

Computer-Aided Reasoning for Software

The DPLL(T) Framework

courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse507/17wi/

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Today

Last lecture

- Deciding conjunctions of $(T_1 \cup T_2)$ -constraints with Nelson-Oppen

Today

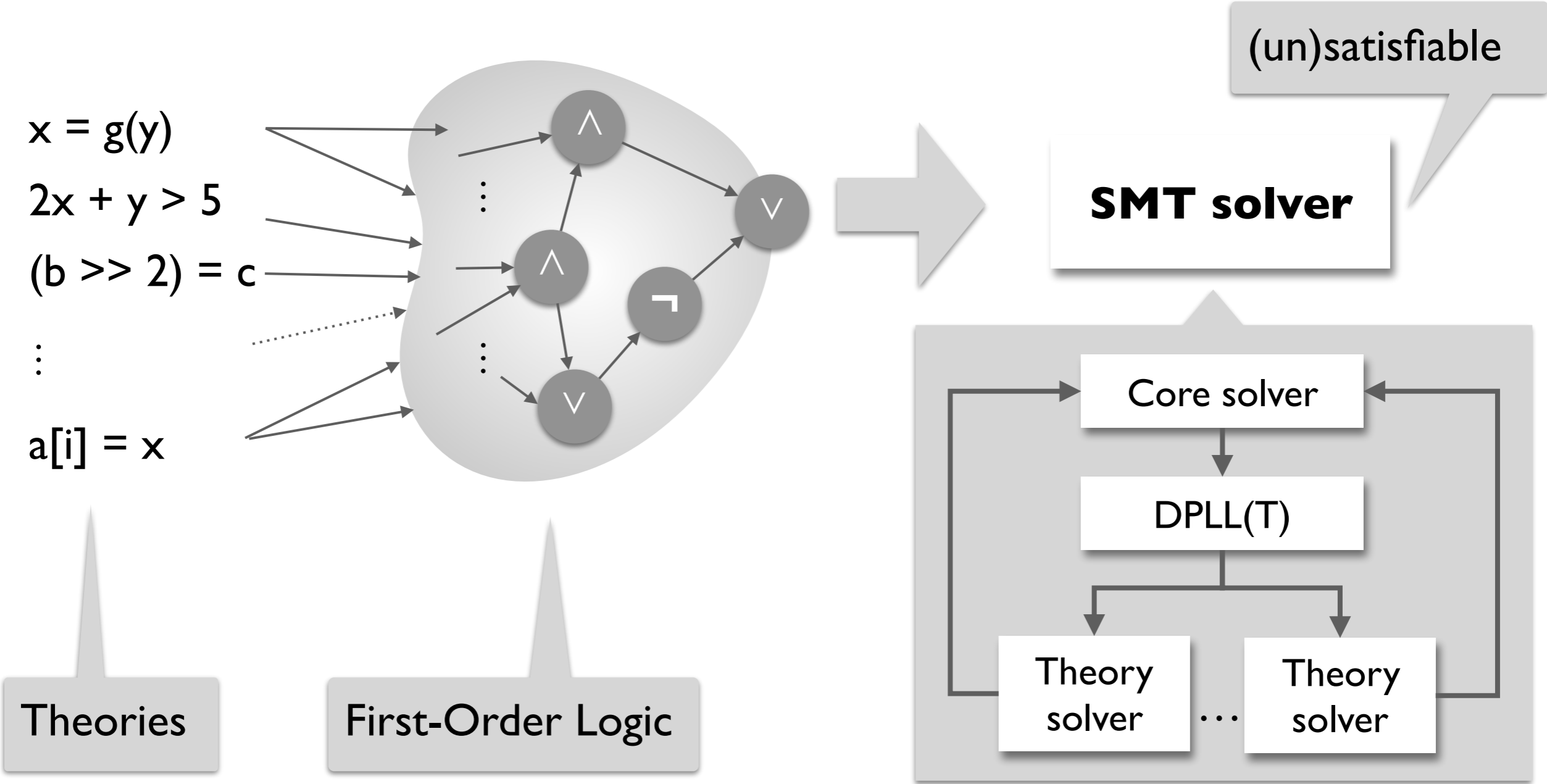
- Deciding arbitrary boolean combinations of theory constraints

Reminders

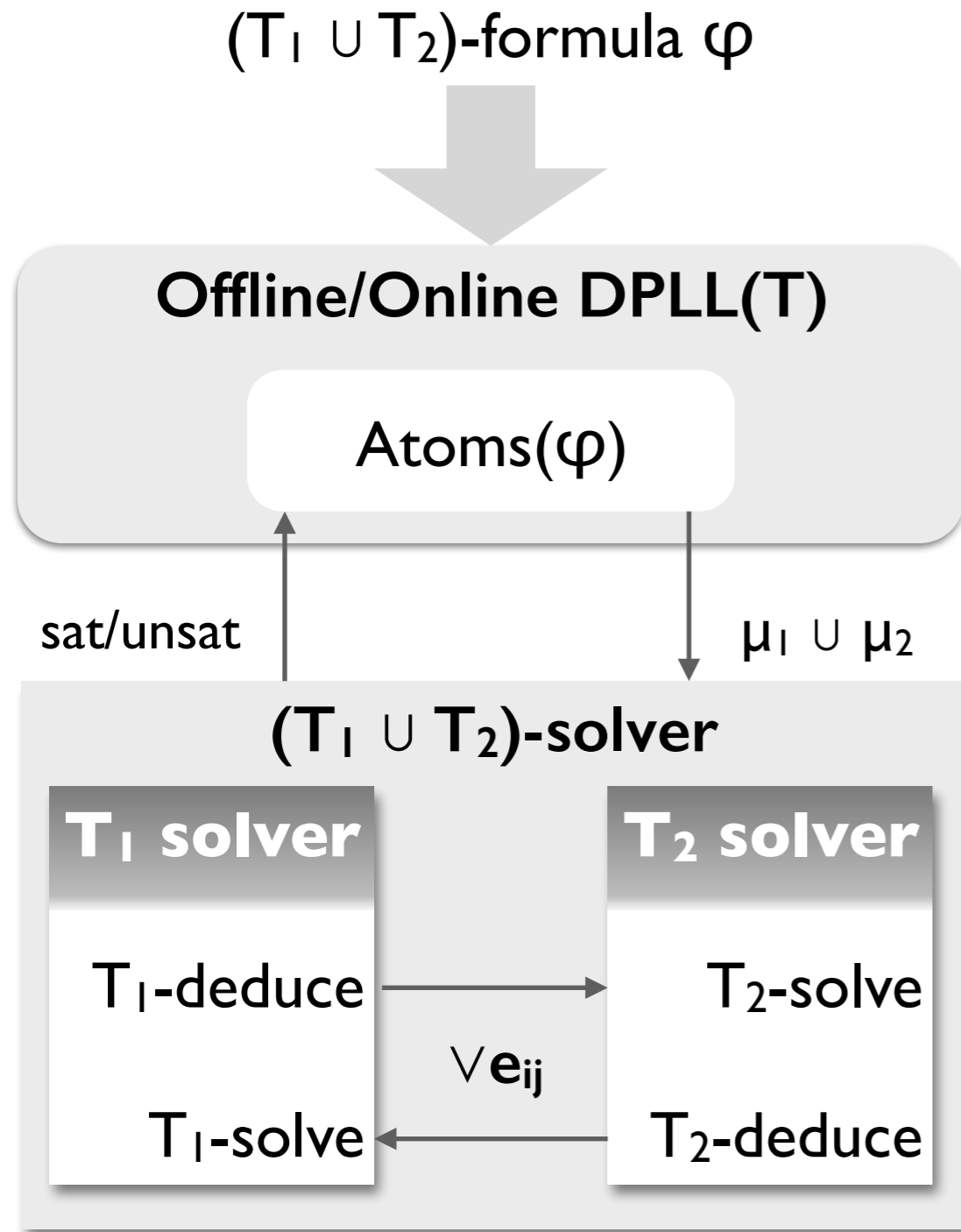
- HW1 due on Friday.
- HW2 out; start early.



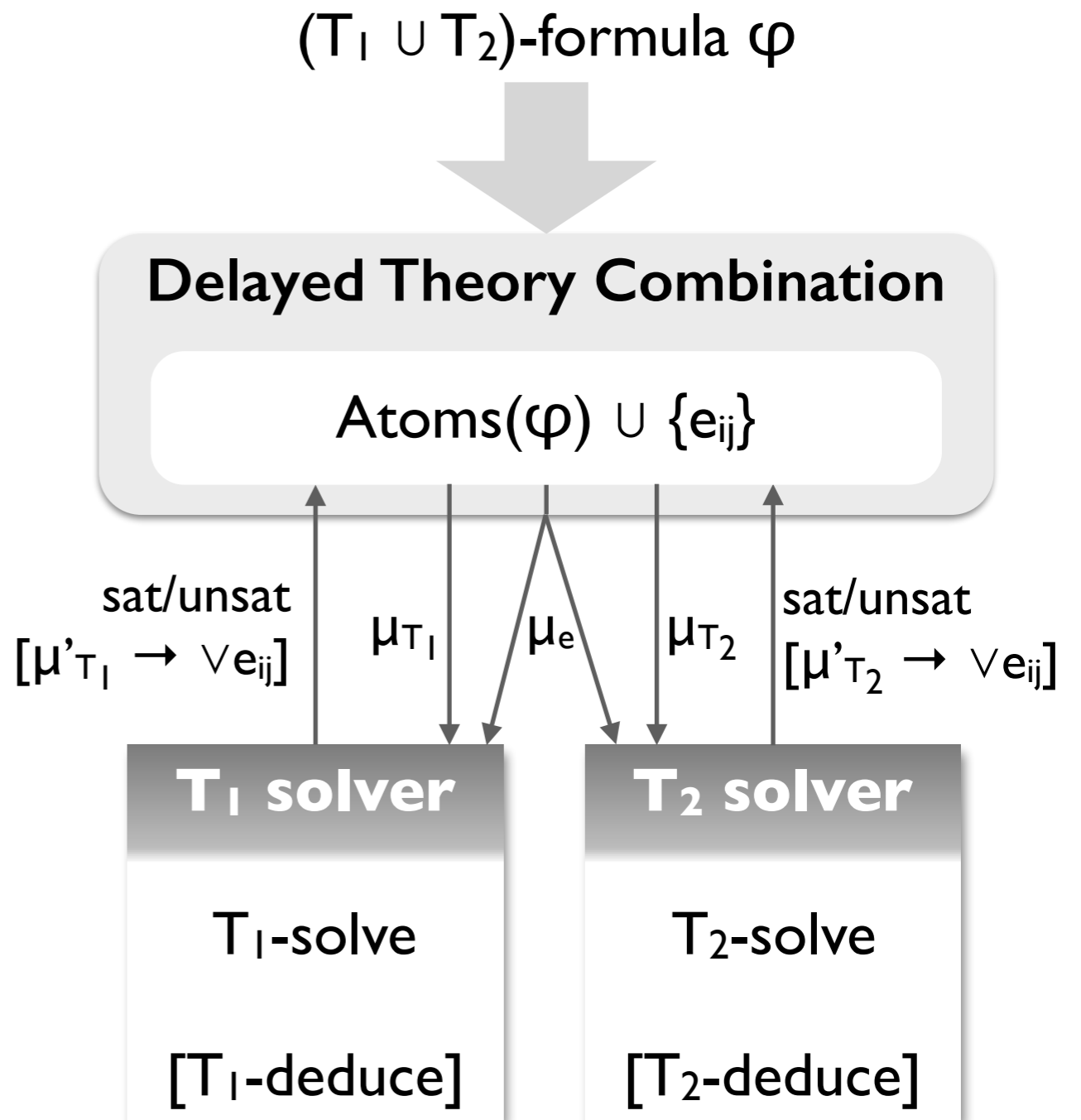
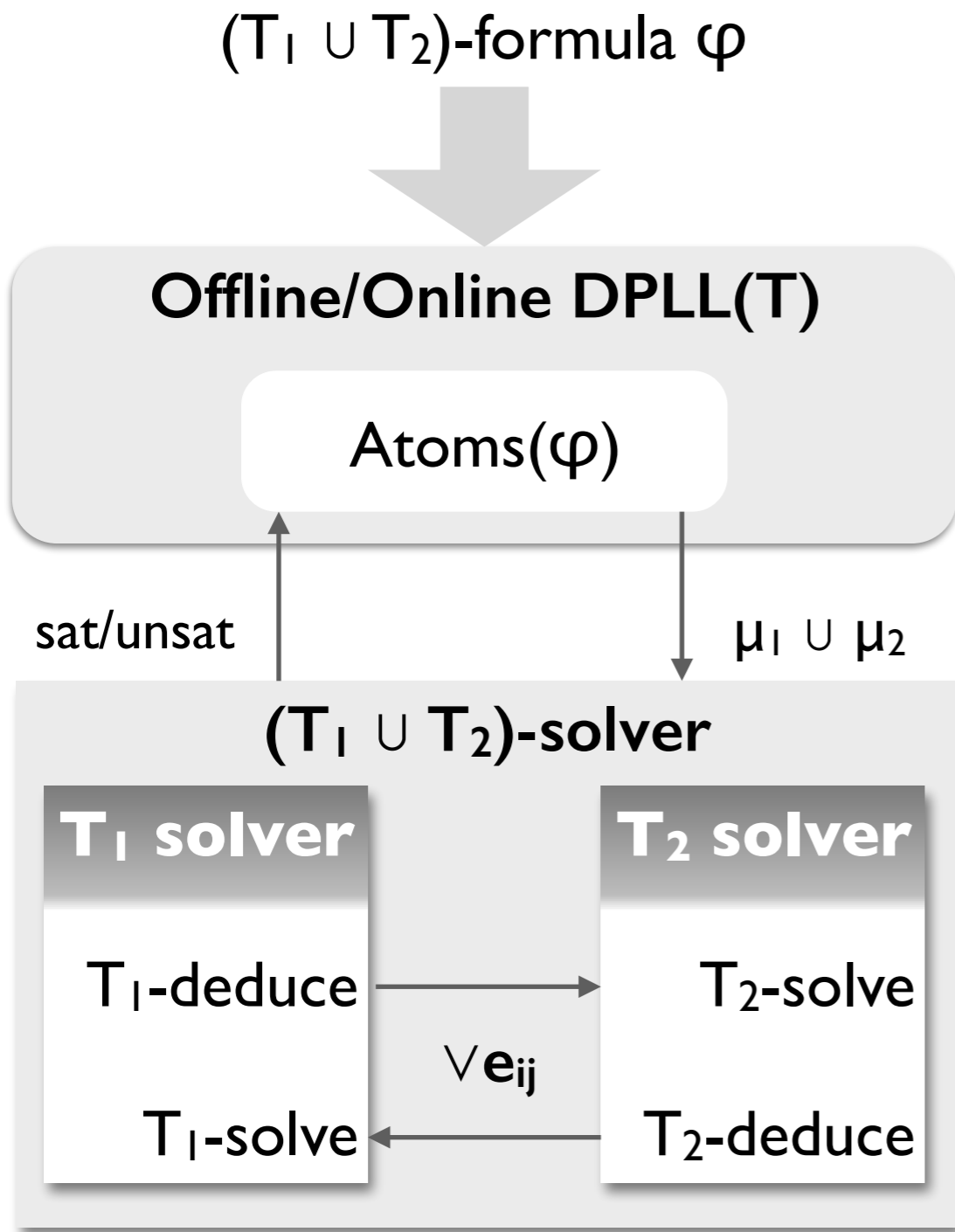
Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT)



The DPLL(T) Framework



The DPLL(T) Framework



Offline DPLL(T)

Offline-DPLL_T(T-formula φ)

$\varphi^P \leftarrow \mathbf{T2B}(\varphi)$

while (TRUE) **do**

$\mu^P, \text{res} \leftarrow \mathbf{CDCL}(\varphi^P)$

if res = UNSAT **then return** UNSAT

else

T-res \leftarrow T-solve($\mathbf{B2T}(\mu^P)$)

if T-res = SAT **then return** SAT

else $\varphi^P \leftarrow \varphi^P \wedge \neg \mu^P$

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Assume φ is in CNF.

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T2B computes the *boolean abstraction* (aka *boolean skeleton*) of φ by replacing every atom in φ with a fresh boolean variable.

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T2B computes the *boolean abstraction* (aka *boolean skeleton*) of φ by replacing every atom in φ with a fresh boolean variable.

B2T computes the *boolean refinement* of the current propositional assignment μ^P .

Offline DPLL(T)

Offline-DPLL_T(T-formula φ)

$\varphi^P \leftarrow$ **T2B**(φ)

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if res = UNSAT **then return** UNSAT

else

T-res \leftarrow T-solve(**B2T**(μ^P))

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T2B computes the *boolean abstraction* (aka *boolean skeleton*) of φ by replacing every atom in φ with a fresh boolean variable.

B2T computes the *boolean refinement* of the current propositional assignment μ^P .

Theory conflict clause.

Boolean abstraction (T2B) and refinement (B2T)

T2B(φ)

- $T2B(a_i) = b_i$, if a_i is a theory atom and b_i is a fresh boolean variable
- $T2B(b_j) = b_j$, if b_j is a boolean variable
- $T2B(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) = T2B(\varphi_1) \wedge T2B(\varphi_2)$
- $T2B(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = T2B(\varphi_1) \vee T2B(\varphi_2)$
- $T2B(\neg\varphi_1) = \neg T2B(\varphi_1)$

$$B2T(\varphi^P) = T2B^{-1}(\varphi^P)$$

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$\varphi: (x = 1) \wedge ((x = 2) \vee (x = 3))$

$$\mathbf{B2T}(\varphi^P) = \mathbf{T2B}^{-1}(\varphi^P)$$

Boolean abstraction (T2B) and refinement (B2T)

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$$\varphi: (x = 1) \wedge ((x = 2) \vee (x = 3))$$

$$\text{T2B}(\varphi): b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3)$$

$$\text{B2T}(\varphi^P) = \text{T2B}^{-1}(\varphi^P)$$

Boolean abstraction (T2B) and refinement (B2T)

T2B(φ)

- $T2B(a_i) = b_i$, if a_i is a theory atom and b_i is a fresh boolean variable
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- $T2B(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) = T2B(\varphi_1) \wedge T2B(\varphi_2)$
- $T2B(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = T2B(\varphi_1) \vee T2B(\varphi_2)$
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$$\varphi: (x = 1) \wedge ((x = 2) \vee (x = 3))$$

$$T2B(\varphi): b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3)$$

$$B2T(b_1 \wedge b_3): (x = 1) \wedge (x = 3)$$

$$B2T(\varphi^P) = T2B^{-1}(\varphi^P)$$

Soundness and termination of offline DPLL(T)

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The algorithm is sound because φ^P overapproximates the satisfiability of φ at the beginning of each loop iteration (so it never returns UNSAT for SAT formulas), and it only returns SAT when μ^P both satisfies φ^P and is consistent with the theory axioms.

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The algorithm terminates because there are finitely many satisfying assignments to the boolean abstraction, and we get a different one every time.

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• $\varphi \leftarrow (x = 1) \wedge ((x = 2) \vee (x = 3))$

• $\varphi^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3)$

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The *theory conflict clause* $\neg\mu^P$ is too weak; it blocks one assignment at a time. What is a better clause?

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$\neg\mathbf{T2B}(\mathbf{MINIMALUNSATCORE}(\mathbf{B2T}(\mu^P)))$

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$\tau \leftarrow \mathbf{T2B}(\mathbf{MINUNSATCORE}(\mathbf{B2T}(\mu^P)))$

$\varphi^P \leftarrow \varphi^P \wedge \neg\tau$

- $\varphi \leftarrow (x = 1) \wedge ((x = 2) \vee (x = 3))$
- $\varphi^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3)$
- $\mu^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge b_2 \wedge b_3$
 - $\varphi^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3) \wedge (\neg b_1 \vee \neg b_2)$
- $\mu^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge \neg b_2 \wedge b_3$
 - $\varphi^P \leftarrow b_1 \wedge (b_2 \vee b_3) \wedge (\neg b_1 \vee \neg b_2) \wedge (\neg b_1 \vee \neg b_3)$
- UNSAT

Better but still need a *full assignment* to the boolean abstraction in order to generate a conflict clause.

Online DPLL(T) address this issue.

Online DPLL(\mathcal{T})

```
Online-DPLL $\mathcal{T}$ ( $\mathcal{T}$ -formula  $\varphi$ ,  $\mathcal{T}$ -assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $\text{res} \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $\text{res} = \text{SAT}$  then return SAT  
      else if  $\text{res} = \text{CONFLICT}$   
         $\text{blevel} \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $\text{blevel} < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $\text{blevel}$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Online DPLL(T)

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
  return UNSAT  
 $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
while (TRUE) do  
  T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
     $\text{res} \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    if  $\text{res} = \text{SAT}$  then return SAT  
    else if  $\text{res} = \text{CONFLICT}$   
       $\text{blevel} \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if ( $\text{blevel} < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
      else T-BACKTRACK( $\text{blevel}$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    else break
```

Everything passed by reference.

All procedures have access to T2B and B2T.

Online DPLL(T): T -PREPROCESS

```
Online-DPLL $_T$ ( $T$ -formula  $\varphi$ ,  $T$ -assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res = SAT$  then return SAT  
      else if  $res = CONFLICT$   
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Simplifies φ and updates μ , if needed, so that equisatisfiability is preserved.

Common simplifications:

- Drop dual operators
- Exploit associativity
- Sort arguments
- Exploit theory-specific properties

Online DPLL(T): T-PREPROCESS

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Simplifies φ and updates μ , if needed, so that equisatisfiability is preserved.

Common simplifications:

- Drop dual operators
- Exploit associativity
- Sort arguments
- Exploit theory-specific properties

Online DPLL(\mathcal{T}): \mathcal{T} -DECIDE

```
Online-DPLL $\mathcal{T}$ ( $\mathcal{T}$ -formula  $\varphi$ ,  $\mathcal{T}$ -assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if  $\mathcal{T}$ -PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow \mathcal{T}2B(\varphi), \mathcal{T}2B(\mu)$   
  while (TRUE) do  
     $\mathcal{T}$ -DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow \mathcal{T}$ -DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res = SAT$  then return SAT  
      else if  $res = CONFLICT$   
         $blevel \leftarrow \mathcal{T}$ -ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else  $\mathcal{T}$ -BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Analogous to DECIDE in CDCL:

- Selects an unassigned l^P literal and adds it to μ^P .
- May consider the semantics of literals in \mathcal{T} .

Online DPLL(\mathcal{T}): \mathcal{T} -DECIDE

```
Online-DPLL $\mathcal{T}$ ( $\mathcal{T}$ -formula  $\varphi$ ,  $\mathcal{T}$ -assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
      res  $\leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if res = SAT then return SAT  
      else if res = CONFLICT  
        blevel  $\leftarrow$  T-ANALZCONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if (blevel < 0) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK(blevel,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Analogous to DECIDE in CDCL:

- Selects an unassigned l^P literal and adds it to μ^P .
- May consider the semantics of literals in \mathcal{T} .

Online DPLL(T): T-DEDUCE

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Applies BCP to φ^P and μ^P until

- μ^P propositionally violates φ^P : returns CONFLICT.
- μ^P propositionally satisfies φ^P : invokes T-solver on $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns SAT if T-solver does. Otherwise returns CONFLICT.
- no more literals can be deduced: invokes T-solver on partial assignment $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns CONFLICT if T-solver returns UNSAT. This is *early pruning*. May also do *theory propagation*.

Online DPLL(T): T-DEDUCE

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Applies BCP to φ^P and μ^P until

- μ^P propositionally violates φ^P : returns CONFLICT.
- μ^P propositionally satisfies φ^P : invokes T-solver on $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns SAT if T-solver does. Otherwise returns CONFLICT.
- no more literals can be deduced: invokes T-solver on partial assignment $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns CONFLICT if T-solver returns UNSAT. This is *early pruning*. May also do *theory propagation*.

Online DPLL(T): T-DEDUCE

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Applies BCP to φ^P and μ^P until

- μ^P propositionally violates φ^P : returns CONFLICT.
- μ^P propositionally satisfies φ^P : invokes T-solver on $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns SAT if T-solver does. Otherwise returns CONFLICT.
- no more literals can be deduced: invokes T-solver on partial assignment $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns CONFLICT if T-solver returns UNSAT. This is *early pruning*. May also do *theory propagation*.

Online DPLL(T): T-DEDUCE

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
      res  $\leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if res = SAT then return SAT  
      else if res = CONFLICT  
        blevel  $\leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if (blevel < 0) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK(blevel,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Applies BCP to φ^P and μ^P until

- μ^P propositionally violates φ^P : returns CONFLICT.
- μ^P propositionally satisfies φ^P : invokes T-solver on $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns SAT if T-solver does. Otherwise returns CONFLICT.
- no more literals can be deduced: invokes T-solver on partial assignment $B2T(\mu^P)$ and returns CONFLICT if T-solver returns UNSAT. This is *early pruning*. May also do *theory propagation*.

Online DPLL(T): T-ANALYZECONFLICT

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALYZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Extends ANALYZECONFLICT from CDCL:

- if the conflict is caused by a boolean (BCP) failure, returns the same level and conflict clause as ANALYZECONFLICT
- if the conflict is caused by a theory failure, returns a mixed boolean+theory conflict clause

Online DPLL(T): T-ANALYZECONFLICT

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALYZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Extends ANALYZECONFLICT from CDCL:

- if the conflict is caused by a boolean (BCP) failure, returns the same level and conflict clause as ANALYZECONFLICT
- if the conflict is caused by a theory failure, returns a mixed boolean+theory conflict clause

Online DPLL(T): T-ANALYZECONFLICT

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALYZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Extends ANALYZECONFLICT from CDCL:

- if the conflict is caused by a boolean (BCP) failure, returns the same level and conflict clause as ANALYZECONFLICT
- if the conflict is caused by a theory failure, returns a mixed boolean+theory conflict clause

Online DPLL(T): T-BACKTRACK

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
    T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res =$  SAT then return SAT  
      else if  $res =$  CONFLICT  
         $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Analogous to BACKTRACK in CDCL:

- adds learned clause to φ^P (*T-learning*).
- backtracks to blevel by undoing all the assignments $>$ blevel (*T-backjumping*).

Online DPLL(T): T -BACKTRACK

```
Online-DPLLT( $T$ -formula  $\varphi$ ,  $T$ -assignment  $\mu$ )  
  if  $T$ -PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
    return UNSAT  
   $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow T2B(\varphi)$ ,  $T2B(\mu)$   
  while (TRUE) do  
     $T$ -DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    while (TRUE) do  
       $res \leftarrow T$ -DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if  $res = SAT$  then return SAT  
      else if  $res = CONFLICT$   
         $blevel \leftarrow T$ -ANALZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
        if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
        else  $T$ -BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      else break
```

Analogous to BACKTRACK in CDCL:

- adds learned clause to φ^P (T -learning).
- backtracks to $blevel$ by undoing all the assignments $> blevel$ (T -backjumping).

Online DPLL(T) example

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

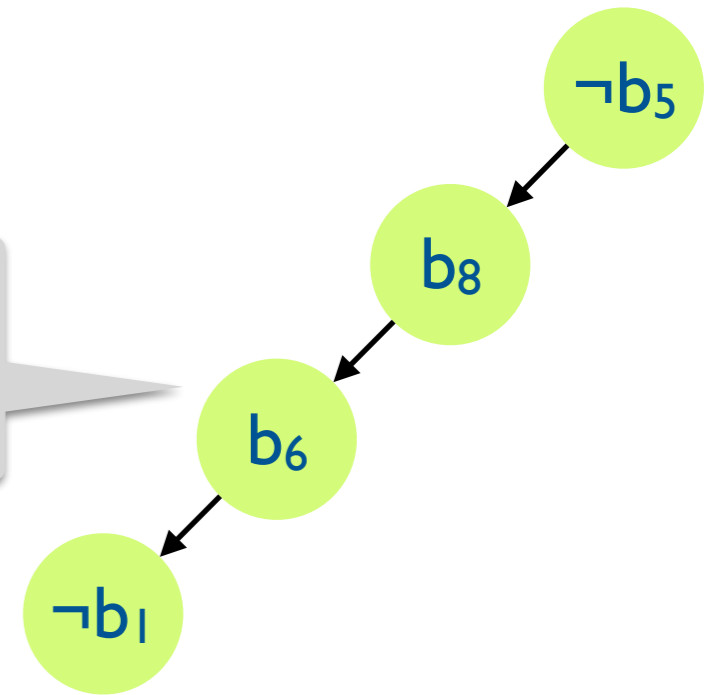
1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee$
 $\neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1,$
 $b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$

Online DPLL(T) example: T-Decide

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$

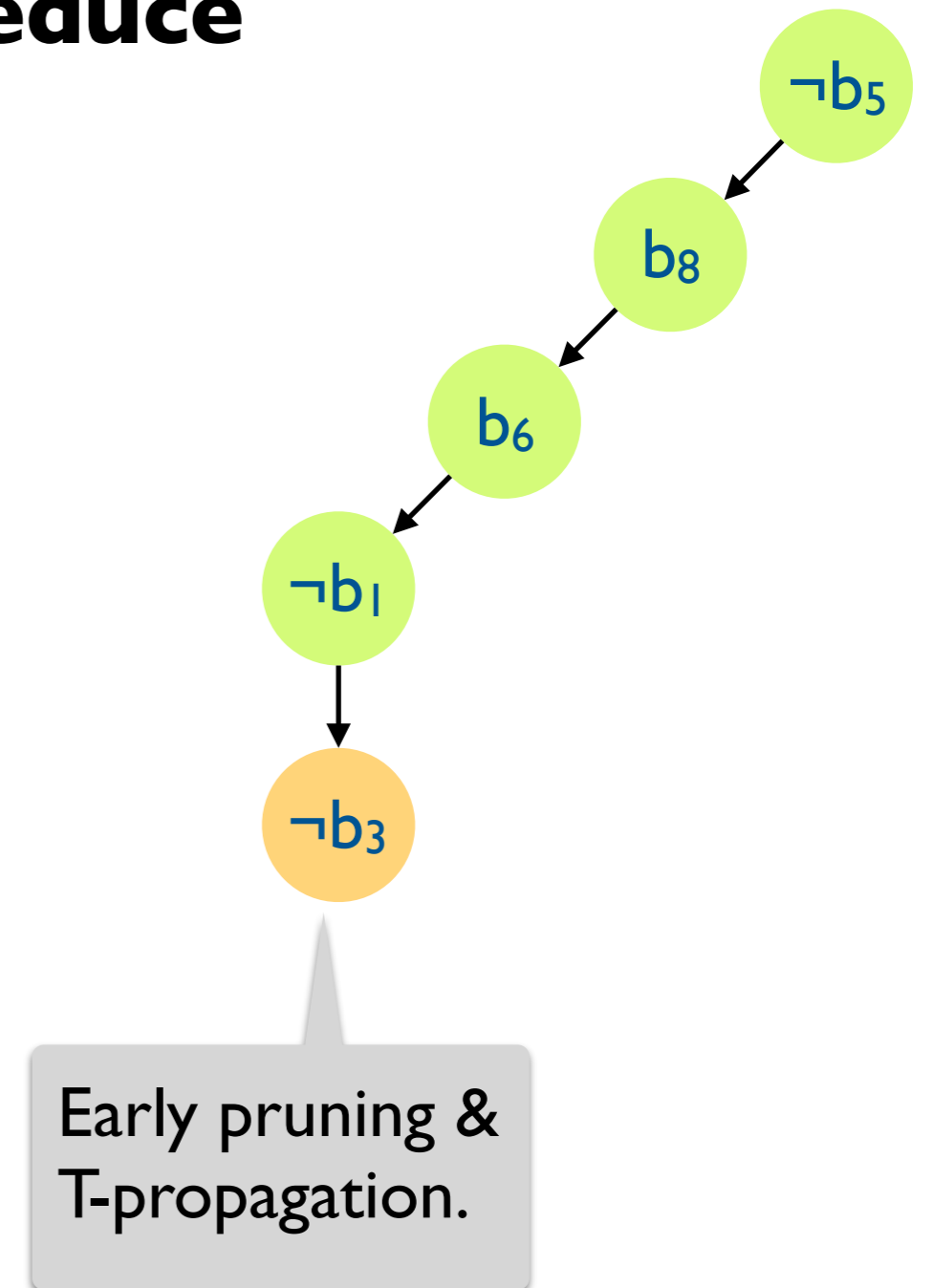
T-DECIDE makes 4 decisions.



Online DPLL(T) example: T-Deduce

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$

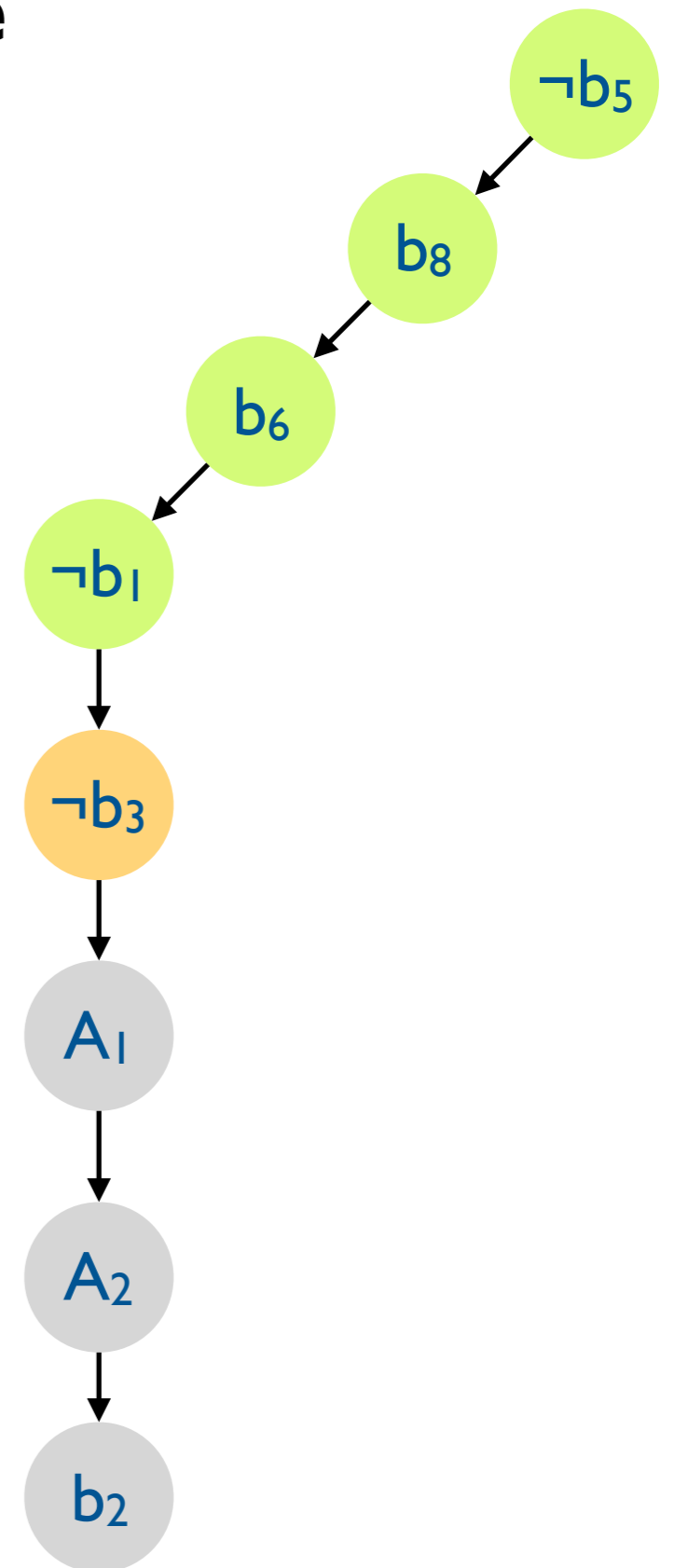


Online DPLL(T) example: T-Deduce

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$

BCP.



Online DPLL(T) example: T-Deduce

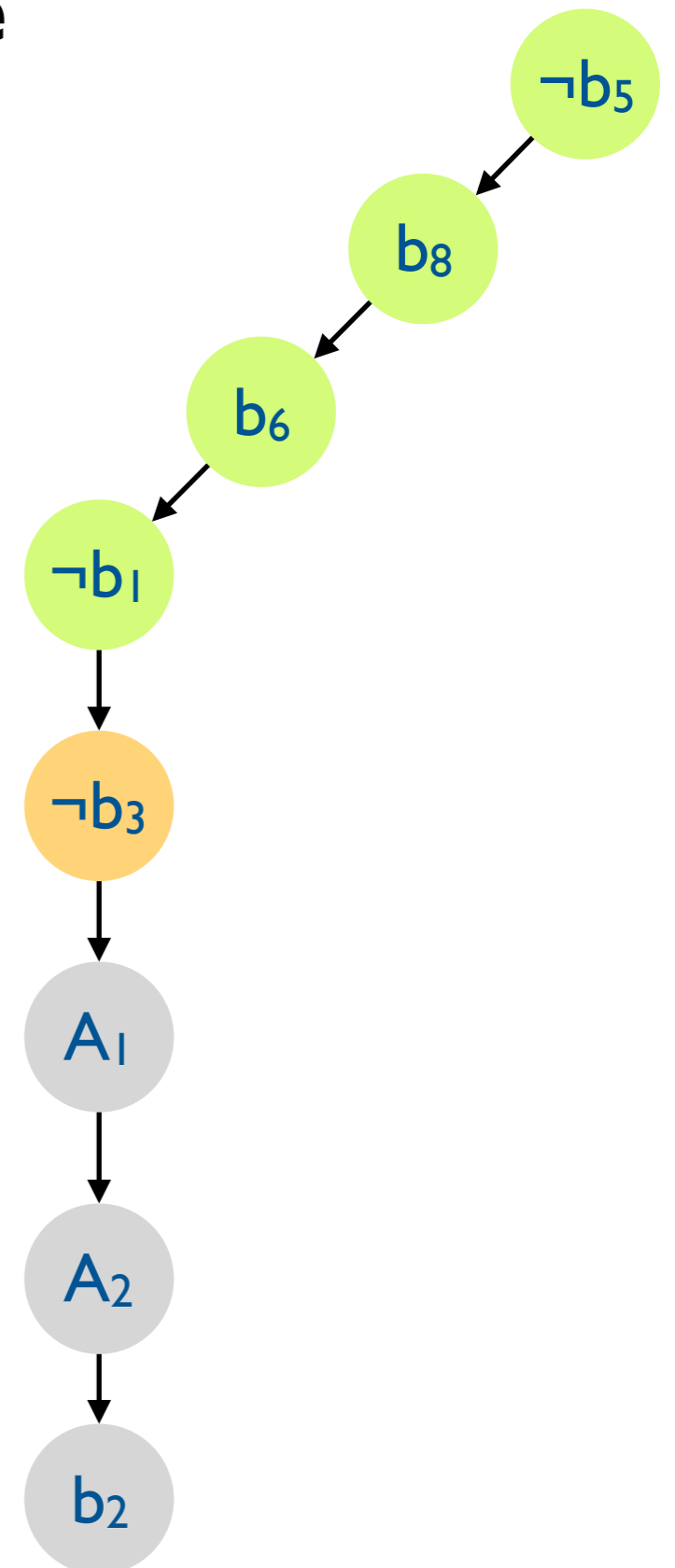
T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$
9. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee \neg b_2$

Theory conflict.

BCP.

UNSAT.

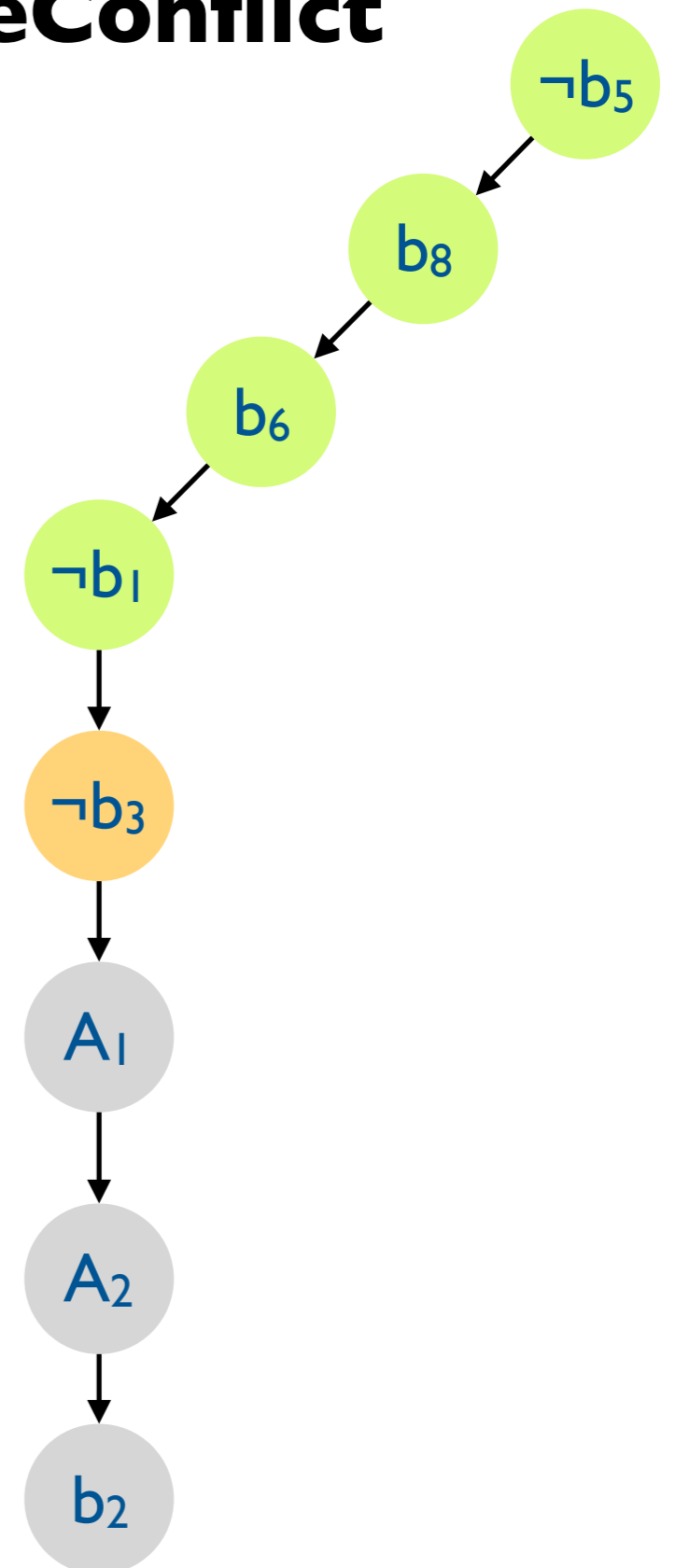


Online DPLL(T) example: T-AnalyzeConflict

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, b_3 \vee A_2$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $A_1 \vee (3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3), A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $A_1 \vee (x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_2, A_1 \vee b_8 \vee A_2$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$
9. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee \neg b_2$
10. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee b_1$

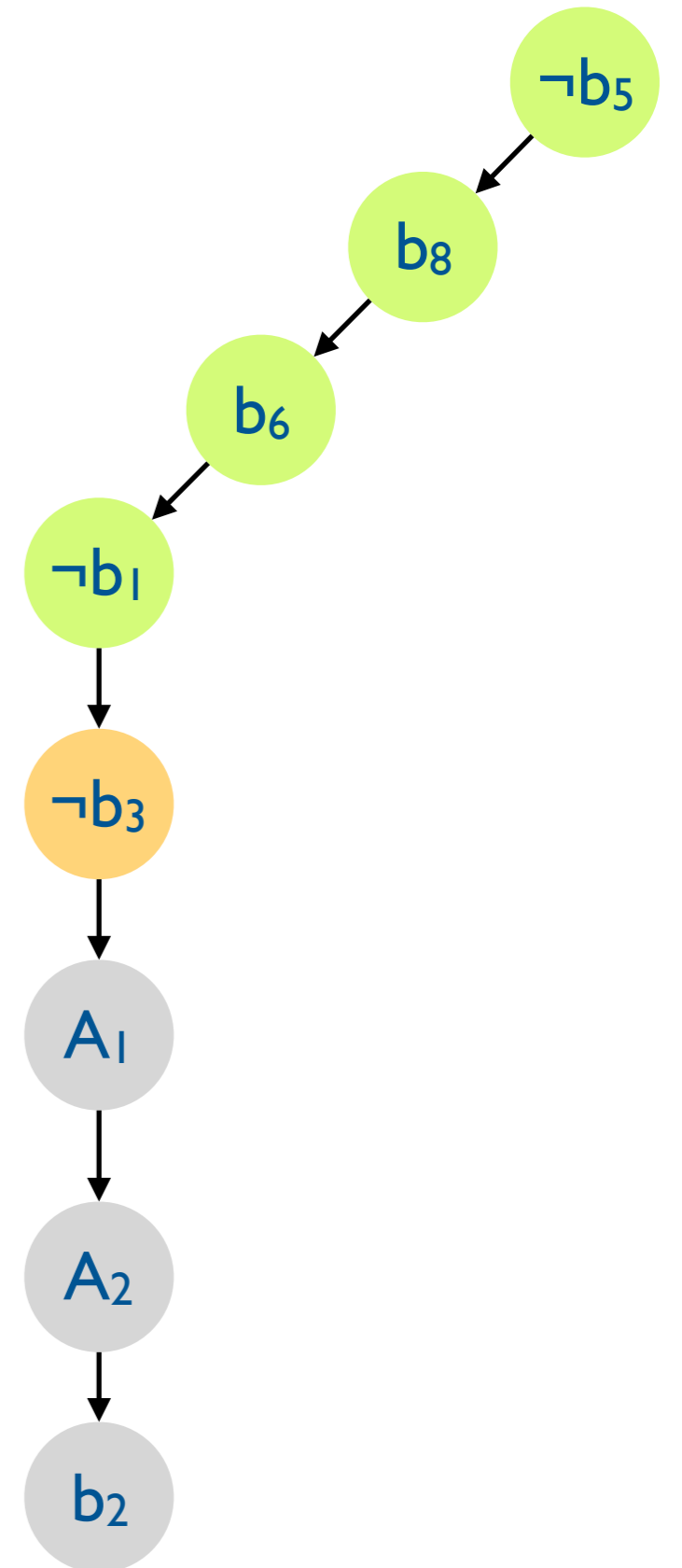
Mixed boolean+theory conflict.



Online DPLL(T): T-Backtrack

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

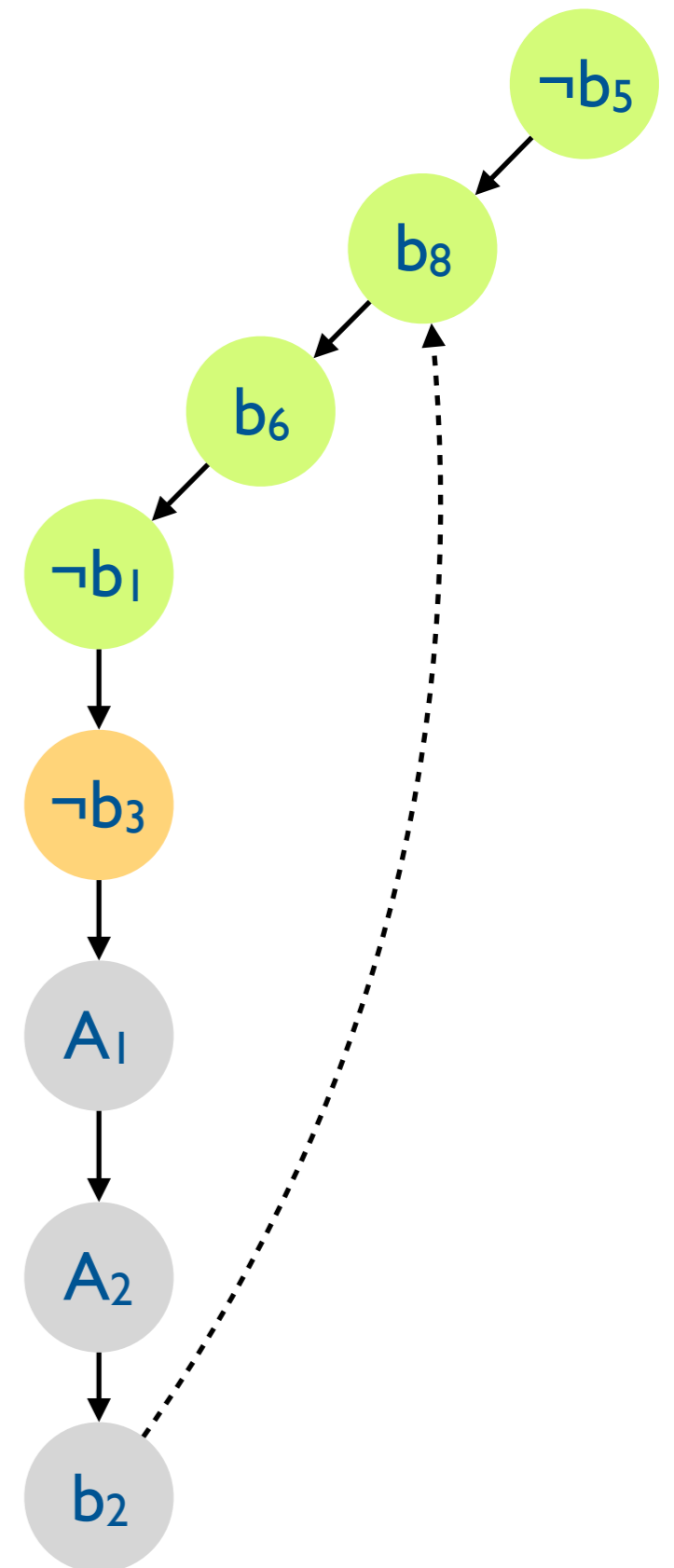
1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, A_2 \vee b_3$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_1, A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $(x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_1 \vee A_2, b_8 \vee A_2 \vee A_1$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$
9. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee \neg b_2$
10. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee b_1$



Online DPLL(T): T-Backtrack

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

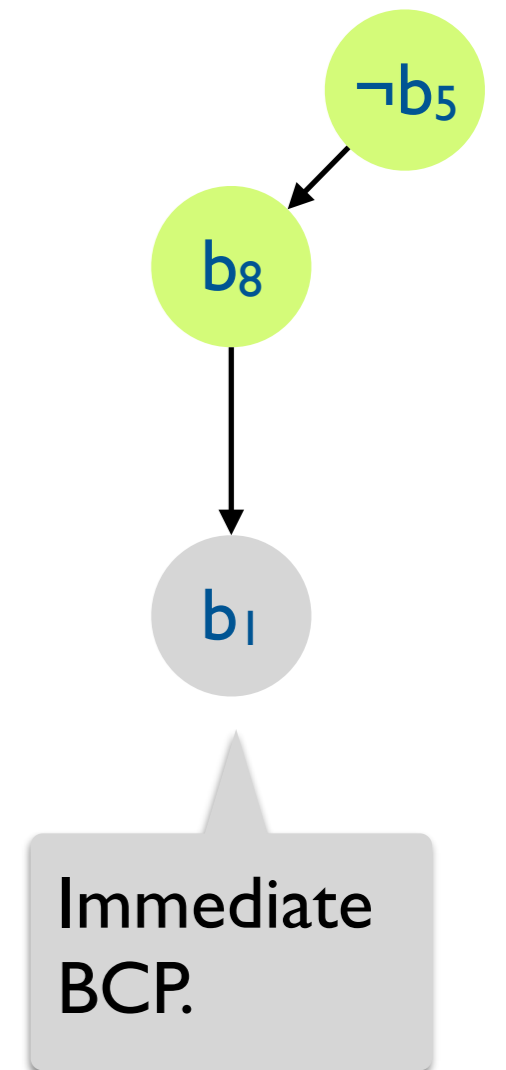
1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, A_2 \vee b_3$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_1, A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $(x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_1 \vee A_2, b_8 \vee A_2 \vee A_1$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$
9. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee \neg b_2$
10. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee b_1$



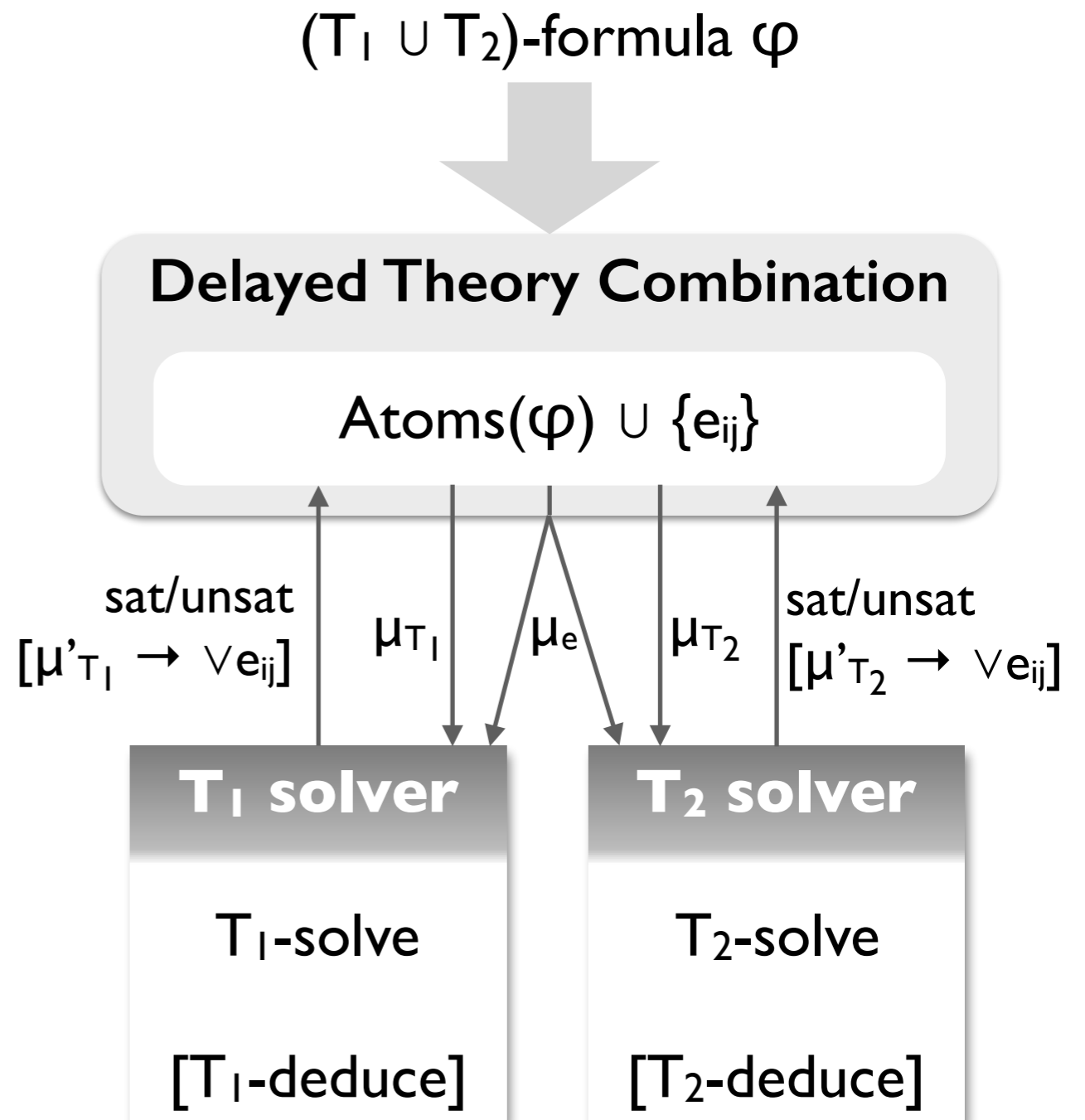
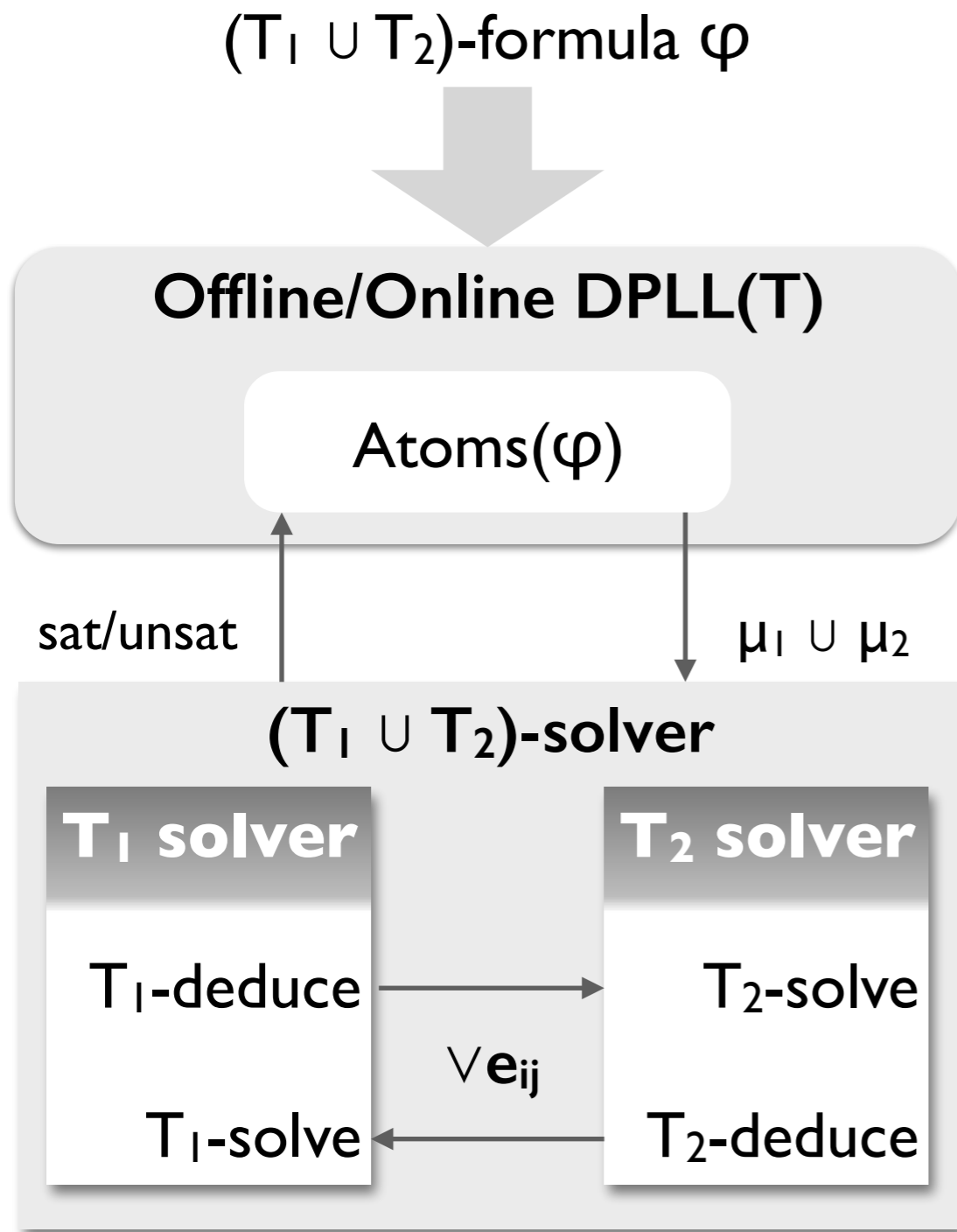
Online DPLL(T): T-Backtrack

T_R -formula φ and φ^P :

1. $\neg(2x_2 - x_3 > 2) \vee A_1, \neg b_1 \vee A_1$
2. $\neg A_2 \vee (x_1 - x_5 \leq 1), \neg A_2 \vee b_2$
3. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_2, A_2 \vee b_3$
4. $\neg(2x_3 + x_4 \geq 5) \vee \neg(3x_1 - x_3 \leq 6) \vee \neg A_1, \neg b_4 \vee \neg b_5 \vee \neg A_1$
5. $(3x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 3) \vee A_1, A_1 \vee b_3$
6. $(x_2 - x_4 \leq 6) \vee (x_5 = 5 - 3x_4) \vee \neg A_1, b_6 \vee b_7 \vee \neg A_1$
7. $(x_3 = 3x_5 + 4) \vee A_1 \vee A_2, b_8 \vee A_2 \vee A_1$
8. $b_5 \vee b_1 \vee \neg b_3$
9. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee \neg b_2$
10. $b_5 \vee \neg b_8 \vee b_1$



The DPLL(T) Framework



Delayed Theory Combination (DTC)

```
Online-DPLLT(T-formula  $\varphi$ , T-assignment  $\mu$ )  
if T-PREPROCESS( $\varphi$ ,  $\mu$ ) = CONFLICT then  
  return UNSAT  
 $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P \leftarrow$  T2B( $\varphi$ ), T2B( $\mu$ )  
while (TRUE) do  
  T-DECIDE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
  while (TRUE) do  
     $res \leftarrow$  T-DEDUCE( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    if  $res = SAT$  then return SAT  
    else if  $res = CONFLICT$   
       $blevel \leftarrow$  T-ANALYZECONFLICT( $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
      if ( $blevel < 0$ ) then return UNSAT  
      else T-BACKTRACK( $blevel$ ,  $\varphi^P$ ,  $\mu^P$ )  
    else break
```

- To get DTC, modify Online-DPLL_T so that
- Truth values assigned to both atoms in φ and the *interface equalities* e_{ij} not in φ .
 - T-DECIDE branches on interface equalities e_{ij} after μ propositionally satisfies φ .
 - T-DEDUCE passes $\mu_i \cup \mu_e$ to each T_i -solver and returns SAT if both return SAT. Otherwise returns CONFLICT.
 - T-ANALYZECONFLICT and T-BACKTRACK use the conflict clause (possibly containing interface equalities) from one of the T_i -solvers.
 - Early pruning and T-PROPAGATION are performed.

Summary

Today

- The DPLL(T) framework for deciding SMT formulas

Next lecture

- Finite model finding: reasoning about quantified formulas over finite domains
- Last lecture on **computer-aided reasoning**
- It's all **for software** afterwards!