

# CAQE: A Certifying QBF Solver

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# Quantified boolean formulas

- ▶ TrueQBF is the prototypical PSPACE problem
- ▶ Compact version of SAT
- ▶ Verification/synthesis/artificial intelligence

## Contribution - A QBF Algorithm

- ▶ Simple and CEGAR-based ( $\sim 3K$  loc w/o SAT solver)
- ▶ Competitive performance
- ▶ Produces certificates
- ▶ Handles deep quantifier alternations

## QBF - Example

$$\exists x \forall y \exists z : (x \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z)$$

## QBF - Example

$$\exists x \forall y \exists z : (x \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z)$$

$$\text{Choose } x = \text{true} : \forall y \exists z : (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee z)$$

## QBF - Example

$$\exists x \forall y \exists z : (x \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z)$$

Choose  $x = \text{true}$  :  $\forall y \exists z : (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee z)$

Case  $y = \text{true}$  :  $\exists z : z$

Case  $y = \text{false}$  :  $\exists z : \bar{z}$

## QBF - Example

$$\exists x \forall y \exists z : (x \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z)$$

Choose  $x = \text{true}$  :  $\forall y \exists z : (y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (\bar{y} \vee z)$

Case  $y = \text{true}$  :  $\exists z : z$

Case  $y = \text{false}$  :  $\exists z : \bar{z}$

This formula is true!

## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (x \vee & y & \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee & y & \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee & \bar{y} & \vee z) \end{array}$$



## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x \vee \phantom{y} \phantom{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee y \phantom{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z) \end{array}$$

## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (x \vee b_1) & (\bar{t}_1 \rightarrow (y \rightarrow \bar{b}_1)) & (t_1 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee & y & \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee & \bar{y} & \vee z) \end{array}$$

## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (x \vee b_1) & (\bar{t}_1 \rightarrow (y \rightarrow \bar{b}_1)) & (t_1 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_2) & (\bar{t}_2 \rightarrow (y \rightarrow \bar{b}_2)) & (t_2 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_3) & (\bar{t}_3 \rightarrow (\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{b}_3)) & (t_3 \vee z) \end{array}$$

## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (x \vee b_1) & (t_1 \vee \bar{y}) & (t_1 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_2) & (t_2 \vee \bar{y}) & (t_2 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_3) & (t_3 \vee y) & (t_3 \vee z) \end{array}$$

## Clausal abstractions

Construct one SAT solver per quantifier level.

$\exists x \forall y \exists z :$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x \vee b_1) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_2) \\ (\bar{x} \vee b_3) \end{array}$$

$\varphi_{\exists x}$

$$\begin{array}{l} (t_1 \vee \bar{y}) \\ (t_2 \vee \bar{y}) \\ (t_3 \vee y) \end{array}$$

$\varphi_{\forall y}$

$$\begin{array}{l} (t_1 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (t_2 \vee \bar{z}) \\ (t_3 \vee z) \end{array}$$

$\varphi_{\exists z}$

## Clausal abstractions - general case

Given  $Q_1X_1 \dots Q_nX_n : \bigwedge C_i$

$$\varphi_{\exists X_m} = \bigwedge_{C_i} \left( \left( \bigvee_{l \in C_i, \text{level}(l)=m} l \right) \vee t_i \vee b_i \right)$$

$$\varphi_{\forall X_m} = \bigwedge_{C_i} \left( \bigwedge_{l \in C_i, \text{level}(l)=m} (\bar{l} \vee t_i) \right)$$

## Clausal abstractions - general case

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$$\varphi_{\forall X_m} = \bigwedge_{C_i} \left( \bigwedge_{l \in C_i, \text{level}(l)=m} (\bar{l} \vee t_i) \right)$$

Let  $\mathbf{t}$  be a assignment to the variables  $t_i$ . Represents the clauses *that have been satisfied already*.

Two algorithms:

- ▶  $\text{SOLVE}_{\exists}(\exists X_m \dots Q_n X_n : \psi, \mathbf{t})$
- ▶  $\text{SOLVE}_{\forall}(\forall X_m \dots Q_n X_n : \psi, \mathbf{t})$

Return value:

(result, minimized assumptions, unsat core over assumptions)

# Algorithm

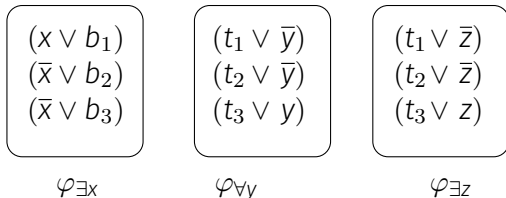
```
1: procedure SOLVE $_{\exists}$ ( $\exists X. \Psi, \mathbf{t}$ )
2:   while true do
3:      $result, \mathbf{b}, failed \leftarrow SAT(\varphi_X, \mathbf{t})$ 
4:     if  $result = UNSAT$  then
5:       return UNSAT,  $\_$ ,  $failed$ 
6:     else if  $\Psi$  is propositional then
7:       return SAT,  $\mathbf{t}$ ,  $\_$ 
8:      $\mathbf{t}_b \leftarrow \{t_i \mid b_i \notin \mathbf{b}, 1 \leq i \leq k\}$ 
9:      $result, \mathbf{t}', failed' \leftarrow SOLVE_{\forall}(\Psi, \mathbf{t} \cup \mathbf{t}_b)$ 
10:    if  $result = UNSAT$  then
11:       $\varphi_X \leftarrow \varphi_X \wedge (\bigvee_{t \in failed'} \neg b_t)$ 
12:    else
13:      return SAT,  $\mathbf{t}'$ ,  $\_$ 
```



## Algorithm (2)

```
1: procedure SOLVE $\forall$ ( $\forall X. \Psi, \mathbf{t}$ )
2:   while true do
3:     result, t', failed  $\leftarrow$  SAT( $\varphi_X, \mathbf{t}^+$ )
4:     if result = UNSAT then
5:       return SAT, failed, _
6:     result, t'', failed'  $\leftarrow$  SOLVE $\exists$ ( $\Psi, \mathbf{t}'$ )
7:     if result = SAT then
8:        $\varphi_X \leftarrow \varphi_X \wedge (\forall_{t \in \mathbf{t}''} \neg t)$ 
9:     else
10:      return UNSAT, _, failed'
```

## Example (2)

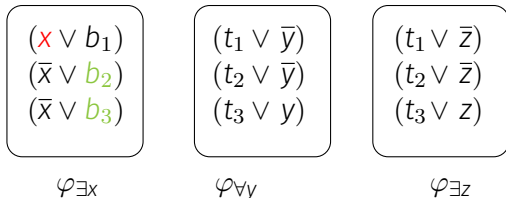


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

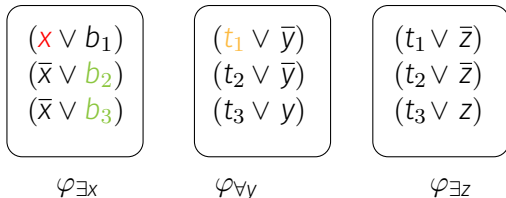


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

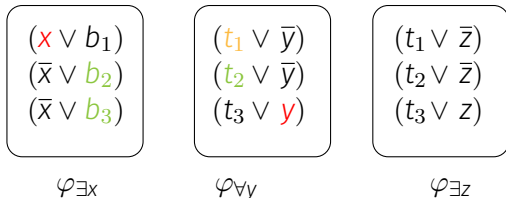


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

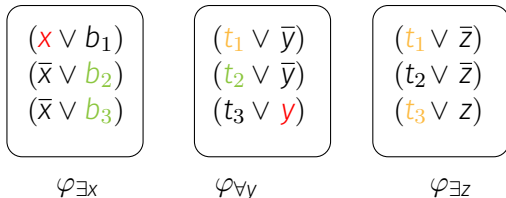


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

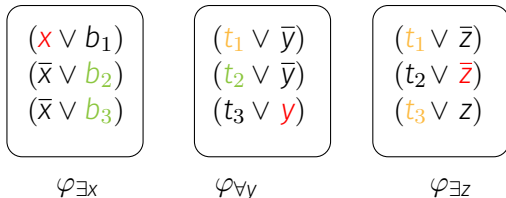


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

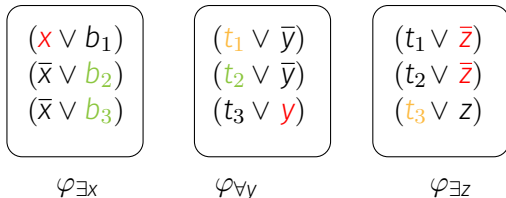


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)



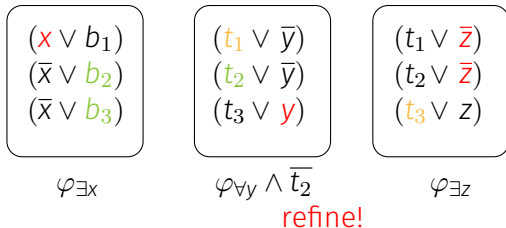
Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions



## Example (2)

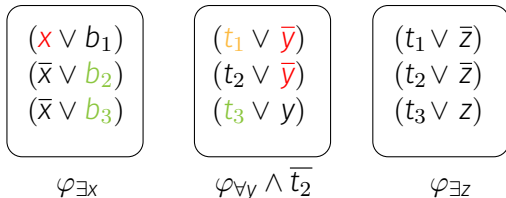


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

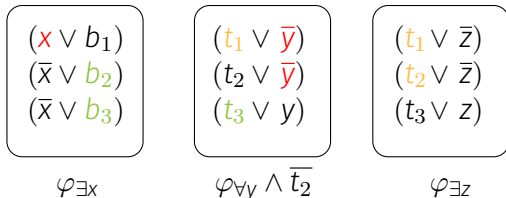


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

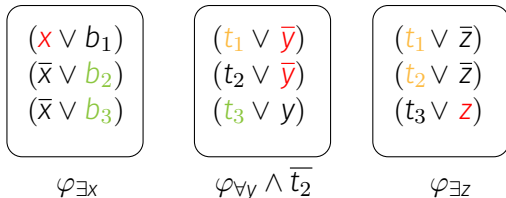


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

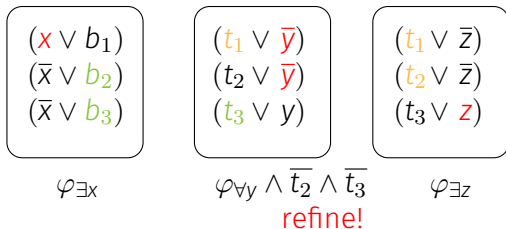


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

Interface variable assumptions

## Example (2)

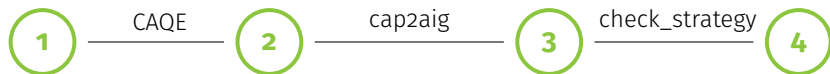


Variable assignments

Interface variable assignments

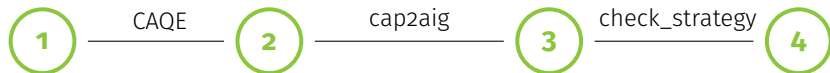
Interface variable assumptions

# Certification



```
p cnf 3 3
e 1
a 2
e 3
1 2 -3 0
-1 2 -3 0
-1 -2 3 0
```

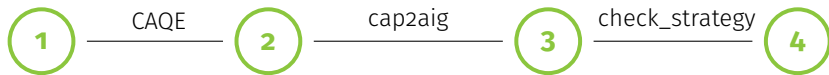
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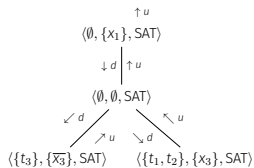
```
p cap 3 3
d
d
6 -3
u SAT
d
4 5 3
u SAT
u SAT
1
u SAT
r SAT
```

# Certification



```
p cnf 3 3
e 1
a 2
e 3
1 2 -3 0
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```

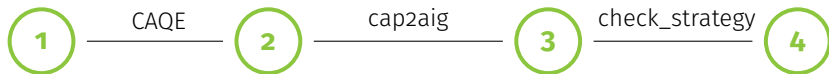
```
p cap 3 3
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```



skolem.aig

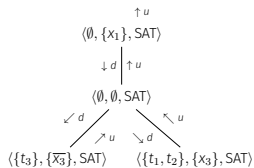


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u SAT
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```



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# Experimental Evaluation

## Implementation

- ▶ CAQE (Clausal Abstraction for Quantifier Elimination)
- ▶  $\sim 3\text{K}$  loc w/o SAT solver
- ▶ <https://www.react.uni-saarland.de/tools/caqe/>

## Evaluation

- ▶ Compared against state-of-the-art QBF solvers DepQBF, RAReQS, GhostQ
- ▶ Benchmark: QBFGallery2014
- ▶ With/without preprocessing
- ▶ PicoSAT/MiniSAT

## Performance - with preprocessing

Number of instances solved within 10 minutes.

Family	total	CAQE		RAReQS	GhostQ	DepQBF
		picosat+bloqger	minisat+bloqger	rareqs+bloqger	ghostq*	depqbf+bloqger
eval2012r2	276	112	98	<b>129</b>	124	128
bomb	132	74	59	<b>82</b>	75	80
complexity	104	67	67	<b>91</b>	26	57
dungeon	107	31	<b>69</b>	62	45	66
hardness	114	<b>103</b>	94	68	57	81
planning	147	79	55	<b>135</b>	31	47
testing	131	77	84	92	<b>102</b>	76
all	1011	543	526	<b>659</b>	460	535

- ▶ Second-best performance

## Performance - without preprocessing

Number of instances solved within 10 minutes.

Family	total	CAQE		RAReQS	GhostQ	DepQBF
		picosat	minisat	rareqs	ghostq	depqbf
eval2012r2	276	75	55	81	<b>124</b>	88
bomb	132	<b>91</b>	75	84	75	67
complexity	104	50	60	<b>75</b>	26	49
dungeon	107	46	22	<b>57</b>	45	44
hardness	114	<b>78</b>	58	15	57	8
planning	147	84	50	<b>146</b>	31	57
testing	131	54	25	36	<b>102</b>	57
all	1011	478	345	<b>494</b>	460	370

- Competitive performance

## Performance - certification

Number of instances solved within 10 minutes and certified within another 10 minutes.

Solver	# solved	# verified	# unique
CAQE	428	340	146
DepQBF	312	239	44
virtual best	468	384	-

- ▶ Significant improvement in certification performance.

# Conclusions

## Contributions

- ▶ New CEGAR algorithm<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Competitive performance
- ▶ Best certification performance

## Questions

- ▶ Quantification as a theory in SMT solvers?

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<sup>1</sup>Similar: Janota, Marques-Silva, “Solving QBF by Clause Selection”, IJCAI’15