

CSB: A Counting and Sampling tool for Bitvectors

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Problem Statement

Counting

Bitvector formula F on variables X

$\text{Sol}(F)$ set of assignment on X , that satisfy F

Determine the value of $|\text{Sol}(F)|$

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Each invocation will return

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$$\text{Such that, } \Pr(\sigma) = \frac{1}{|\text{Sol}(F)|}$$

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Also, approximation works

$$\frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)|\text{Sol}(F)|} \leq \Pr(\sigma) \leq \frac{(1+\varepsilon)}{|\text{Sol}(F)|}$$

Why counting and sampling in bit-vectors?

Not All Bugs Are Created Equal, But
Robust Reachability Can Tell the
Difference

Guillaume Girol¹(✉), Benjamin Farinier²,
and Sébastien Bardin¹

Quantifying Software Reliability
via Model-Counting

Samuel Teuber^(✉) and Alexander Weigl

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**INPUT-DIRECTED CONSTRAINED RANDOM
SIMULATION**

Applicant: **Cadence Design Systems, Inc.**, San
Jose, CA (US)

Inventors: **Ali Abdi**, Haifa (IL); **Guy Eliezer
Wolfovitz**, Haifa (IL)

Current state of the art

Counting

- SMTApproxMC [CMMV '16]
- SMC [KM '19]
- SearchMC [KM '18]

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- SMTSampler [DLBS'18]
- GuidedSampler [DBS'18]
- MegaSampler [PRI'23]

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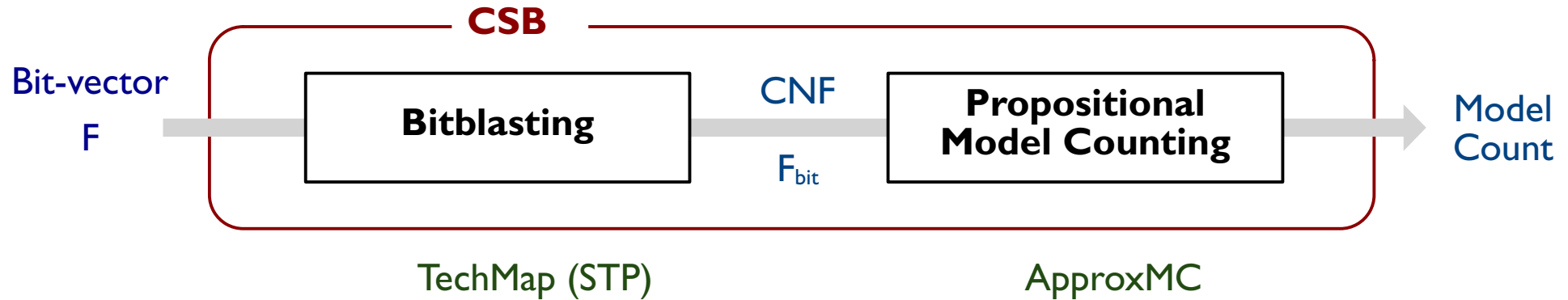
Sampling

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This work

- Significant recent improvement on CNF counting and sampling
 - Can the improvement be translated to bit-vector counting directly?

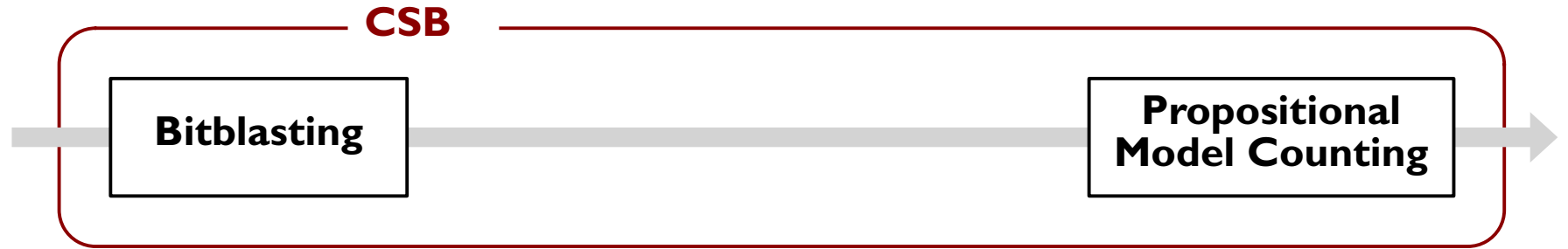
Framework for Counting



Implementation

- Built on top of SMT solver **STP**
- Turned off simplifications and rewrites
- Added **ApproxMC** in place of SAT solver backend

Trying different possibilities

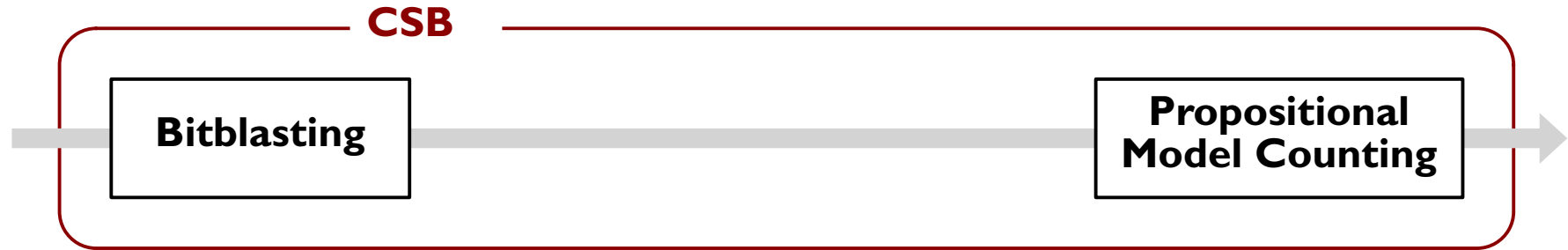


Trying different possibilities



- Logic synthesis based Technology Mapping
 - [EMS'07] (STP)
- Tseitin encoding
 - [Tse'79] (Boolector)

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Approximate Counter:

- **ApproxMC**
 - Hashing-based counter

Exact counter:

- **ADDMC**
- **ExactMC**
- **SharpSAT-TD**
- **Ganak**

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- Arjun
- B + E

- Input-output bipartition

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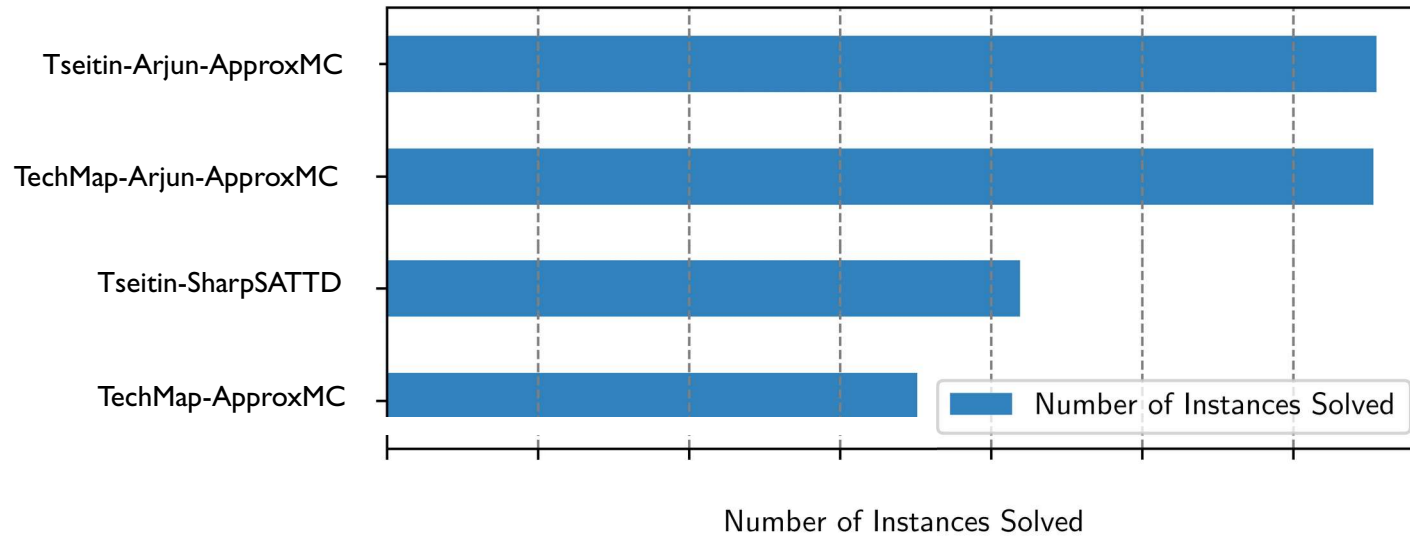
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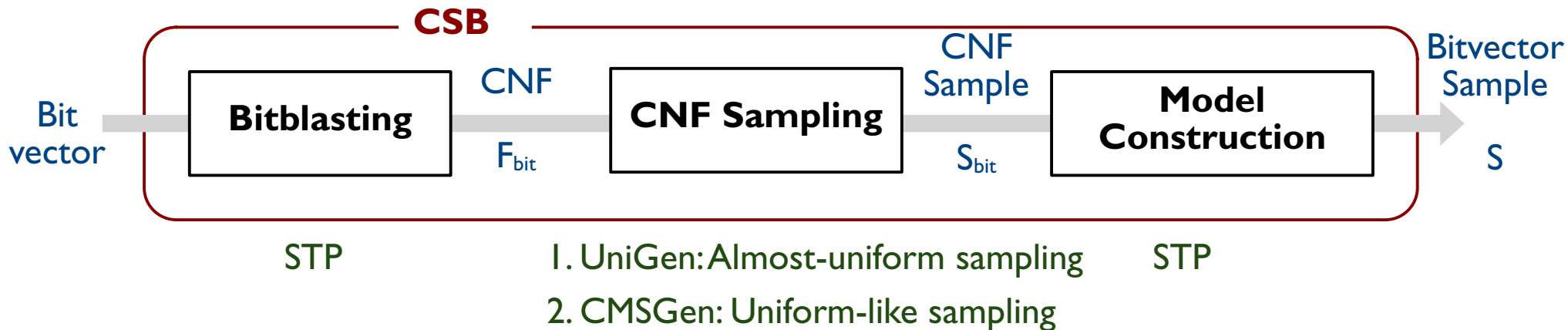
Best Performing Settings

Bitblasting + Preprocessing + Model Counting

Results



Framework for **Sampling**



Implementation

- Built on top of SMT solver **STP**
- Turned off simplifications and rewrites
- Added **UniGen** and **CMSGen** in place of SAT solver backend

Two modes of Sampling

- **Almost-uniform** sampling (UniGen)
 - Sampling with theoretical guarantees. Hashing-based approach.
- **Uniform-like** sampling (CMSGen)
 - No theoretical guarantee, but passes distribution testing based criterions
 - CMSGen is made by using random heuristics in CryptoMiniSat

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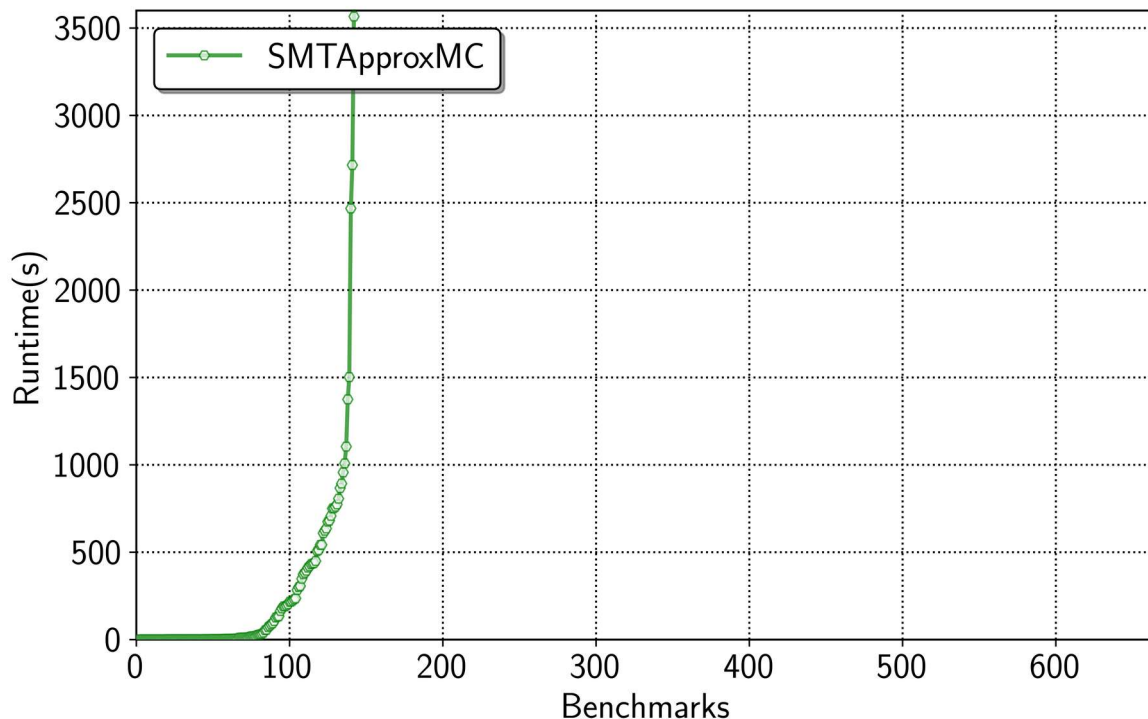
Uniform-like sampling is much faster in practice

Experiments: Efficiency in Counting

Compiled a set of 668 benchmarks

- quantitative model checking
- cryptography
- old literature

SMTApproxMC	143
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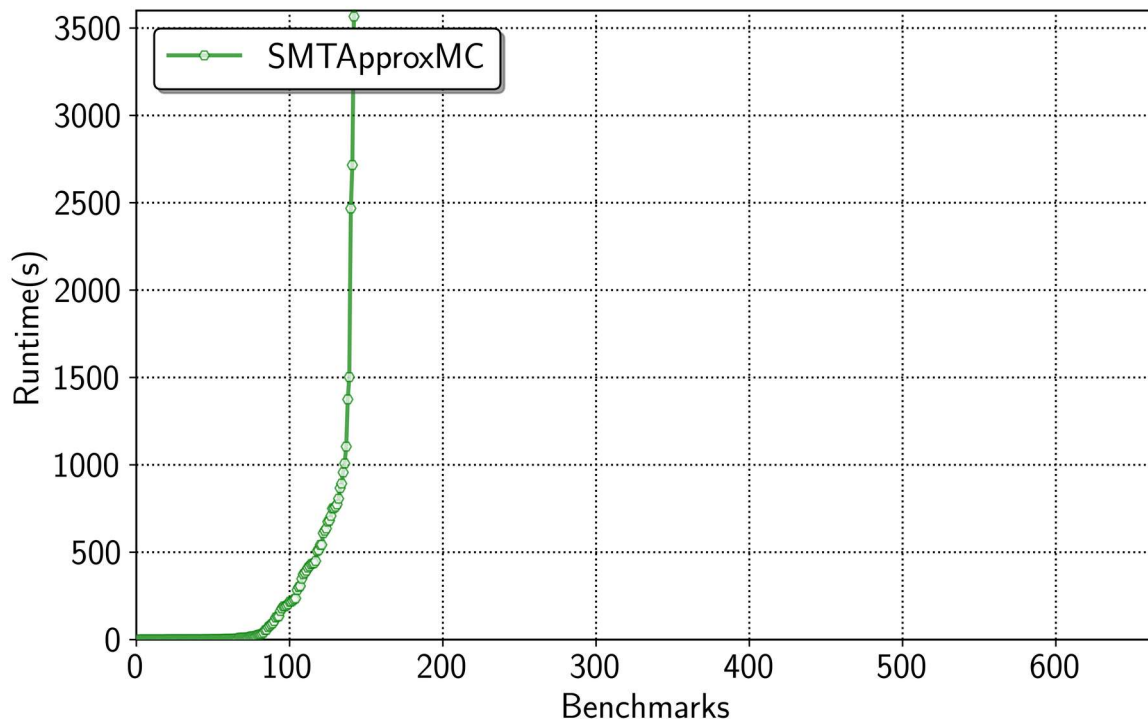
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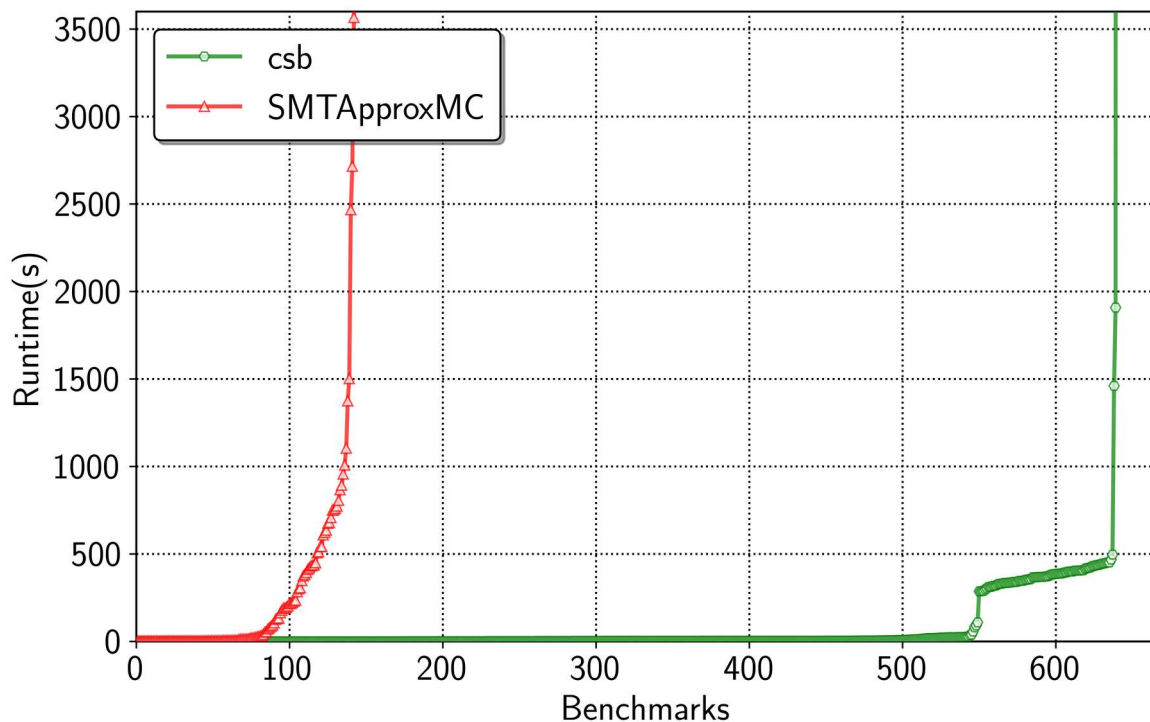
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Efficiency in Sampling

Sampling Mode	Median Runtime (s)	Instances solved
Almost-uniform <i>(with guarantees)</i>	74.6	641
Uniform-like <i>(without theoretical guarantees)</i>	1.24	662

Sampling 500 samples in 1 hour / 668 instances

Conclusion

- A very efficient tool for bitvector counting
- Future work: other theories. (What are the important questions?)
- Searching for **applications**

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github.com/meelgroup/csb/

Thank You!