

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



# SOPRANO : SMT MEETS CP

ProofInUse KickOff | F.Bobot

2 February

[www.cea.fr](http://www.cea.fr)



digiteo

list

- Partners: CEA, Univ. Paris-Sud, Inria Rennes, OcamlPro, Adacore
- 42 months

Design next generation of provers for program analysis (WP)

⇒ Sat Modulo Theories & Constraint Programming

Popop one of the tools developed during the project.

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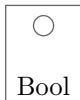
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# SMT-solver: Big picture and CDCL

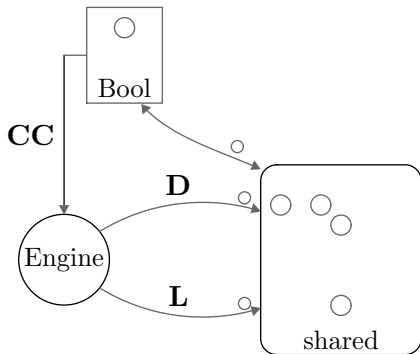


$$(A \vee B \implies C)$$

$$\wedge(C \implies D)$$

$$\wedge(D \wedge E \implies \neg A)$$

# SMT-solver: Big picture and CDCL



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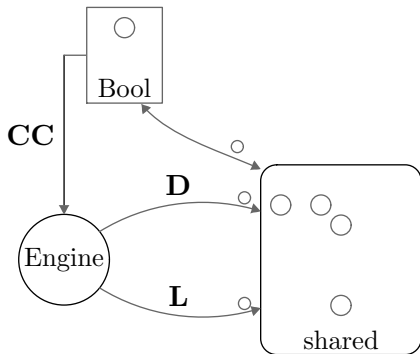
$$\wedge(D \wedge E \implies \neg A)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

E



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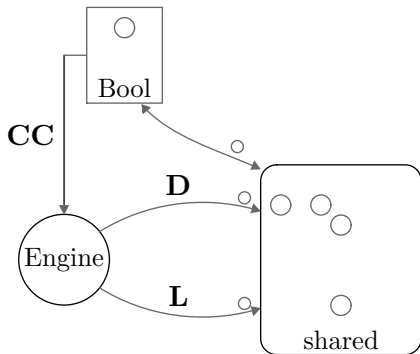
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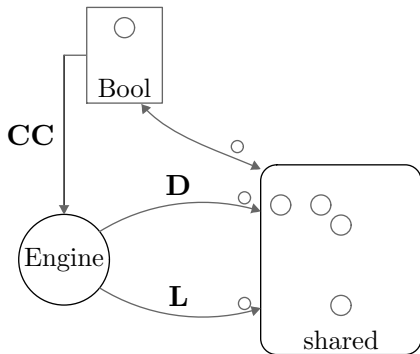
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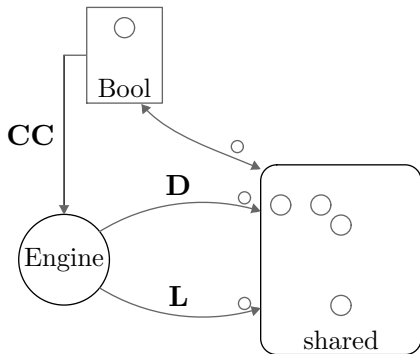
$$\wedge (D \wedge E \implies \neg A)$$

$$\frac{}{A_D}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{}{E}$$

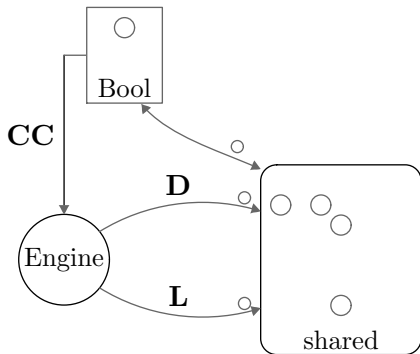
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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{A_D} \quad \vdots \quad E$$

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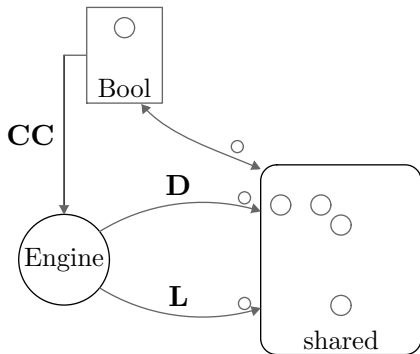
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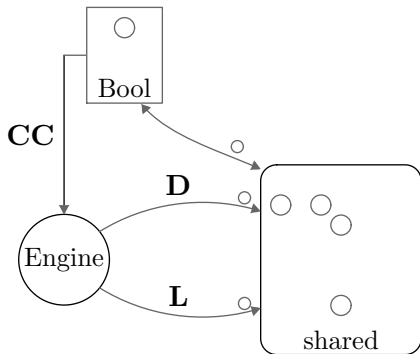
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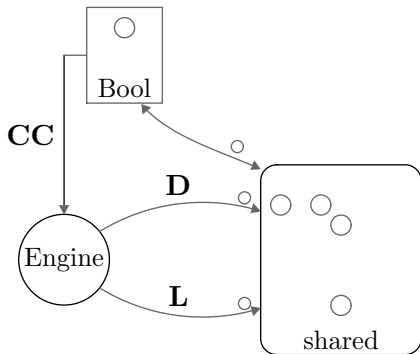
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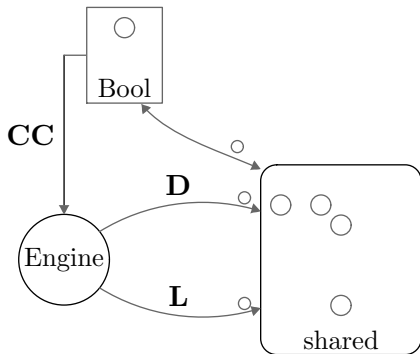
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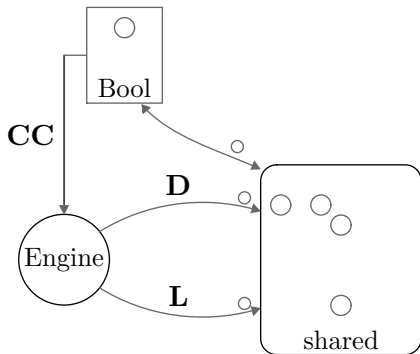
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$$\neg D$$

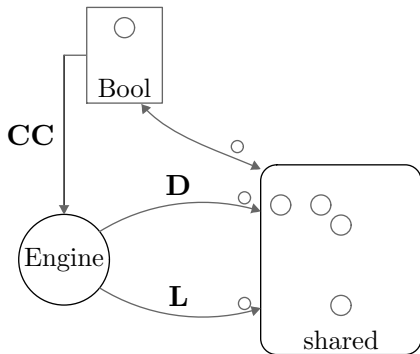
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$$\begin{aligned}
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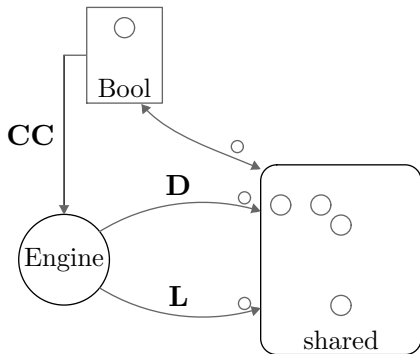
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*E*

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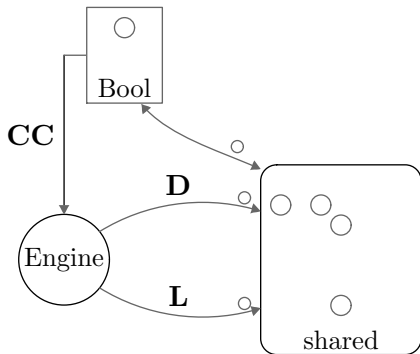
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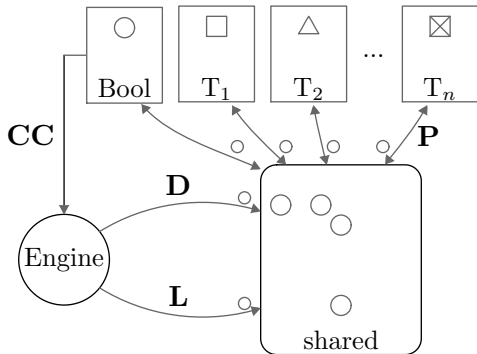


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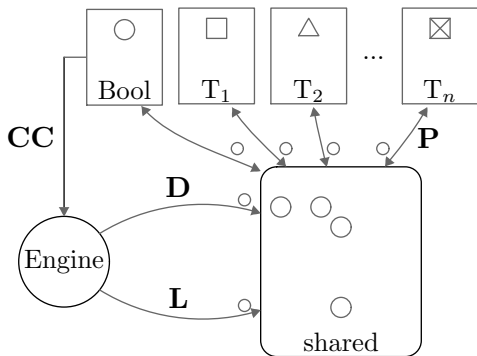
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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \neg A \\
 & \underline{E}
 \end{aligned}$$

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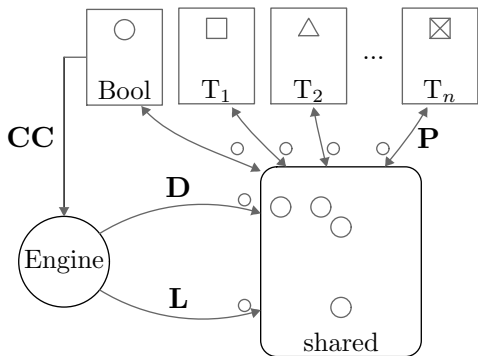


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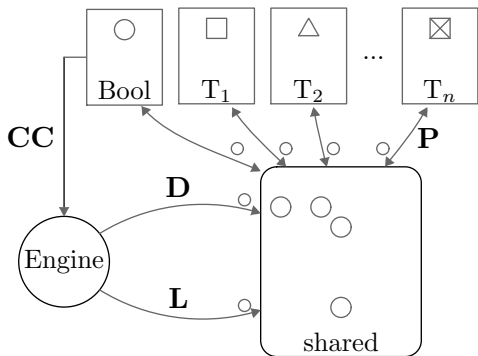


$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 10 \leq x + t \vee 10 \leq y \\ \implies 10 \leq z \end{array} \right)$$

$$\wedge (10 \leq z \implies t < 0)$$



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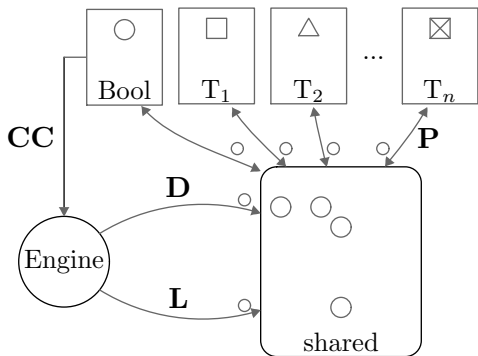
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$$(x \leq 0)$$


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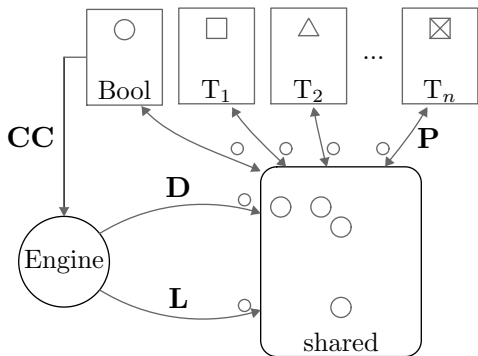
---


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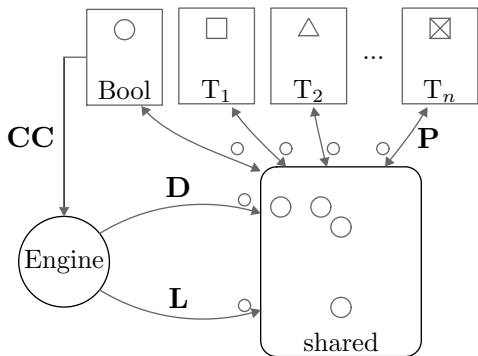

$$(10 \leq x + t)_D$$

$$\vdots$$

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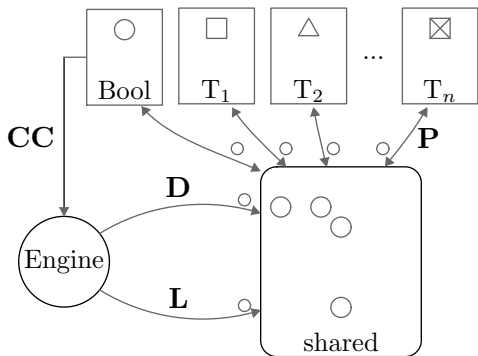
$$\wedge (10 \leq z \implies t < 0)$$

---


$$\begin{array}{c} 10 \leq z \\ (10 \leq x + t)_{\mathcal{D}} \\ \vdots \\ (x \leq 0) \end{array}$$


---

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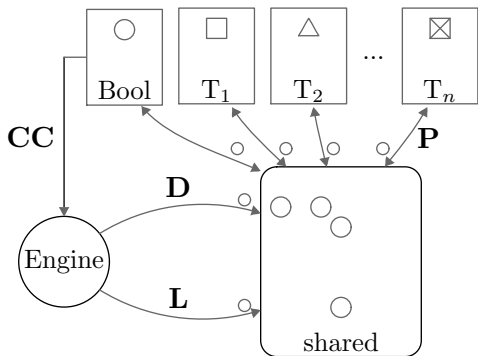
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$$\wedge \left( \begin{array}{l} t < 0 \wedge x \leq 0 \\ \implies -10 \leq x + t \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \neg(t < 0) \\ 10 \leq z \\ (10 \leq x + t)_{\mathcal{D}} \\ \vdots \end{array}}{(x \leq 0)}$$

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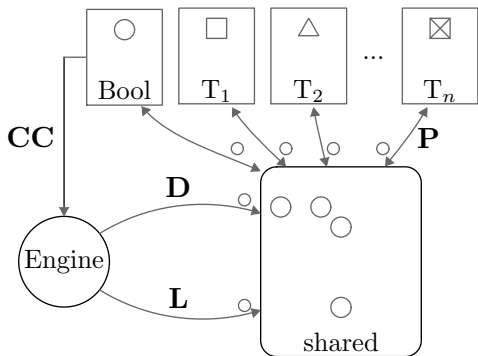
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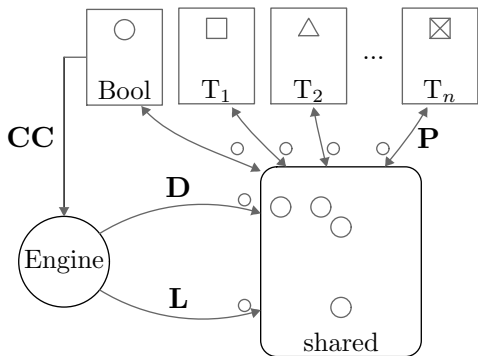
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$$(x \leq 0)$$

# SMT-solver: Big picture and CDCL



$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 10 \leq x + t \vee 10 \leq y \\ \implies 10 \leq z \end{array} \right)$$

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---


$$(x \leq 0)$$



- Decision: an unset variable is added to the partial model
- Propagation: propagate values using the constraints
- Conflict: a constraint is unsatisfiable in the partial model
- Learning: compute a constraint which:
  1. is implied by the constraints
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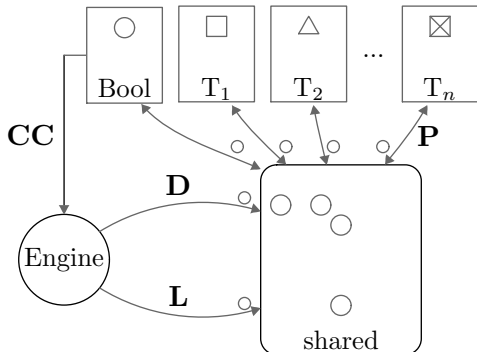
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# SMT-solver: Difficulties

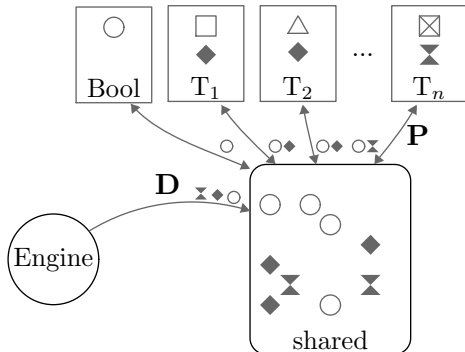


- communication using only booleans
- split-on-demand:  
 $x \leq 11 \vee 11 < x$
- learning: no new literals



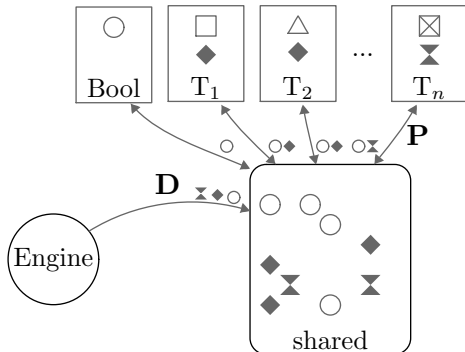


# Big picture



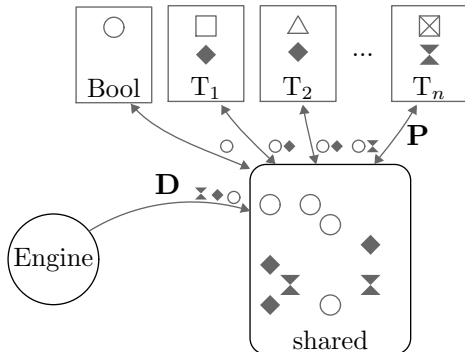
- Specific domains
- Precise and numerous propagator
- Easy model computation

# Big picture



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# Big picture



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- Precise and numerous propagator
- Easy model computation

# Propagation and domains

- arithmetic intervals:  $\mathcal{D}_I(x) = \llbracket 1; 3 \rrbracket$  and  $\mathcal{D}_I(x + y) = \llbracket 2; 4 \rrbracket$   
implies  $\mathcal{D}_I(y) = \llbracket -1; 3 \rrbracket$
- intervals and modulus: reduce product (AI)
- intervals and arrays:  
select( $x$ , store(store(store(const(4),  $y_3$ , 3),  $y_2$ , 2),  $y_1$ , 1)) =  $t$   
 $\mathcal{D}_I(t) = \llbracket 1; 4 \rrbracket$
- bitvectors and arithmetic intervals:  $\mathcal{D}_I(x) = \llbracket 0; +\infty[$  implies  
 $\mathcal{D}_I(x \mid 31) = \llbracket 2^{32}; +\infty \rrbracket$
- floating-points

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- DBM: Difference Constraint
- Simplex when slow convergence appears
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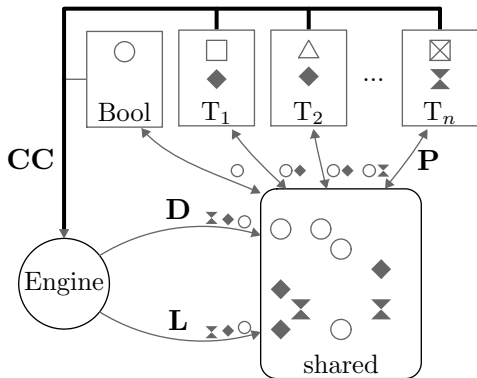
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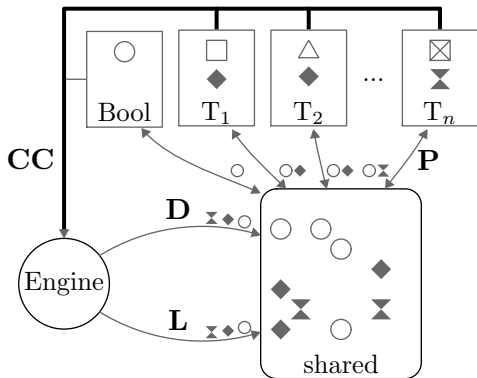
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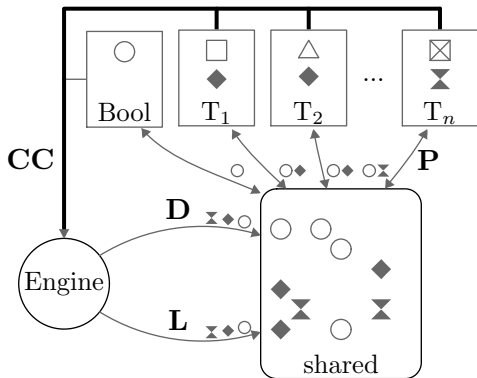




- Can decide on every variables
- Propagate using specific domains
- Learn new constraints



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# Example: Arithmetic

$$10 \leq x - y \quad \wedge \quad 10 < x + y + z$$

1. Decide  $x = 0$
2. Propagate using  $x - y$
3. Conflict in  $x + y + z$
4. Compute clause conflict
5. Propagate

	$\mathcal{D}$	<i>reason</i>
$x$	$] -\infty; +\infty[$	
$y$	$] -\infty; +\infty[$	
$z$	$] -\infty; 0]$	...
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>x-y</math></span>	$[10; +\infty[$	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>x+y+z</math></span>	$]10; +\infty[$	

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z	] $-\infty; 0$ ]	...
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	$\mathcal{D}$	<i>reason</i>
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$y$	$] - \infty; +\infty[$	
$z$	$] - \infty; 0]$	<i>...</i>
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>x-y</math></span>	$[10; +\infty[$	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><math>x+y+z</math></span>	$]10; +\infty[$	

# Example: Arithmetic

$$10 \leq x - y \quad \wedge \quad 10 < x + y + z$$

1. Decide  $x = 0$
2. Propagate using  $x - y$
3. Conflict in  $x + y + z$
4. Compute clause conflict
5. Propagate

	$\mathcal{D}$	<i>reason</i>
$x$	$\{0\}$	<i>dec</i>
$y$	$] -\infty; -10]$	$x - y$
$z$	$] -\infty; 0]$	...
$x - y$	$[10; +\infty[$	
$x + y + z$	$]10; +\infty[$	

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 \frac{\text{dec}}{0 \leq -x} \quad \frac{\text{level0}}{10 \leq x - y} \\
 \hline
 10 \leq -y
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \frac{\text{dec}}{0 \leq -x} \quad \frac{\vdots}{0 \leq -z} \quad \frac{\text{level0}}{10 < x + y + z} \\
 \hline
 20 < 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{gen} \qquad \text{level10} \\
 \hline
 -x \leq -x \qquad 10 \leq x - y \\
 \hline
 -x + 10 \leq -y
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \text{gen} \qquad \text{gen} \\
 \hline
 -x \leq -x \qquad -z \leq -z
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \text{level10} \\
 \hline
 10 < x + y + z
 \end{array}$$


---


$$-z - 2x + 20 < 0$$

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$x$	$[10; +\infty[$	$2x + z$
$y$	$] -\infty; +\infty[$	
$z$	$] -\infty; 0]$	...
$x-y$	$[10; +\infty[$	
$x+y+z$	$]10; +\infty[$	
$2x+z$	$[20; +\infty[$	

- Design new theory decision procedures that use domains, decisions and learning at there heart.
- Easy combination during propagation
- Combination during learning using a common language for each domains

## New framework:

- First class domains
- First class learning
- No special case (ex: booleans, uninterpreted function)
- Easy model generation
- Easy non-convexe theory

## Theories:

- linear, non-linear arithmetic
- abstraction of arrays value
- floating-points
- quantifiers
- bitvectors, algebraic datatypes



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