

# CrystalBall: Design a SAT Solver as you need it

---

Arijit Shaw

Institute for  
Advancing Intelligence

**tcg crest**

Kuldeep S. Meel, Mate Soos

School of Computing



Raghav Kulkarni



# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c)$$

---

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

---

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.

(a =  $\top$ , b =  $\top$ , c =  $\top$ )

---

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

**Satisfiable.**  
(a =  $\top$ , b =  $\top$ , c =  $\top$ )

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.  
(a =  $\top$ , b =  $\top$ , c =  $\top$ )

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

Unsatisfiable.

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

A lot can be encoded:

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

Unsatisfiable.

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

A lot can be encoded:

- Cryptanalysis

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

Unsatisfiable.



# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

A lot can be encoded:

- Cryptanalysis
- Optimize the S-Box

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

Unsatisfiable.

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

**Satisfiable.**  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

**A lot can be encoded:**

- Cryptanalysis
- Optimize the S-Box
- Get the optimized decision tree

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

**Unsatisfiable.**

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

**Satisfiable.**  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

**A lot can be encoded:**

- Cryptanalysis
- Optimize the S-Box
- Get the optimized decision tree
- Prove theorem

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

**Unsatisfiable.**

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

**Satisfiable.**  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

**Unsatisfiable.**

**A lot can be encoded:**

- Cryptanalysis
- Optimize the S-Box
- Get the optimized decision tree
- Prove theorem
- Problems in chessboard

# The SAT problem

$$F_1 = \overbrace{(a \vee b)}^{c_1} \wedge \overbrace{(\neg b \vee c)}^{c_2}$$

Satisfiable.  
(a = T, b = T, c = T)

---

$$F_2 = (a \vee b) \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \wedge (a) \wedge (\neg c)$$

Unsatisfiable.

**A lot can be encoded:**

- Cryptanalysis
- Optimize the S-Box
- Get the optimized decision tree
- Prove theorem
- Problems in chessboard

**SAT is NP-Complete**

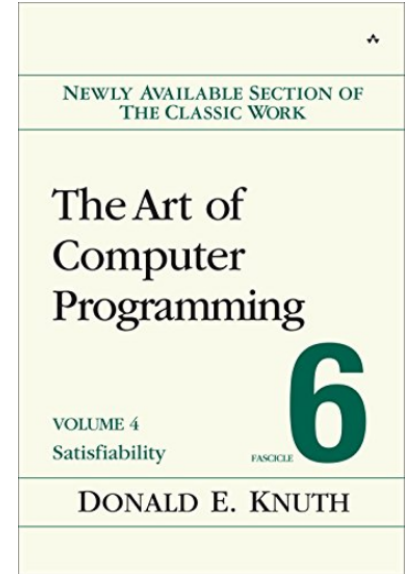
# SAT is NP-Complete

**In 80's** : Reduce SAT to a problem

– To show it's difficulty

**21<sup>st</sup> century** : Reduce a problem to SAT

– To solve it in practice



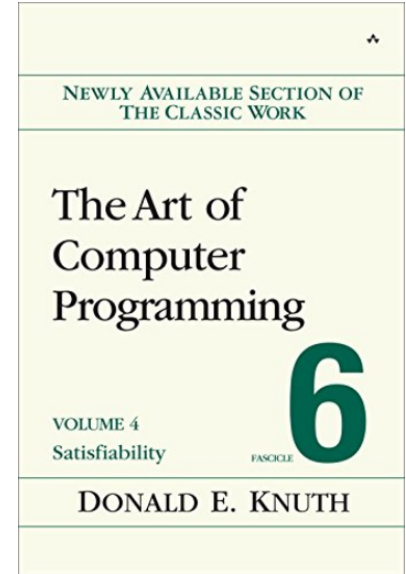
# SAT is NP-Complete

**In 80's** : Reduce SAT to a problem

– To show it's difficulty

**21<sup>st</sup> century** : Reduce a problem to SAT

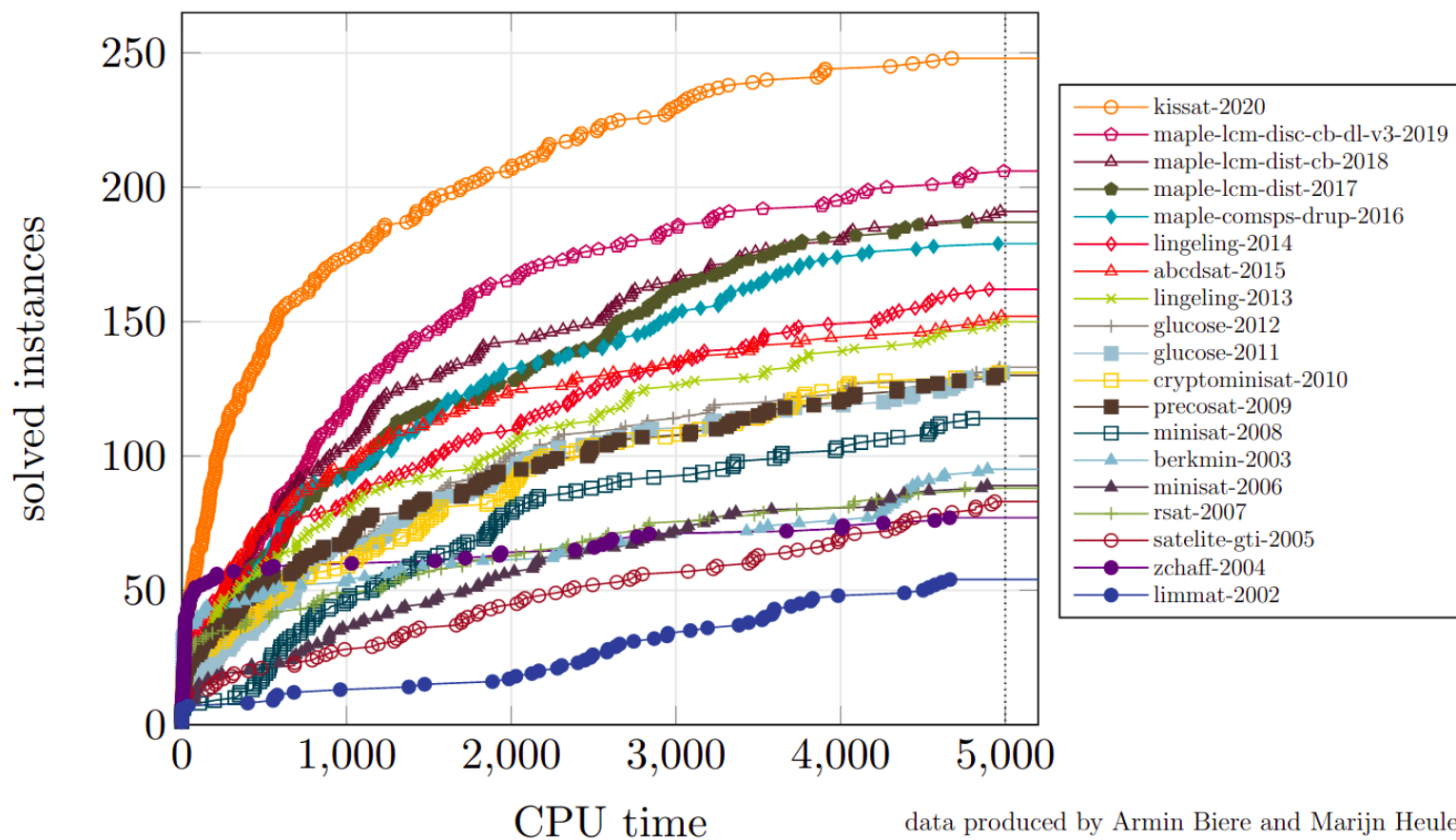
– To solve it in practice



**Industrial SAT solvers** : Software/Hardware Verification, cryptography, AI planning, genome rearrangement, constrained scheduling...

# SAT Revolution

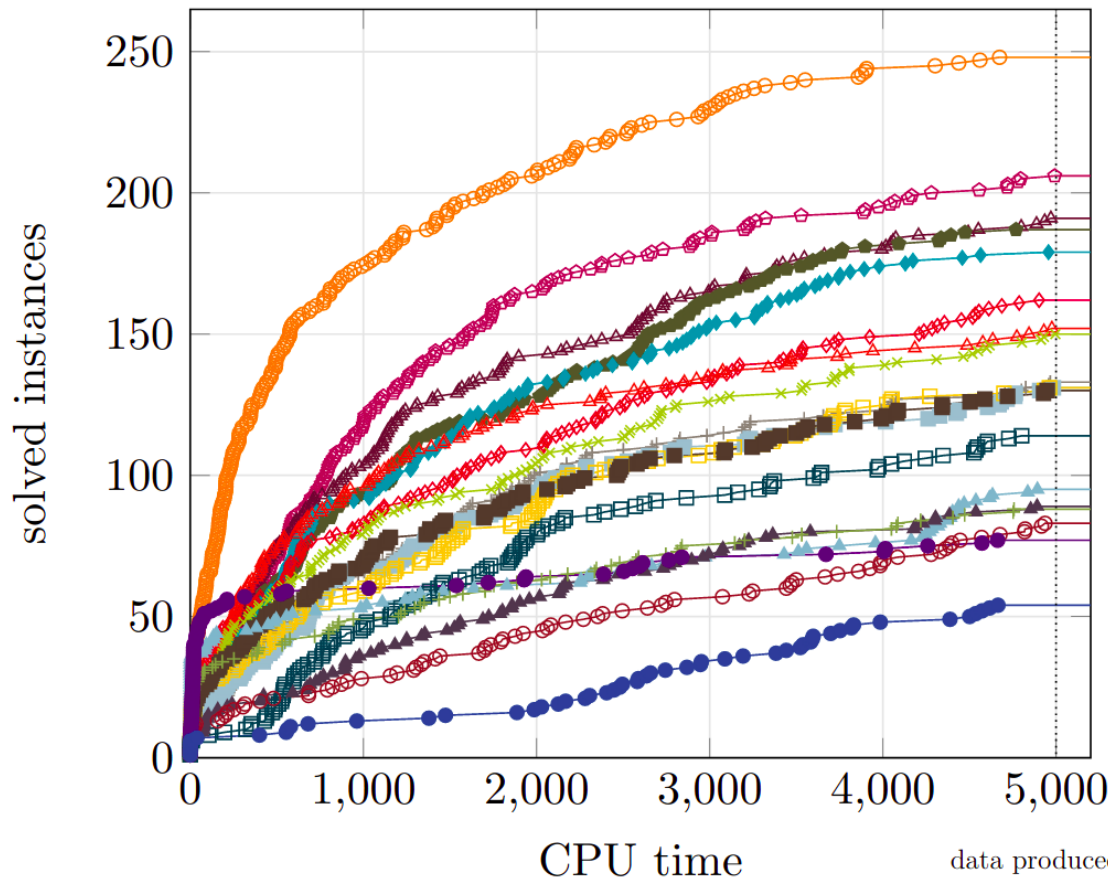
SAT Competition Winners on the SC2020 Benchmark Suite





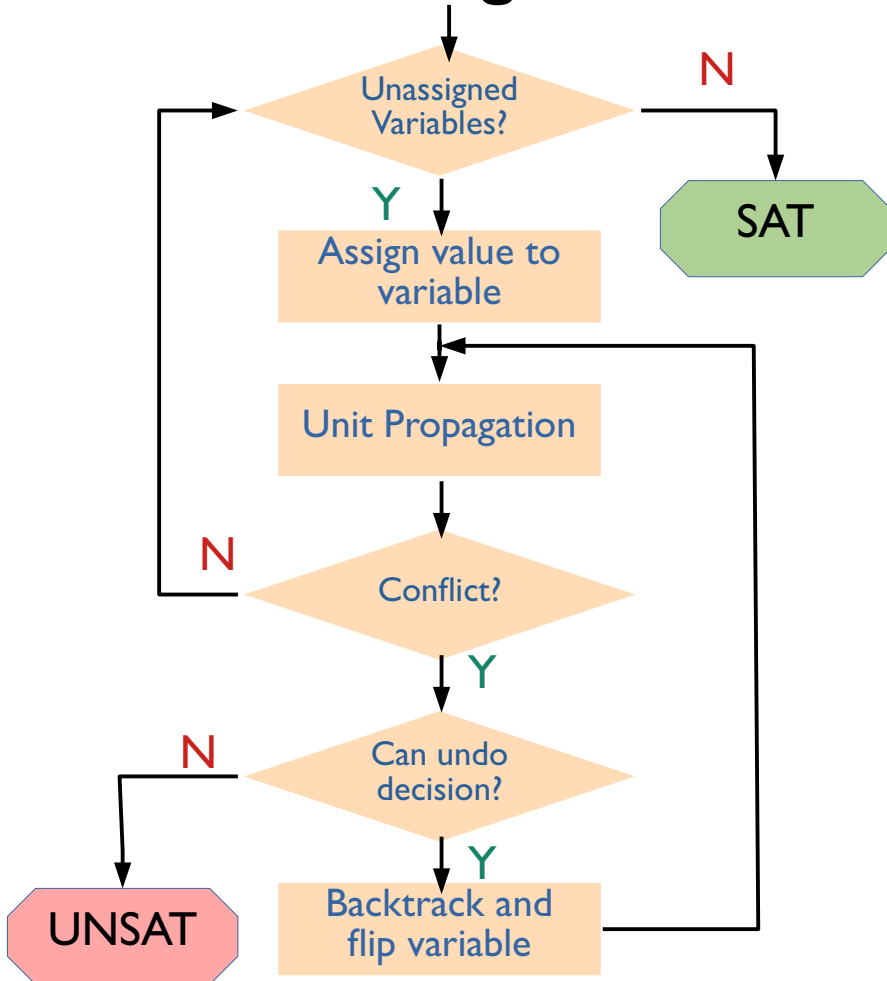
# The Price of Success

- SAT is NP-complete yet solvers tend to solve problems involving millions of variables
- The solvers of today are very complex
- We understand very little why SAT solvers work!



# The DPLL Algorithm

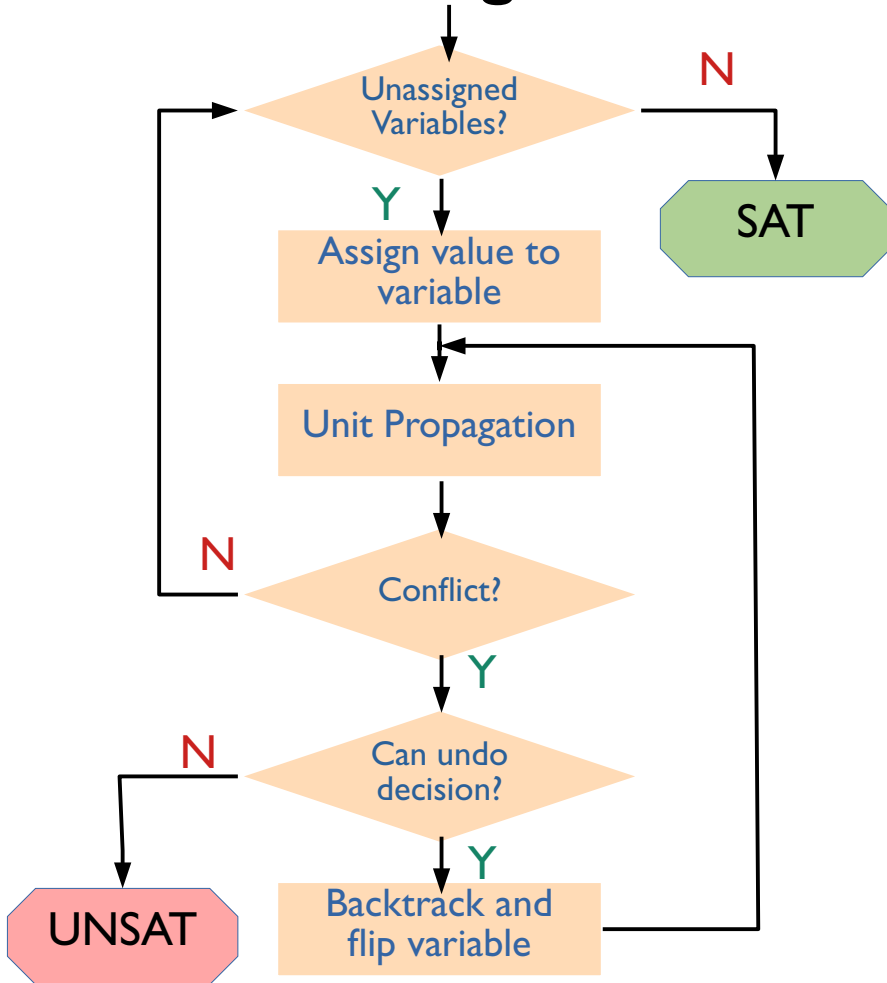
[DL60, DLL62]



# The DPLL Algorithm

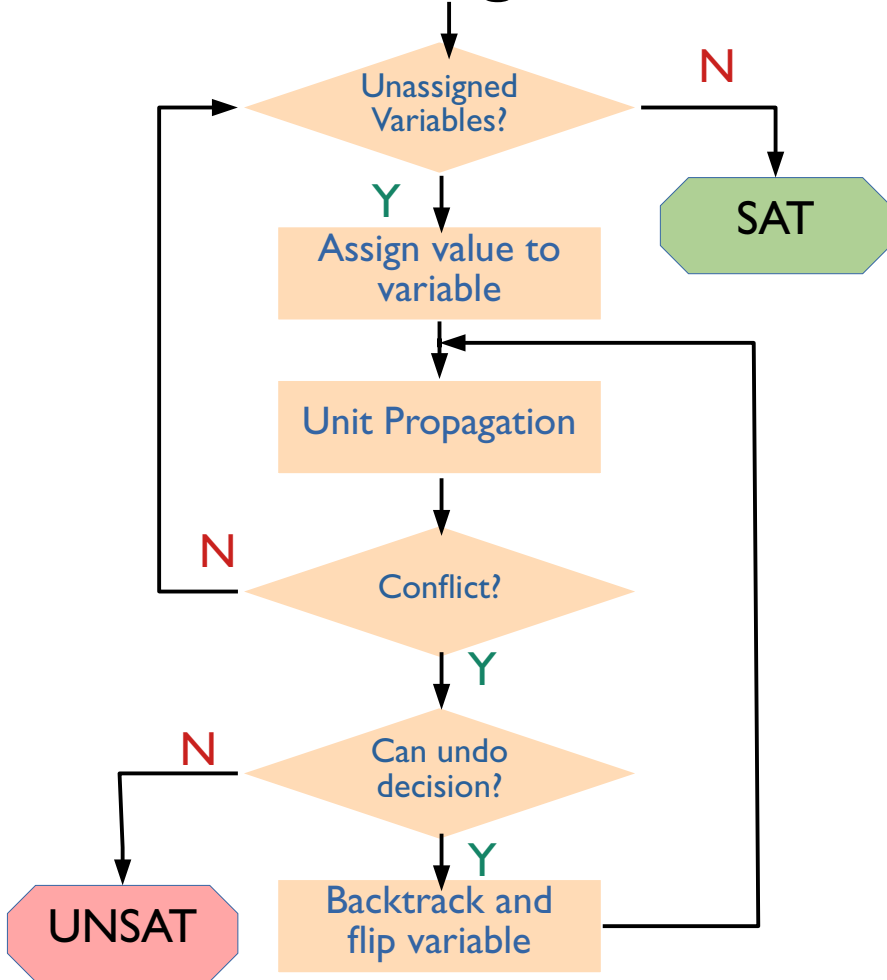
[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$

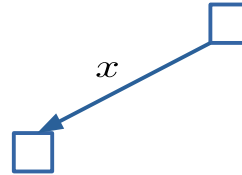


# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]



$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$

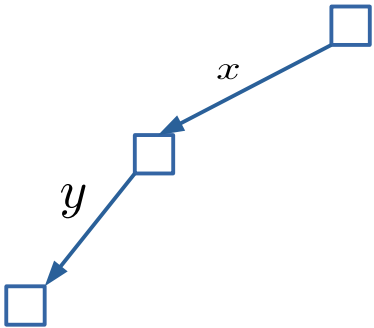


Level	Dec.	Unit Prop.
0		
1	x	
2	y	
3	a	

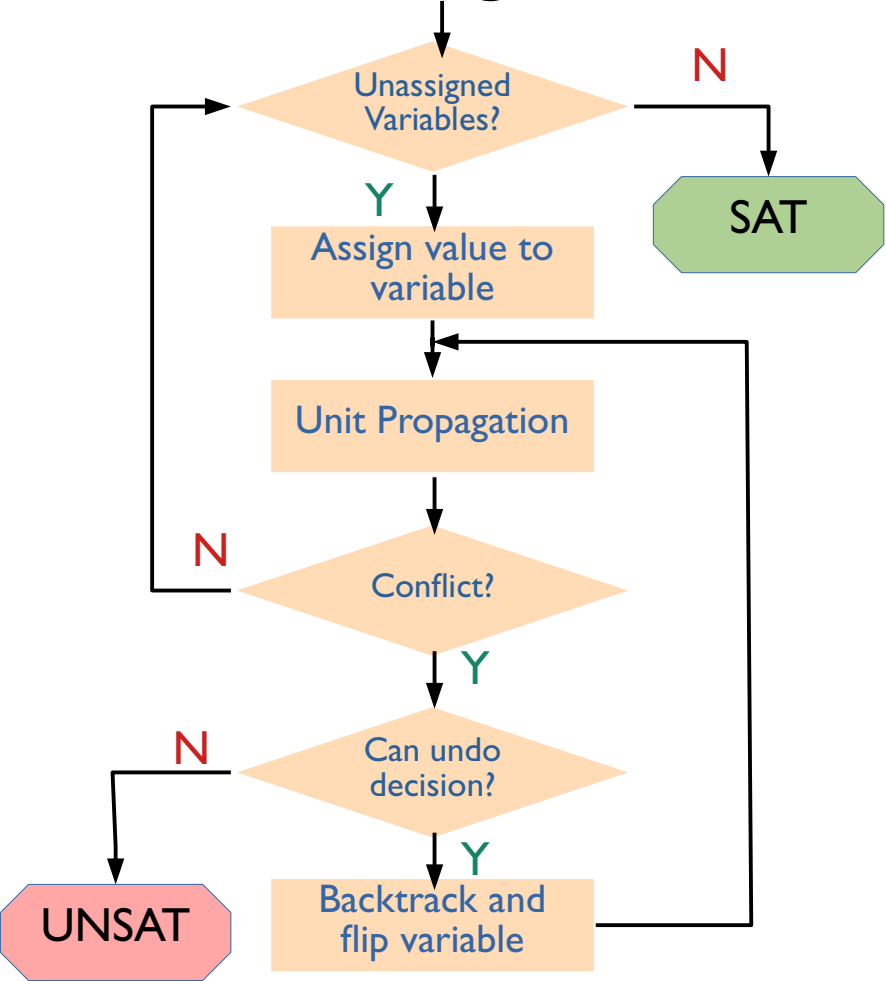
# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$



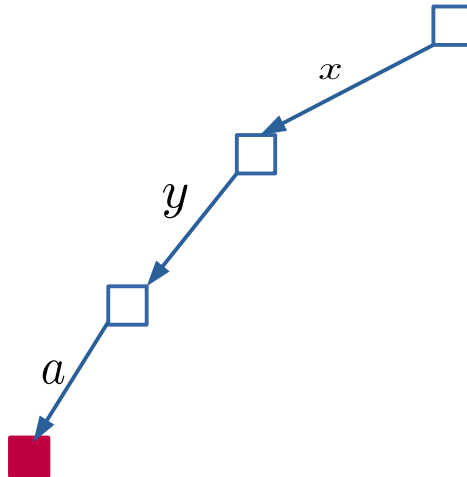
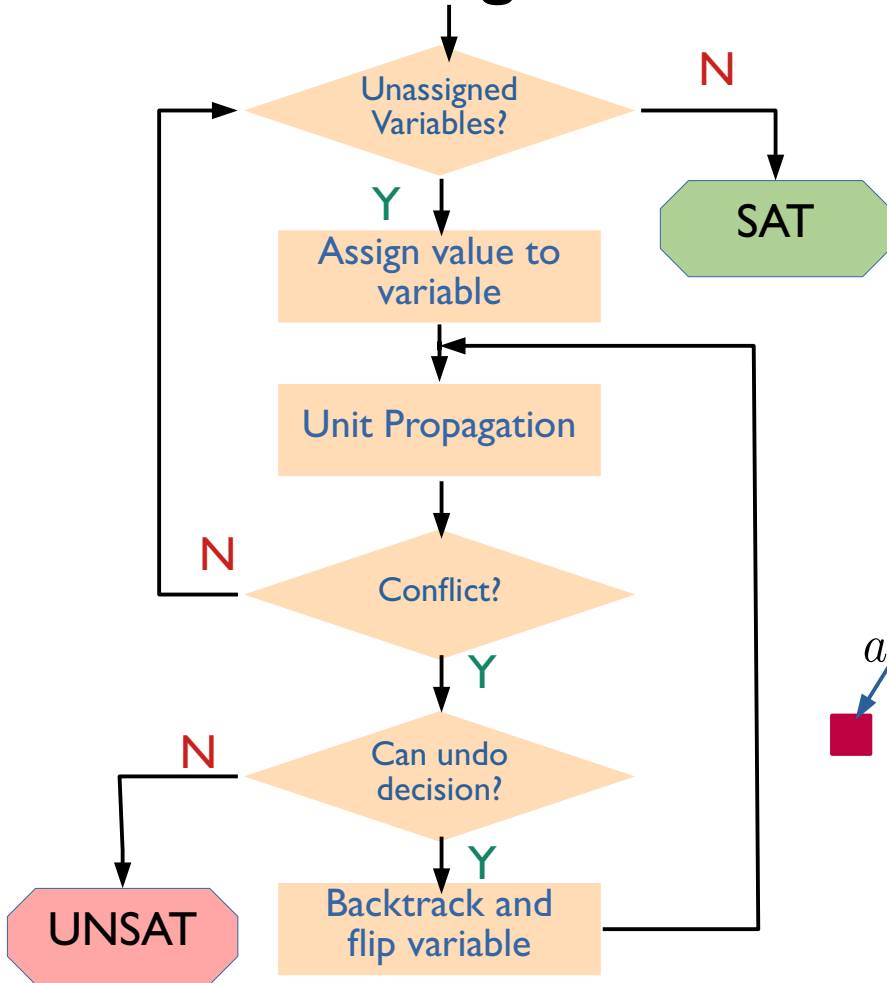
Level	Dec.	Unit Prop.
0		
1	x	
2	y	
3	a	



# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$

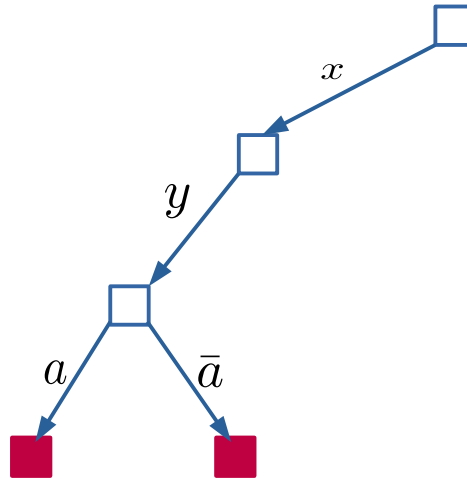
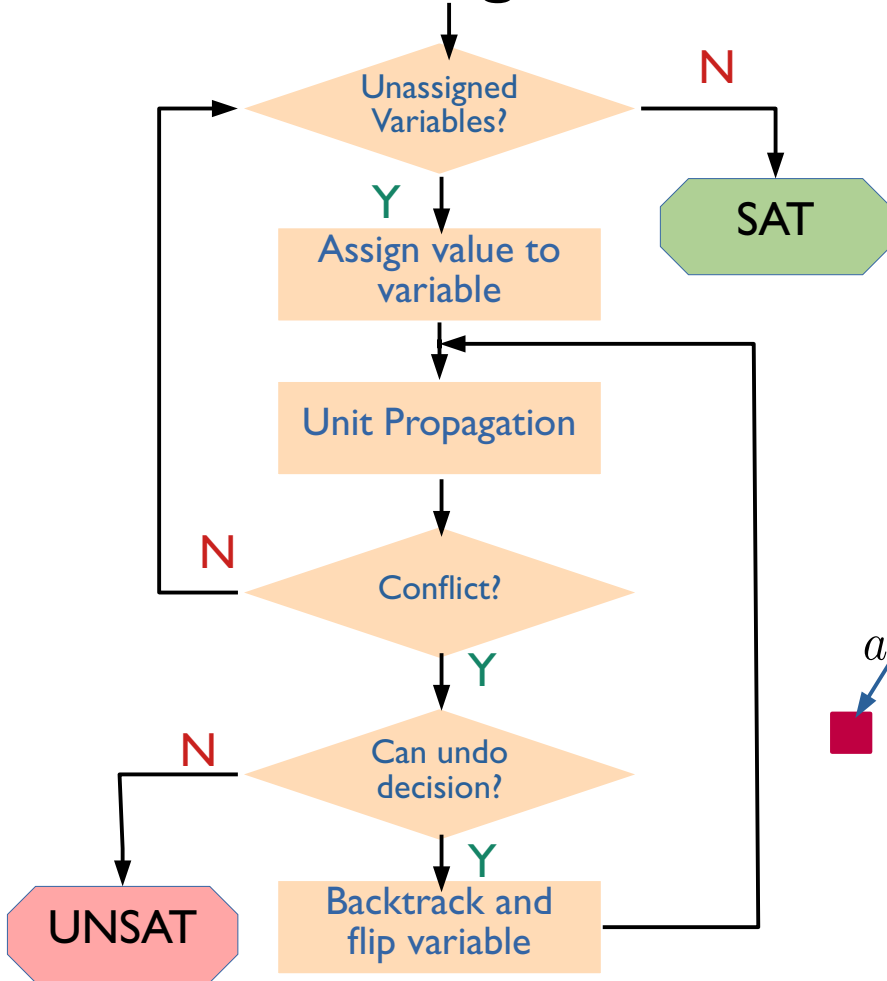


Level	Dec.	Unit Prop.
0		
1	$x$	
2	$y$	
3	$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow \perp$	

# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$

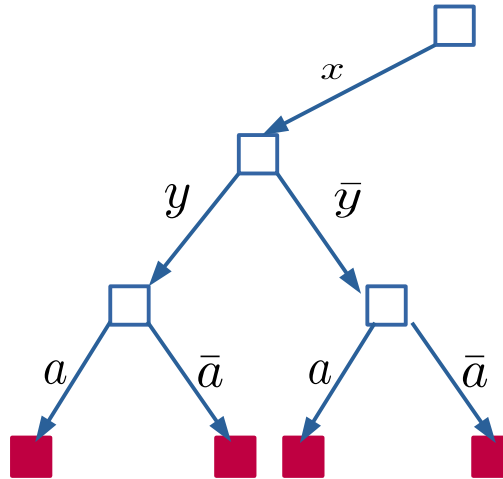
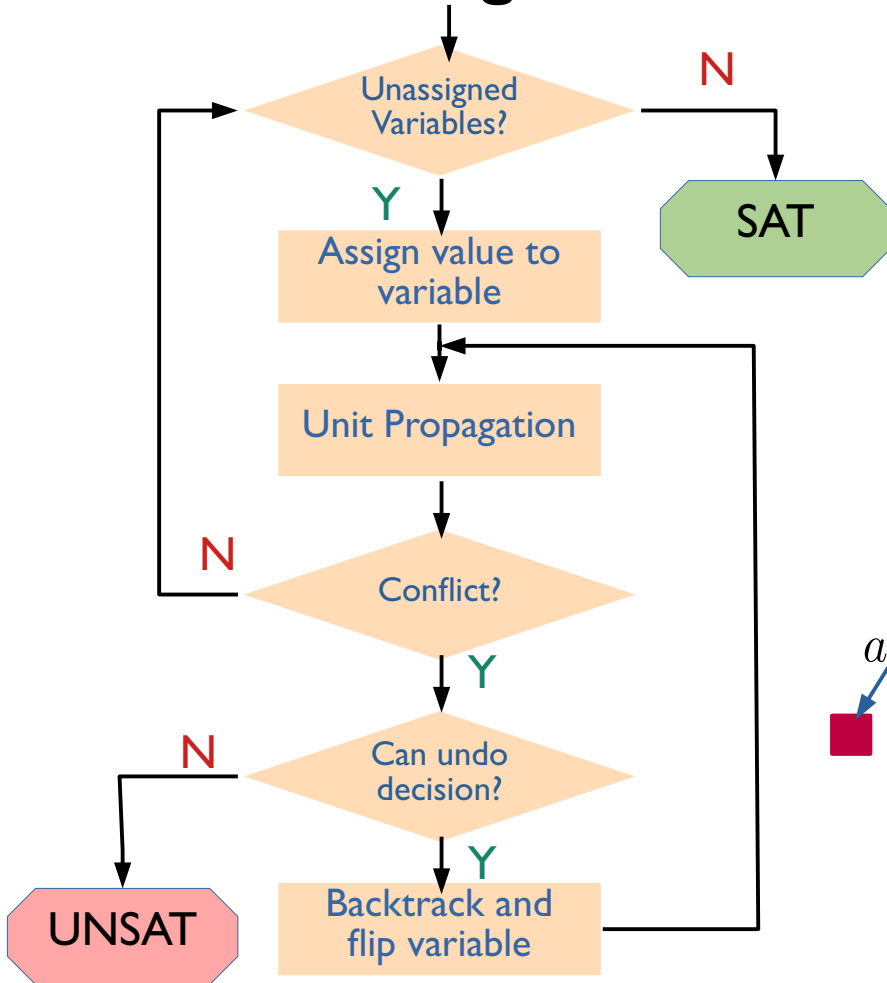


Level	Dec.	Unit Prop.
0		
1	$x$	
2	$y$	
3	$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow \perp$	

# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$



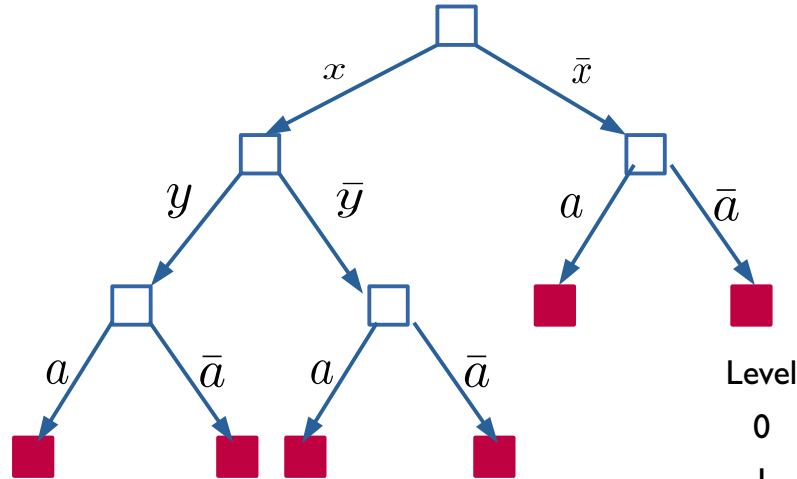
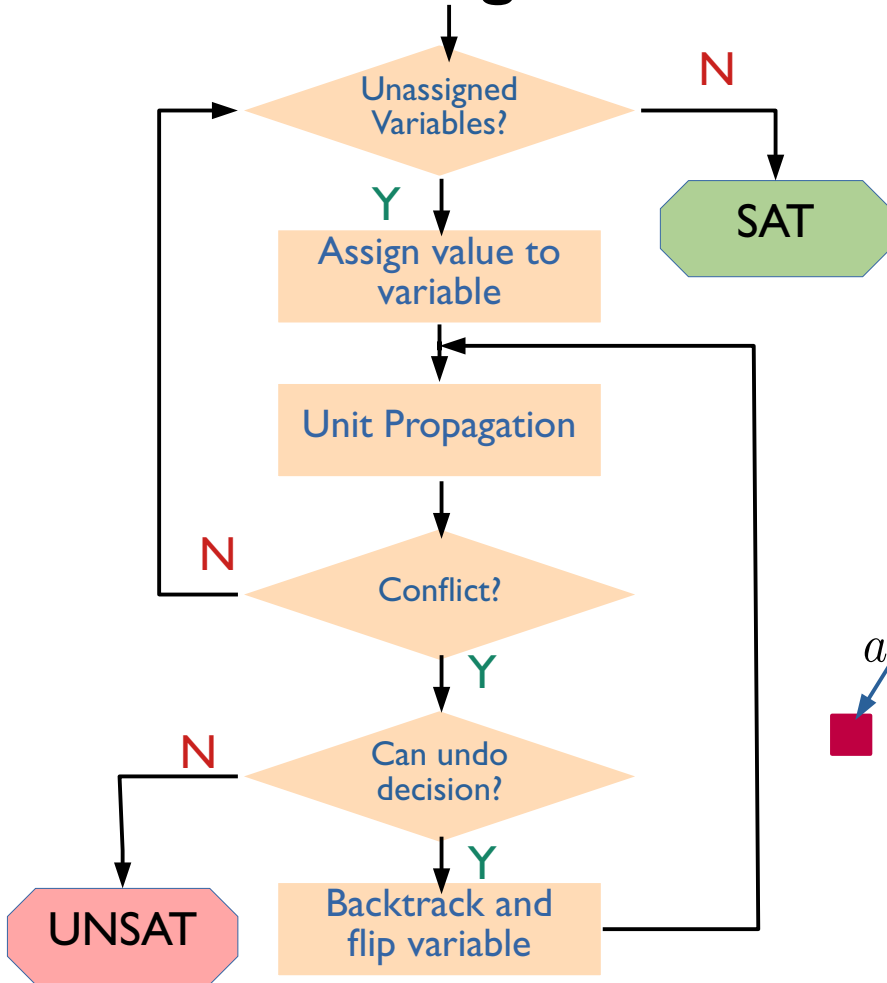
Level	Dec.	Unit Prop.
0		
1	$x$	
2	$y$	
3	$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow \perp$	



# The DPLL Algorithm

[DL60, DLL62]

$$F = (x \vee y) \wedge (a \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$



Level  
0  
1  
2  
3

Dec.

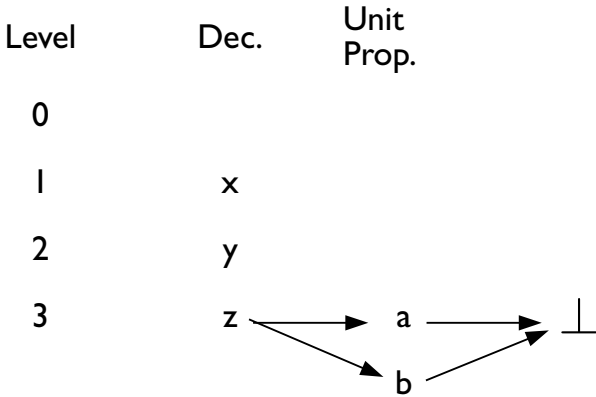
Unit Prop.

x

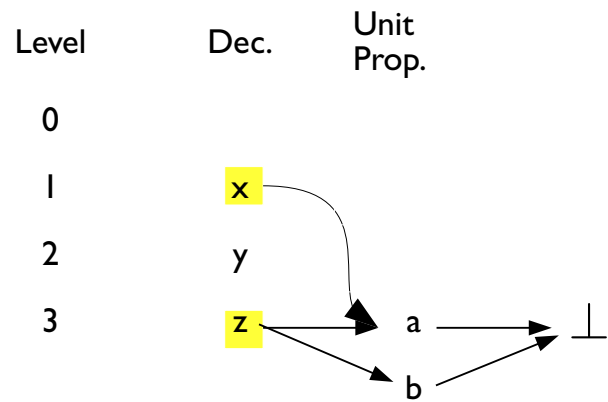
y

a  $\rightarrow$  b  $\rightarrow$   $\perp$

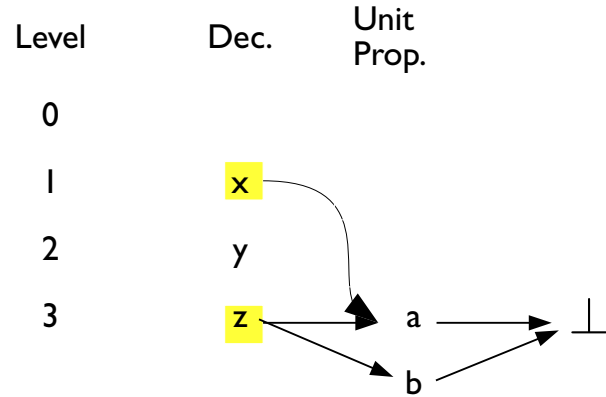
$$(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{z} \vee b) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a) \wedge (y \vee b)$$



$$(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{z} \vee b) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a) \wedge (y \vee b)$$



$$(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{z} \vee b) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a) \wedge (y \vee b)$$



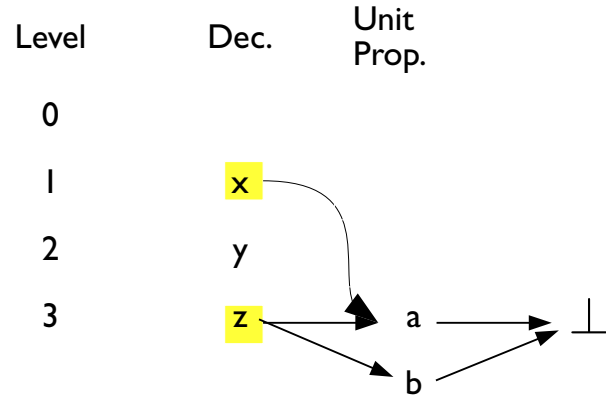
## Analyze Conflict

- Create a **new** clause  $(\bar{x} \vee \bar{z})$

[MSS96]

## Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)

$$(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{z} \vee b) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a) \wedge (y \vee b)$$



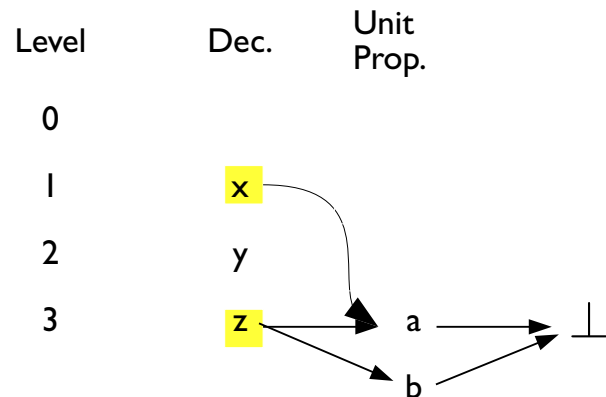
## Analyze Conflict

- Create a **new** clause  $(\bar{x} \vee \bar{z})$

[MSS96]

# Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)

$$(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \wedge (\bar{z} \vee b) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a) \wedge (y \vee b)$$



Clause learning can be related with resolution

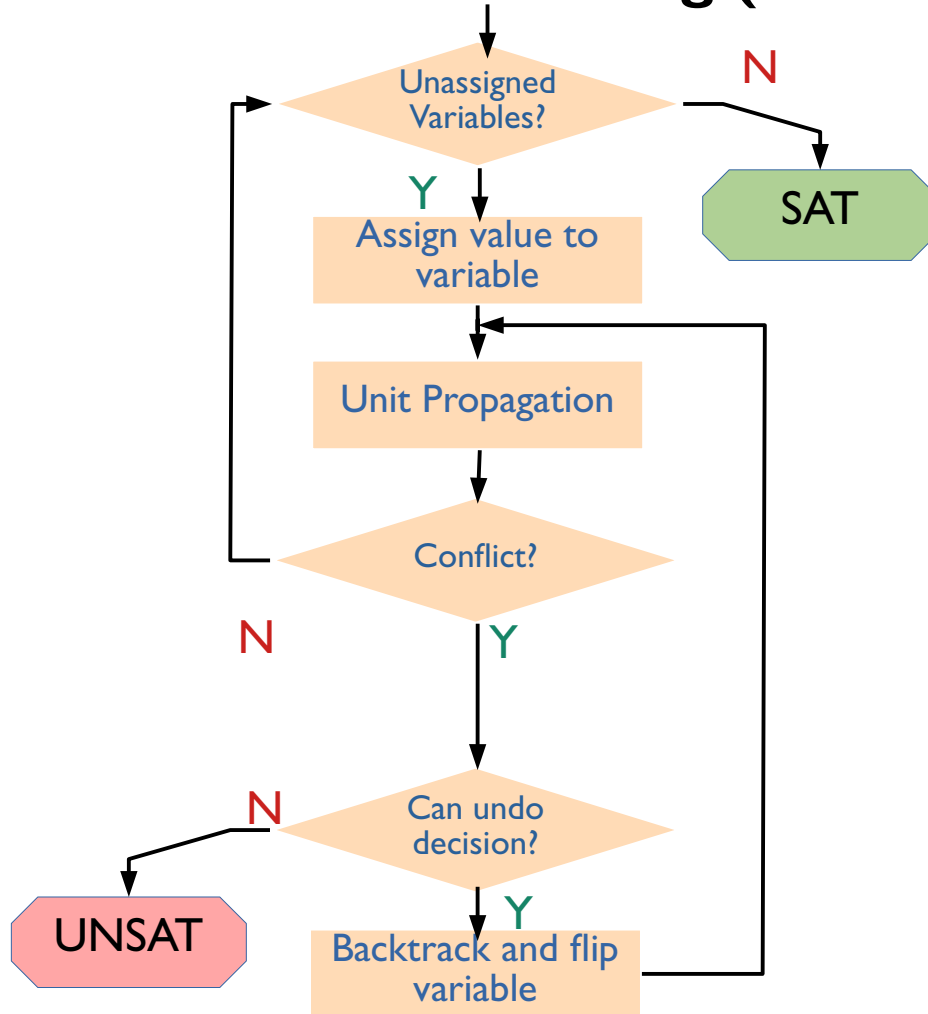
$$\frac{(\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}) \quad (\bar{z} \vee b) \quad (\bar{x} \vee \bar{z} \vee a)}{(\bar{x} \vee \bar{z})}$$

## Analyze Conflict

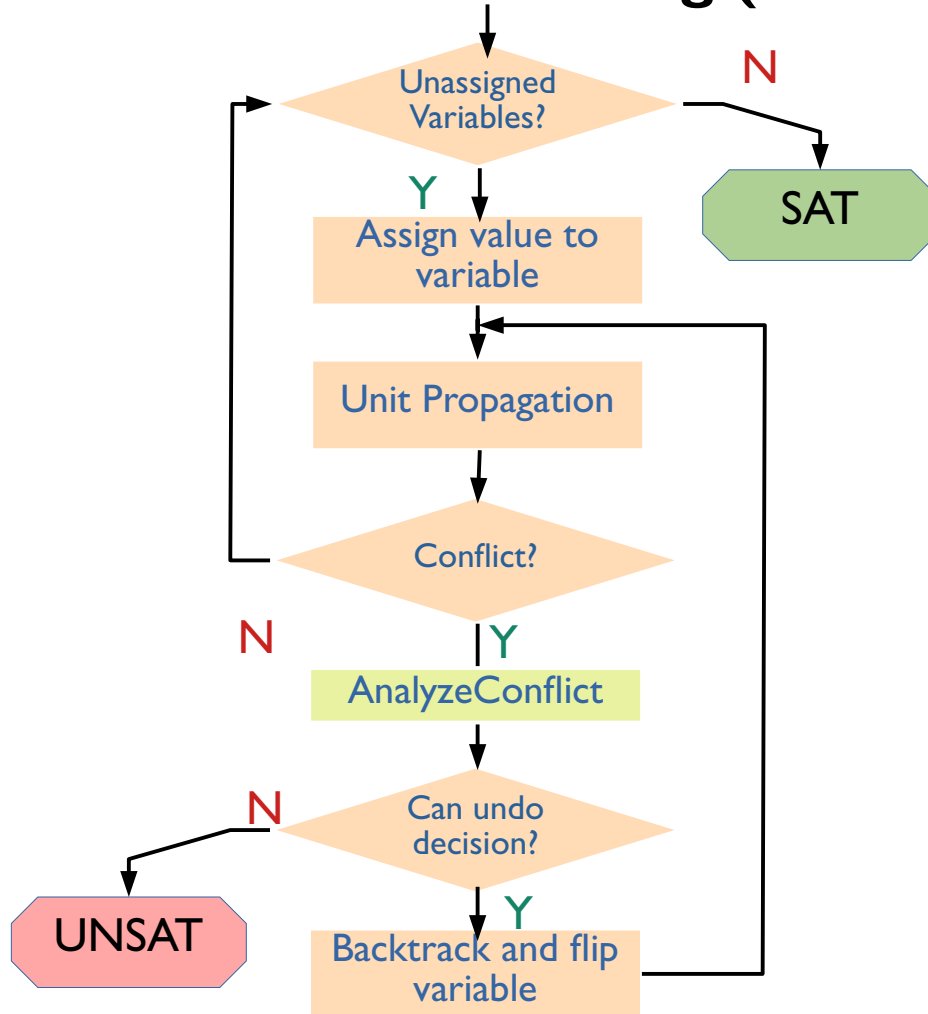
- Create a **new** clause  $(\bar{x} \vee \bar{z})$

[MSS96]

# Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)

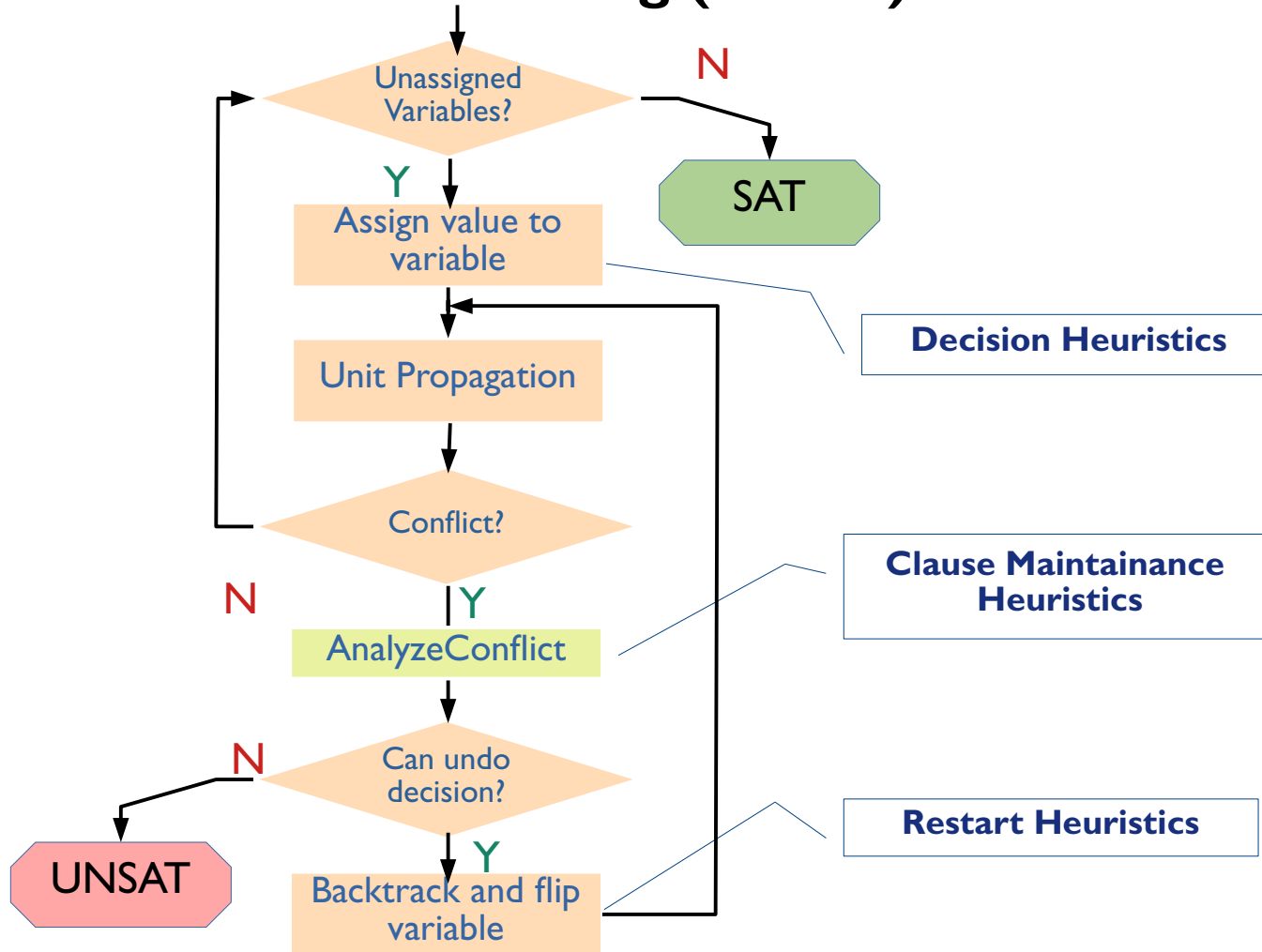


# Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)





## Conflict Driven Clause Learning (CDCL)



# The curse of learnt clauses

- Learnt clauses are **very useful**
- But they consume memory and can **slowdown** other components of SAT solving
- **Not practical to keep all** the learnt clauses. We can keep around 5% of the learnt clauses.
- **Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

# The curse of learnt clauses

- Learnt clauses are **very useful**
- But they consume memory and can **slowdown** other components of SAT solving
- **Not practical to keep all** the learnt clauses. We can keep around 5% of the learnt clauses.
- **Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.
- **Popular heuristics** include
  - **Delete larger** clauses
  - **Delete less used** clauses
  - **Delete** clauses based on **Literal block distance**

# Data-Driven Design of SAT solver

- View SAT solvers as composition of prediction engines
  - Branching
  - Clause learning
  - Memory management
  - Restarts

# Data-Driven Design of SAT solver

- View SAT solvers as composition of prediction engines
  - Branching
  - Clause learning
  - Memory management
  - Restarts

**CrystalBall Framework**

# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label

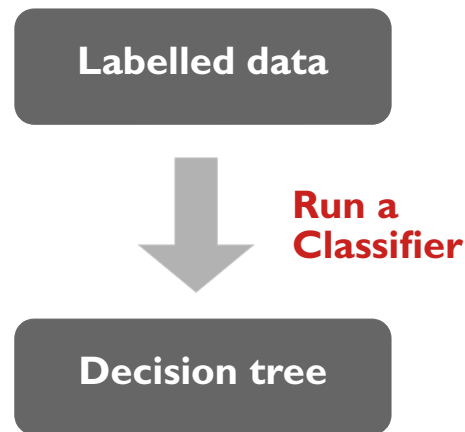
# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label

Labelled data

# CrystalBall Framework

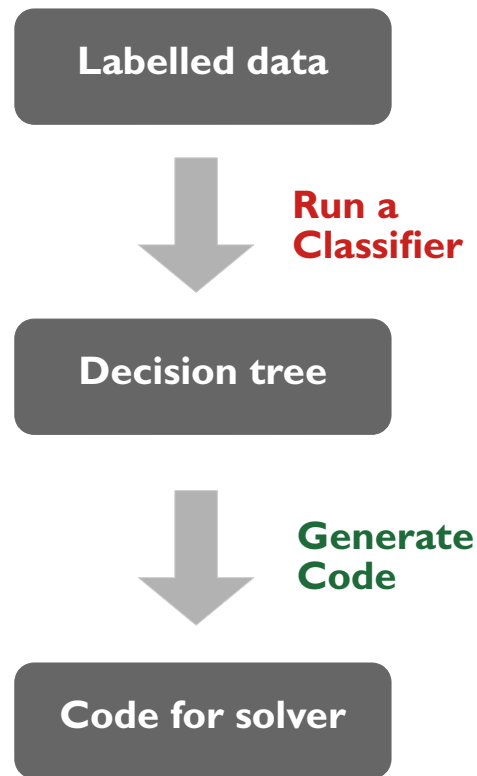
- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label





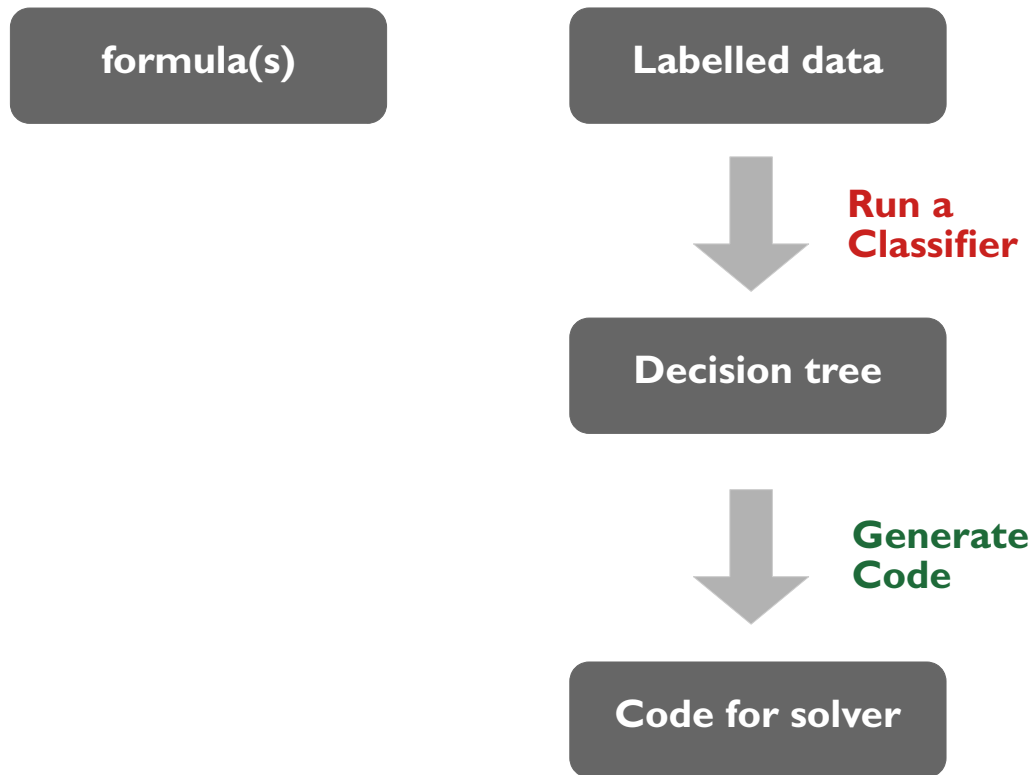
# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label



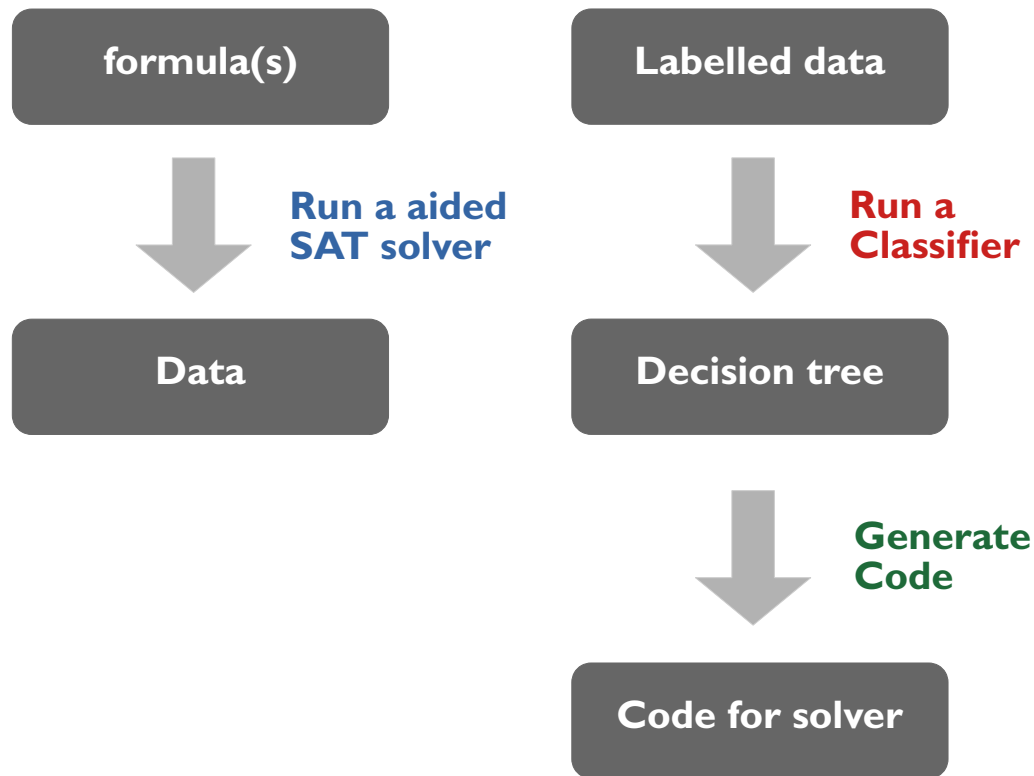
# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label



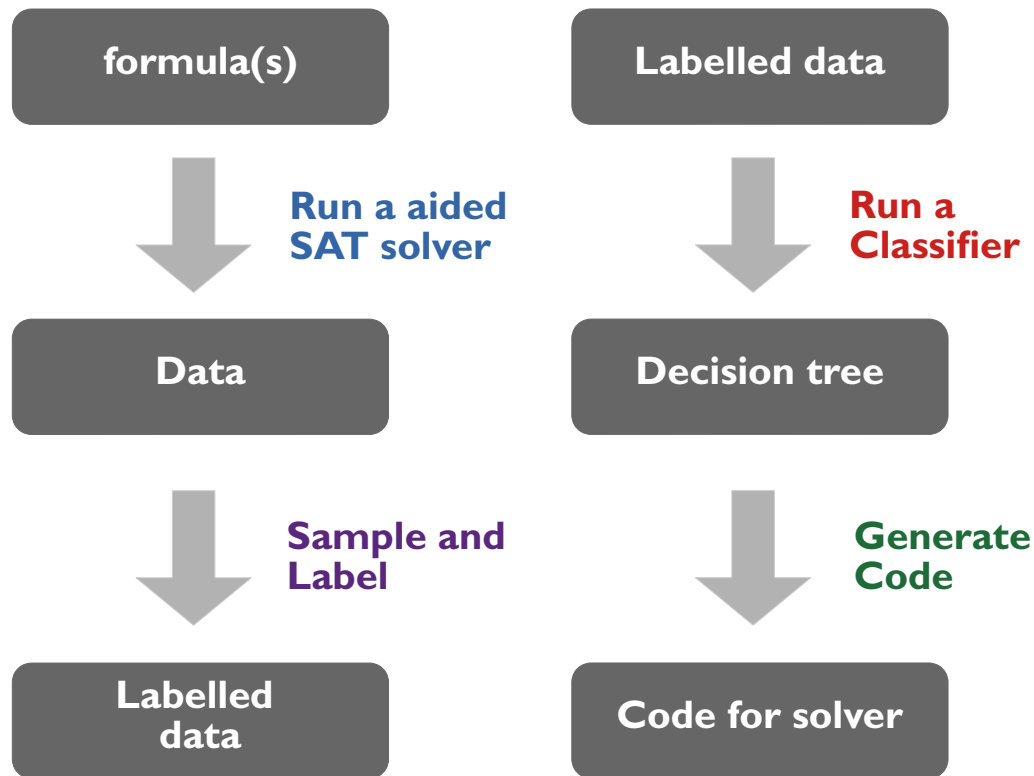
# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label



# CrystalBall Framework

- For inference, we want to do **supervised learning**
- For every clause, we need values of different features and **a label**
- The inference engine should **learn the model** to predict the label



# Feature Engineering / Data Collection

- **Modify our solver** CryptoMiniSAT to record different **features**, while the solver runs.
- Features include
  - properties of learnt clauses
  - state of solver
  - properties of formula

# Feature Engineering / Data Collection

- **Modify our solver** CryptoMiniSAT to record different **features**, while the solver runs.
- Features include
  - properties of learnt clauses
  - state of solver
  - properties of formula

LBD	size	used_last_10k	activity
-----	------	---------------	----------

# Feature Engineering / Data Collection

- **Modify our solver** CryptoMiniSAT to record different **features**, while the solver runs.
- Features include
  - properties of learnt clauses
  - state of solver
  - properties of formula
- Run on **UNSAT** instances

LBD	size	used_last_10k	activity
-----	------	---------------	----------

# Feature Engineering / Data Collection

- **Modify our solver** CryptoMiniSAT to record different **features**, while the solver runs.
- Features include
  - properties of learnt clauses
  - state of solver
  - properties of formula
- Run on **UNSAT** instances

LBD	size	used_last_10k	activity
10	15	3	top half
7	10	1	bottom half
3	7	0	bottom half



# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

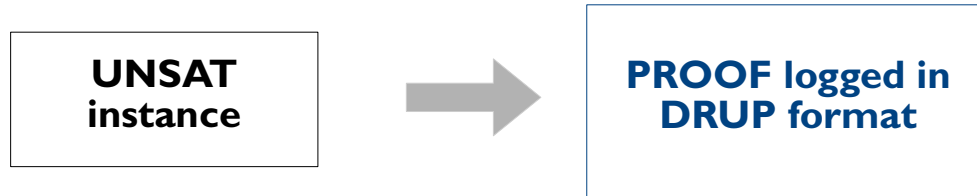
# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

**UNSAT  
instance**

# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.



# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

**UNSAT  
instance**



**PROOF logged in  
DRUP format**

```
p cnf
-2 3 0
1 3 0
-1 2 0
-1 -2 0
1 -2 0
2 -3 0
3 6 0
```

# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

**UNSAT  
instance**



**PROOF** logged in  
**DRUP** format

```
p cnf
-2 3 0
1 3 0
-1 2 0
-1 -2 0
1 -2 0
2 -3 0
3 6 0
```

```
1 -2 3 0 0
2 1 3 0 0
3 -1 2 0 0
4 -1 -2 0 0
5 1 -2 0 0
6 2 -3 0 0
7 -2 0 4 5 0
8 3 0 1 2 3 0
9 0 6 7 8 0
```

# Labeling

**Task** : predict whether the current clause will be useful in future.

**UNSAT  
instance**



**PROOF** logged in  
**DRUP** format

**DRAT - trim**

```
p cnf
-2 3 0
1 3 0
-1 2 0
-1 -2 0
1 -2 0
2 -3 0
3 6 0
```

```
1 -2 3 0 0
2 1 3 0 0
3 -1 2 0 0
4 -1 -2 0 0
5 1 -2 0 0
6 2 -3 0 0
7 -2 0 4 5 0
8 3 0 1 2 3 0
9 0 6 7 8 0
```

Backward pass to  
construct optimal  
proof.

# Labeling

- Look at DRAT-trim's proof
- Check which learnt clauses are useful
- Label accordingly.

# Labeling

- Look at DRAT-trim's proof
- Check which learnt clauses are useful
- Label accordingly.

glue	size	used_last_10k	activity
10	15	3	top half
7	10	1	bottom half
3	7	0	bottom half



# Labeling

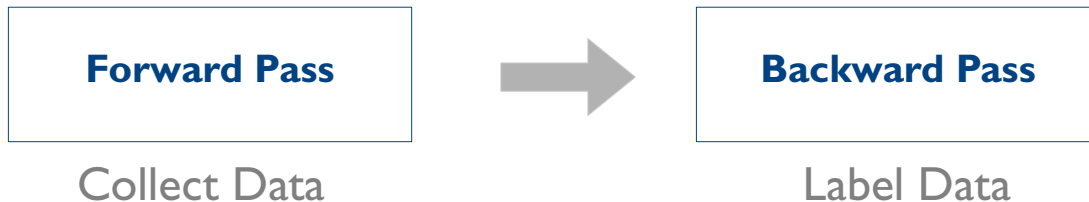
- Look at DRAT-trim's proof
- Check which learnt clauses are useful
- Label accordingly.

glue	size	used_last_10k	activity	label
10	15	3	top half	keep
7	10	1	bottom half	throw
3	7	0	bottom half	throw

# Labeling

- Look at DRAT-trim's proof
- Check which learnt clauses are useful
- Label accordingly.

glue	size	used_last_10k	activity	label
10	15	3	top half	keep
7	10	1	bottom half	throw
3	7	0	bottom half	throw

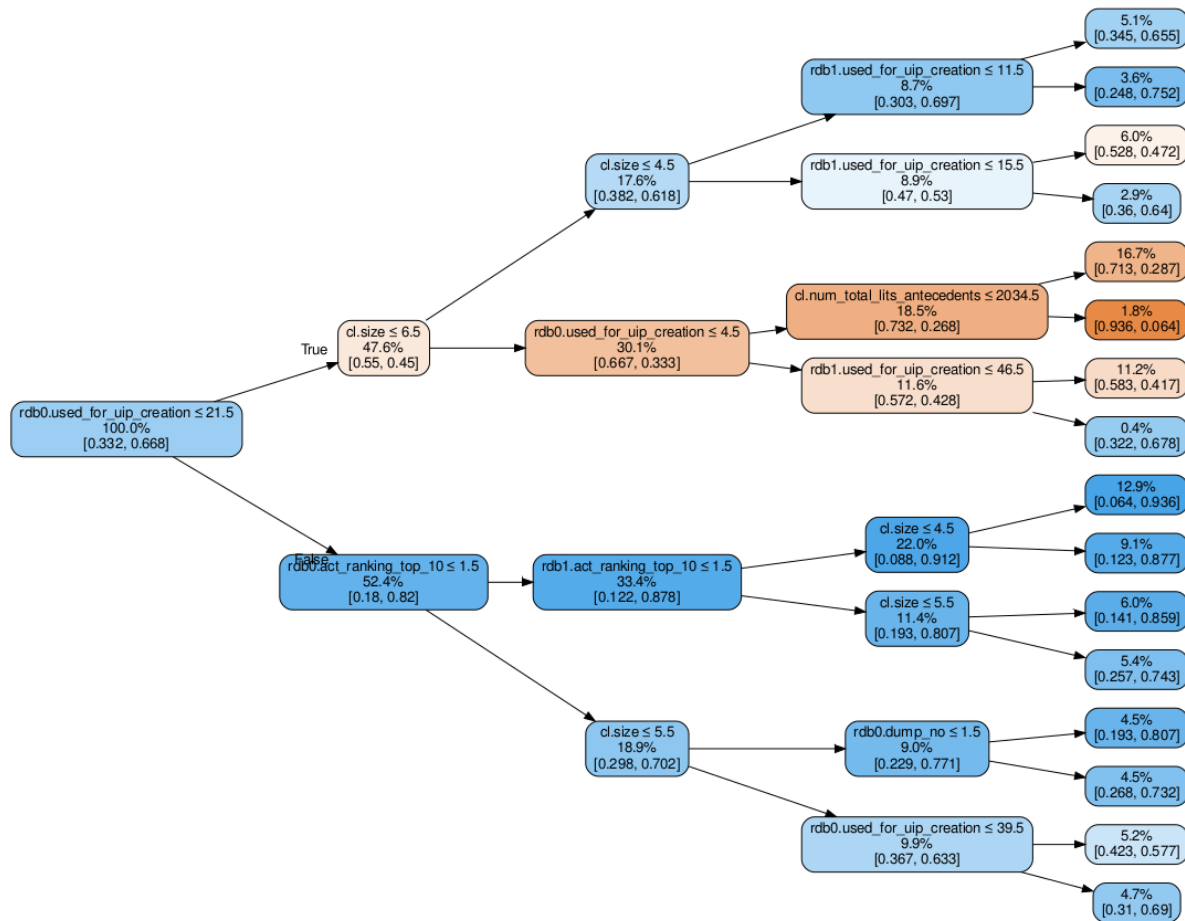


# Inference Engine

glue	size	used_last_10k	label
10	15	3	keep
7	10	1	throw
3	7	0	throw

# Inference Engine

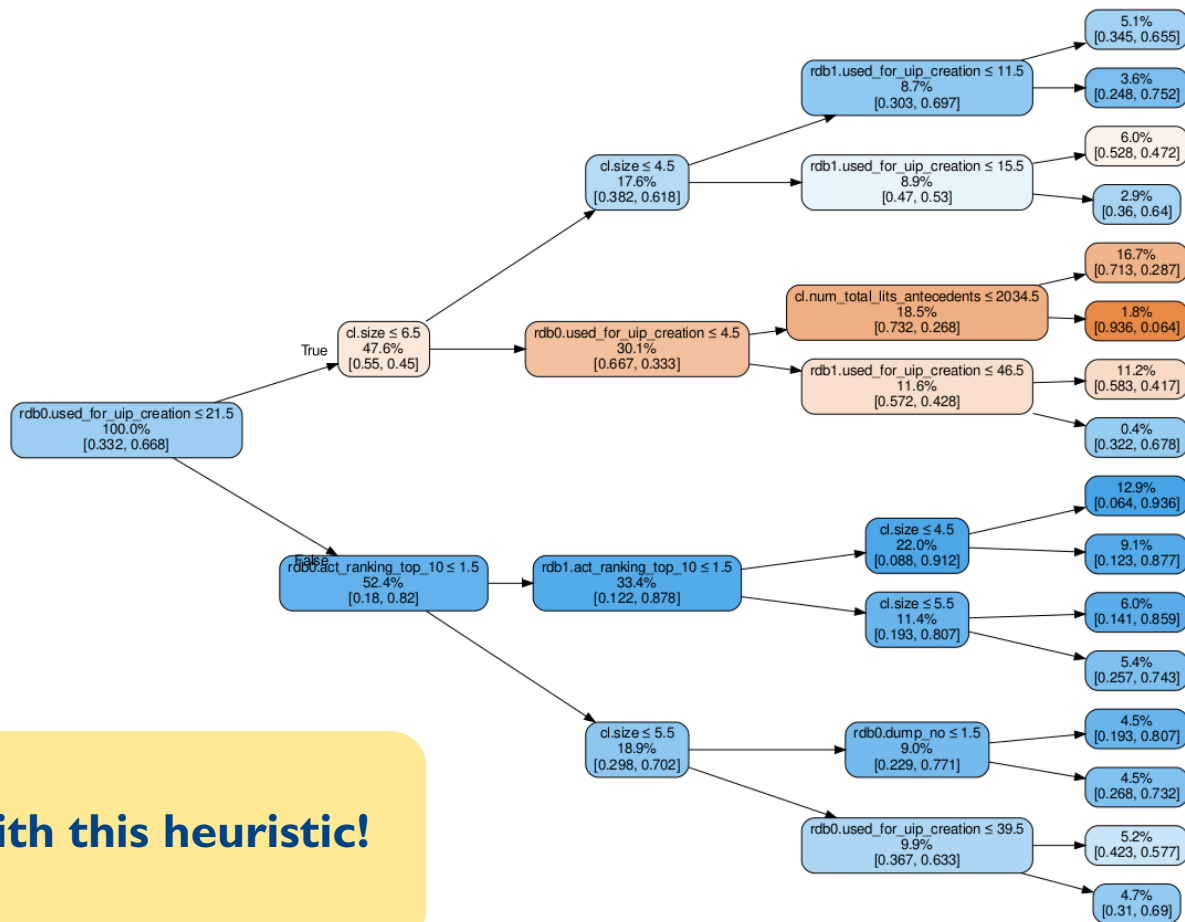
glue	size	used_las t_10k	label
10	15	3	keep
7	10	1	throw
3	7	0	throw



# Inference Engine

glue	size	used_las t_10k	label
10	15	3	keep
7	10	1	throw
3	7	0	throw

Create new solver with this heuristic!



# Experimental Setup

- All the UNSAT instances from SAT 2014-17.
- The number of learnt clauses for different problems varied from few hundreds to millions
- In total, we had 422K data points.
- Tested on SAT competition 2019 benchmarks.

# Experimental Setup

- All the UNSAT instances from SAT 2014-17.
- The number of learnt clauses for different problems varied from few hundreds to millions
- In total, we had 422K data points.
- Tested on SAT competition 2019 benchmarks.

on 400 SAT '19 instances

solver	# solved	Avg. Runtime*
CryptoMiniSat	291	9939
PredCryptoMiniSat	<b>299</b>	<b>9710</b>

# Domain specific solver

comparing average runtime in seconds

Solver trained on	Benchmark	
	SATCompetition '19	SHA-1
SATCompetition	2440	1263
SHA-1	2805	1165



# Domain specific solver

comparing average runtime in seconds

Solver trained on	Benchmark	
	SATCompetition '19	SHA-1
SATCompetition	2440	1263
SHA-1	2805	1165

Solver trained on	Benchmark
	AES
SATCompetition	1474
AES	1340

Solver trained on	Benchmark
	Grain
SATCompetition	1860
Grain	1973

# Domain specific solver

comparing average runtime in seconds

Solver trained on	Benchmark	
	SATCompetition '19	SHA-1
SATCompetition	2440	1263
SHA-1	2805	1165

## Rooms for improvement

- Sampling
- Labelling
- Different models to try
- ...

Solver trained on	Benchmark
	AES
SATCompetition	1474
AES	1340

Solver trained on	Benchmark
	Grain
SATCompetition	1860
Grain	1973

# Conclusion

- First time, **white-box access** to SAT solvers.
- Democratizing SAT solver research : **easy to test new features**.
- Extend for **branching and restarts**.

# Conclusion

- First time, **white-box access** to SAT solvers.
- Democratizing SAT solver research : **easy to test new features**.
- Extend for **branching and restarts**.
- Create **domain specific solvers**.

# Conclusion

- First time, **white-box access** to SAT solvers.
- Democratizing SAT solver research : **easy to test new features**.
- Extend for **branching and restarts**.
- Create **domain specific solvers**.

Code : [meelgroup.github.io/crystalball](https://meelgroup.github.io/crystalball)

\end{document}

# **An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems**

# **An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems**

**Algebraic Cryptanalysis**

# **An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems**

**Algebraic Cryptanalysis**

**Optimize SIMON Family**



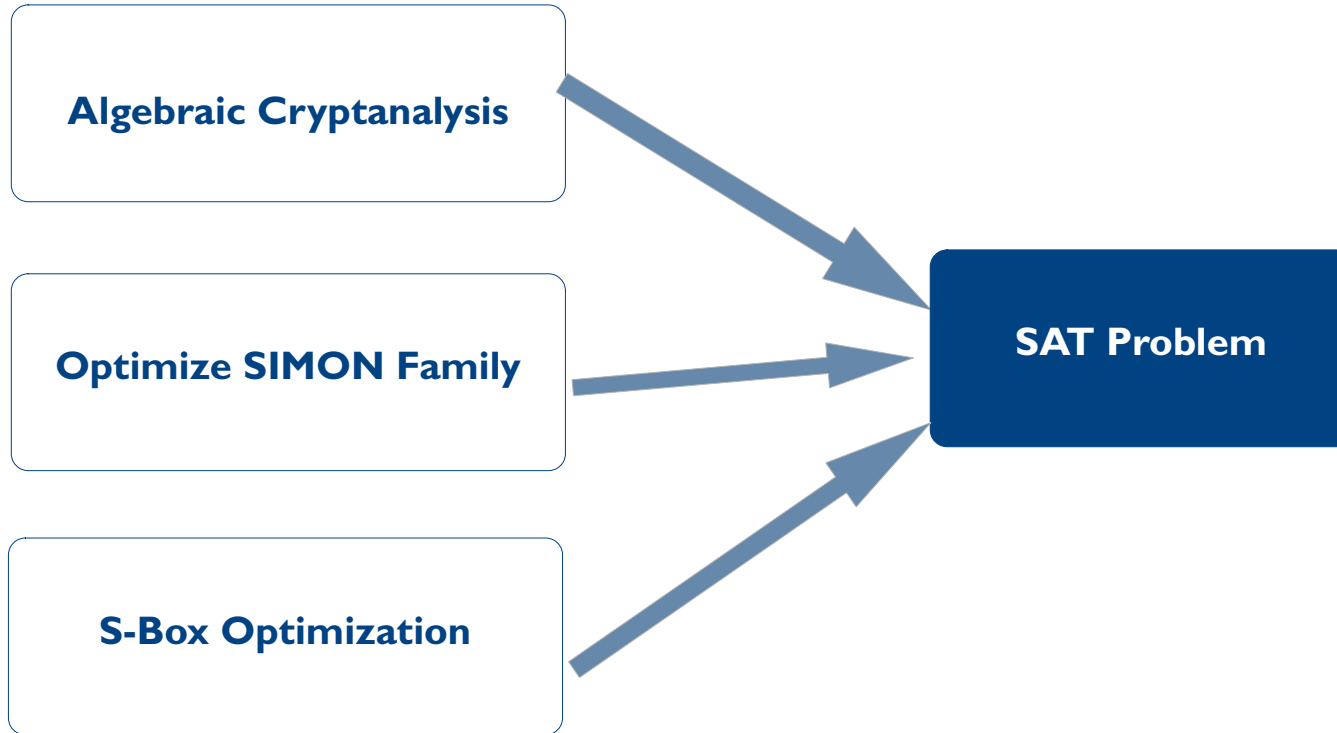
# An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems

**Algebraic Cryptanalysis**

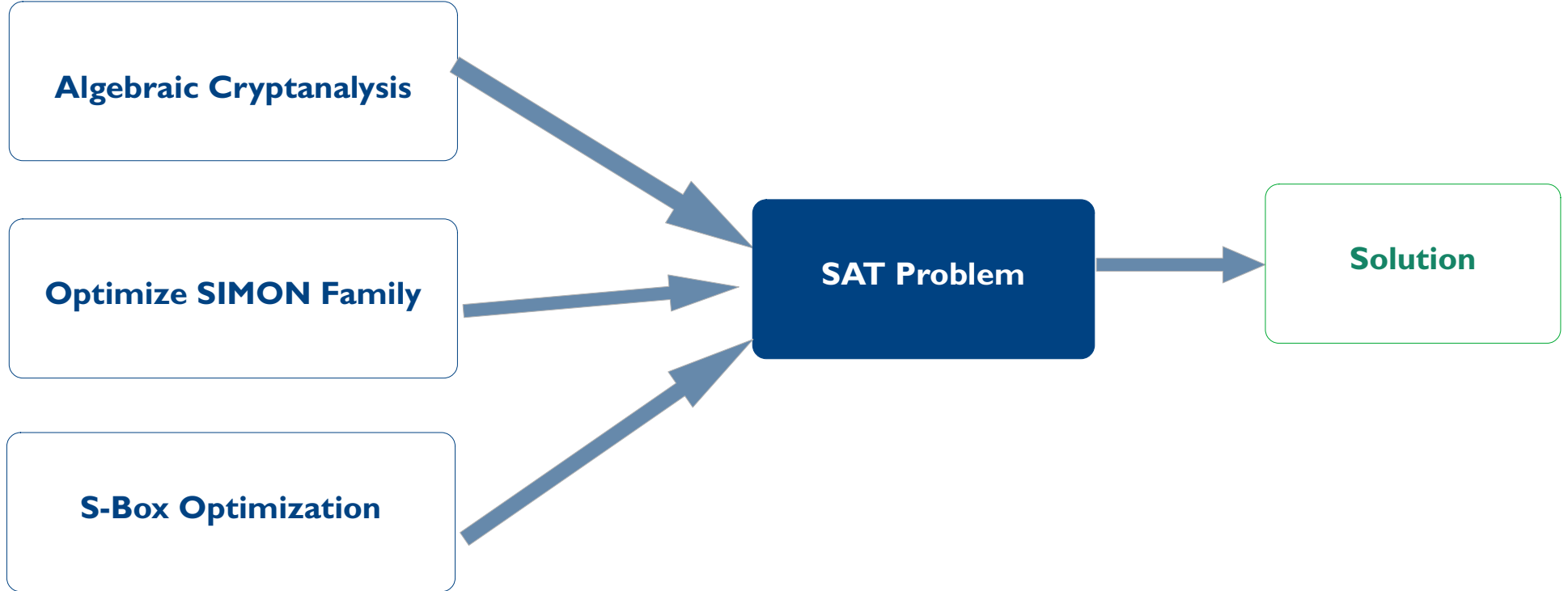
**Optimize SIMON Family**

**S-Box Optimization**

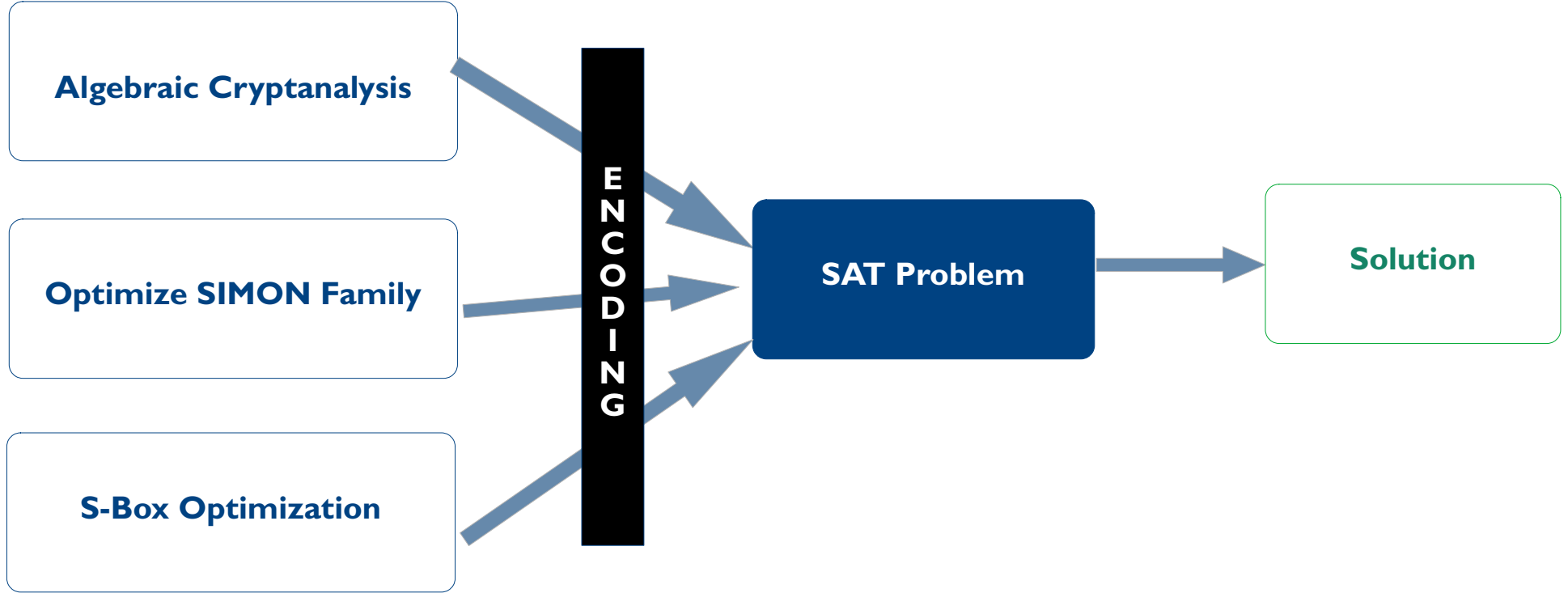
# An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems



# An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems



# An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems



# An approach in solving Cryptographic Problems

