

Knowledge Compilation for Boolean Functional Synthesis

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Boolean Functional Synthesis (BFnS)

Synthesizing Boolean functions from a relational specification.

Formal definition

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Interesting even if for some x_1, \dots, x_n , there isn't y_1, \dots, y_m s.t.
 $\varphi(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_m)$ holds.

Applications of Boolean Functional Synthesis

1. **Factorization**: Interesting but hard for synthesis!
2. Disjunctive decomposition of transition relations [Trivedi et al'02]
3. Quantifier elimination, of course!
 - $\exists Y \varphi(X, Y) \equiv \varphi(X, F(X))$
4. Certifying QBF-SAT solvers [Bendetti'05, ...]
5. **(Reactive)** circuit/strategy synthesis [Alur et al'05, ...]
6. Program synthesis
 - Combinatorial sketching [Solar-Lezama et al'06, Srivastava et al'13, ...]
 - Complete functional synthesis [Kuncak et al'10, ...]
7. Repair/partial synthesis of circuits [Fujita et al'13 ...]

Existing Approaches

- 1 Closely related to Boolean unification
 1. Given $\varphi(\mathbf{X}, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$, find most general unifiers of y_1, \dots, y_m in terms of \mathbf{X} .
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 2. Extract Skolem functions from proof of validity of $\forall \mathbf{X} \exists \mathbf{Y} \varphi(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$
 - Bendetti'05, Jussilla et al'07, Jiang et al'11, Heule et al'14, ...
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 3. Generate Skolem functions matching given templates
 - Srivastava et al'13, ...
 - Effective when small set of candidate Skolem functions known
 - Not always the case

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7. Quantifier instantiation techniques in SMT solvers
 - Barrett et al'15, Bierre et al'17
 - Works even for bit-vector and other theories
 - May not scale well for large specs with large # quantified vars
8. Input-output separation: Tabajara et al'18
9. Initial approximation iterative refinement Akshay et al'16

How Hard (or Easy) Is It?

- BFnS is *NP*-hard
 - Consider a co-NP^{NP} (or Π_2^P)-complete problem:
 - Is $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \exists y_1, \dots, y_m \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ true?

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- Lower bound results in circuit-size refer to monotone circuits [Razbarov 1985; Alon and Boppana 1987]
 - Skolem functions need not be monotone
 - Different argument for lower bounds on Skolem circuits

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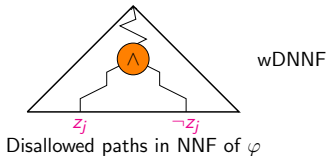
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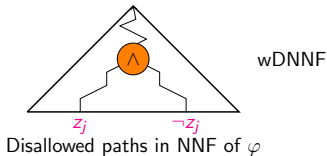
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Experiments: Efficient synthesis even when F not in wDNNF

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- **YES:** Super-polynomial time in worst-case
- **Practical performance promising!**

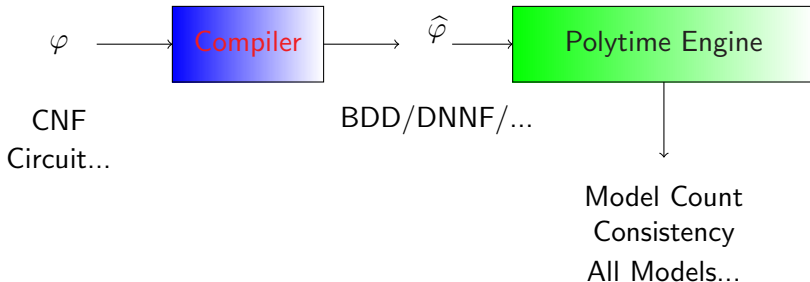
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Classical Knowledge Compilation

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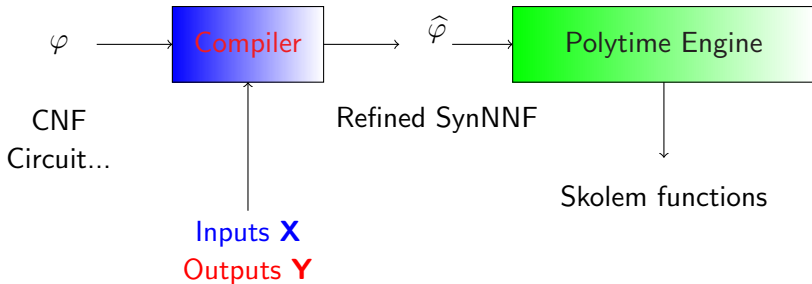


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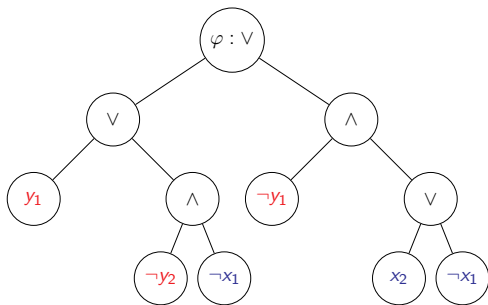
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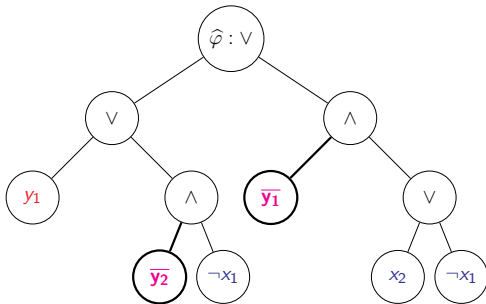
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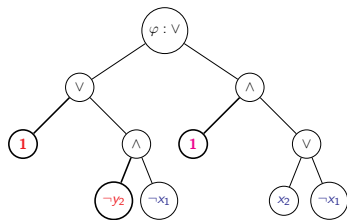
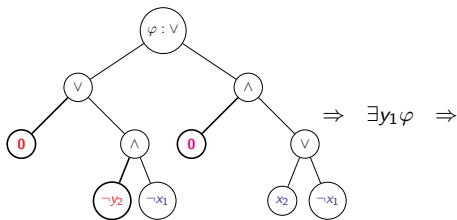


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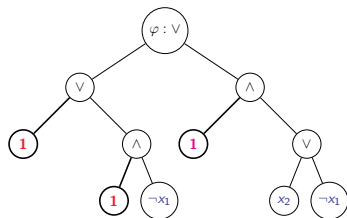
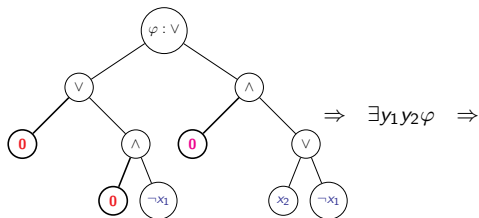
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Can $[\widehat{\varphi}]_i$ be made to behave like $\mathbf{y}_i \wedge \overline{\mathbf{y}}_i$?

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- Positive form of spec $\widehat{\varphi}(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m, \overline{y_1}, \dots, \overline{y_m})$
- Sequence (linear order) of outputs (y_1, \dots, y_m)

Let $[\widehat{\varphi}]_i$ be

$$\widehat{\varphi}(x_1, \dots, x_n, \underbrace{1 \dots 1}_{i-1}, \mathbf{y}_i, y_{i+1} \dots y_m, \underbrace{1 \dots 1}_{i-1}, \overline{\mathbf{y}}_i, \neg y_{i+1} \dots \neg y_m).$$

Does $\exists x_1, \dots, x_n \exists y_{i+1} \dots y_m ([\widehat{\varphi}]_i \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}_i \wedge \overline{\mathbf{y}}_i)$ hold?

Can $[\widehat{\varphi}]_i$ be made to behave like $\mathbf{y}_i \wedge \overline{\mathbf{y}}_i$?

If $[\widehat{\varphi}]_i$ cannot be made to behave like $\mathbf{y}_i \wedge \overline{\mathbf{y}}_i$

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Representation of φ is in **SynNNF**

SynNNF: Some observations

- Every propositional formula representable in SynNNF for every ordering of outputs
 - DNF always SynNNF for any output order

SynNNF: Some observations

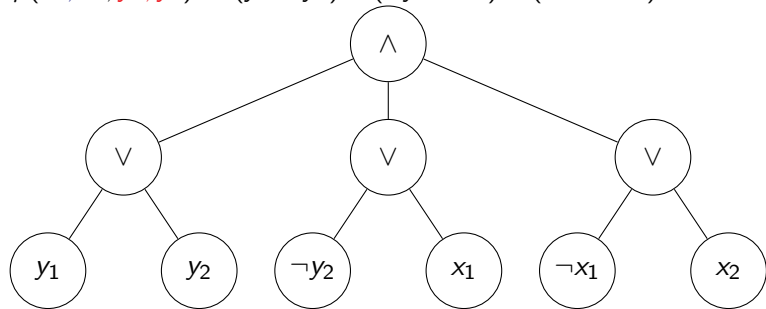
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- A formula may have multiple SynNNF representations
 - DNF, BDD, DNNF ...

SynNNF: Some observations

- Every propositional formula representable in SynNNF for every ordering of outputs
 - DNF always SynNNF for any output order
- A formula may have multiple SynNNF representations
 - DNF, BDD, DNNF ...
- A given representation may be SynNNF for order1 of outputs and not in SynNNF for order2 of outputs.
 - Example coming up ...

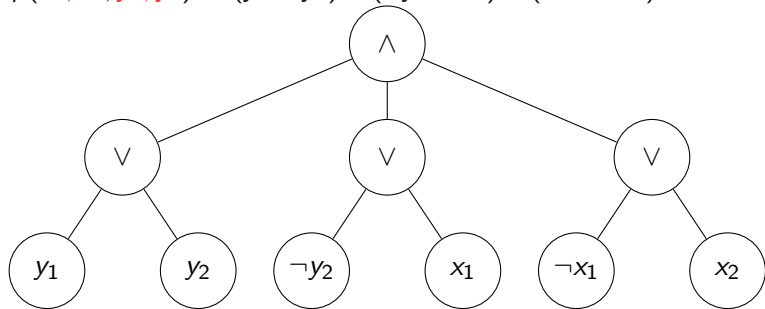
SynNNF: An Example

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (y_1 \vee y_2) \wedge (\neg y_2 \vee x_1) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$$



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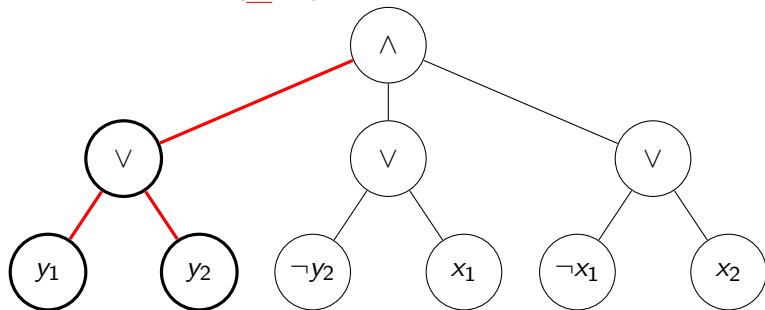


Representation of φ **not** in DNNF/wDNNF

SynNNF: An Example

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (y_1 \vee y_2) \wedge (\neg y_2 \vee x_1) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$$

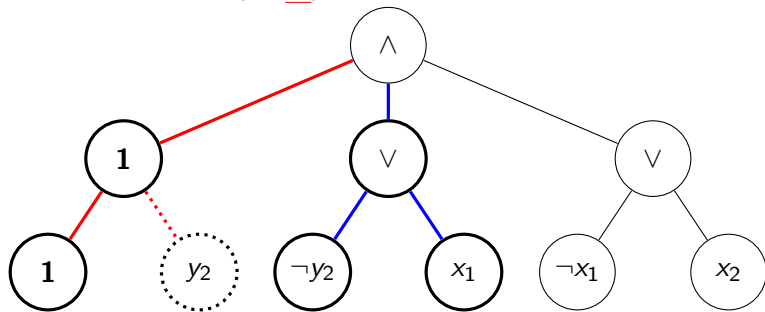
Output sequence: (y_1 , y_2)



SynNNF: An Example

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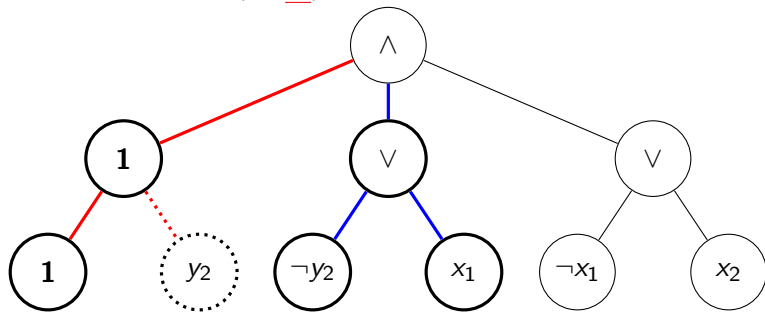
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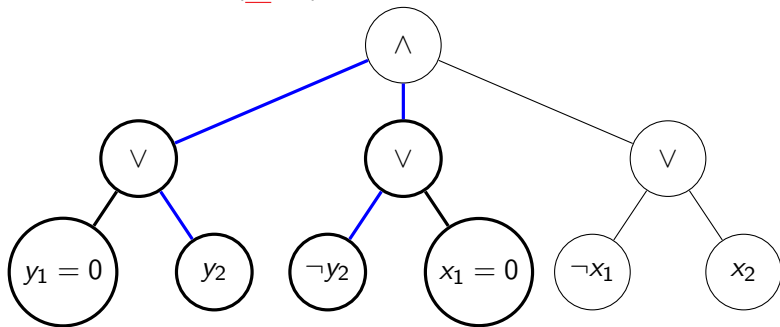


Representation of φ in SynNNF **w.r.t** (y_1, y_2)

Non-SynNNF: An Example

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (y_1 \vee y_2) \wedge (\neg y_2 \vee x_1) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$$

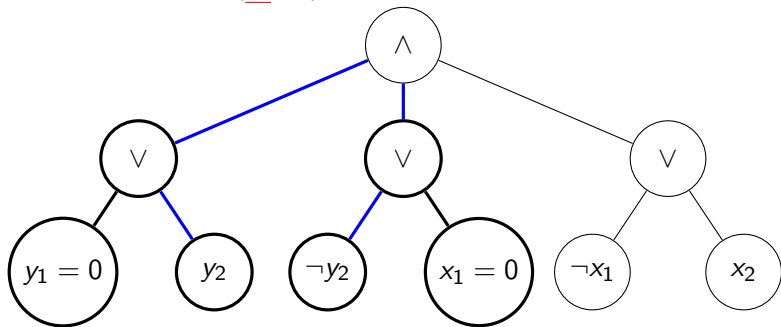
Output sequence: (y_2 , y_1)



Non-SynNNF: An Example

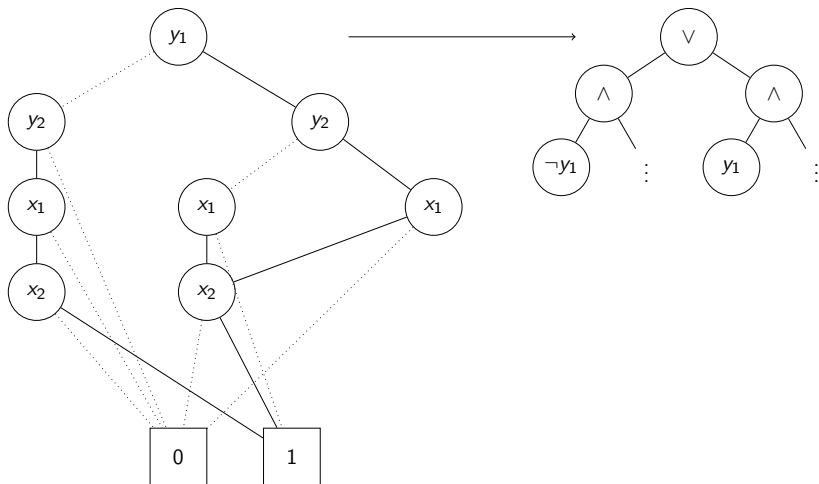
$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (y_1 \vee y_2) \wedge (\neg y_2 \vee x_1) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$$

Output sequence: (y_2 , y_1)

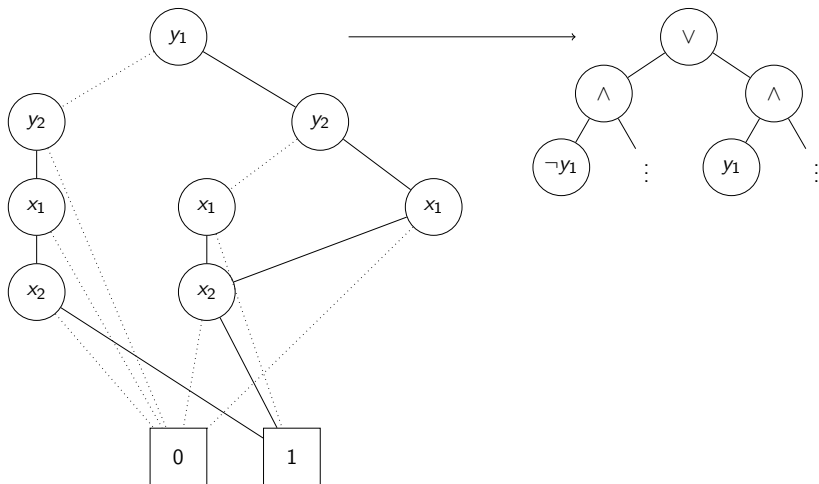


Representation of φ not in SynNNF **w.r.t** (y_2, y_1)

BDD and SynNNF



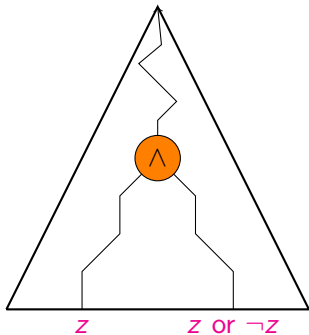
BDD and SynNNF



BDD \rightarrow SynNNF in linear time for any output sequence and any BDD variable ordering.

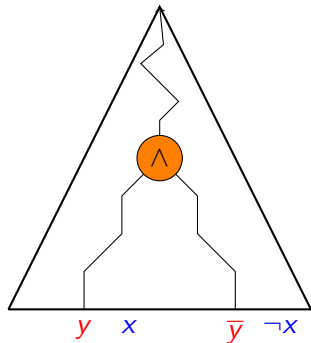
DNNF, wDNNF and SynNNF

φ in DNNF



Disallowed paths

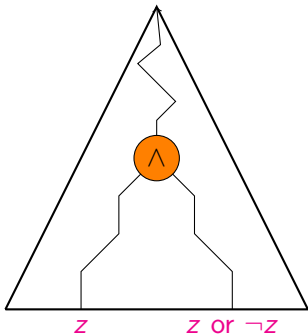
φ in wDNNF



Disallowed paths

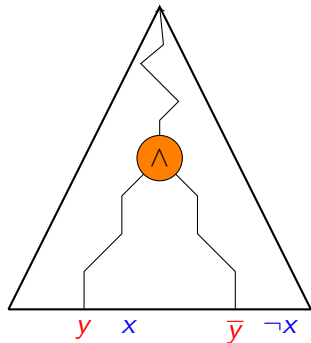
DNNF, wDNNF and SynNMF

φ in DNNF



Disallowed paths

φ in wDNNF



Disallowed paths

A specification in DNNF or wDNNF is already in SynNMF for any output sequence.

SynNNF is relatively succinct

There exist polynomial sized SynNNF specifications that only admit

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There exist poly-sized NNF representations that only admit super-polynomial sized SynNNF representations

- Unless the polynomial hierarchy collapses

SynNNF is relatively succinct

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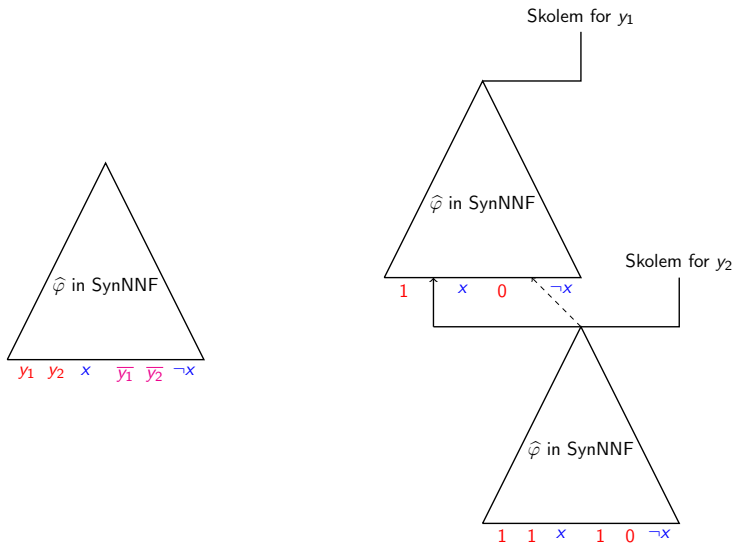
- Exponential-sized ROBDD/FBDD representations
- Super-polynomial sized dDNNF representations, unless $P = VNP$
- Super-polynomial sized wDNNF and DNNF representations unless $P = NP$

There exist poly-sized NNF representations that only admit super-polynomial sized SynNNF representations

- Unless the polynomial hierarchy collapses

NNF \sqsubseteq SynNNF \sqsubseteq wDNNF \sqsubseteq DNNF \sqsubseteq dDNNF \sqsubseteq BDD

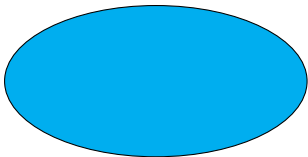
How does SynNNF help Skolem function synthesis?



Synthesis: $m \times |\varphi|$ circuit size, $\mathcal{O}(m^2)$ additional wires.

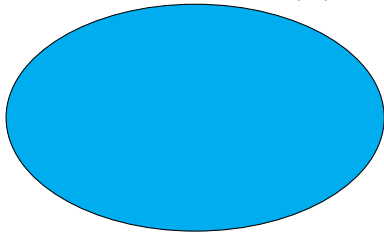
Refinement w.r.t. synthesis

Values of X s.t. $\exists Y \varphi(X, Y)$



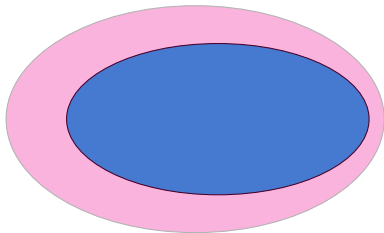
Given spec: $\varphi(X, Y)$

Skolem functions $F(X)$



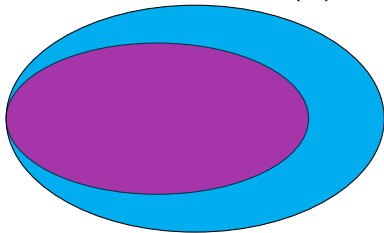
Refinement w.r.t. synthesis

Values of \mathbf{X} s.t. $\exists \mathbf{Y} \varphi(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$



Given spec: $\varphi(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

Skolem functions $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$

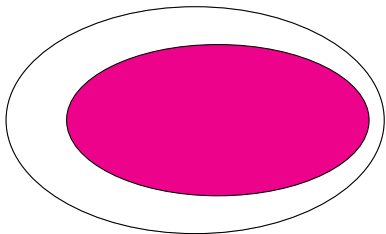


Refined spec: $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

$$\tilde{\varphi} \preceq_{\text{syn}} \varphi$$

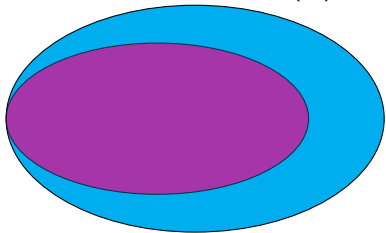
Refinement w.r.t. synthesis

Values of \mathbf{X} s.t. $\exists \mathbf{Y} \varphi(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$



Given spec: $\varphi(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

Skolem functions $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$



Strongly

Refined spec: $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

$$\tilde{\varphi} \preceq_{syn}^* \varphi$$

Lemma

If $\tilde{F} \preceq_{syn} F$, every Skolem function vector for \mathbf{Y} in \tilde{F} is also a Skolem function vector for \mathbf{Y} in F .

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Example: $(y_2 \wedge y_1) \preceq_{syn}$

$$((\neg y_1 \vee y_2 \vee x_1) \wedge (y_1 \vee \neg y_2) \wedge (y_1 \vee \neg x_1) \wedge (y_2 \vee x_2))$$

Putting it all together

Tool C2Syn:

- Input: φ in CNF (or AIG)
 - Output: Refined $\tilde{\varphi}$ in SynNNF
- Branches only on output variables
 - Aggressively tries to refine whenever possible
 - Details in our FMCAD 2019 paper

Experimental Results

Comparison of run-time with

- CADET [Rabe et al 2016]
- BFSS [Akshay et al 2018]
- BDD [BDD pipeline of BFSS]

Benchmarks: QBFEVAL 2018 and Factorization (408 total)

Benchmarks (Total)	Compiled By C2Syn			BDD compilation	Total in SynNNF
	Stage I	Stage II	Total		
QBFEVAL (402)	103	83	186	153	283
FA.QD (6)	0	6	6	6	6

Table: Compilation into SynNNF

Experimental Results

Bench mark	C2Syn vs CADET		C2Syn vs BFSS		C2Syn \ (CADET \cup BFSS)
	C2Syn \ CADET	CADET \ C2Syn	C2Syn \ BFSS	BFSS \ C2Syn	
QBFEVAL	78	105	83	78	75
FA.QD	2	0	3	0	2

Table: Comparison Results of C2Syn

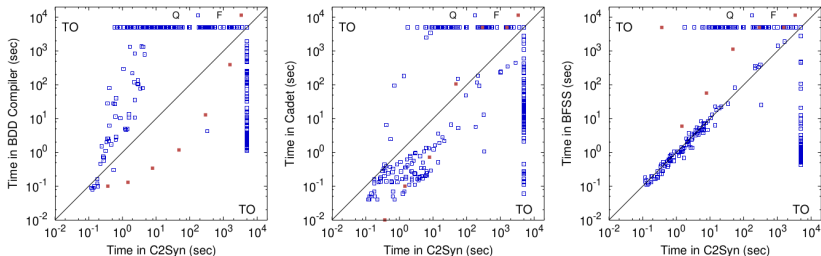


Fig. 1: Time comparisons: C2Syn vs BDD^{BFSS} , CADET, BFSS