$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	$\wedge_{r=2}^{m+1}\wedge_{s=1}^{r-1}\left(\neg p_{rj}\vee \neg p_{sj}\right)$	
$\mathcal{M}_{I}$	$\wedge_{r=2}^{m+1}\wedge_{s=1}^{r-1}\left(\neg p_{r^{/}}\vee \neg p_{s^{/}}\right)$	

- Variables in each  $\mathcal{L}_i$  disjoint from any other  $\mathcal{L}_k$  and  $\mathcal{M}_i$ ,  $k \neq i$
- Variables in each  $\mathcal{M}_j$  disjoint from any other  $\mathcal{M}_l$ ,  $l \neq j$



MaxSAT Solving

Horn MaxSAT

PHP Refutations in Polynomial Time

# Some results from our SAT'17 paper

### Claim 1

Core-guided MaxSAT (e.g. MSU3) produces a lower bound on the number of falsified clauses  $\geq m(m+1) + 1$  in polynomial time

### Claim 2

MaxSAT resolution produces a lower bound on the number of falsified clauses  $\geq m(m+1) + 1$  in polynomial time

#### Remark

Horn MaxSAT encoding enables polynomial time refutations of the unsatisfiability of PHP instances, using CDCL SAT solvers

# Proof of claim 1 – outline

1. Assume MSU3 MaxSAT algorithm

- Note: Suffices to analyze disjoint sets separately

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# Proof of claim 1 - outline

- 1. Assume MSU3 MaxSAT algorithm
  - Note: Suffices to analyze disjoint sets separately
- 2. Relate soft clauses with each  $\mathcal{L}_i$  and each  $\mathcal{M}_j$ 
  - **Recall**: each constraint disjoint from the others (but not from  $\mathcal{P}$ )
- 3. Derive large enough lower bound on # of falsified clauses:

Constr. type	# falsified cls	$\# \operatorname{constr}$	In total
$\mathcal{L}_i$	1	$i=1,\ldots,m+1$	m+1
$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	т	$j=1,\ldots,m$	$m \cdot m$
			m(m+1) + 1

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- Each increase in the value of the lower bound obtained by unit propagation (UP)
  - In total: polynomial number of (linear time) UP runs

# Proof of claim 1 – unit propagation steps I

Constr	Hard cls	Soft cls	Relaxed clauses	Updated AtMost <i>k</i> constr	LB incr
$\mathcal{L}_i$	$(\neg n_{i1} \lor \ldots \lor \neg n_{im})$	$(n_{i1}), \ldots, (n_{im})$	$(s_{il} \lor n_{i1}), \ 1 \le l \le m$	$\sum_{l=1}^m s_{il} \leq 1$	1
$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	$(\neg p_{1j} \lor \neg p_{2j})$	$(p_{1j}), (p_{2j})$	$(r_{1j} \lor p_{1j}), \ (r_{2j} \lor p_{2j})$	$\sum_{l=1}^{2} r_{lj} \leq 1$	1
$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	$egin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	(p <sub>3j</sub> )	$(r_{3j} \lor p_{3j})$	$\sum_{l=1}^{3} r_{lj} \leq 2$	1
$\mathcal{M}_{j}$	$ \begin{array}{c} (\neg p_{1j} \lor \neg p_{m+1j}), \dots, \\ (\neg p_{mj} \lor \neg p_{m+1j}), \\ (r_{1j} \lor p_{1j}), \dots, \\ (r_{mj} \lor p_{mj}), \\ \sum_{l=1}^{m} r_{lj} \le m-1 \end{array} $	$(p_{m+1j})$	$(r_{m+1j} \vee p_{m+1j})$	$\sum_{l=1}^{m+1} r_{lj} \leq m$	1
# Proof of claim 1 – unit propagation steps II

Clauses	Unit Propagation
$(p_{k+1j})$	$p_{k+1j} = 1$
$(\neg p_{1j} \lor \neg p_{k+1j}), \ldots, (\neg p_{kj} \lor \neg p_{k+1j})$	$p_{1j}=\ldots=p_{kj}=0$
$(r_{1j} \lor p_{1j}), \ldots, (r_{kj} \lor p_{kj})$	$r_{1j}=\ldots=r_{kj}=1$
$\sum_{l=1}^{k} r_{lj} \le k-1$	$\left(\sum_{l=1}^k \mathit{r_{lj}} \leq k-1 ight)arrho_1ot$

- Key points:
  - For each  $\mathcal{L}_i$ , UP raises LB by 1
  - For each  $\mathcal{M}_j$ , UP raises LB by m
  - In total, UP raises LB by m(m+1)+1
  - Thus,  $PHP_m^{m+1}$  is **unsatisfiable**

### Results on PHP instances: pw vs. sc



## Effect of ${\mathcal P}$ clauses



# Some results from our AAAI'18 paper – see MLB's talk

#### Remark

Formalize DrMaxSAT proof system, using MaxSAT resolution

#### Result 1

DrMaxSAT p-simulates RES/CL

 $\therefore$  DrMaxSAT stronger proof system than RES/CL

#### Result 2

MaxSAT refutations of the dual-rail encoded Parity Principle require exponential size  $2^{n^{\epsilon}}$  for some  $\epsilon > 0$ 

∴ DrMaxSAT does not p-simulate CP

But, several open questions ...

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   F = here explaining Have MaxSAT % LTHP
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  - Also, additional results about the new proof system(s)?

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- Where to go with Horn MaxSAT?
  - Also, additional results about the new proof system(s)?
- Still many open questions?
  - E.g. MaxHS unreasonably efficient. Why?

### Questions?

# Some references

- A. Ignatiev, A. Morgado, J. Marques-Silva: On Tackling the Limits of Resolution in SAT Solving. SAT 2017: 164-183
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