

A Modular Approach to MaxSAT Modulo Theories

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Outline

- 1 Context
- 2 A Modular Approach to MaxSMT
- 3 Experimental Evaluation
- 4 Conclusions & Future Work

Context: Optimization Modulo Theories (OMT)

Need for **Satisfiability** Modulo Theories (SMT)

SMT solvers widely used as backend engines in formal verification, and many other applications

Need for **Optimization** Modulo Theories (OMT)

Many SMT-encodable problems require **optimal solutions wrt. some cost function**:

- optimization of physical layout of circuit designs
- formal verification of parametric systems
- scheduling and temporal reasoning
- displacement of tools
- synthesis of Bayesian networks
- radio link frequency assignment
- ...

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Optimization Modulo Theories (OMT): Previous Work

- A general framework [7]
- OMT with cost functions in the **Boolean domain**
 - SMT + Pseudo-Boolean cost functions [7, 3]
 - MaxSMT [7]

N.B.: can be encoded into each other.

- OMT with cost functions in the **theory domain**
 - OMT with linear real costs [8]

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MaxSAT & MaxSMT: The Problems

notation

- $\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{B}}$: objects in the Boolean space
- $\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{T}}$: objects in the Theory space
- $\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{B}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{T}2\mathcal{B}(\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{T}})$, $\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{T}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{B}2\mathcal{T}(\langle \dots \rangle^{\mathcal{B}})$
 - $\mathcal{T}2\mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{B}2\mathcal{T}$: Boolean abstraction & Theory refinement

[Partial Weighted] MaxSMT

Input: $\varphi_h^{\mathcal{T}}, \varphi_s^{\mathcal{T}}$: sets of hard and (weighted) soft clauses;

- weight $w_i > 0$ of soft clause C_i : penalty if unsatisfied

Output: a maximum-weight set $\psi_s^{\mathcal{T}}$ of soft clauses s.t.

$$\psi_s^{\mathcal{T}} \subseteq \varphi_s^{\mathcal{T}} \text{ and } \varphi_h^{\mathcal{T}} \cup \psi_s^{\mathcal{T}} \text{ is satisfiable}$$

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MaxSMT: State of the Art

- Vaste bibliography on MaxSAT, plenty of tools available
- **Very few work on MaxSMT:**
 - a few related [7, 1, 3, 8] papers
 - few specific (Yices, Z3) or related [3, 8] implementations available

Note: involves both MaxSAT and SMT solving techniques:

- need expertise on both MaxSAT and SMT solving
- need access to both MaxSAT and SMT solvers' code

⇒ sometimes hard to get (e.g., for MaxSAT experts/developers)

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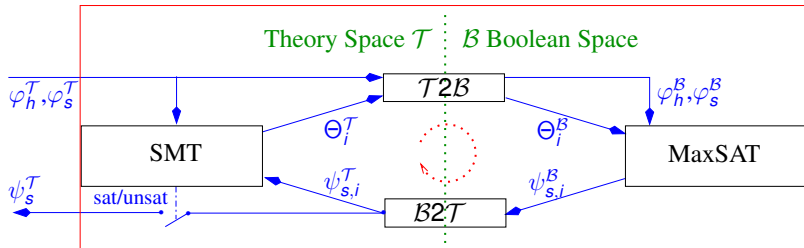
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Lemma-Lifting (LL): a Novel Approach to MaxSMT

- Based on a cyclic interaction of a lazy SMT and a MaxSAT solver:
 - SMT produces and feeds to MaxSAT a chain of \mathcal{T} -lemma sets $\Theta_0^{\mathcal{T}}, \Theta_1^{\mathcal{T}}, \Theta_2^{\mathcal{T}}, \dots, \Theta_N^{\mathcal{T}}$
 - MaxSAT produces and feeds to SMT a chain of soft-clause subsets $\psi_{s,0}^{\mathcal{B}}, \psi_{s,1}^{\mathcal{B}}, \dots, \psi_{s,N}^{\mathcal{B}}$



Lemma-Lifting Approach: MaxSMT(φ_h^T, φ_s^T)

```

Input:  $\varphi_h^T, \varphi_s^T$  // sets of hard and (weighted) soft  $\mathcal{T}$ -clauses
 $\langle \varphi_h^B, \varphi_s^B \rangle \leftarrow \mathcal{T2B}(\langle \varphi_h^T, \varphi_s^T \rangle);$  // their Boolean abstraction
 $\Theta^T \leftarrow \emptyset;$  // current set of  $\mathcal{T}$ -lemmas
 $\psi_s^T \leftarrow \varphi_s^T;$  // current approximation of the result
while (SMT.Solve( $\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_s^T \cup \Theta^T$ ) = UNSAT) do
   $\Theta^T \leftarrow \Theta^T \cup \text{SMT.GetTLemmas}(); \Theta^B \leftarrow \mathcal{T2B}(\Theta^T);$ 
   $\psi_s^B \leftarrow \text{MaxSAT}(\varphi_h^B \cup \Theta^B, \varphi_s^B); \psi_s^T \leftarrow \mathcal{B2T}(\psi_s^B);$ 
return  $\psi_s^T;$ 

```

Cyclic interaction of an SMT and a MaxSAT solver:

- SMT used as generator of \mathcal{T} -lemma sets $\Theta_0^T \subseteq \Theta_1^T \subseteq \Theta_2^T \subseteq \dots$
- MaxSAT used to extract maximum-weight clause sets $\psi_{s,0}^B, \psi_{s,1}^B, \dots$
 - $\psi_{s,i}^B$ current approximation of the solution, $w(\psi_{s,i+1}^B) \leq w(\psi_{s,i}^B)$

Repeated until $\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_s^T$ is found \mathcal{T} -satisfiable.

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 $\Theta^T \leftarrow \emptyset$;
 $\psi_s^T \leftarrow \varphi_s^T$;
while (**SMT.Solve** ($\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_s^T \cup \Theta^T$) = UNSAT) **do**
 $\Theta^T \leftarrow \Theta^T \cup \text{SMT.GetTLemmas}()$; $\Theta^B \leftarrow \mathcal{T2B}(\Theta^T)$;
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return ψ_s^T ;

Cyclic interaction of an **SMT** and a **MaxSAT** solver:

- SMT used as generator of \mathcal{T} -lemma sets $\Theta_0^T \subseteq \Theta_1^T \subset \Theta_2^T \subset \dots$
 \implies provides the information to rule-out \mathcal{T} -inconsistent solutions
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while (**SMT.Solve** ($\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_s^T \cup \Theta^T$) = **UNSAT**) **do**

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return  $\psi_s^T$ ;

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Intuition:

- SMT progressively generates enough \mathcal{T} -lemmas in Θ^T s.t the theory refinement ψ_s^T of $\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{MaxSAT}(\varphi_h^B \cup \Theta^B, \varphi_s^B)$ is \mathcal{T} -satisfiable.
- MaxSAT produces progressively-finer approximations of the solution, ψ_s^B , whose refinement ψ_s^T drives SMT to produce the next \mathcal{T} -lemmas

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A Toy Example I

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_h^T &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \\ \varphi_s^T &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \\ \varphi_h^B &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \\ \varphi_s^B &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \quad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
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$$\varphi_h^{\mathcal{T}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^{\mathcal{B}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

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$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^{\mathcal{T}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^{\mathcal{B}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^{\mathcal{T}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^{\mathcal{B}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^{\mathcal{T}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^{\mathcal{B}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	$\Theta_i^{\mathcal{T}}$	$\psi_{s,i}^{\mathcal{T}}$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^{\mathcal{T}})$	$SMT(\varphi_h^{\mathcal{T}} \cup \psi_{s,i}^{\mathcal{T}} \cup \Theta_i^{\mathcal{T}})$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	

A Toy Example I

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

An "unlucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_4\}$	$\{, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	11	UNSAT
2	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, \}$	9	UNSAT
3	$\{\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_3\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\varphi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\varphi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \qquad \varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\} \qquad \psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\} \qquad \Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

A Toy Example II

$$\varphi_h^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 : ((x \leq 0)) \quad [4] \\ C_1 : ((x \leq 1)) \quad [3] \\ C_2 : ((x \geq 2)) \quad [2] \\ C_3 : ((x \geq 3)) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\varphi_h^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\psi_s^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_0) \quad [4] \\ (A_1) \quad [3] \\ (A_2) \quad [2] \\ (A_3) \quad [6] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^T = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee (x \leq 1)) \\ \theta_2 : (\neg(x \geq 3) \vee (x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_3 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_4 : (\neg(x \leq 0) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \\ \theta_5 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 2)) \\ \theta_6 : (\neg(x \leq 1) \vee \neg(x \geq 3)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Theta_*^B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\neg A_0 \vee A_1) \\ (\neg A_3 \vee A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_0 \vee \neg A_3) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_2) \\ (\neg A_1 \vee \neg A_3) \end{array} \right\}$$

A "lucky" possible execution of the algorithm is:

i	Θ_i^T	$\psi_{s,i}^T$	$w(\psi_{s,i}^T)$	$SMT(\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T)$
0	$\{\}$	$\{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3\}$	15	UNSAT
1	$\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_5\}$	$\{, , C_2, C_3\}$	8	SAT

Some efficiency issues

- MaxSAT repeatedly invoked on **incremental** formulas $\varphi_h^B \cup \Theta_i^B, \varphi_s^B$
 \implies **incrementality** of the MaxSAT tool desirable
- SMT.Solve repeatedly invoked on “similar” formulas
 $\varphi_h^T \cup \psi_{s,i}^T \cup \Theta_i^T$
 \implies **SMT under assumptions**: (a proxy variable for) each soft clause C_j^T
 is assumed iff $C_j^T \in \psi_s^T$
 \implies learned clauses can be reused from call to call
- The more \mathcal{T} -lemmas generated, the less cycles performed.
 \implies techniques to enlarge the \mathcal{T} -lemma pool generated by SMT
 (e.g., **static learning, eager learning of \mathcal{T} -propagation clauses, ...**)

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Features

- **Very simple**
- Independent from the theory/theories addressed
- Independent from the SMT technique (if provides the \mathcal{T} -lemmas)
- Independent from the MaxSAT technique
- **The MaxSAT and/or SMT solver can be used as blackboxes**
 - no expertise or code access to SMT or MaxSAT solvers required
 - ⇒ basic version simple to implement
 - choice of tools from the shelf
 - ⇒ benefits for free from progress in the field
- ... or not
 - interleaving SMT and MaxSAT steps
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Outline

- 1 Context
- 2 A Modular Approach to MaxSMT
- 3 Experimental Evaluation**
- 4 Conclusions & Future Work

An empirical evaluation I

Benchmarks

- general lack of MaxSMT benchmark problems!
- ⇒ crafted two groups: weighted & un-weighted, 199 formulas each
- SMT-LIB $\mathcal{LA}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\mathcal{LA}(\mathbb{Z})$ formulas
 - random hard/soft partitioning
 - random weights

LL Implementations

- LL implemented on top of our **MATHSAT5** SMT solver [4]
- Four distinct MaxSAT implementations
 - **LL_{WPM}**, the publicly-available WPM [2] implementation (PICOSAT);
 - **LL_{YICES-WPM}**, non-public implementation of WPM (YICES);
 - **LL_{OWPM}**, our own (incremental) WPM implementation (MINISAT);
 - **LL_{NI-OWPM}**, as before, (non-incremental) version.

[4]: [Cimatti et al. ; TACAS-13]

[2]: [Ansotegui et al.; AIJ-13]

An empirical evaluation II

Competitors

- MathSMT implementations
 - **YICES** , the MaxSMT extension
 - **Z3** , the MaxSMT extension (Fu&Malik core-guided algorithm [6])
 - **MATHSAT5-MAX** our implementation of the algorithm of [6],
- Related tools:
 - **MATHSAT4+C(L)**, the SMT+PB tool from [3], linear-search mode;
 - **MATHSAT5+C(L)**, the porting of the above procedure into MATHSAT5, linear-search mode;
 - **MATHSAT5+C(B)**, as before, binary-search mode;
 - **OPTIMATHSAT**, the $\text{OMT}(\mathcal{LA}(\mathbb{Q}) \cup \mathcal{T})$ tool of [8], with adaptive binary/linear search

[6]: [Fu & Malik; SAT-06]

[3]: [Cimatti et al.; TACAS-10]

[8]: [Sebastiani & Tomasi; IJCAR-12]



Results (un-weighted MaxSMT)

Solver	$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{Z})$		$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{Q})$		Total	
	#S.	time (sec)	#S.	time (sec)	#S.	time (sec)
MATHSAT5-MAX	95	6575.60	88	2274.69	183	8850.29
LL _{LOWPM}	92	5942.20	88	1785.48	180	7727.68
YICES	92	14478.43	87	5537.47	179	20015.9
LL _{NI-OWPM}	89	4439.98	88	1780.97	177	6220.95
LL _{YICES-WPM}	89	4937.91	87	1855.45	176	6793.36
LL _{WPM}	88	7154.19	88	2071.27	176	9225.46
MATHSAT5+C(L)	84	7112.43	87	2175.34	171	9287.77
MATHSAT4+C(L)	83	5220.14	85	1944.48	168	7164.62
Z3	89	4066.92	76	2427.59	165	6494.51
MATHSAT5+C(B)	78	5030.85	87	2545.69	165	7576.54
OPTIMATHSAT	—	—	89	1360.05	—	—
TOTAL #:	106		93		199	

Results (weighted MaxSMT)

Solver	$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{Z})$		$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{Q})$		Total	
	#S.	time (sec)	#S.	time (s)	#S.	time (s)
LL _{WPM}	90	5194.73	87	3033.66	177	8228.39
LL _{NI-OWPM}	86	1672.41	88	2062.35	174	3734.76
MATHSAT5+C(L)	89	5501.38	84	2359.61	173	7860.99
LL _{OWPM}	85	1304.13	87	1836.53	172	3140.66
MATHSAT4+C(L)	87	3105.01	85	2541.83	172	5646.84
LL _{YICES-WPM}	82	1423.53	87	2350.02	169	3773.55
YICES	83	12305.88	80	9804.16	163	22110.04
MATHSAT5+C(B)	79	9482.61	83	2627.35	162	12109.96
OPTIMATHSAT	—	—	88	1947.06	—	—
TOTAL #:	106		93		199	

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Conclusions

A novel “Modular” approach for MaxSMT

- combine an SMT and MaxSAT solver
 - easy to implement
 - independent on theory, SMT technique and MaxSAT technique
 - allows to use s.o.a. tools from the shelf
- performance comparable with s.o.a.

Ongoing & Future Research Directions

Many possible improvements

- specialized SMT and MaxSAT solvers
- interleaving SMT and MaxSAT steps
- sharing more information between SMT and MaxSAT steps
- enrich with SMT unsat-core extraction [5], PB-cost constraints [3]
- ...

More extensive empirical evaluation

- collecting real-world problems
- Do you have MaxSMT/SMT+cost problems? Please send us!!

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Questions?

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