

Towards Efficient SAT Solving using XOR-OR-AND Normal Forms

work-in-progress

Julian Danner

joint work with B. Andraschko and M. Kreuzer



XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2 \\ \wedge & (X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3 \\ & X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2) \\ & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2 \end{aligned}$$

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

Linal

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2 \\ \wedge & (X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3 \\ & X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2) \\ & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2 \end{aligned}$$

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

Linal

|

$$\begin{aligned} & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2 \\ & (X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3 \\ \wedge & \quad \boxed{X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2)} \text{---XNF clause} \\ & (\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2 \end{aligned}$$

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

p xnf 3 4

-1+3 2 0

1+2+3 -3 0

3 1+2 0

-1+2 1 2 0

\longleftrightarrow

\wedge

Linal

$(\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2$

$(X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3$

$X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2)$ —XNF clause

$(\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2$

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

p xnf 3 4

-1+3 2 0

1+2+3 -3 0

3 1+2 0

-1+2 1 2 0

\longleftrightarrow

\wedge

Linal

$(\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2$

$(X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3$

$X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2)$ —XNF clause

$(\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2$

Proposition Every formula is equisatisfiable to a formula in 2-XNF.

$$Y \leftrightarrow (L_1 \vee L_2) \equiv (Y \vee \neg L_2) \wedge ((\neg Y \oplus L_1) \vee L_2).$$

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF

$$\begin{array}{l}
 p \quad xnf \quad 3 \quad 4 \\
 -1+3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \\
 1+2+3 \quad -3 \quad 0 \\
 3 \quad 1+2 \quad 0 \\
 -1+2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 0
 \end{array}
 \longleftrightarrow
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Lineral} \\
 | \\
 (\neg X_1 \oplus X_3) \vee X_2 \\
 (X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3) \vee \neg X_3 \\
 \wedge \\
 X_3 \vee (X_1 \oplus X_2) \text{---XNF clause} \\
 (\neg X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee X_1 \vee X_2
 \end{array}$$

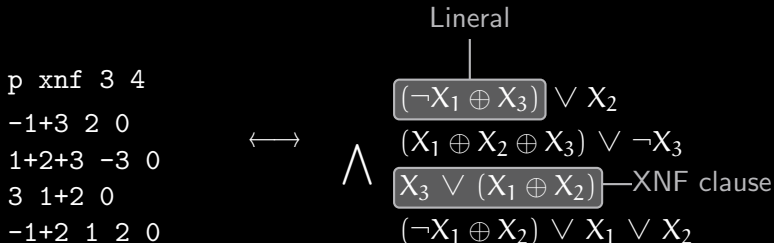
Proposition Every formula is equisatisfiable to a formula in 2-XNF.

$$Y \leftrightarrow (L_1 \vee L_2) \equiv (Y \vee \neg L_2) \wedge ((\neg Y \oplus L_1) \vee L_2).$$

→ allows implication graph based solving

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF



Proposition Every formula is equisatisfiable to a formula in 2-XNF.

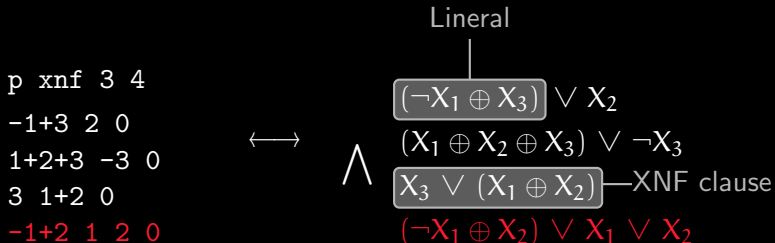
$$Y \leftrightarrow (L_1 \vee L_2) \equiv (Y \vee \neg L_2) \wedge ((\neg Y \oplus L_1) \vee L_2).$$

→ allows **implication graph** based solving

SCCs, Failed Linerals, ...

XOR-OR-AND Normal Form

XNF



Proposition Every formula is equisatisfiable to a formula in 2-XNF.

$$Y \leftrightarrow (L_1 \vee L_2) \equiv (Y \vee \neg L_2) \wedge ((\neg Y \oplus L_1) \vee L_2).$$

→ allows **implication graph** based solving

SCCs, Failed Linerals, ...

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic

$$\begin{aligned} & X_1 \oplus X_2 \\ (X_1 \oplus X_2) \vee (\neg X_3 \oplus X_4) \end{aligned}$$

\longleftrightarrow

Algebra

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 + x_2 + 1 \\ (x_1 + x_2 + 1) \cdot (x_3 + x_4) \end{aligned}$$

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic		Algebra
$X_1 \oplus X_2$		$x_1 + x_2 + 1$
$\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3 \oplus X_4\}$	\longleftrightarrow	$\{x_1 + x_2 + 1, x_3 + x_4\}$

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic		Algebra
$X_1 \oplus X_2$		$x_1 + x_2 + 1$
$\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3 \oplus X_4\}$	\longleftrightarrow	$\{x_1 + x_2 + 1, x_3 + x_4\}$

Definition $C_1 \sim C_2$ iff $\mathcal{S}(C_1) = \mathcal{S}(C_2)$; $V_C = \langle 1 + C \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic		Algebra
$X_1 \oplus X_2$		$x_1 + x_2 + 1$
$\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3 \oplus X_4\}$	\longleftrightarrow	$\{x_1 + x_2 + 1, x_3 + x_4\}$

Definition $C_1 \sim C_2$ iff $\mathcal{S}(C_1) = \mathcal{S}(C_2)$; $V_C = \langle 1 + C \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

Proposition

$$C_1 \sim C_2 \iff V_{C_1} = V_{C_2} \text{ or } 1 \in V_{C_1} \cap V_{C_2}$$

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic		Algebra
$X_1 \oplus X_2$	\longleftrightarrow	$x_1 + x_2 + 1$
$\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3 \oplus X_4\}$		$\{x_1 + x_2 + 1, x_3 + x_4\}$

Definition $C_1 \sim C_2$ iff $\mathcal{S}(C_1) = \mathcal{S}(C_2)$; $V_C = \langle 1 + C \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

Proposition

$$C_1 \sim C_2 \iff V_{C_1} = V_{C_2} \text{ or } 1 \in V_{C_1} \cap V_{C_2}$$

Corollary For $i \neq j$

$$\{L_1, \dots, L_k\} \sim \{L_1, \dots, L_i \oplus L_j, \dots, L_k\}$$

Equivalent XNF Clauses

Logic		Algebra
$X_1 \oplus X_2$		$x_1 + x_2 + 1$
$\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3 \oplus X_4\}$	\longleftrightarrow	$\{x_1 + x_2 + 1, x_3 + x_4\}$

Definition $C_1 \sim C_2$ iff $\mathcal{S}(C_1) = \mathcal{S}(C_2)$; $V_C = \langle 1 + C \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$

Proposition

$$C_1 \sim C_2 \iff V_{C_1} = V_{C_2} \text{ or } 1 \in V_{C_1} \cap V_{C_2}$$

Corollary For $i \neq j$

$$\{L_1, \dots, L_k\} \sim \{L_1, \dots, L_i \oplus L_j, \dots, L_k\}$$

Corollary

$$C \text{ is a tautology} \iff 1 \in V_C$$

`ANF_to_XNF` converts Algebraic Normal Form (ANF) to XNF.

`ANF_to_XNF` converts Algebraic Normal Form (ANF) to XNF.

ASCON-128	format	#vars	#cls/polys	avg cls len
–	ANF	6080	11 904	–
<code>anf_to_xnf</code>	XNF	12 224	17 920	1.64
SageMath	CNF	26 048	260 416	4.79
ApCoCoA	CNF-XOR	28 545	158 809	3.59
bosphorus	CNF	49 289	1 424 034	5.83

`ANF_to_XNF` converts Algebraic Normal Form (ANF) to XNF.

ASCON-128	format	#vars	#cls/polys	avg cls len
–	ANF	6080	11 904	–
<code>anf_to_xnf</code>	XNF	12 224	17 920	1.64
SageMath	CNF	26 048	260 416	4.79
ApCoCoA	CNF-XOR	28 545	158 809	3.59
bosphorus	CNF	49 289	1 424 034	5.83

→ cryptographic instances have *compact* representation

Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.

Gaussian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.

Gaussian Constraint Propagation

Gaussian Constraint Propagation

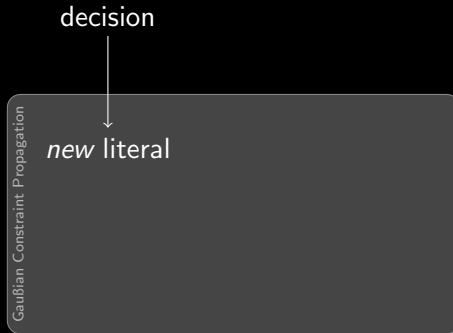
Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.

decision

Gaussian Constraint Propagation

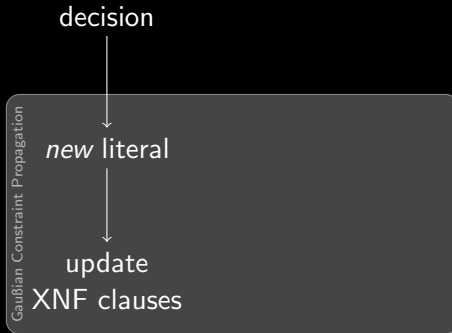
Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



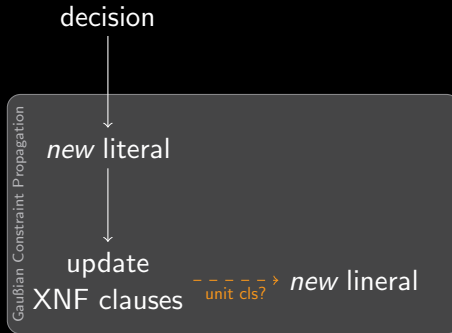
Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



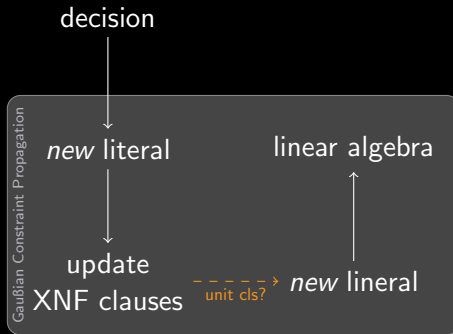
Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



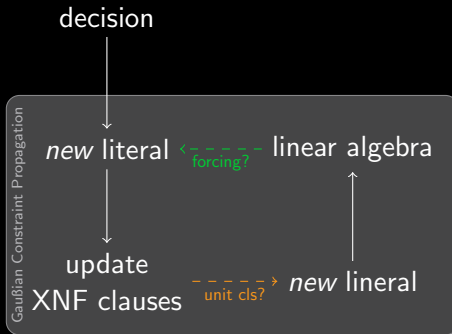
Gaussian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



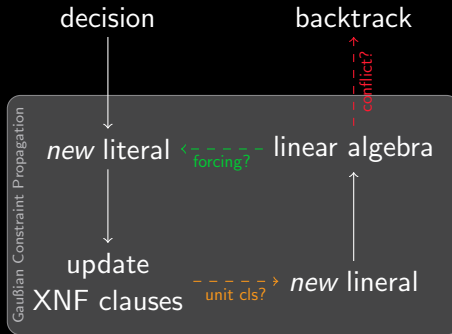
Gaussian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



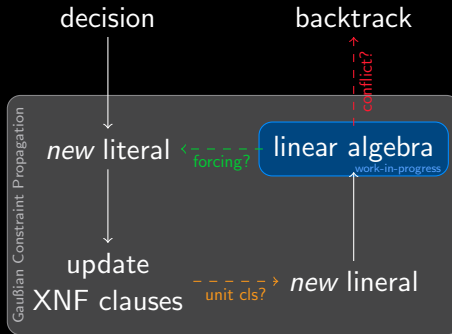
Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



Gaußian Constraint Propagation

Definition A literal is called **forcing** if it is a literal.



Watched Literals

Problem watching distinct literals from distinct literals

$$\{ x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4, x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_5 \}$$

Watched Literals

Problem watching distinct literals from distinct literals

$$\{ X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus X_4, X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_5 \}$$

Watched Literals

Problem watching distinct literals from distinct literals

$$\{ X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus X_4, X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_5 \}$$

Watched Literals

Problem watching distinct literals from distinct literals

$$\{ X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus X_4, X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_5 \}$$

Watched Literals

Problem watching distinct literals from distinct literals

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus X_4, \quad X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_5 \\ X_1 \oplus X_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

might miss unit clauses!

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals

$$L_1 : \quad x_3 \oplus x_4 \quad \oplus \quad x_1 \oplus x_2$$

$$L_2 : \quad \quad \quad x_1 \oplus x_2 \quad \oplus \quad x_5$$

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals

$$L_1 : \quad x_3 \oplus x_4 \quad \oplus \quad x_1 \oplus x_2$$

$$L_2 : \quad \quad \quad x_1 \oplus x_2 \quad \oplus \quad x_5$$

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals

$$L_1 : \quad x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_1 \oplus x_2$$

$$L_2 : \quad x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_5$$

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals

$$L_1 : \quad x_3 \oplus x_4 \quad \oplus \quad x_1 \oplus x_2$$

$$L_2 : \quad \quad \quad x_1 \oplus x_2 \quad \oplus \quad x_5$$

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals, change representation if necessary

$$L_1 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_1 \oplus X_2$$

$$L_1 \oplus L_2 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_5$$

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals, change representation if necessary

$$L_1 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_1 \oplus X_2$$

$$L_1 \oplus L_2 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_5$$

→ swap *shared/unshared* parts

Watched Literals

Solution watch **unshared** literals from two distinct literals, change representation if necessary

$$L_1 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_1 \oplus X_2$$

$$L_1 \oplus L_2 : \quad X_3 \oplus X_4 \quad \oplus \quad X_5$$

→ swap *shared/unshared* parts

→ XNF clauses can be efficiently managed by watch-lists

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_2, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}$$

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_2, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_2, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

s-resolution

[Horacek]

$$\frac{\bigcup_{i=1}^s \{L_i\} \cup F \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^s \{\neg L_i\} \cup G}{\bigcup_{i=1}^{s-1} \{L_i \oplus L_{i+1}\} \cup F \cup G}$$

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_2, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

s-resolution

[Horacek]

$$\frac{\bigcup_{i=1}^s \{L_i\} \cup F \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^s \{\neg L_i\} \cup G}{\bigcup_{i=1}^{s-1} \{L_i \oplus L_{i+1}\} \cup F \cup G}$$

→ CDCL *in principle* possible

Resolution

Towards CDCL

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

$$\frac{\{X_1, \neg X_2, \neg X_3\} \quad \{\neg X_1, X_2\}}{\{X_1 \oplus X_2, \neg X_3\}}$$

s-resolution

[Horacek]

$$\frac{\bigcup_{i=1}^s \{L_i\} \cup F \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^s \{\neg L_i\} \cup G}{\bigcup_{i=1}^{s-1} \{L_i \oplus L_{i+1}\} \cup F \cup G}$$

→ CDCL **in principle** possible

weaken clauses & change representation before resolution

↪ expensive linear algebra?

Current State

xnf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~

Current State

xnf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~
 - Gauß-Jordan with backtracking?
 - how to treat equivalent literals?

Current State

xf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~
 - Gauß-Jordan with backtracking?
 - how to treat equivalent literals?
- conflict learning
 - theory ✓
 - implementation ~

Current State

xnf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~
 - Gauß-Jordan with backtracking?
 - how to treat equivalent literals?
- conflict learning
 - theory ✓
 - implementation ~
 - clause minimization?

Current State

xnf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~
 - Gauß-Jordan with backtracking?
 - how to treat equivalent literals?
- conflict learning
 - theory ✓
 - implementation ~
 - clause minimization?
- modern decision heuristics ✗
- proofs for UNSAT instances ✗

Current State

xnf_solver

- Gaussian Constraint Propagation
 - watched literals ✓
 - linear algebra ~
 - Gauß-Jordan with backtracking?
 - how to treat equivalent literals?
- conflict learning
 - theory ✓
 - implementation ~
 - clause minimization?
- modern decision heuristics ✗
- proofs for UNSAT instances ✗
 - DPLL solver in C++ ✓

Experiments

XNF_to_ANF

$$L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_k \iff l_1 \dots l_k$$

Experiments

XNF_to_ANF

$$L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_k \iff l_1 \dots l_k$$

XNF_to_CNF-XOR

$$\begin{array}{c} L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_k \\ \updownarrow \\ (Y_1 \oplus \neg L_1) \wedge \dots \wedge (Y_k \oplus \neg L_k) \wedge (Y_1 \vee \dots \vee Y_k) \end{array}$$

Experiments

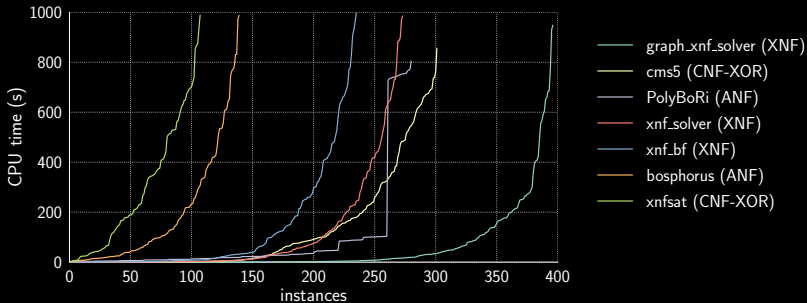


Figure: Cactus plots for 400 random *satisfiable* 2-XNF in n variables and $3n$ clauses where $n \in \{21, \dots, 40\}$.

Experiments

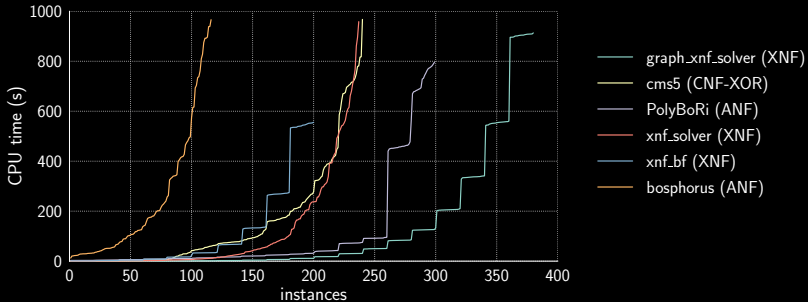


Figure: Cactus plots for 400 random 2-XNF in n variables and $3n$ clauses where $n \in \{21, \dots, 40\}$.

2-XNF in n variables and

Experiments

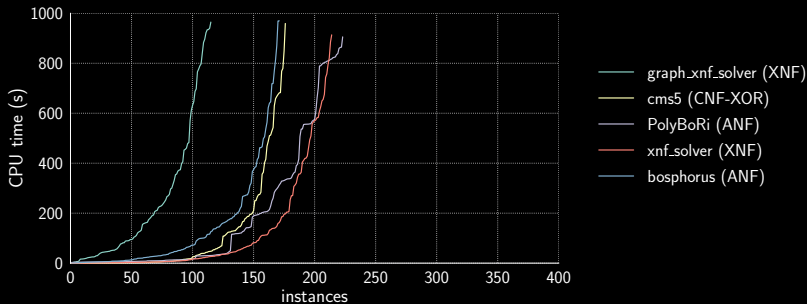


Figure: Cactus plots for 400 random *satisfiable* ANFs in n indeterminates and $2n$ quadratic polynomials where $n \in \{21, \dots, 40\}$.

Experiments

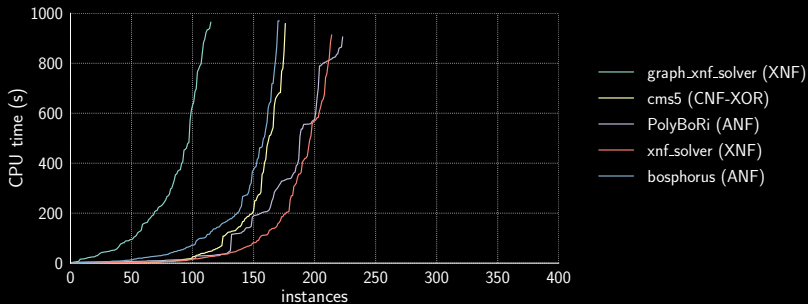


Figure: Cactus plots for 400 random *satisfiable* ANFs in n indeterminates and $2n$ quadratic polynomials where $n \in \{21, \dots, 40\}$.

Thank you for your attention!