

Guarantees in Program Synthesis

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madPL

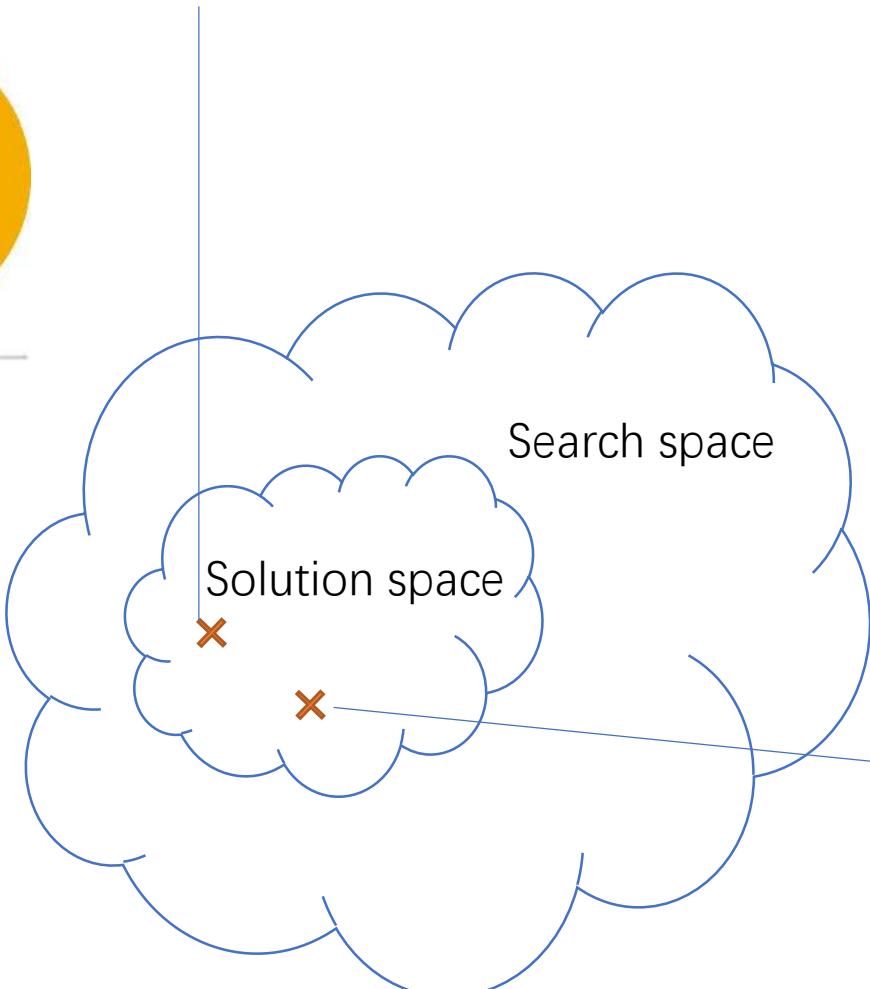
Program Synthesis



Program Synthesis is Unpredictable

Program Synthesis is Unpredictable

```
(define-fun ((x (BitVec 8)) (y (BitVec 8))) (bvand (bvlshl (DD x) #x02) (bvlshr (DD y) #x06)))
```



 exec bash

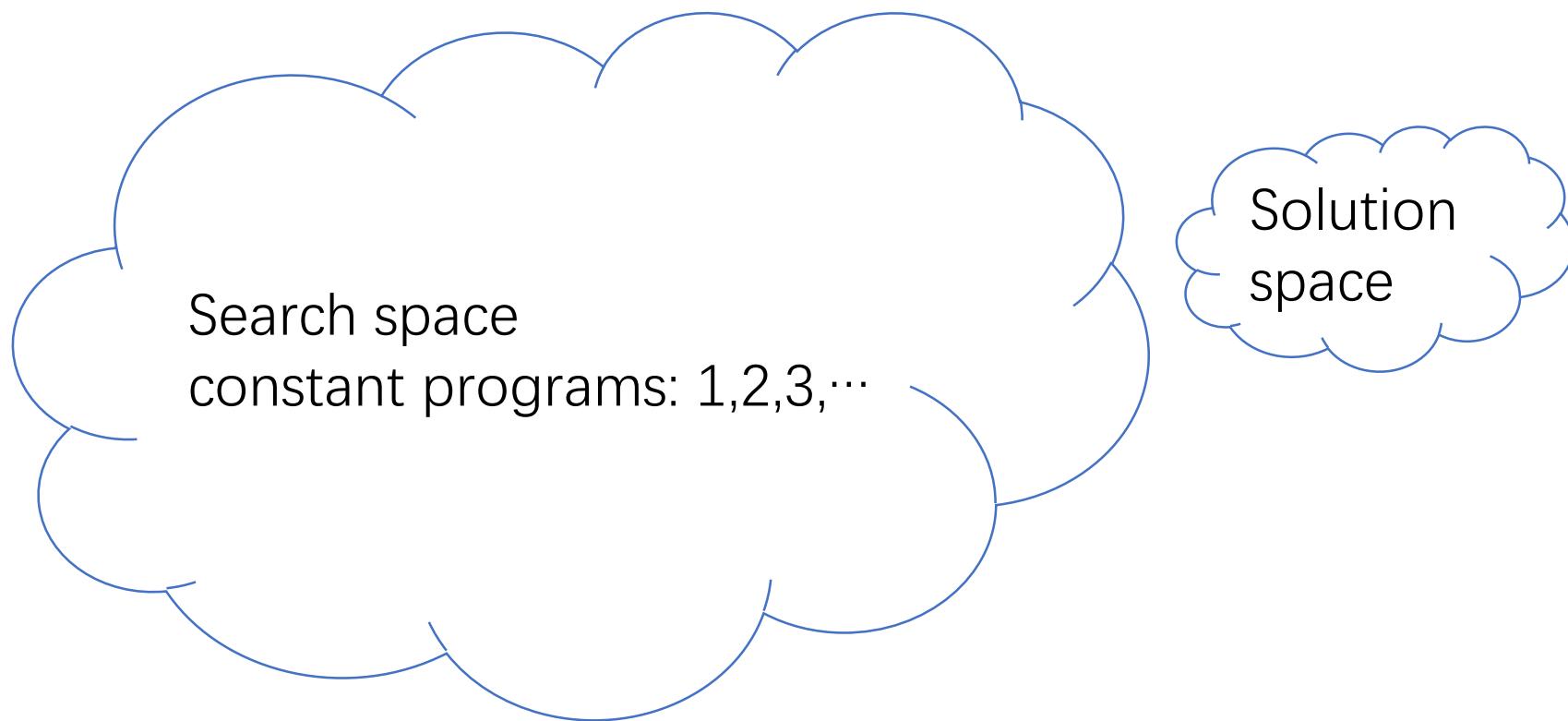
Program Synthesis is Unpredictable



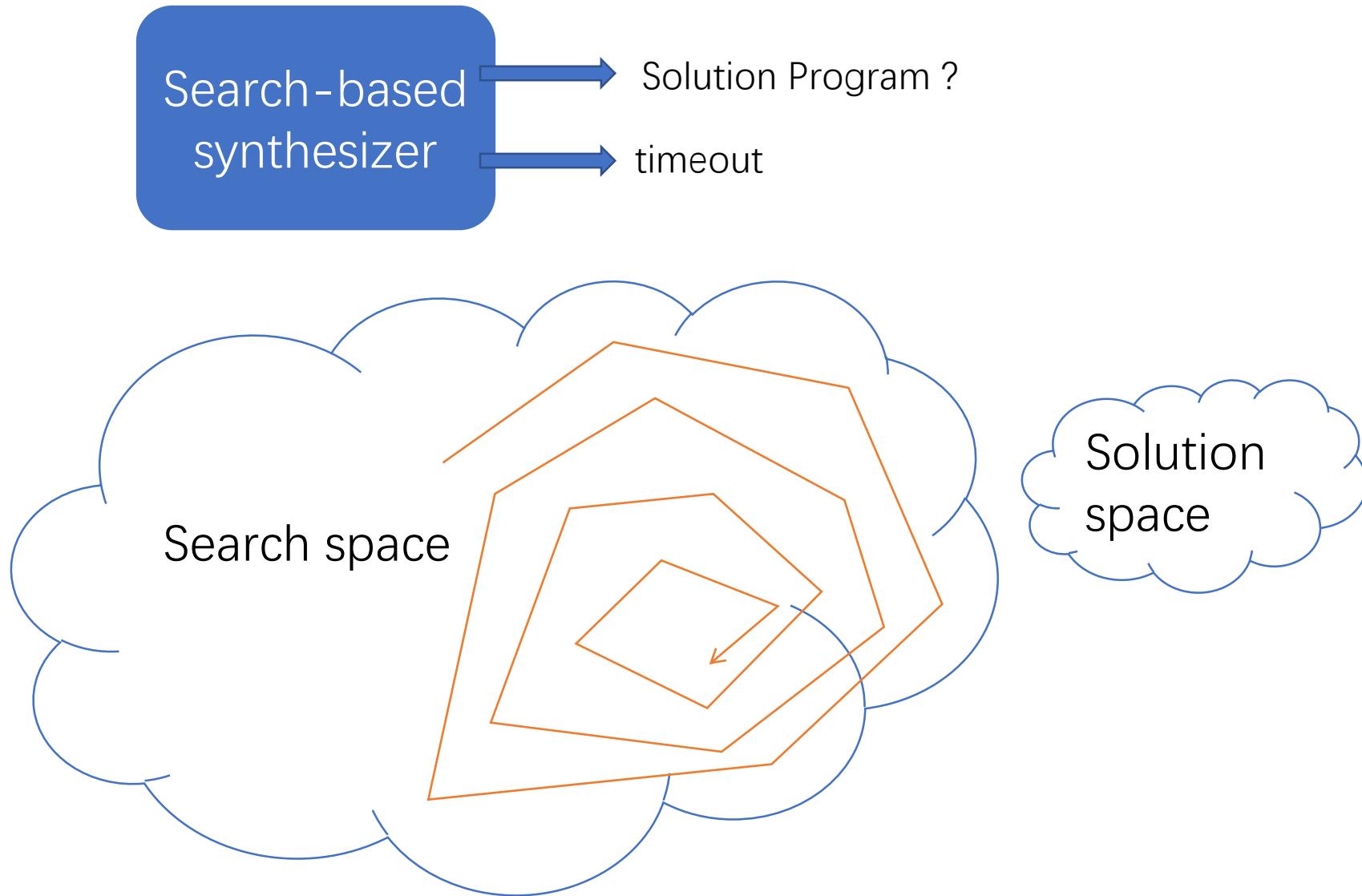
Ability to prefer a solution
when there are multiple solution

Program Synthesis is Unpredictable

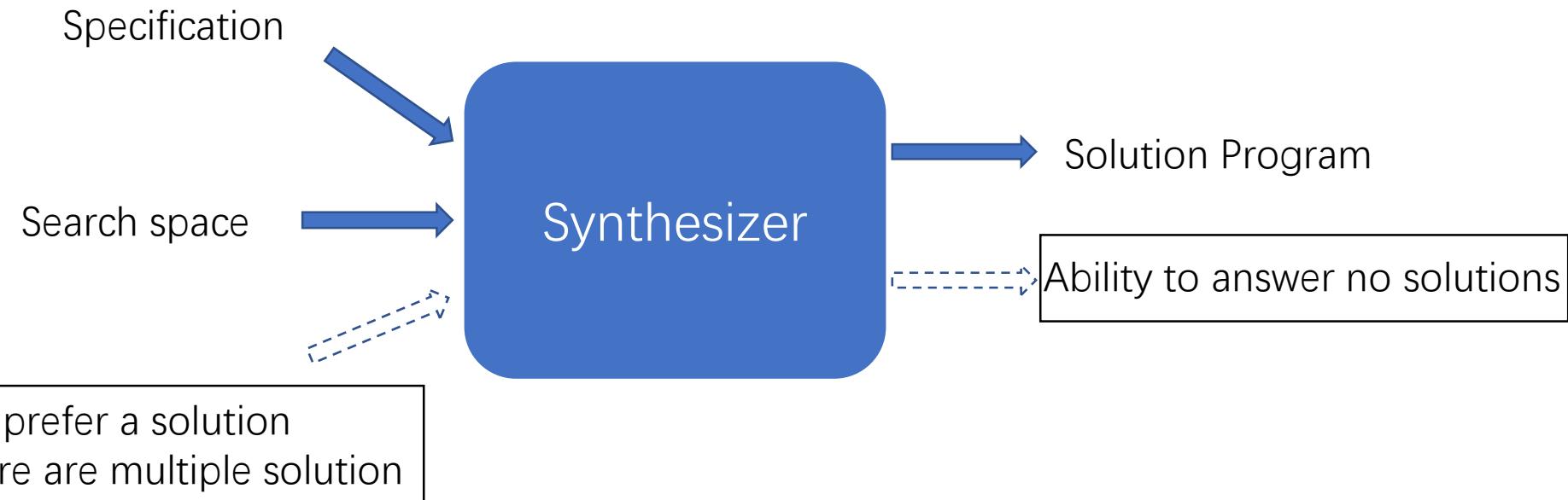
Specification: $f(x) = x$



Program Synthesis is Unpredictable



Guarantees in Program Synthesis



Make program synthesis predictable

Syntax-Guided Synthesis with Quantitative Objectives [CAV18]

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

$$\varphi(\max(x, y), x, y) : \max(x, y) \geq x \wedge \max(x, y) \geq y \wedge (\max(x, y) = x \vee \max(x, y) = y)$$

Specification

Search space

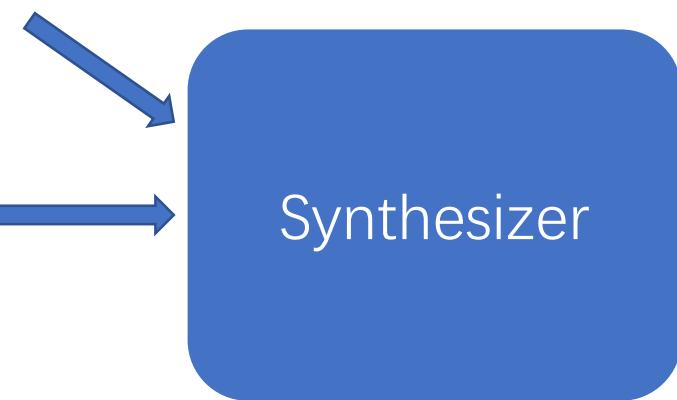
Start = $+ (\text{Start}, \text{Start})$

| $\text{ITE}(\text{BExpr}, \text{Start}, \text{Start})$
| x | y | 0 | 1

BExpr = $\text{Not}(\text{BExpr})$

| $> (\text{Start}, \text{Start})$

| $\text{And}(\text{BExpr}, \text{BExpr})$



$$\boxed{\max(x, y) = \text{ITE}(> (x, y), x, \text{ITE}(< (x, y), y, x))}$$

A limitation of SyGuS

What we expected

```
(define-fun ((x (BitVec 8)) (y (BitVec 8))) (bvand (bvlshl (DD x) #x02) (bvlshr (DD y) #x06)))
```

Output of the CVC4 solver

Features you want

Readable

Efficient

Most likely

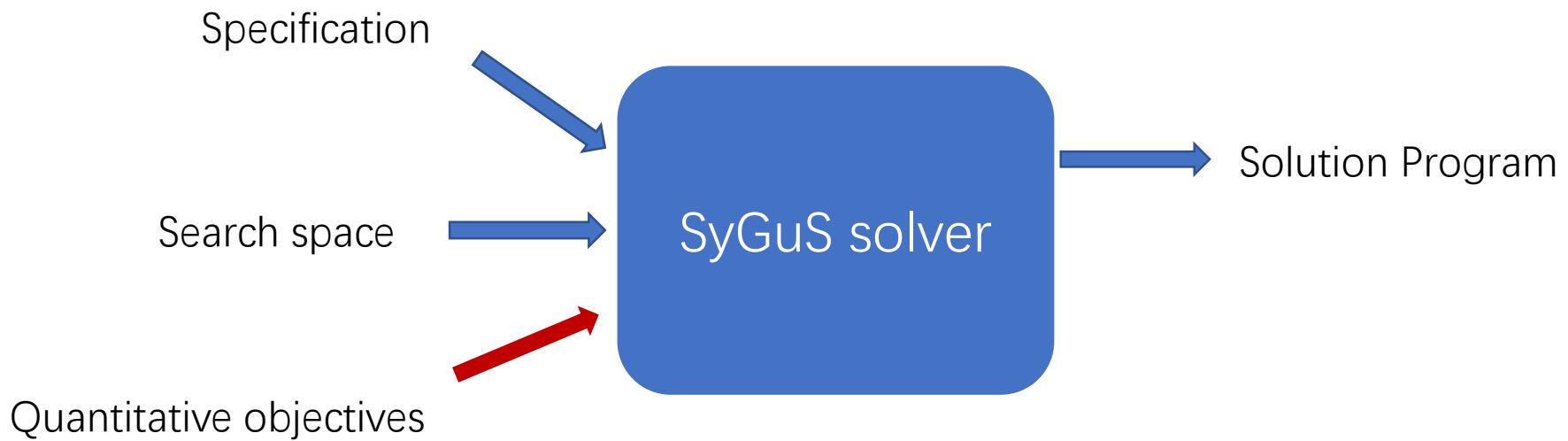
Optimization Objectives

Smallest size

Least number of multiplication

Largest probability

Guarantees in SyGuS



Adding Quantitative Objective to SyGuS

Start = Start + Start

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start*
| x | y | 0 | 1

BExpr = Start > Start

| *not BExpr*
| *BExpr and BExpr*

Adding Quantitative Objective to SyGuS

Start = Start + Start

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start*
| x | y | 0 | 1

BExpr = Start > Start

| *not BExpr*
| *BExpr and BExpr*

Quantitative objective: Minimize number of if-statement

Adding Quantitative Objective to SyGuS

Start = Start + Start /0

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start /1*
| *x/0 | y/0 | 0/0| 1/0*

BExpr = Start > Start /0

| *not BExpr /0*
| *BExpr and BExpr /0*

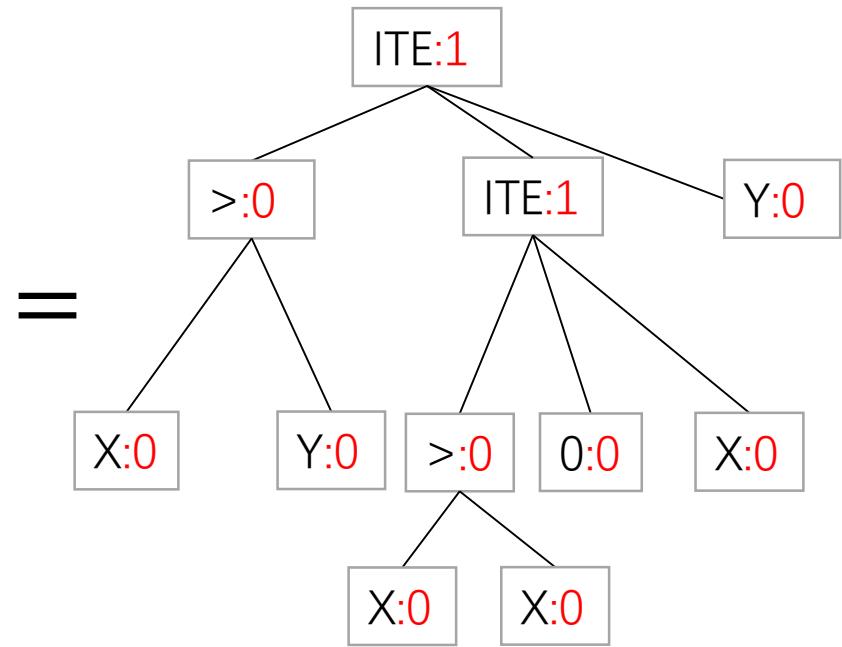
Quantitative objective: Minimize number of if-statement

If($x > y$)

then

if($x > x$) then 0 else x

Else y



Weight = 2

Adding Quantitative Objective to SyGuS

Weighted grammar

Start = Start + Start /0

| *if*(BExpr) *then* Start *else* Start /1
| x/0 | y/0 | 0/0| 1/0

BExpr = Start > Start /0

| *not* BExpr /0
| BExpr *and* BExpr /0

Quantitative objective: Minimize number of if-statement

Adding Quantitative Objective to SyGuS

Weighted grammar

$\text{Start} = \text{Start} + \text{Start} / 0$

$| \text{if}(\text{BExpr}) \text{ then Start else Start} / 1$
 $| x/0 | y/0 | 0/0 | 1/0$

$\text{BExpr} = \text{Start} > \text{Start} / 0$

$| \text{not BExpr} / 0$
 $| \text{BExpr and BExpr} / 0$

Quantitative objective: Minimize number of if-statement

Minimize weight

QSyGuS: (specification, weighted grammar, Quantitative objective)

Solving QSyGuS

QSyGuS

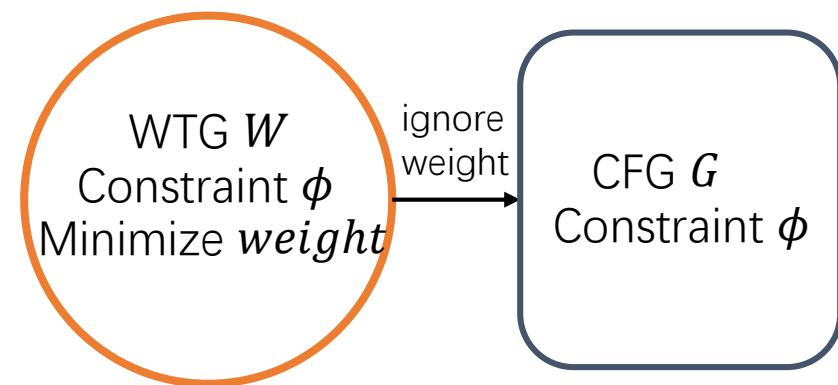
WTG W

Constraint ϕ

Minimize *weight*

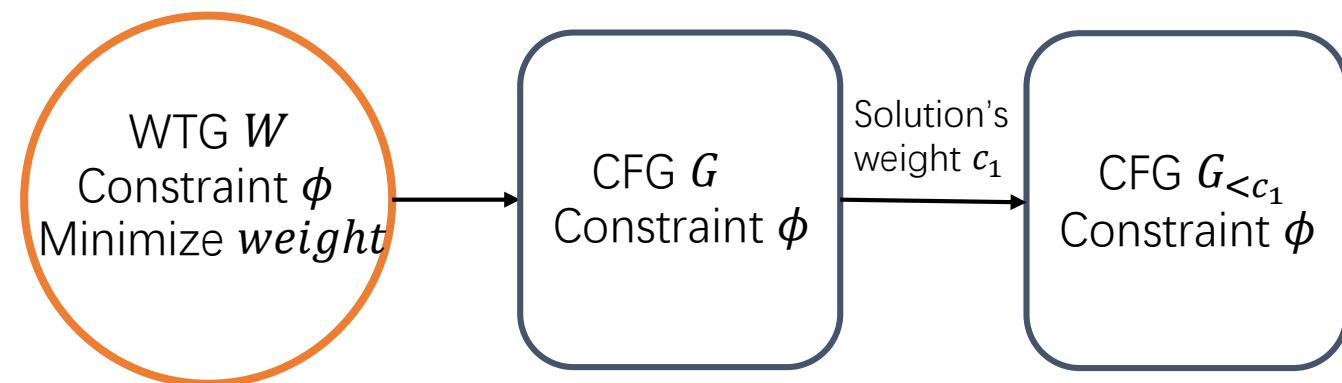
QSyGuS

SyGuS



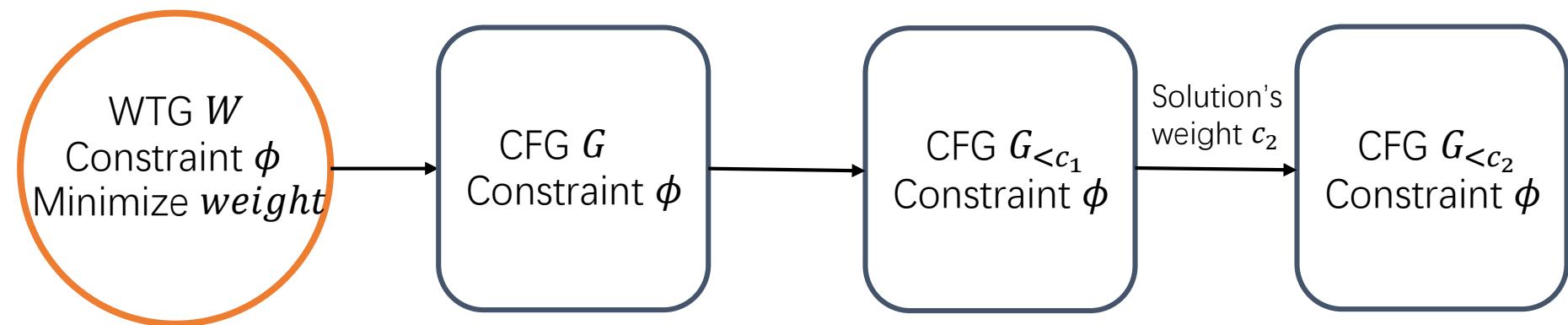
QSyGuS

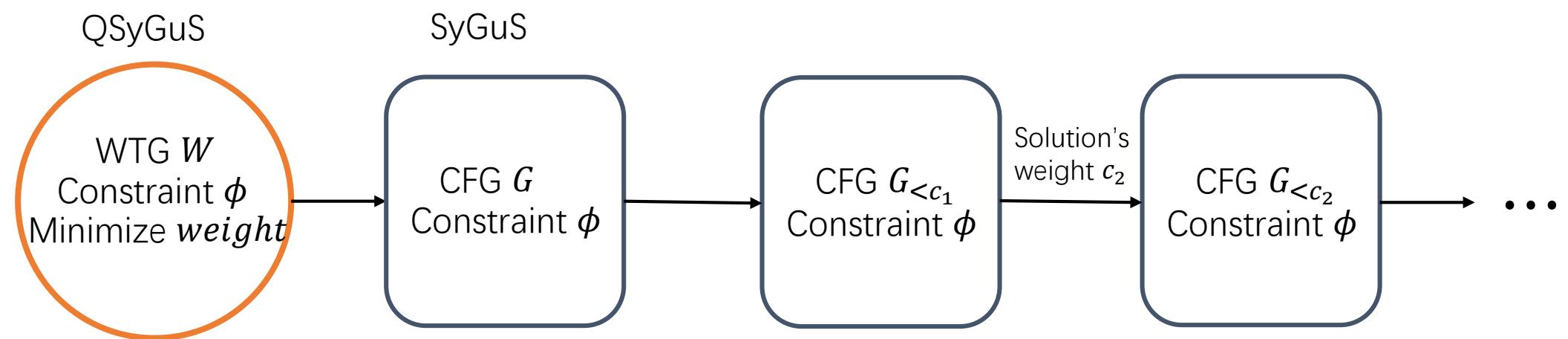
SyGuS

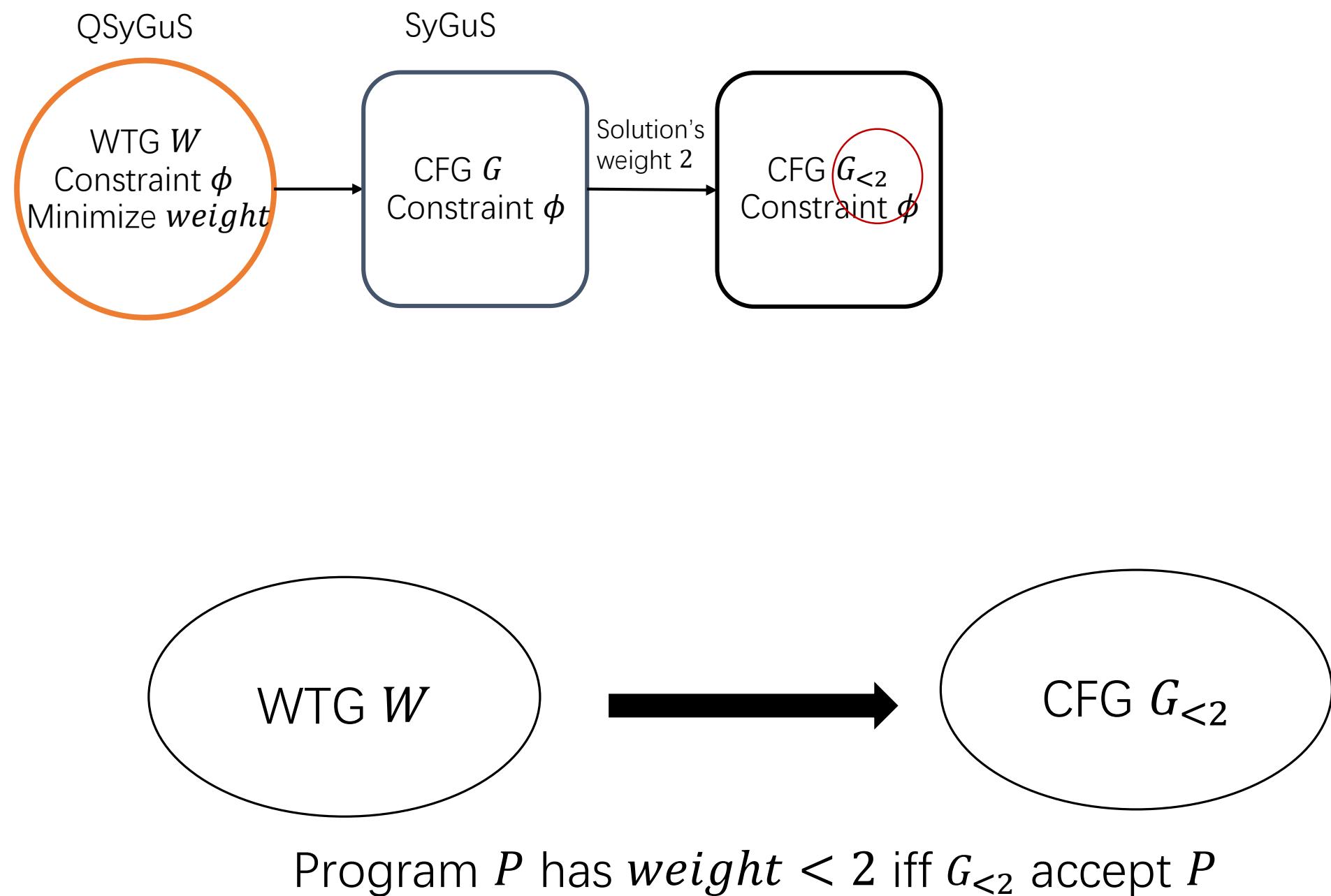


QSyGuS

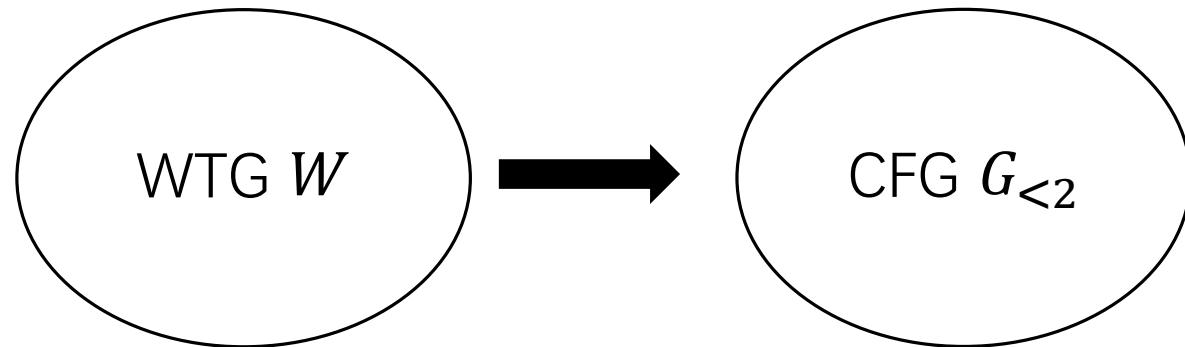
SyGuS







Grammar Reduction



Idea: **keep track of the weight in the non-terminals**

Start = Start + Start /0

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start /1*
| $x/0 | y/0 | 0/0 | 1/0$

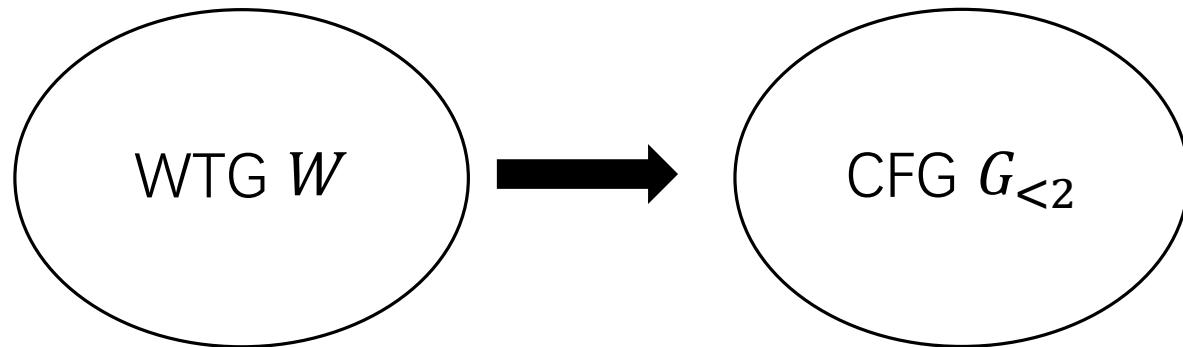
BExpr = Start > Start /0

| *not BExpr /0*
| *BExpr and BExpr /0*

weight < 2



Grammar Reduction



Idea: **keep track of the weight in the non-terminals**

$\text{Start} = \text{Start} + \text{Start}/0$

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start /1*
| $x/0 | y/0 | 0/0 | 1/0$

$\text{BExpr} = \text{Start} > \text{Start}/0$

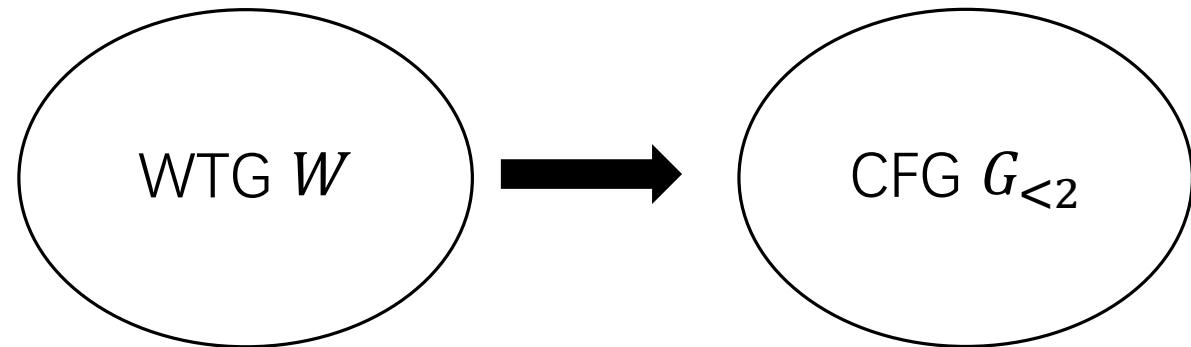
| *not BExpr /0*
| *BExpr and BExpr /0*

weight < 2



$(\text{Start}, < 2) = (\text{Start}, 0) | (\text{Start}, 1)$

Grammar Reduction



Idea: keep track of the weight in the non-terminals

$\text{Start} = \text{Start} + \text{Start}/0$

| *if(BExpr) then Start else Start /1*
| $x/0 | y/0 | 0/0 | 1/0$

$\text{BExpr} = \text{Start} > \text{Start}/0$

| *not BExpr /0*
| *BExpr and BExpr /0*

weight < 2



$(\text{Start}, < 2) = (\text{Start}, 0) | (\text{Start}, 1)$

$(\text{Start}, 1) = (\text{Start}, 0) + (\text{Start}, 1) | (\text{Start}, 1) + (\text{Start}, 0)$
| *if(BExpr, 0) then (Start, 0) else (Start, 0)*

$(\text{Start}, 0) = (\text{Start}, 0) + (\text{Start}, 0) | x | y | 0 | 1$

...

Handling complex weight constraints

Tree grammars are closed under Boolean operations

Minimization



Linear search

$3 < \text{weight}$



Complement of $G_{<4}$

$2 < \text{weight} < 5$

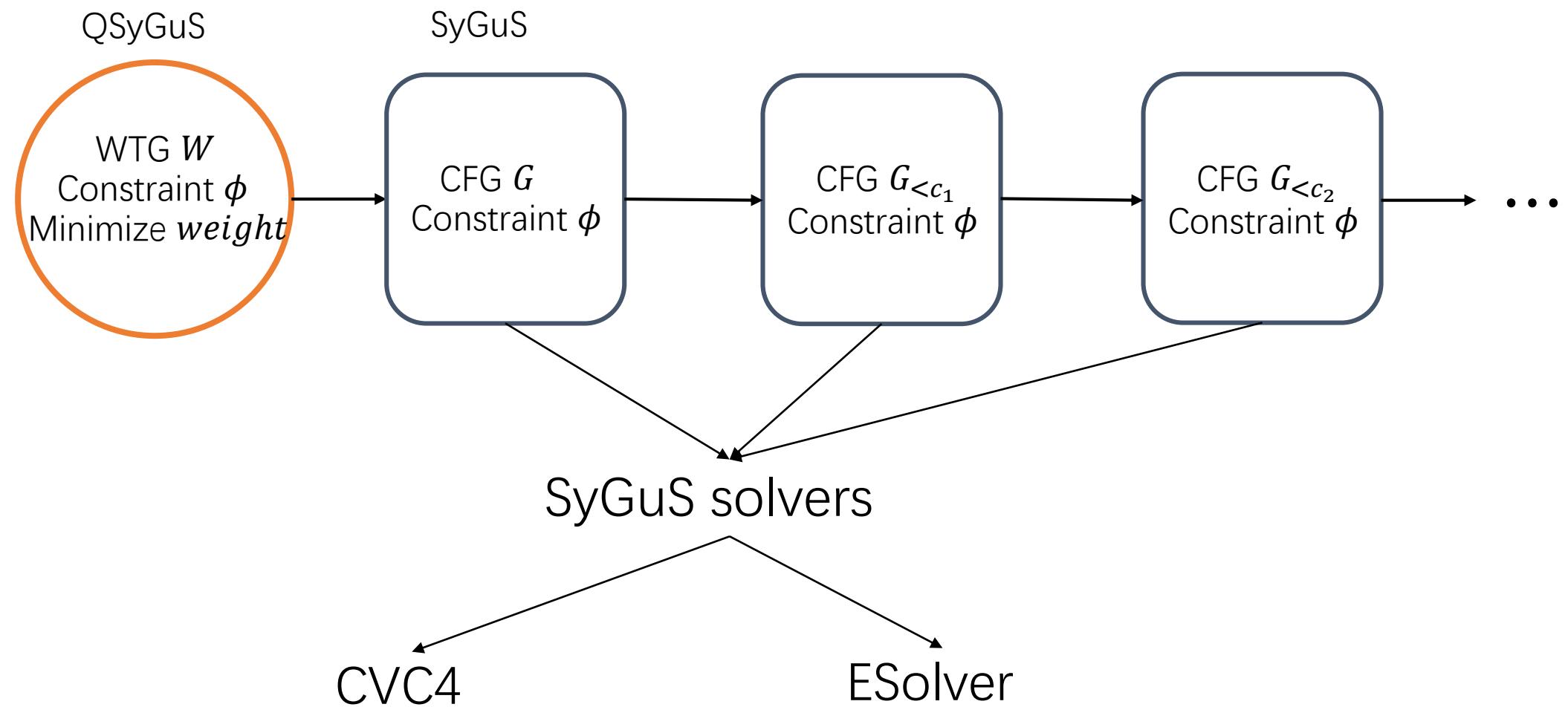


$G_{<5} \cap G_{>2}$

$3 < \text{weight}_1 \text{ and } \text{weight}_2 < 0.5$  $G_{\text{weight}_1 > 3} \cap G_{\text{weight}_2 < 0.5}$

Evaluation

Evaluation



Evaluation

26 Benchmarks taken from SyGuS

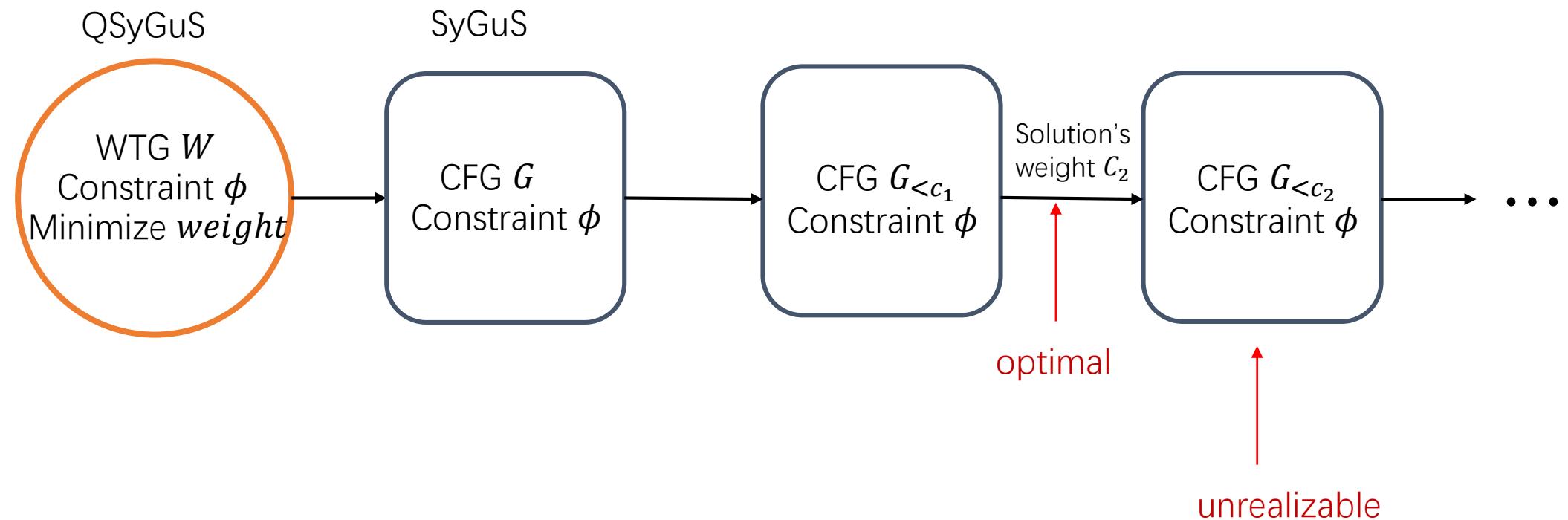
1. minimize number of specified operator, minimize solution size
2. maximize solution probability
3. find sorted optimal for (# of specified operators, size)
4. find Pareto optimal for (# of specified operators, size)

Find solution with better cost for **16/26** SyGuS benchmarks

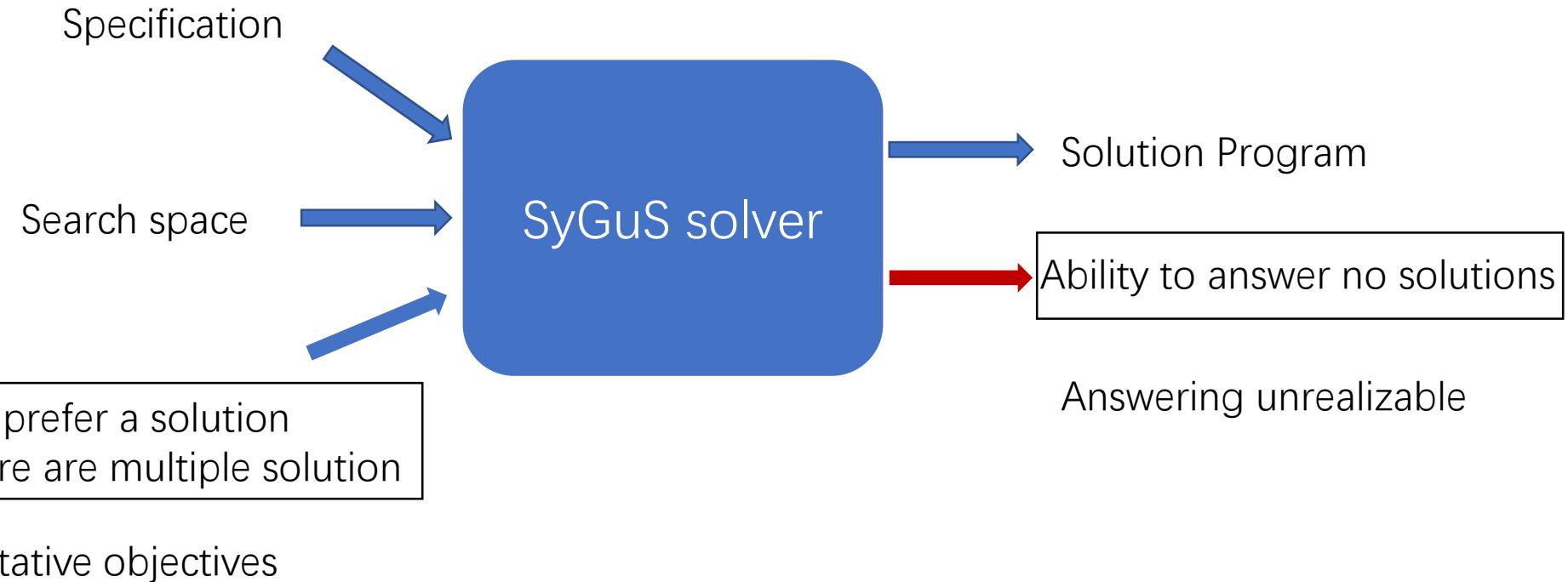
Find optimal in **14/26** (couldn't prove optimality for 2 benchmarks)

Average time **3.1x** Compared to SyGuS

Conclusion



Guarantees in SyGuS



Tue 12:10 come to my CAV talk

Proving Unrealizability for Syntax-Guided Synthesis [CAV19]

A Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS) is

Specification

$\varphi(f(x, y), x, y)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x, y) \geq x \wedge \\ & f(x, y) \geq y \wedge \\ & (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y) \end{aligned}$$

Search space G:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Start} = & +(\text{Start}, \text{Start}) \\ | & \text{ITE}(\text{BExpr}, \text{Start}, \text{Start}) \\ | & x \mid y \mid 0 \mid 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BExpr} = \text{Not}(\text{BExpr})$$

$$| > (\text{Start}, \text{Start})$$

$$| \text{And}(\text{BExpr}, \text{BExpr})$$

Goal: find a program $e \in L(G)$ such that $\forall x, y. \varphi(e, x, y)$

$$\max(x, y) = \textcolor{red}{ITE}(> (x, y), x, y)$$

Unrealizable SyGuS Problems

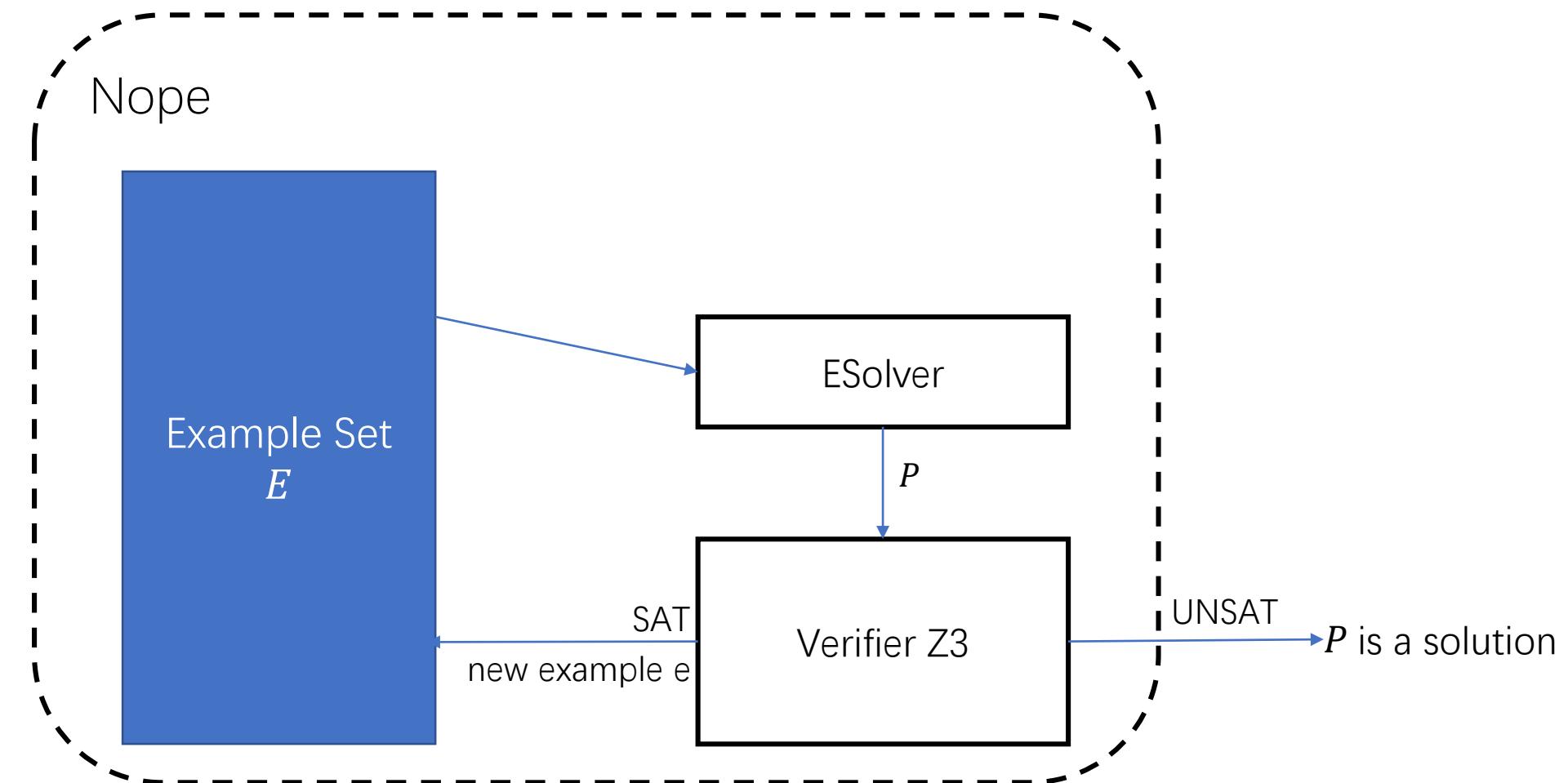
Start = +(Start, Start)
| x | y | 0 | 1

$\forall x, y. \max(x, y) \geq x \wedge \max(x, y) \geq y \wedge (\max(x, y) = x \vee \max(x, y) = y)$

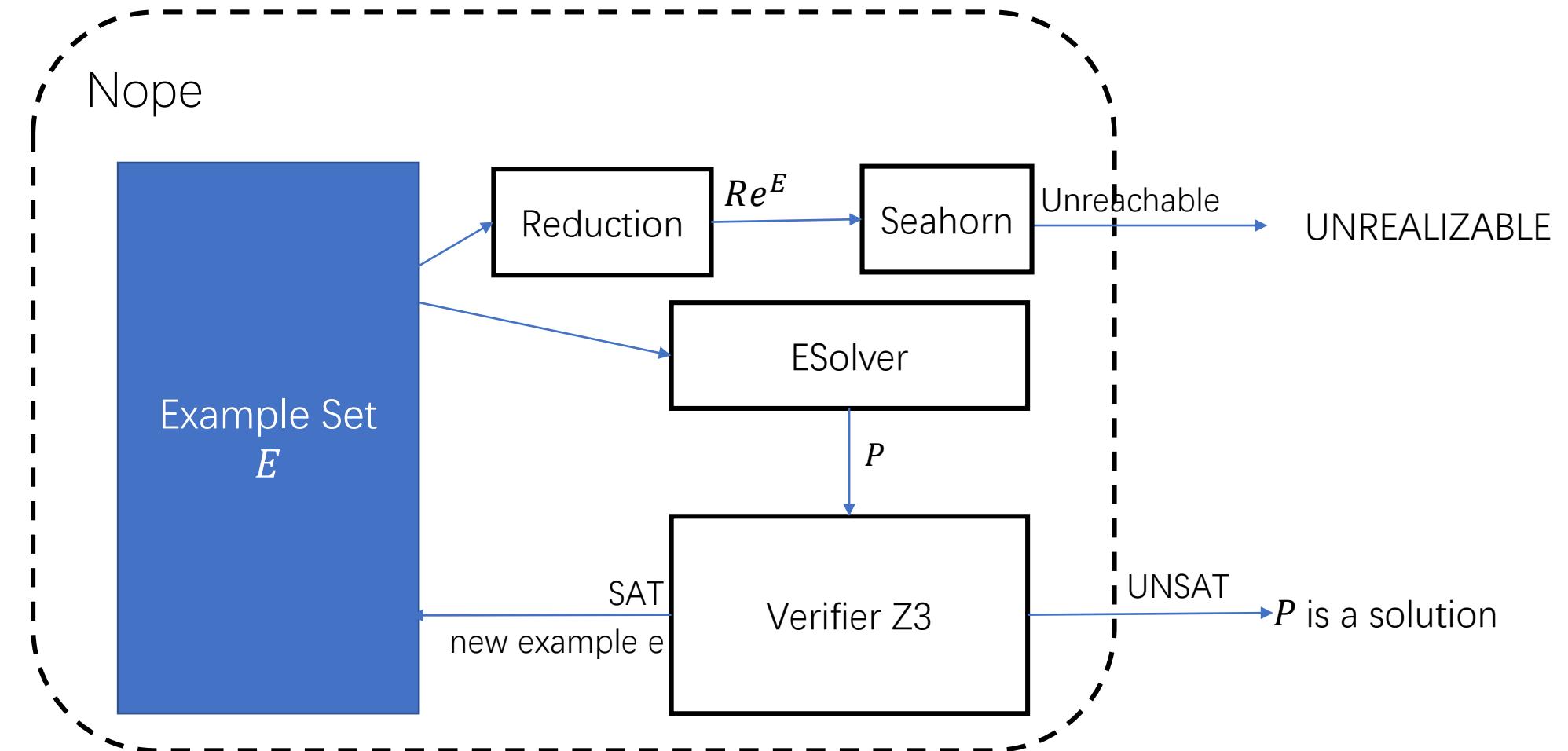


No
Solution

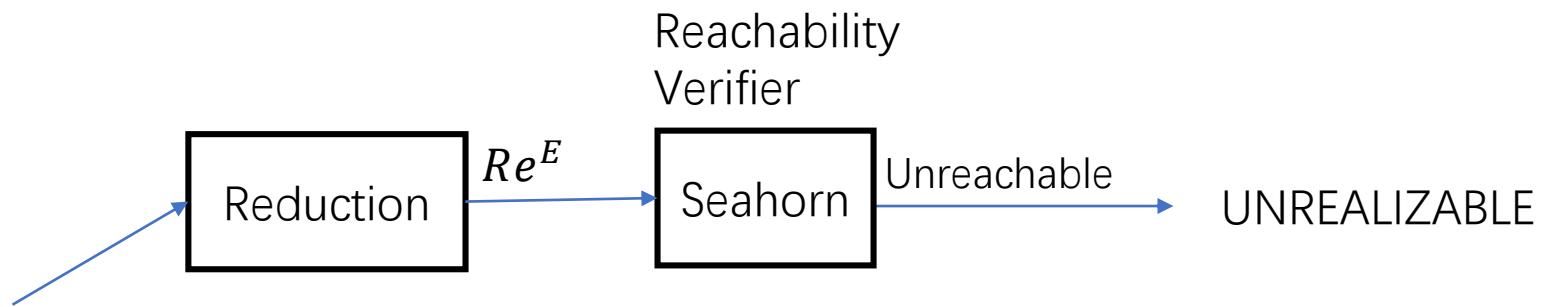
CEGIS-based Framework



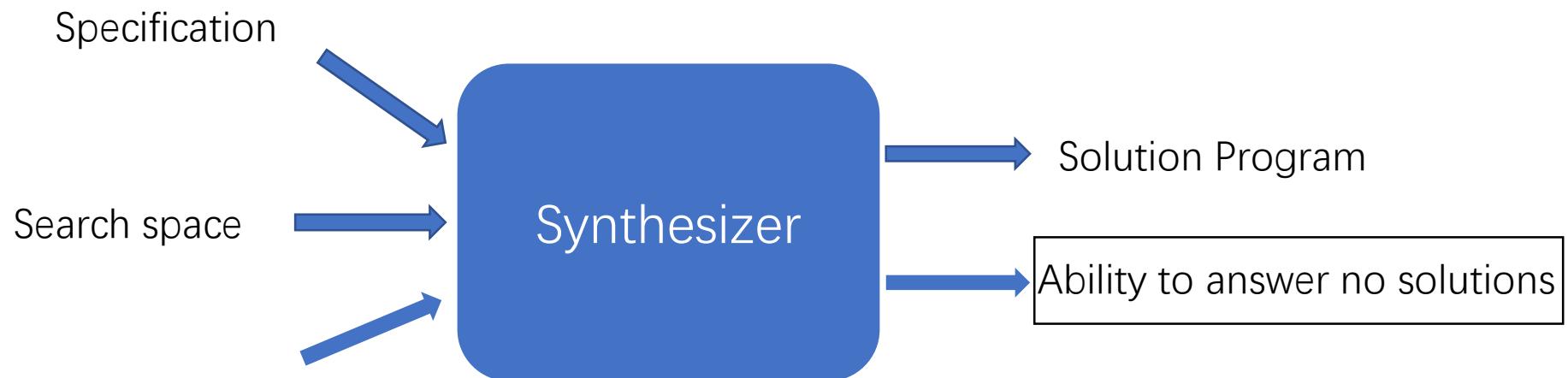
CEGIS-based Framework



SyGuS is unrealizable
↔ reachability problem Re^E is unsatisfiable



Guarantees in Program Synthesis



Ability to prefer a solution
when there are multiple solution

More quantitative objectives
1. Semantic quantitative objectives
2. Resource bounded synthesis

Answering unrealizable
1. **Tue 12:10 come to my talk**
2. Beyond SyGuS