

Oriented Metrics for Bottom-Up Enumerative Synthesis

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Goal:

Unify and **generalize**

the existing approaches to bottom-up enumerative synthesis

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

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Specification: Examples (*In*, *Out*)

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

Specification: Examples (*In*, *Out*)

Defines the
ground truth gt



gt

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

Grammar: \mathcal{G}

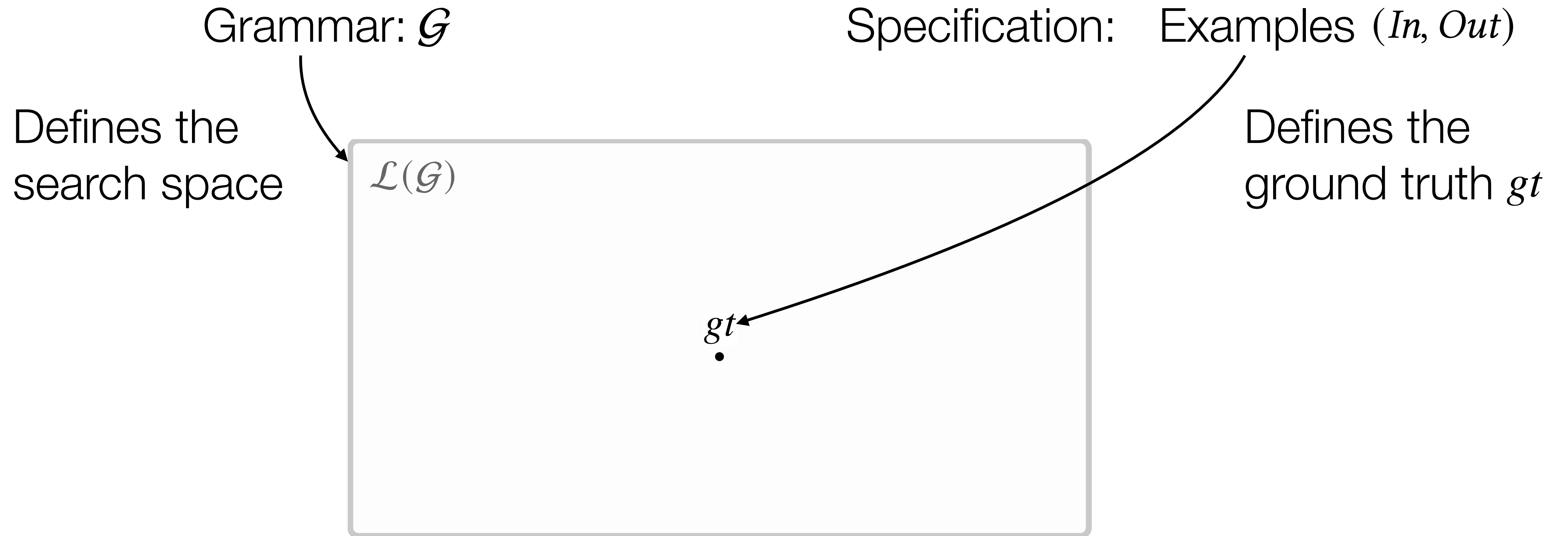
Specification: Examples (In, Out)

Defines the
ground truth gt

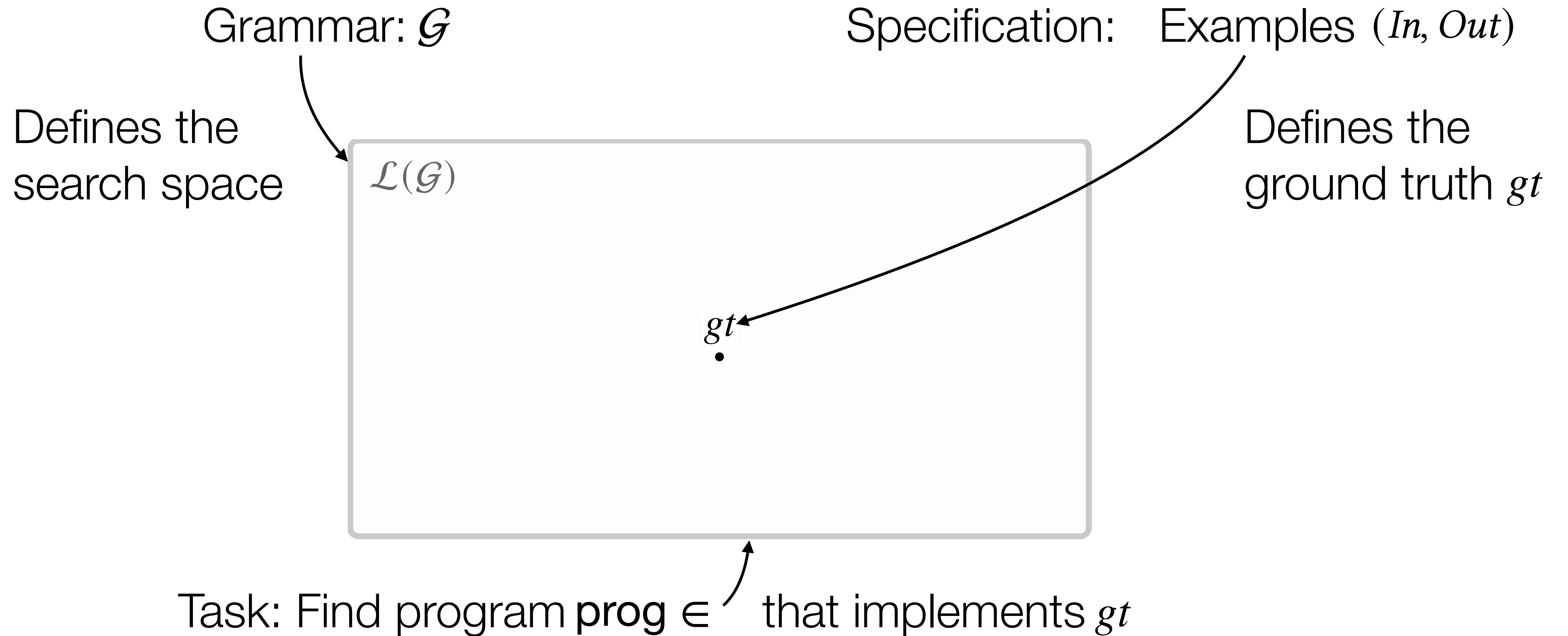
gt



Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)



Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)



Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
"POPL_Conf"	"POPL"
"Rennes_City"	"Rennes"
"PLDI_Conf"	"PLDI"
"Seoul_City"	"Seoul"

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)

$\mathcal{S} ::= V \mid \text{replace}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \mid \text{concat}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$

$V ::= x \mid \epsilon \mid \text{"_Conf"} \mid \text{"_City"}$

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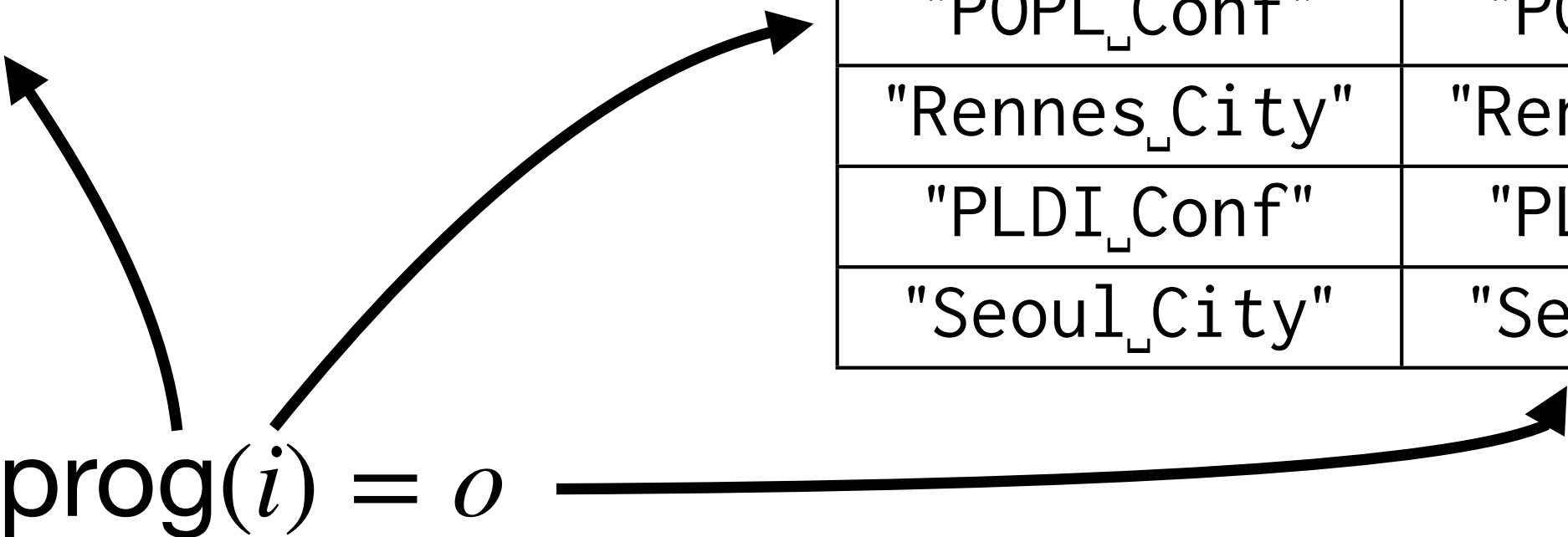
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$\text{prog}(i) = o$

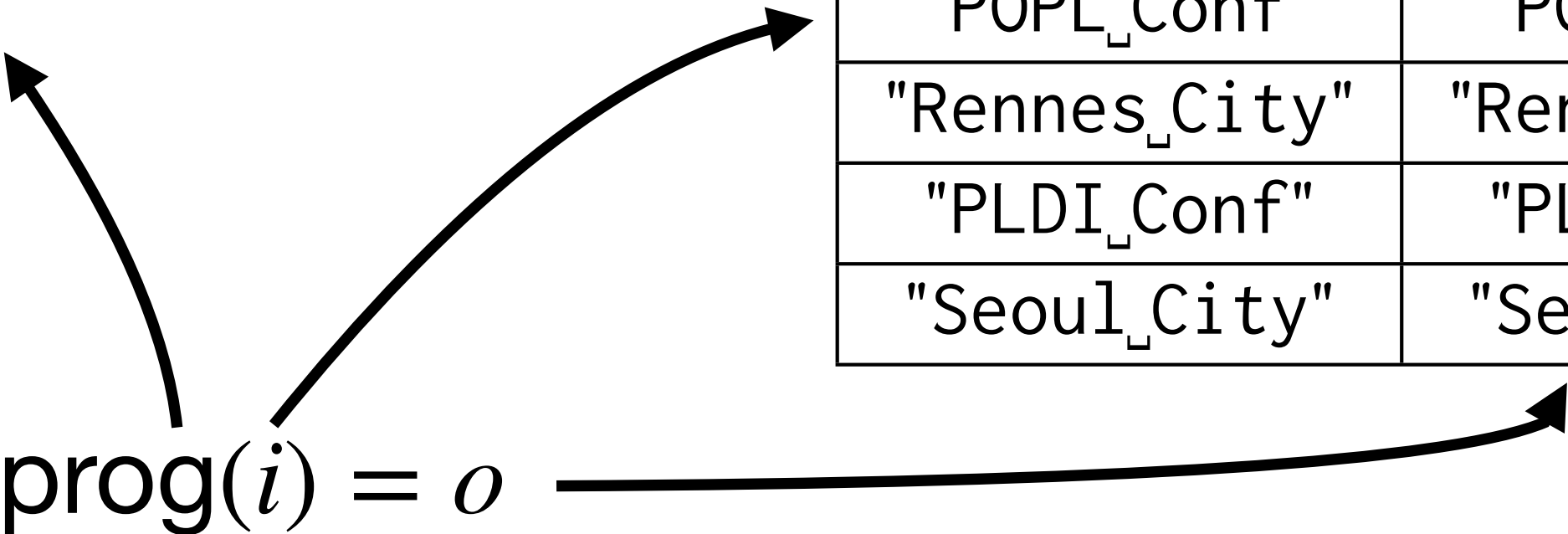


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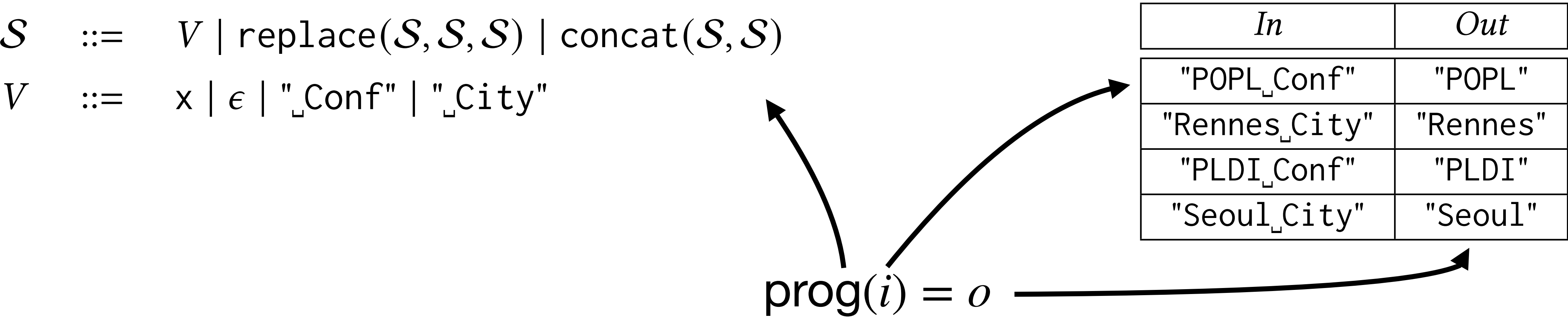
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Solution: $r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

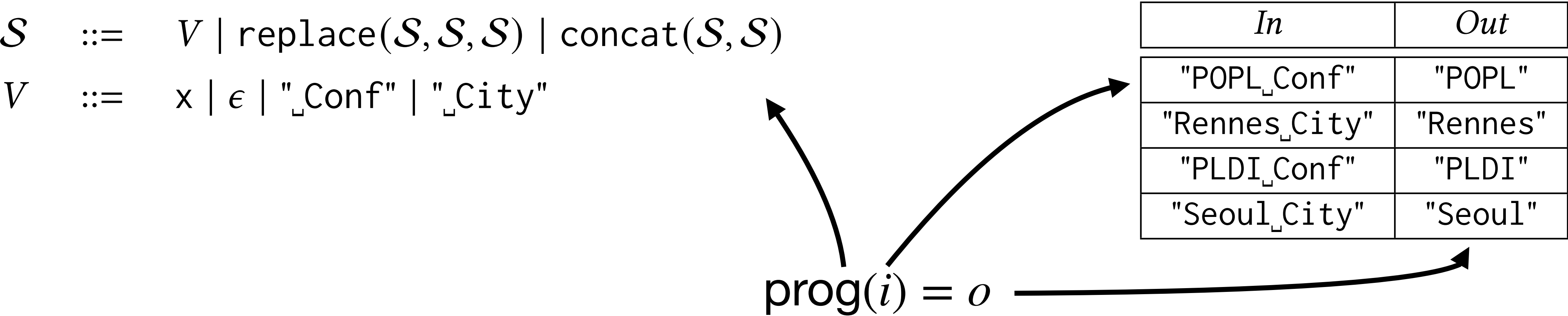
Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)



Solution: $r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

$r(r(\text{"POPL_Conf"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

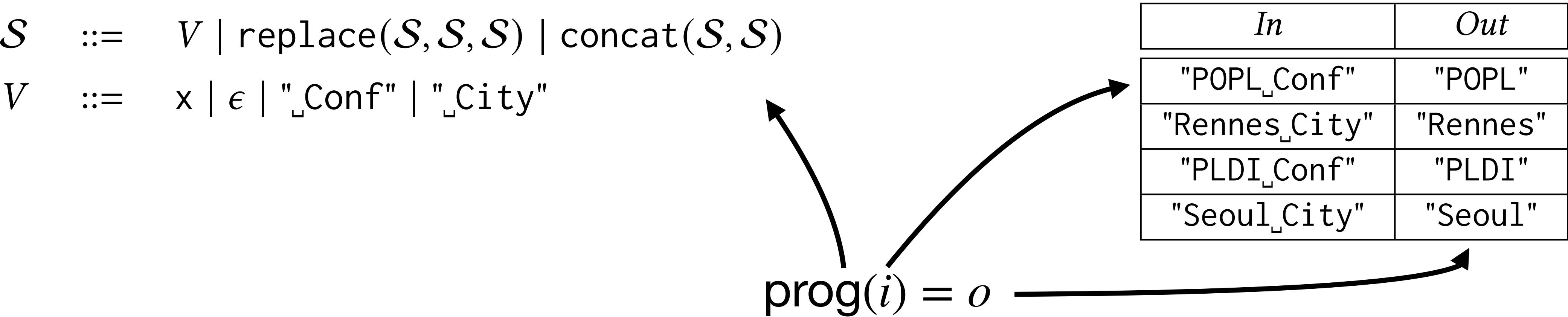
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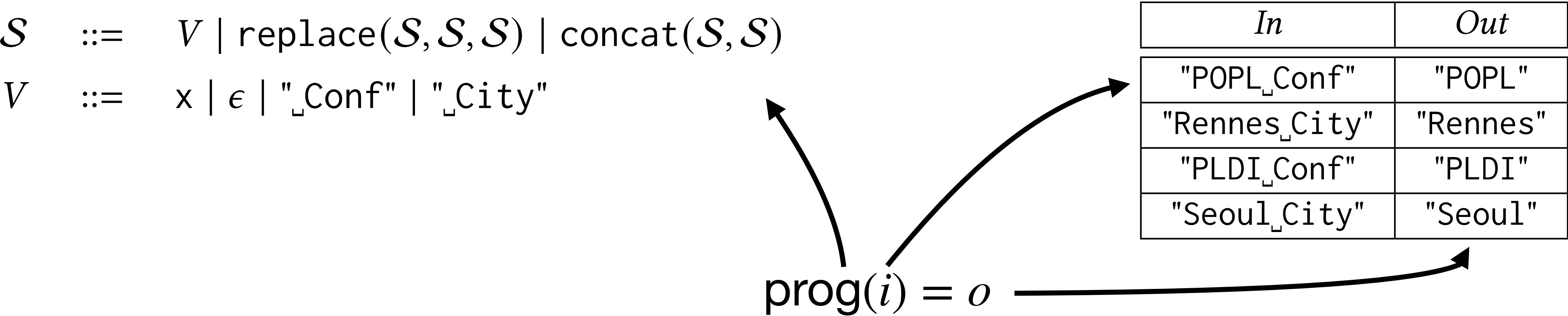
Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)



Solution: $r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"POPL_Conf"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"POPL"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

Syntax-Guided Synthesis (SyGuS)



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$\text{prog}(i) = o$

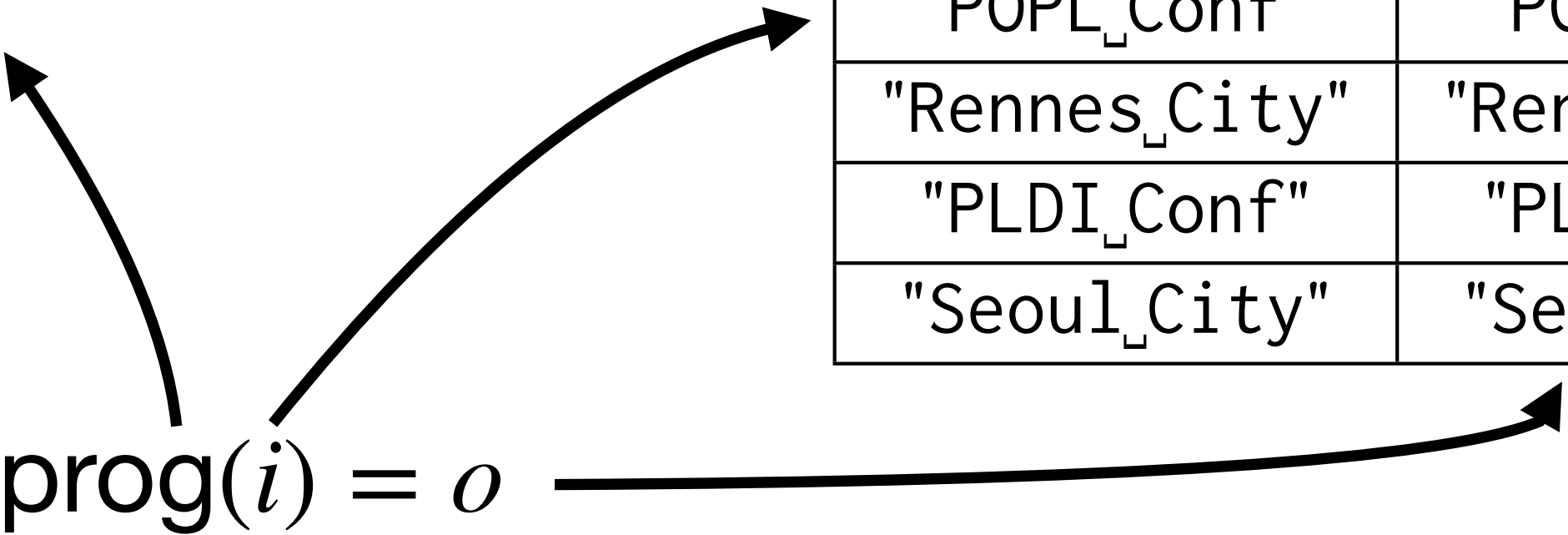
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$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"POPL_Conf"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"POPL"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{"POPL"}}$

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Solution: $r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

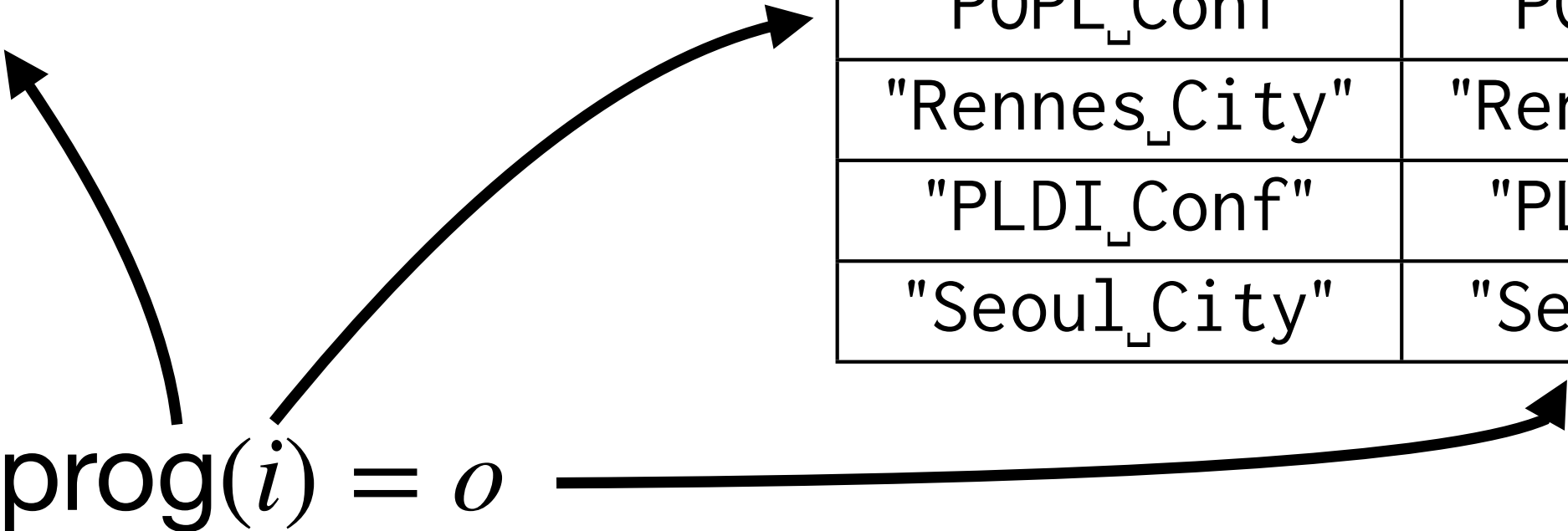
$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"POPL_Conf"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"POPL"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$
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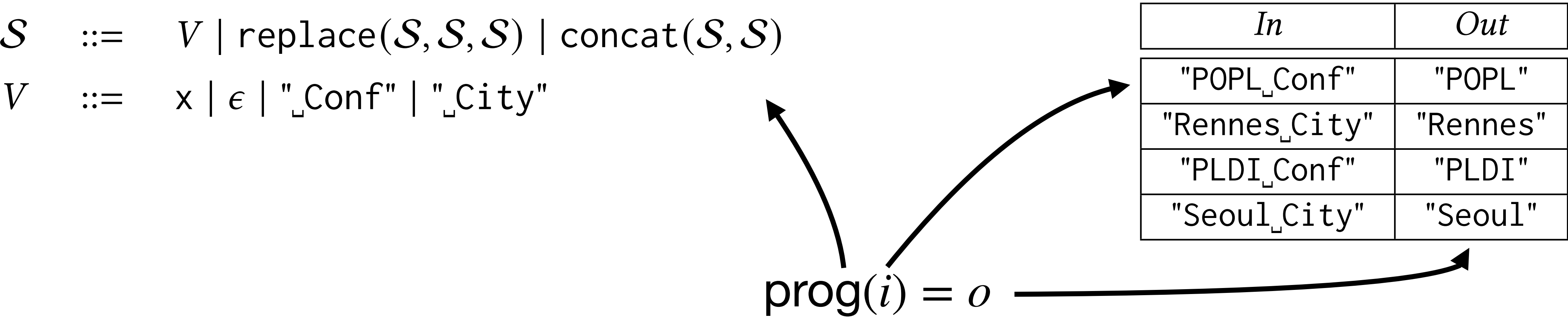
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$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"POPL_Conf"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"POPL"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$
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$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"Rennes_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"Rennes_City"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

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Solution: $r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

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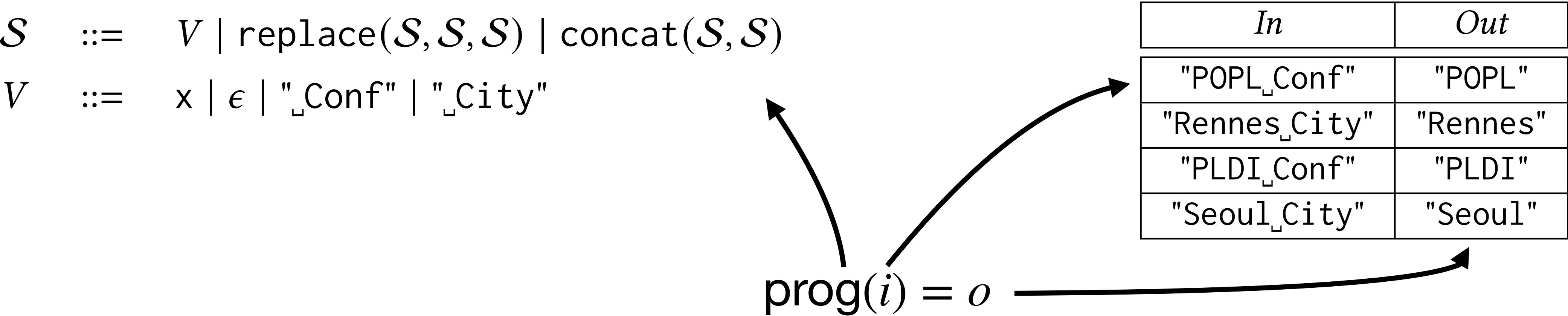
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$r(\underbrace{r(\text{"Rennes_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)}_{\text{"Rennes_City"}}, \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$
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Understanding 1: Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**

Bottom-Up Enumeration

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} &::= V \mid \text{replace}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \mid \text{concat}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \\ V &::= x \mid \epsilon \mid \text{"_Conf"} \mid \text{"_City"} \end{aligned}$$

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Bottom-Up Enumeration

$$P_1 = \{x, \epsilon, \text{"_Conf"}, \text{"_City"}\}$$

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Bottom-Up Enumeration

$$P_1 = \{x, \epsilon, \text{"_Conf"}, \text{"_City"}\}$$

$$P_2 = \emptyset$$

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Bottom-Up Enumeration

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$$P_4 = \{r(x, x, \text{"_City"}), r(x, \text{"_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}), r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \dots\}$$

$$P_5 = \{\dots\} \qquad P_6 = \{\dots\}$$

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$$P_4 = \{r(x, x, \text{"_City"}), r(x, \text{"_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}), r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \dots\}$$

$$P_5 = \{\dots\} \qquad P_6 = \{\dots\} \qquad P_7 = \{\dots, r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon), \dots\}$$

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Bottom-Up Enumeration

$P_1 = \{x, \epsilon, \text{"_Conf"}, \text{"_City"}\}$ $P_2 = \emptyset$

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 $\text{"_Conf".}x, \text{"_Conf".}\epsilon, \text{"_Conf"."_Conf"}, \text{"_City"."_City"},$
 $\text{"_Conf"."_City"}, \text{"_City".}x, \text{"_City".}\epsilon, \text{"_City"."_Conf"}\}$

$P_4 = \{r(x, x, \text{"_City"}), r(x, \text{"_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}), r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \dots\}$

$P_5 = \{\dots\} \quad P_6 = \{\dots\} \quad P_7 = \{\dots, r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon), \dots\}$

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Exponential Blowup!

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Bottom-Up Enumeration

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \{x, \epsilon, \text{"_Conf"}, \text{"_City"}\} & P_2 &= \emptyset \\ P_3 &= \{x.x, x.\epsilon, x.\text{"_Conf"}, x.\text{"_City"}, \epsilon.x, \epsilon.\epsilon, \epsilon.\text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon.\text{"_City"}, \\ &\quad \text{"_Conf".}x, \text{"_Conf".}\epsilon, \text{"_Conf"."_Conf"}, \text{"_City"."_City"}, \\ &\quad \text{"_Conf"."_City"}, \text{"_City".}x, \text{"_City".}\epsilon, \text{"_City"."_Conf"}\} \\ P_4 &= \{r(x, x, \text{"_City"}), r(x, \text{"_City"}, \text{"_Conf"}), r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \dots\} \\ P_5 &= \{\dots\} \quad P_6 = \{\dots\} \quad P_7 = \{\dots, r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon), \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

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Exponential Blowup!

Method	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7
No Pruning or Factorization	4	-	16	64	128	1280	4352

Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

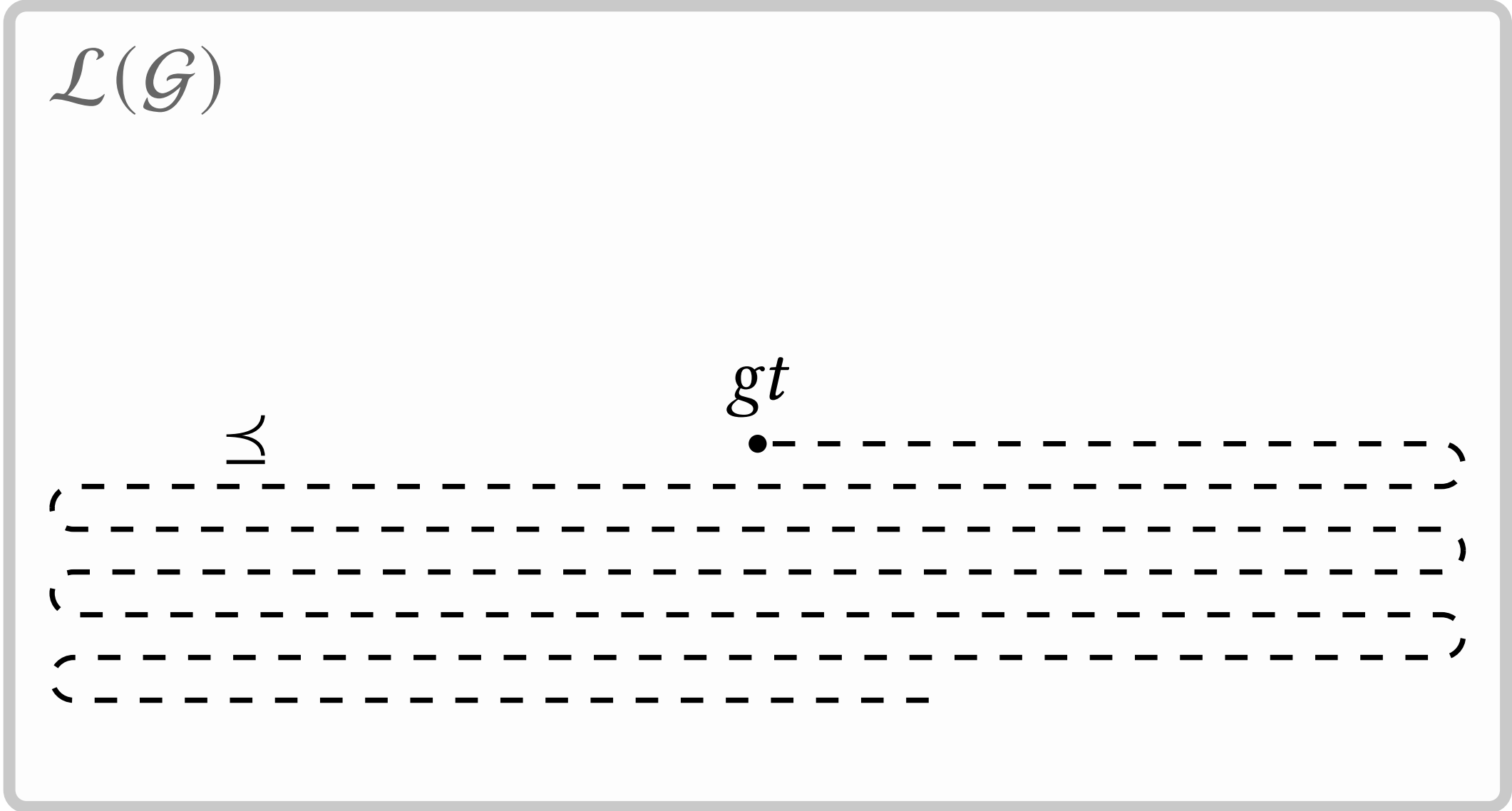
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Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

Size-based

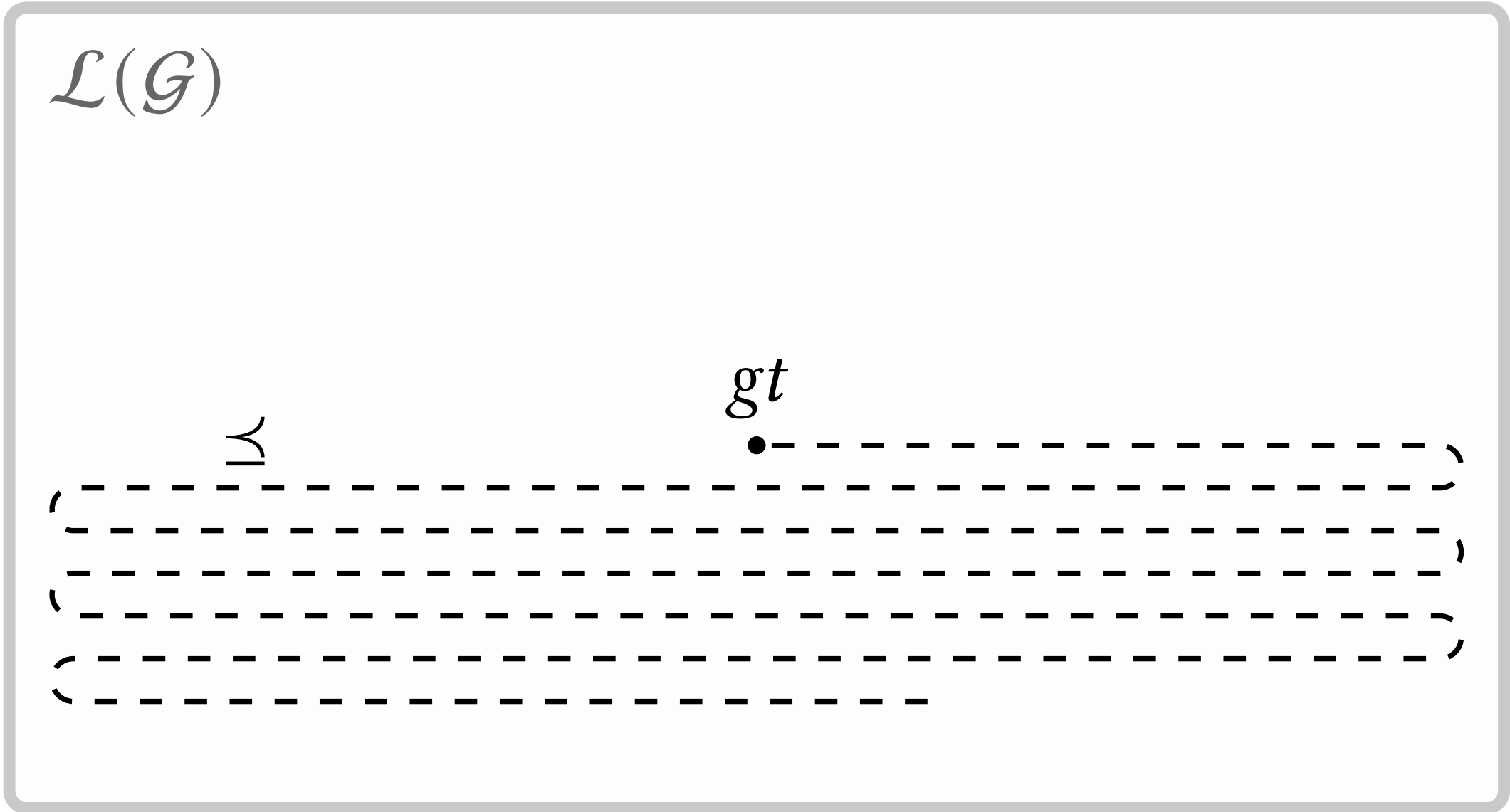


Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

Size-based

Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]



Deduction

Deduction

ϵ

Deduction

$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"}$

Deduction

$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$

\dots

Deduction

$$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$$

$$\dots \preceq r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)$$

Deduction

$$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$$

$$\dots \preceq r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon) \preceq \dots$$

Deduction

$$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$$

$$\dots \preceq r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon) \preceq \dots \preceq r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$$

Deduction

$$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$$

$$\dots \preceq \underline{r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)} \preceq \dots \preceq r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$$

Deduction

$$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$$

$$\dots \preceq \underline{r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)} \preceq \dots \preceq r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$$

Deduction

$\epsilon \succeq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$

$\dots \succeq \underline{r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)} \quad r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

Deduction

$\epsilon \preceq \text{"_City"} \preceq \dots$

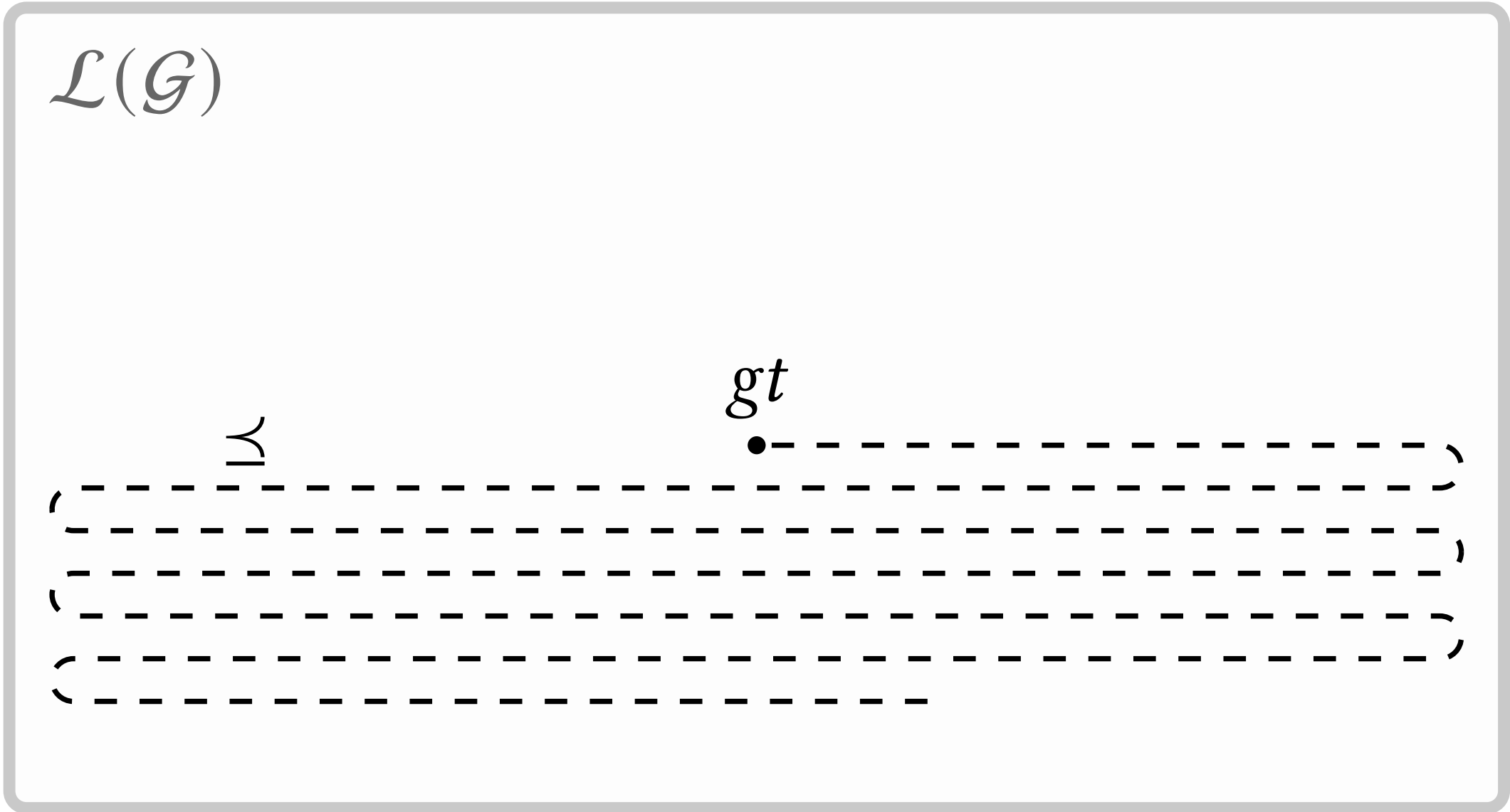
$\dots \preceq \underline{r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon)} \preceq r(r(x, \text{"_Conf"}, \epsilon), \text{"_City"}, \epsilon)$

Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

Size-based

Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]



Understanding 2: Existing approaches

have a way to **factorize** the search space

Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

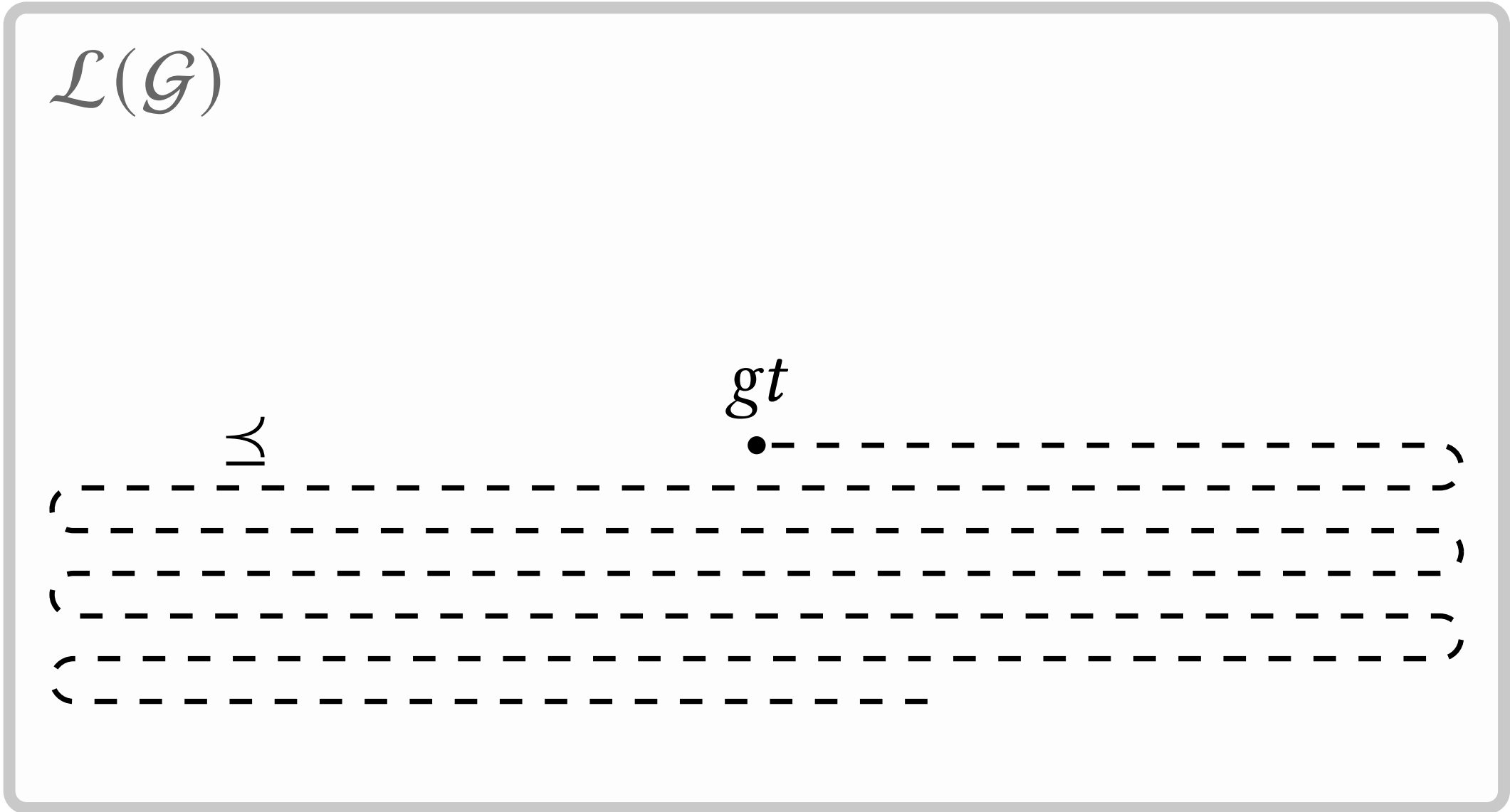
Enumeration Order:

Size-based

Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]

Factorizations:

Observational Equivalence Factorization [Udapa et al. 2013, Albarghouthi et al. 2013]



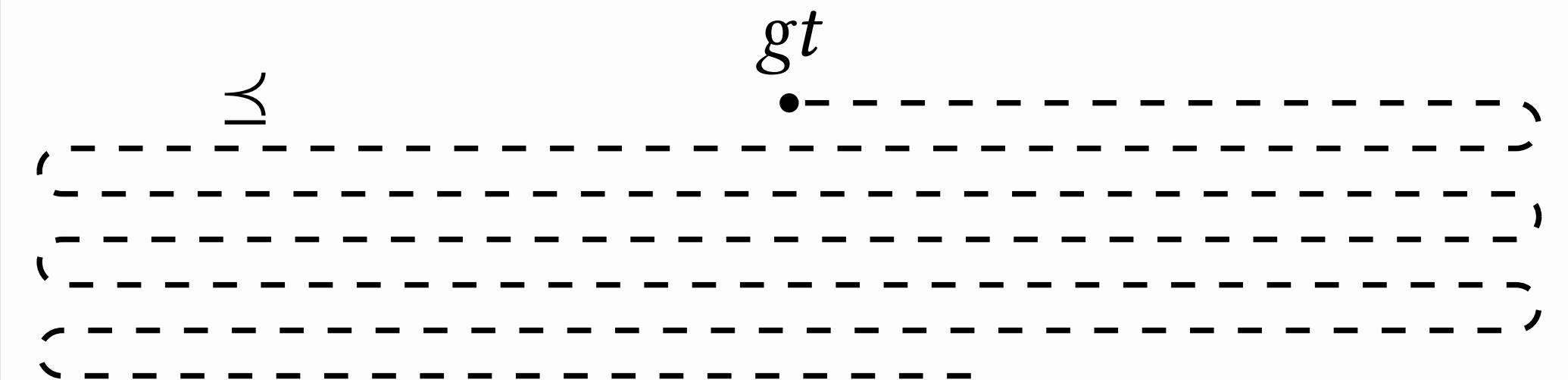
Observational Equivalence Factorization

Observational Equivalence:

$$\forall i \in In : \text{prog}_1(i) = \text{prog}_2(i)$$

$$x \approx x . \epsilon$$

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$



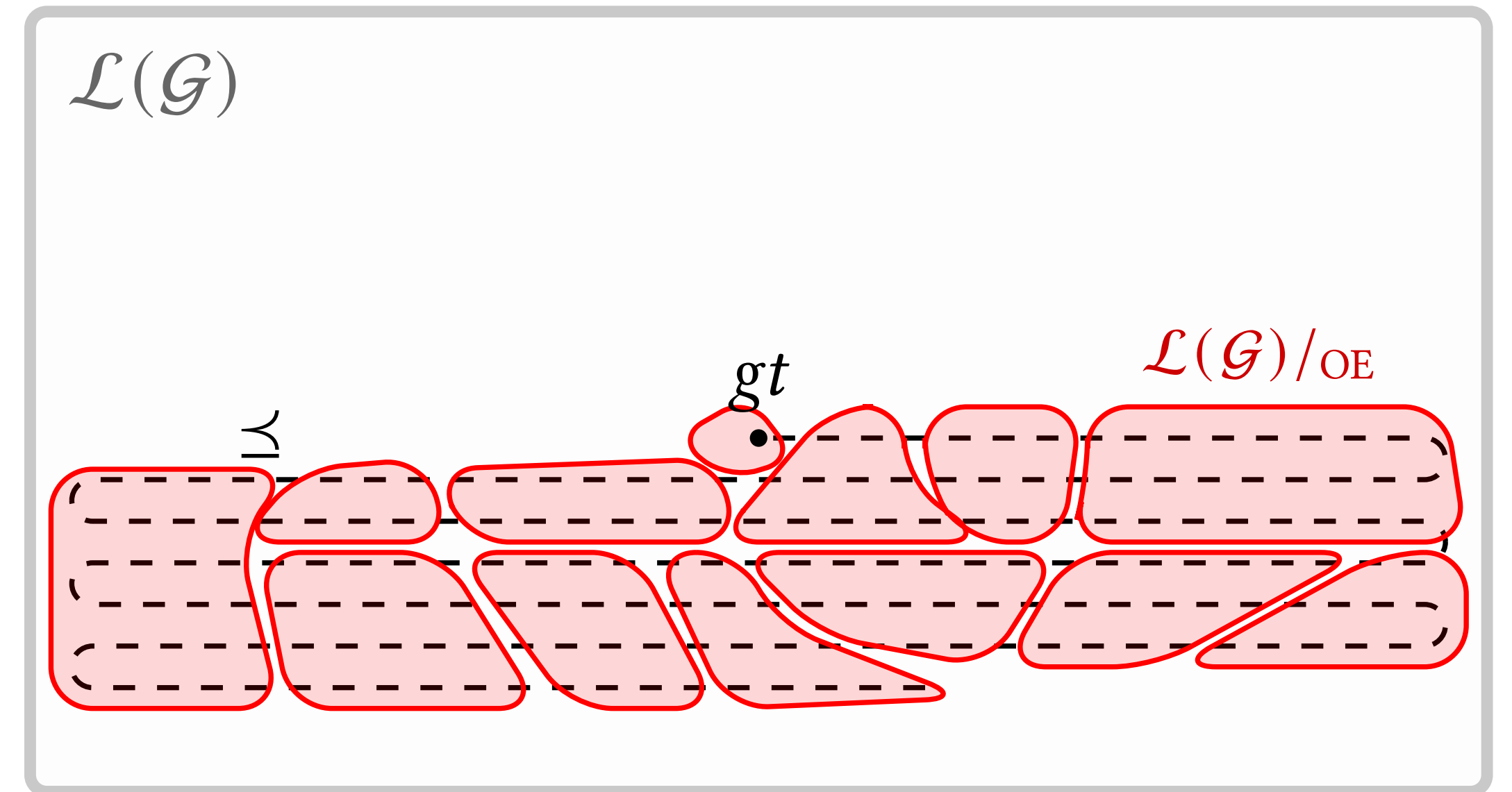
Observational Equivalence Factorization

Observational Equivalence:

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$$x \approx x . \epsilon$$

Factorizes search space



Observational Equivalence Factorization

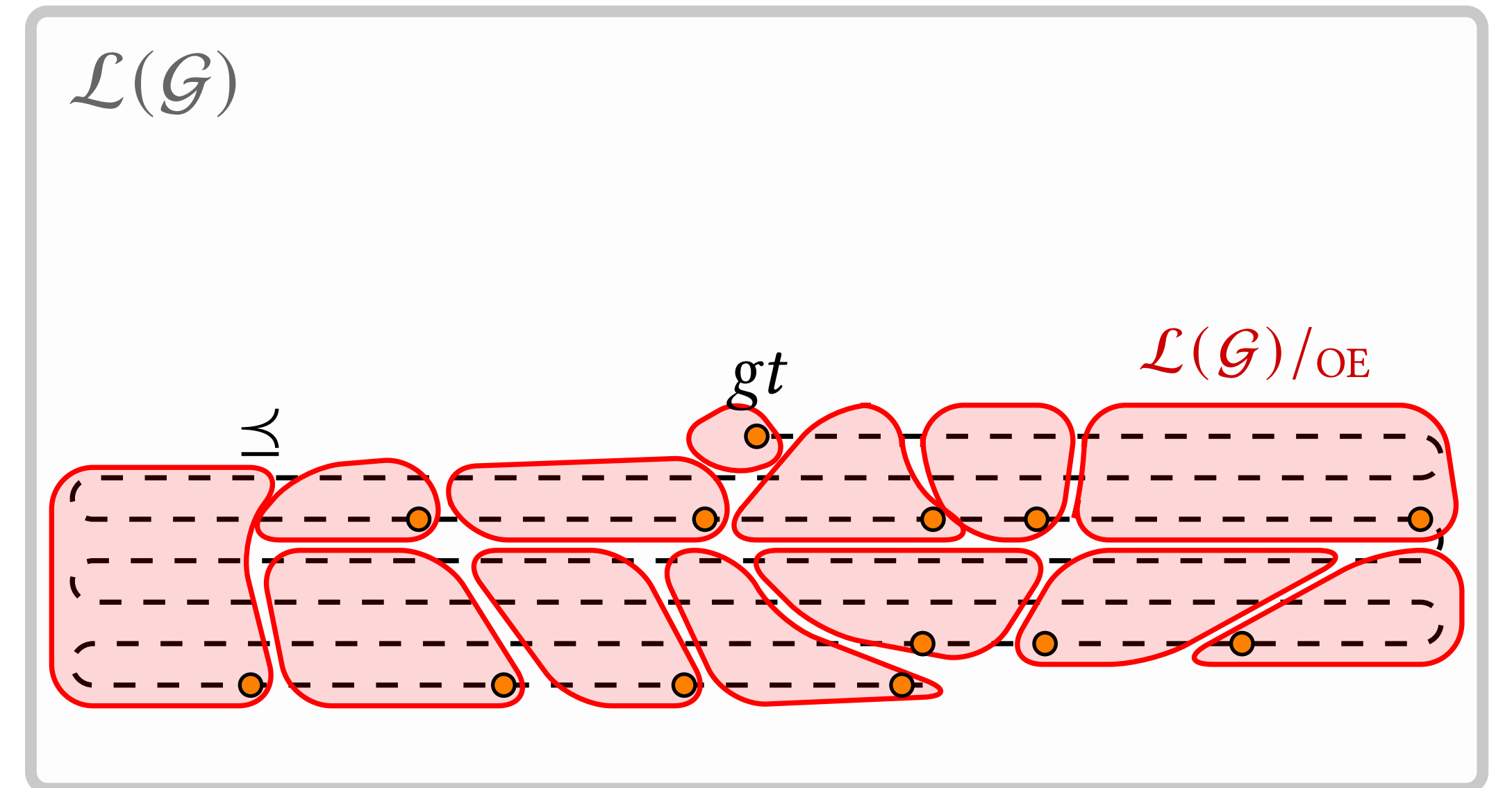
Observational Equivalence:

$$\forall i \in In : \text{prog}_1(i) = \text{prog}_2(i)$$

$$x \approx x . \epsilon$$

Factorizes search space

Only keep one representative per class



Observational Equivalence Factorization

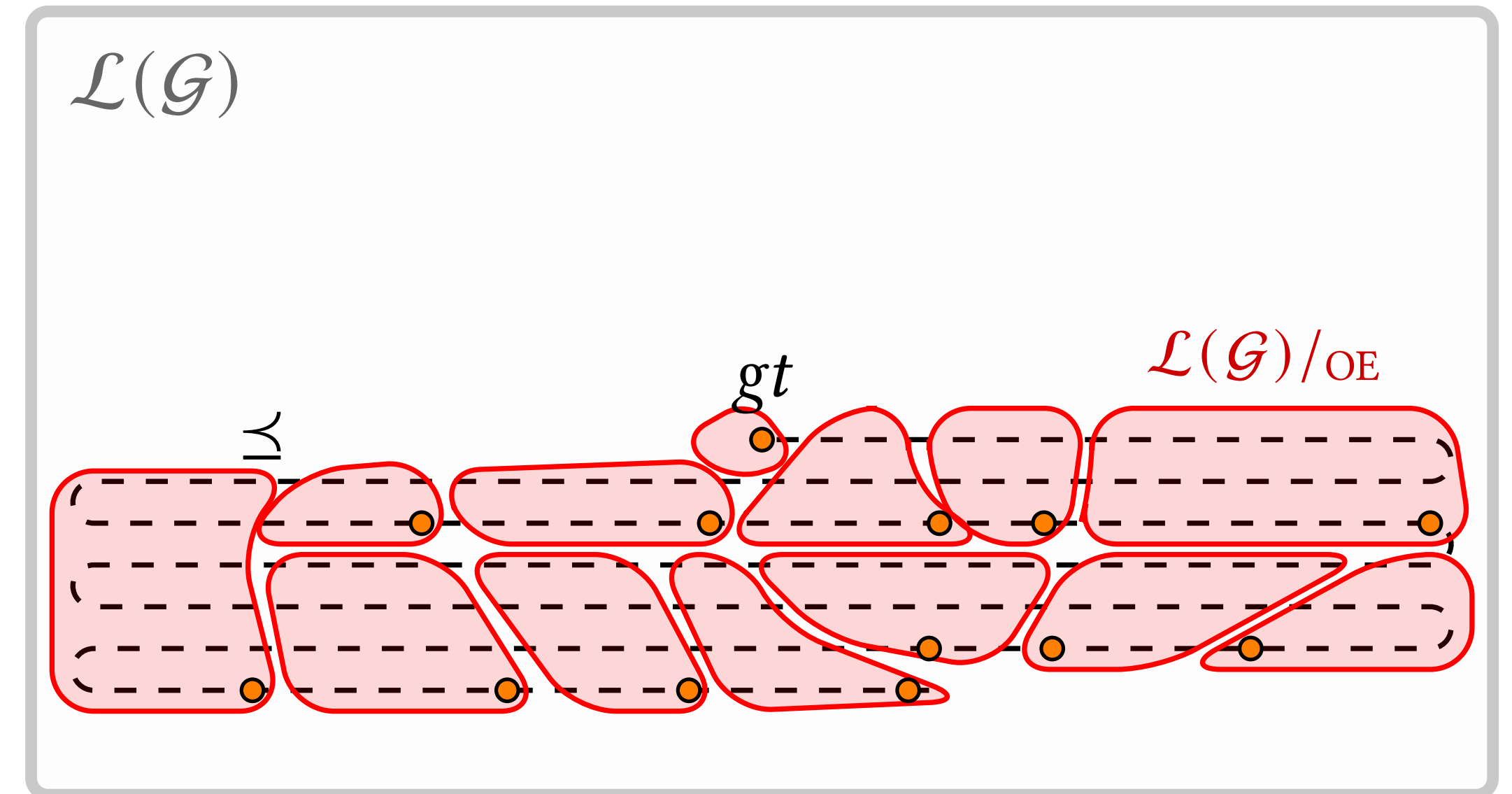
Observational Equivalence:

$$\forall i \in In : \text{prog}_1(i) = \text{prog}_2(i)$$

$$x \approx x \times \epsilon$$

Factorizes search space

Only keep one representative per class



Observational Equivalence Factorization

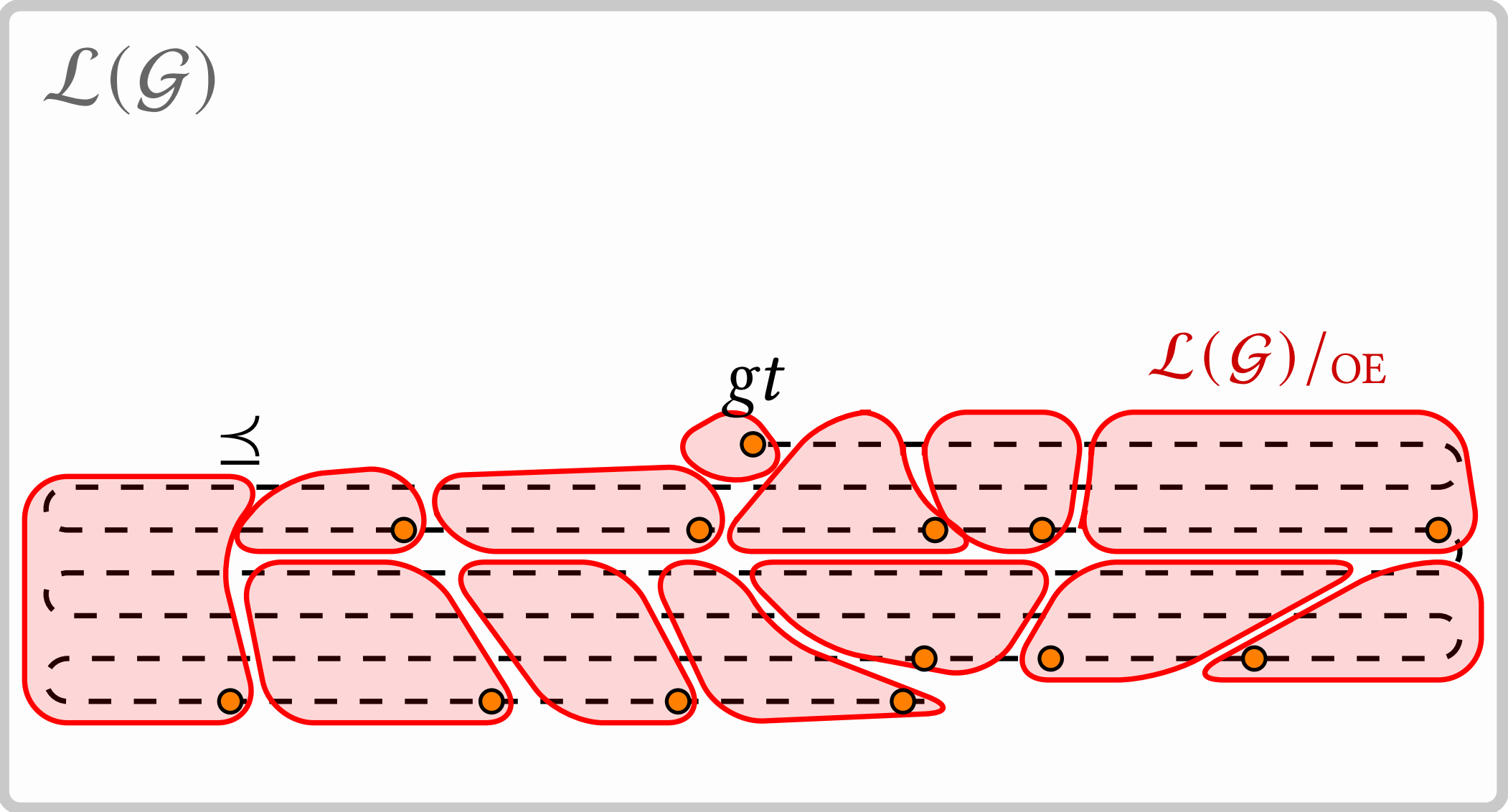
Observational Equivalence:

$$\forall i \in In : \text{prog}_1(i) = \text{prog}_2(i)$$

$x \approx x \epsilon$

Factorizes search space

Only keep one representative per class



Method	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7
No Pruning or Factorization	4	-	16	64	128	1280	4352
OE Factorization	4	-	9	6	27	56	119

Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

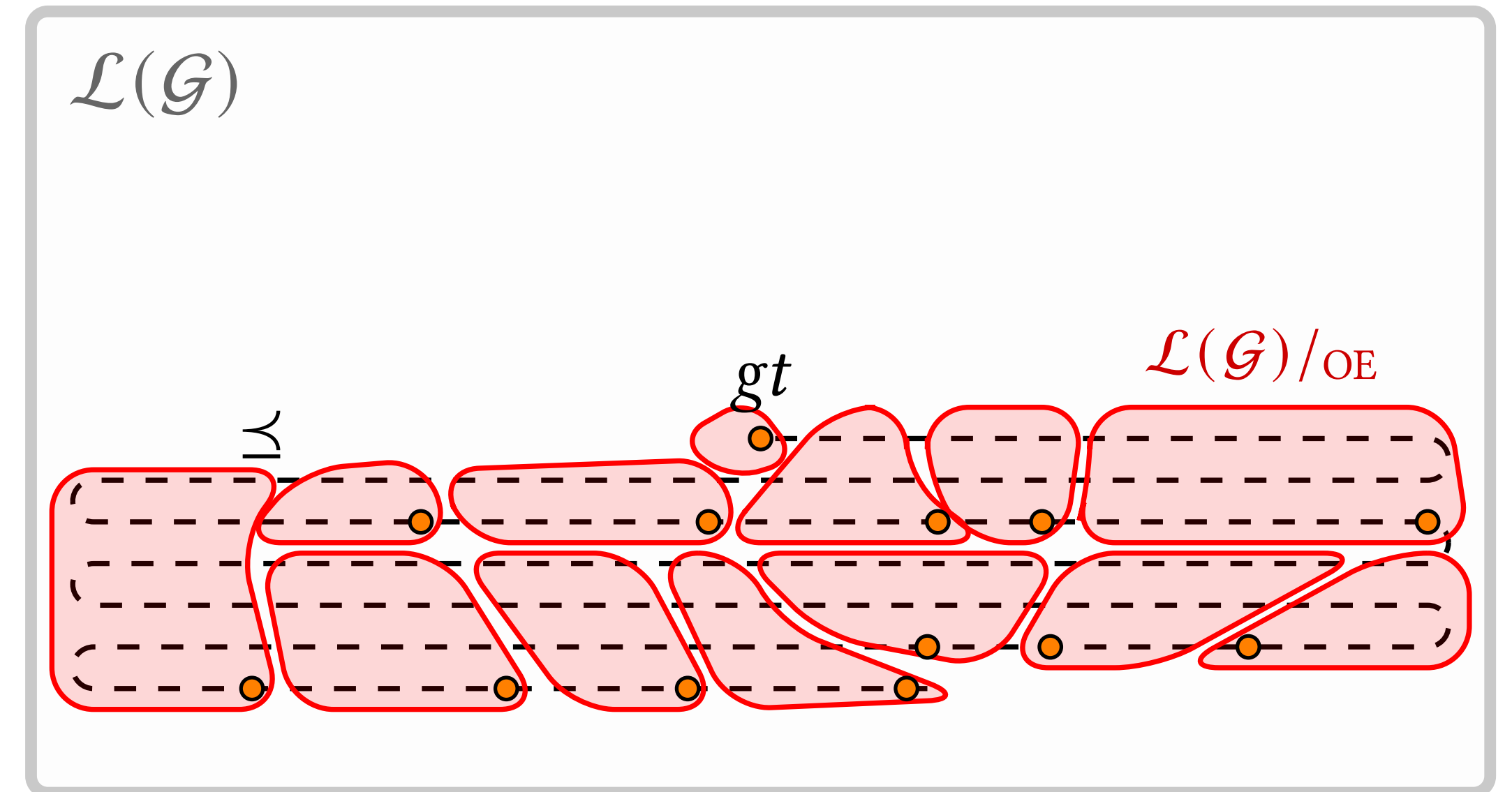
Enumeration Order:

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Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

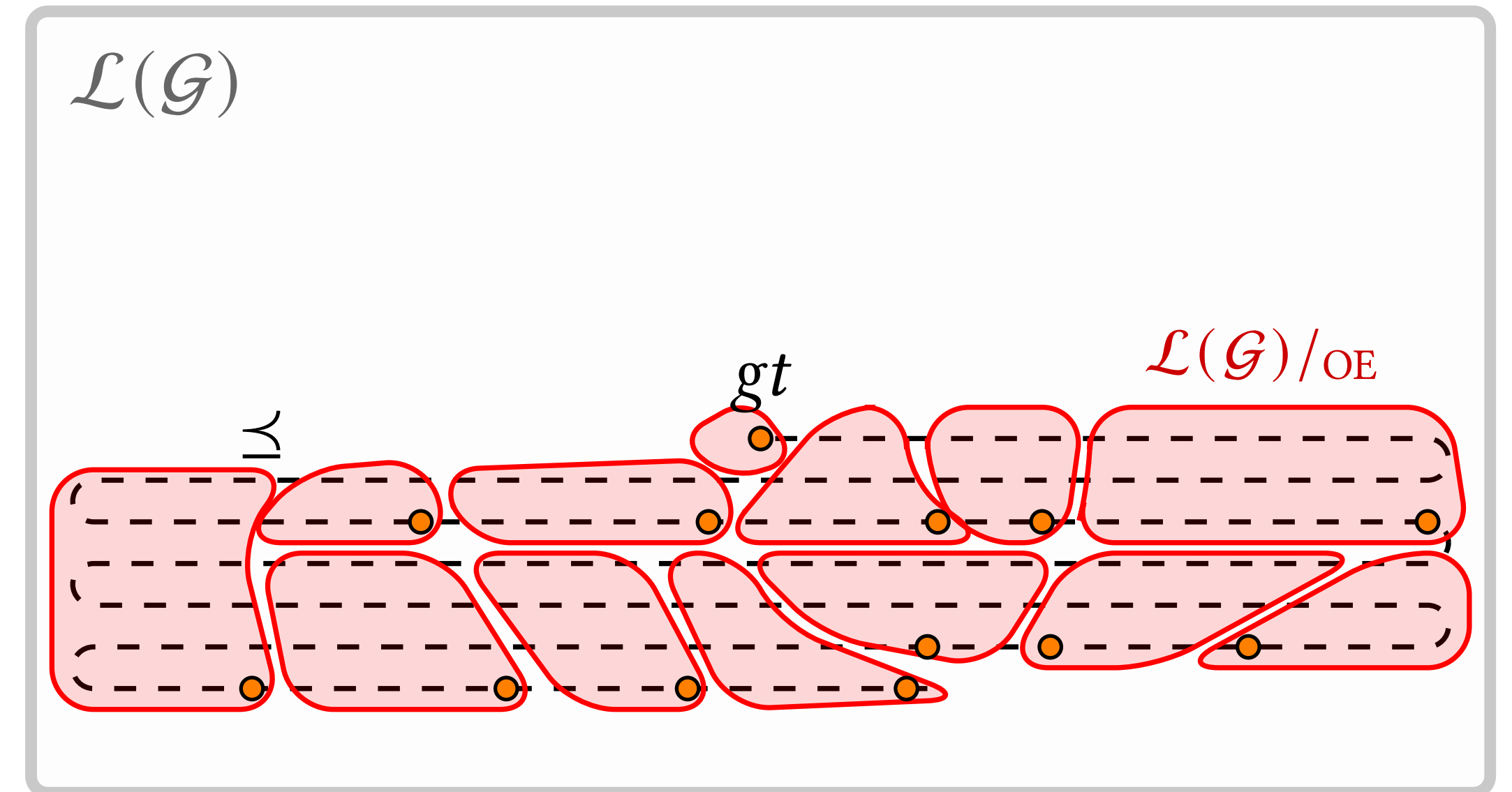
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Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]

Factorizations:

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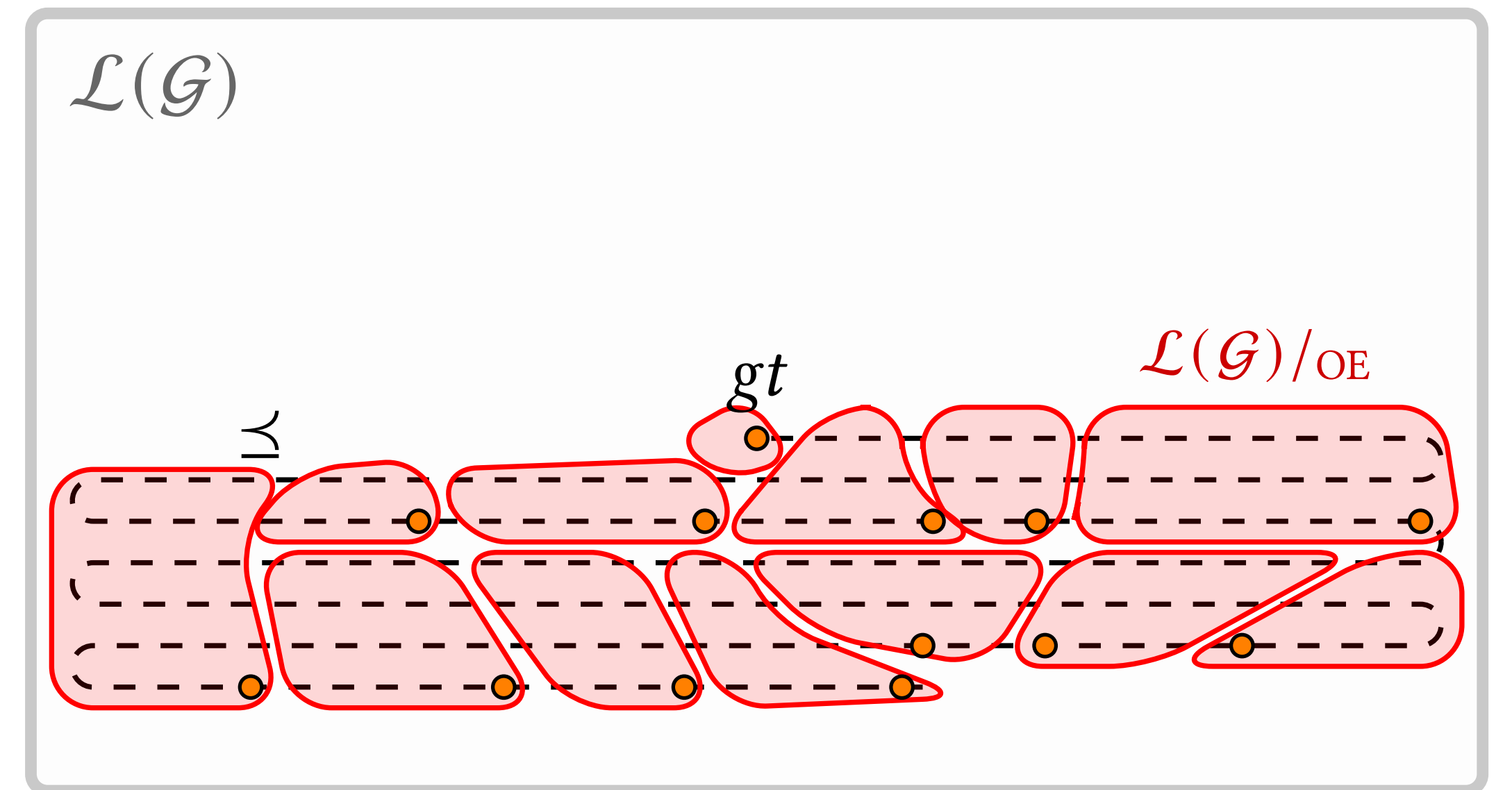
Abstraction [Wang et al. 2018]



Abstraction

Perform OE on abstracted values

$$\forall i \in In : \alpha(\text{prog}_1(i)) = \alpha(\text{prog}_2(i))$$

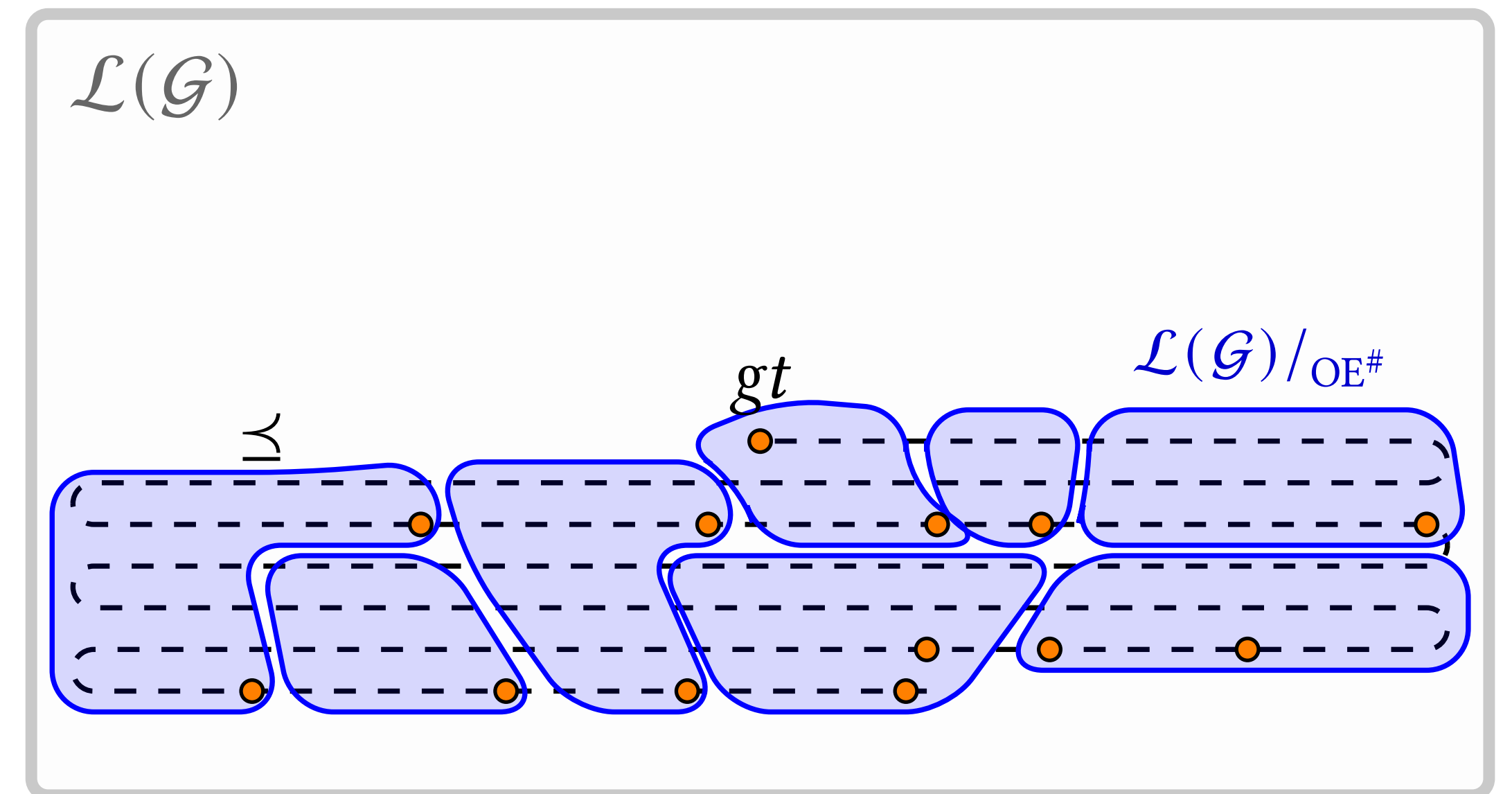


Abstraction

Perform OE on abstracted values

$$\forall i \in In : \alpha(\text{prog}_1(i)) = \alpha(\text{prog}_2(i))$$

Coarser than OE



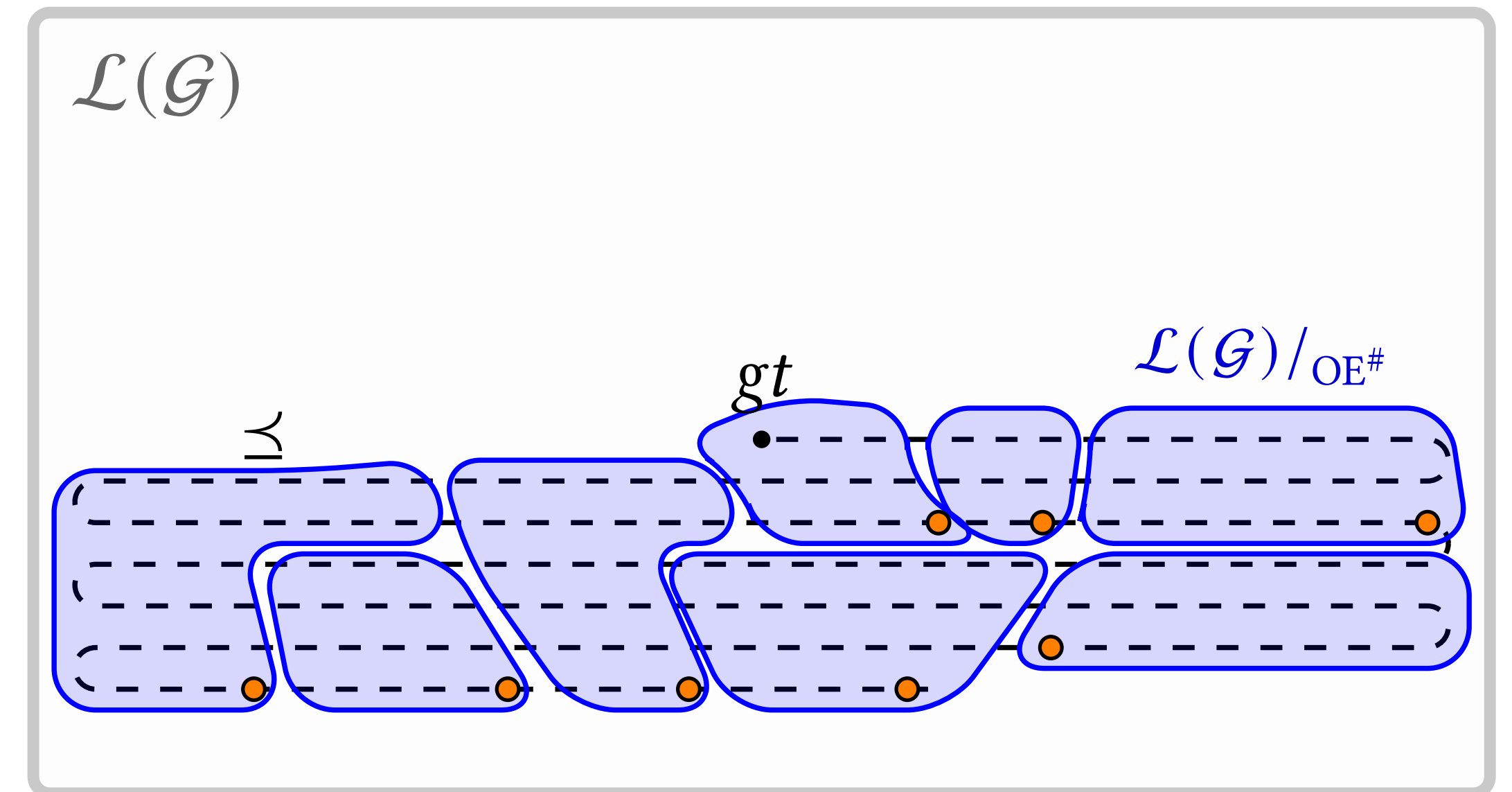
Abstraction

Perform OE on abstracted values

$$\forall i \in In : \alpha(\text{prog}_1(i)) = \alpha(\text{prog}_2(i))$$

Coarser than OE

Only keep one representative per class



Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

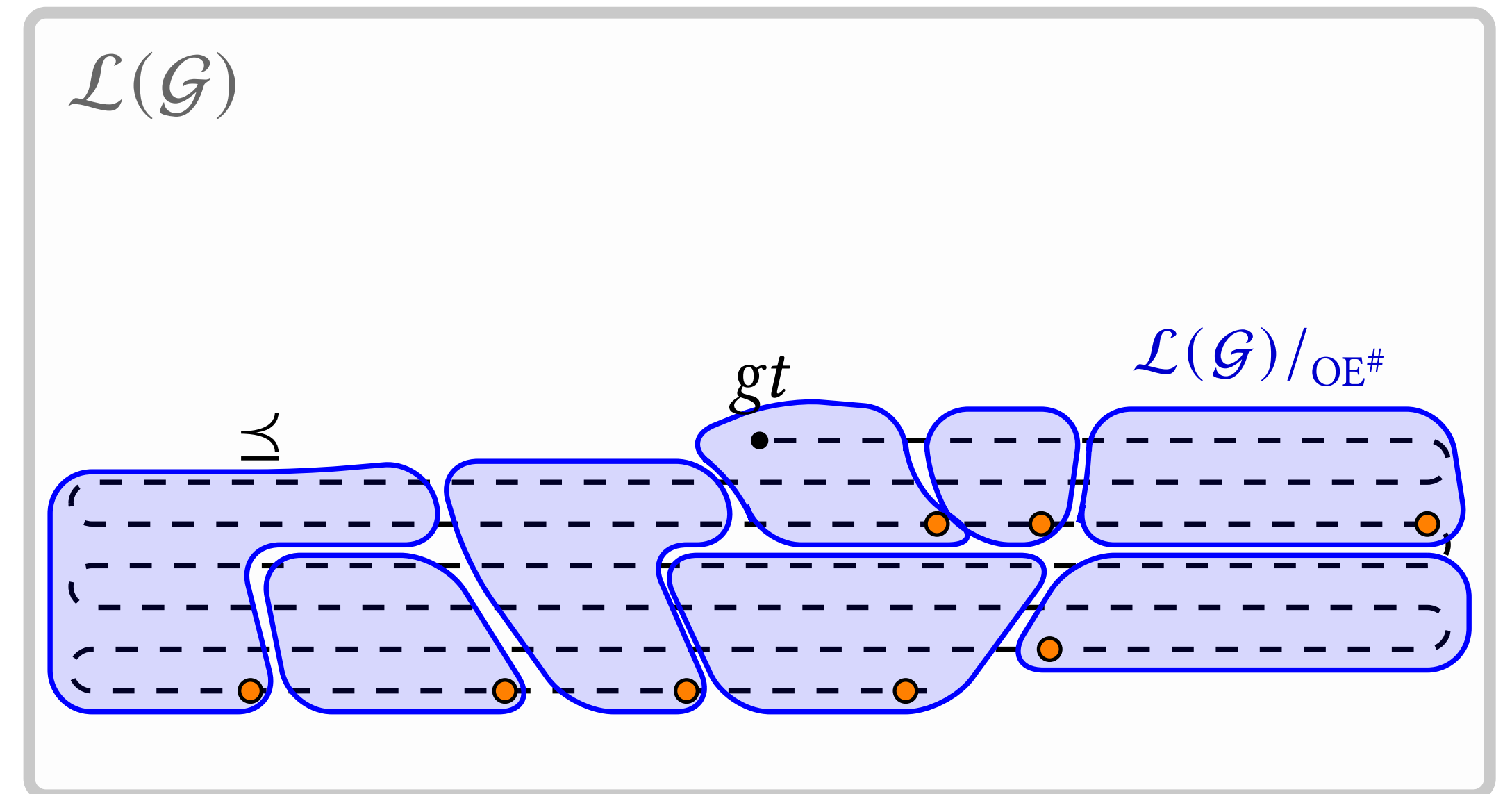
Size-based

Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]

Factorizations:

Observational Equivalence Factorization [Udapa et al. 2013, Albarghouthi et al. 2013]

Abstraction [Wang et al. 2018]



Understanding 3: Existing approaches

have a way to **prune** the search space

Enumeration, Factorization, Pruning

Enumeration Order:

Size-based

Deduction [Alur et al. 2017, Lee 2021, Yoon et al. 2023, Ding and Qiu 2024, Ding and Qiu 2025]

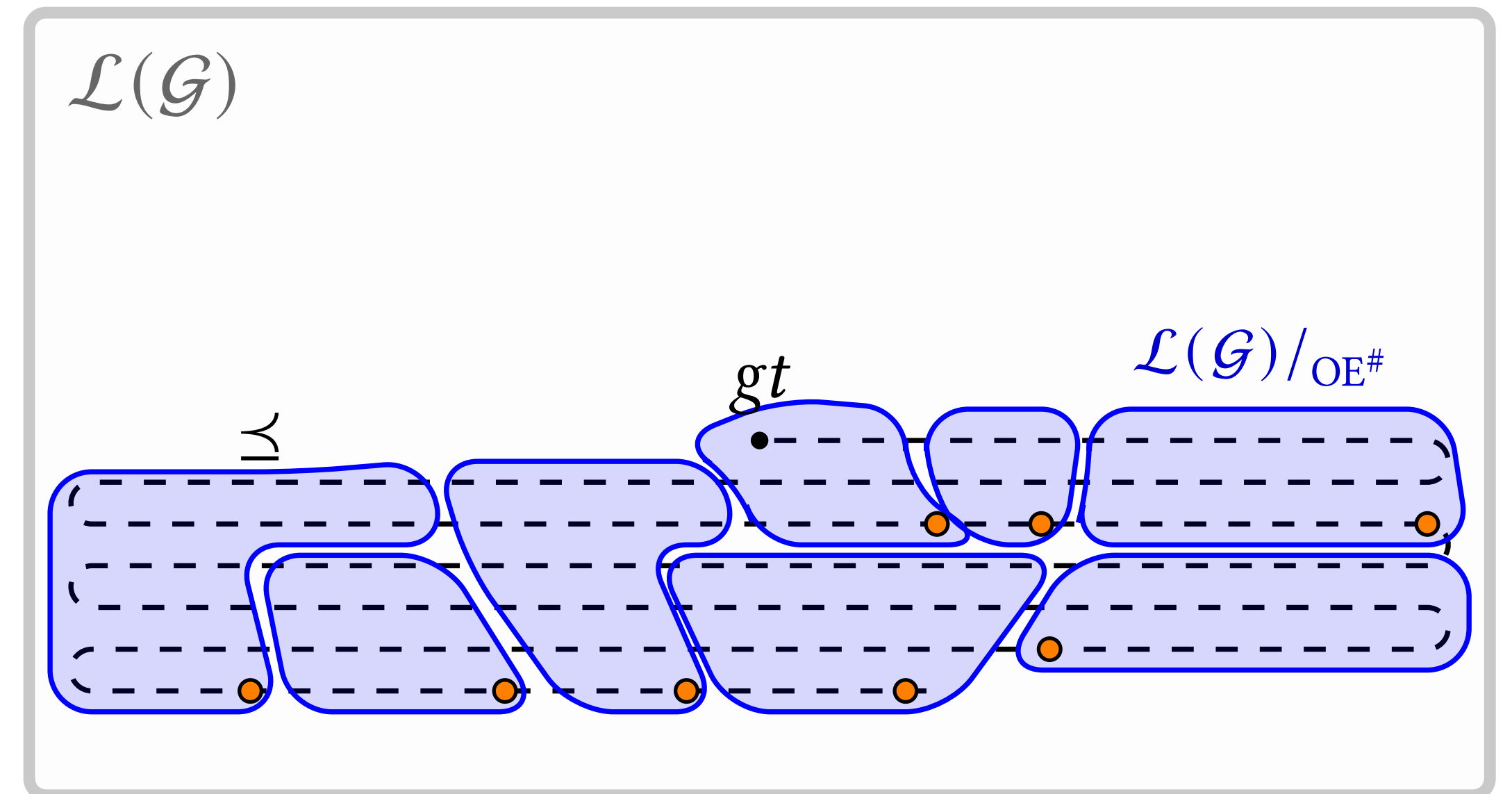
Factorizations:

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Abstraction [Wang et al. 2018]

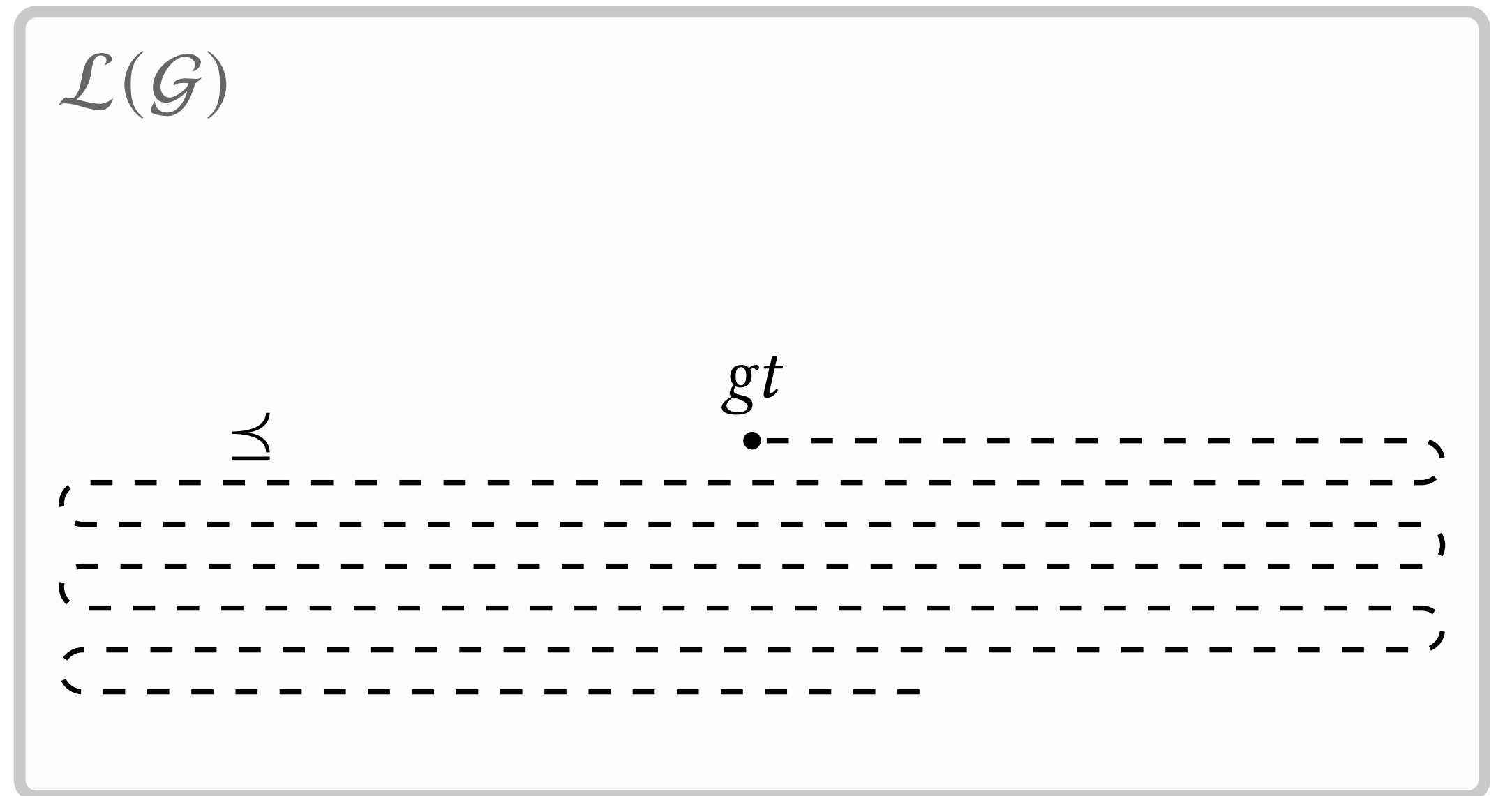
Pruning:

Pruning with a ball [Feser et al. 2023]



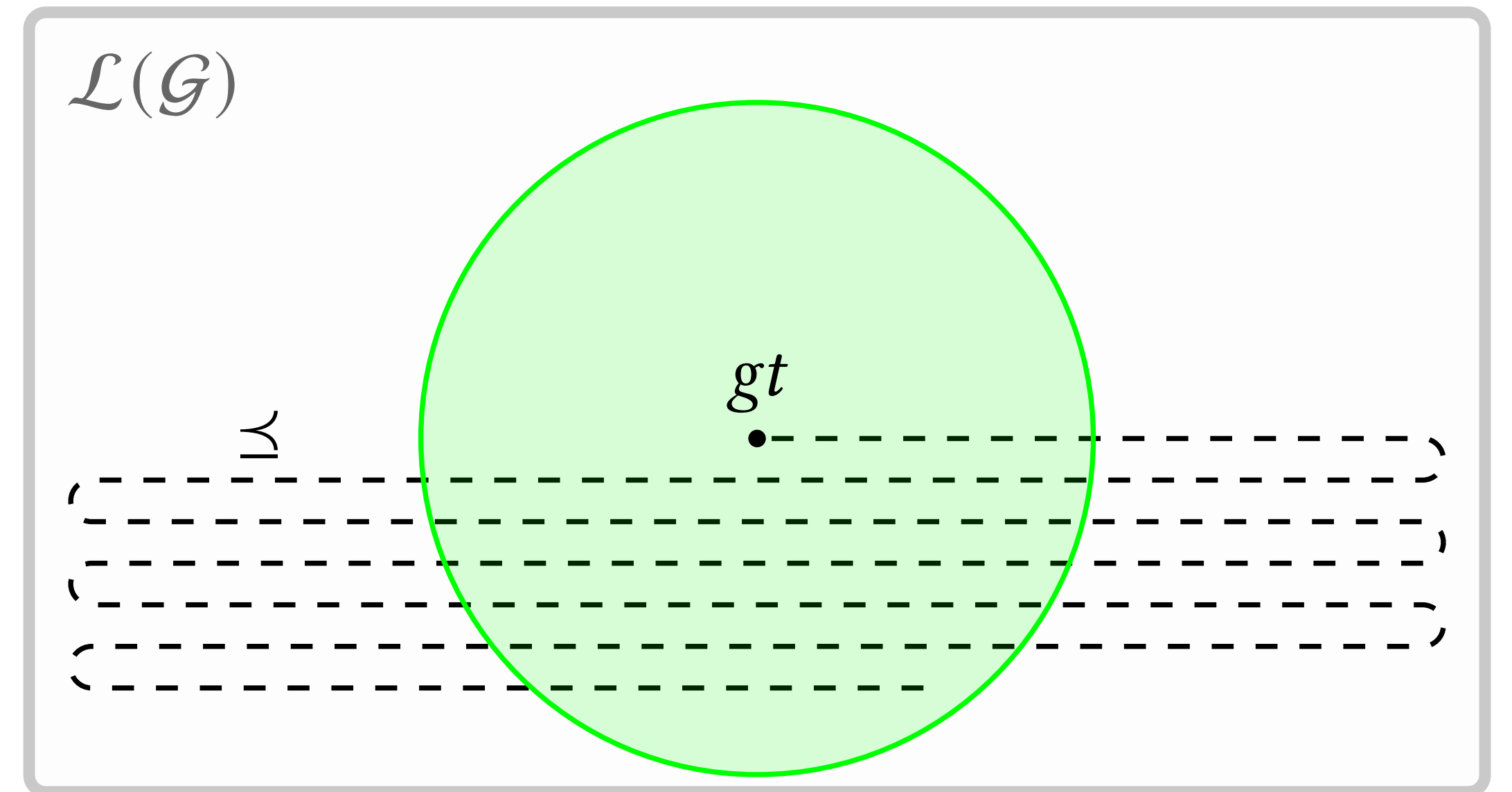
Pruning with a Ball

Use a metric to define a ball around gt



Pruning with a Ball

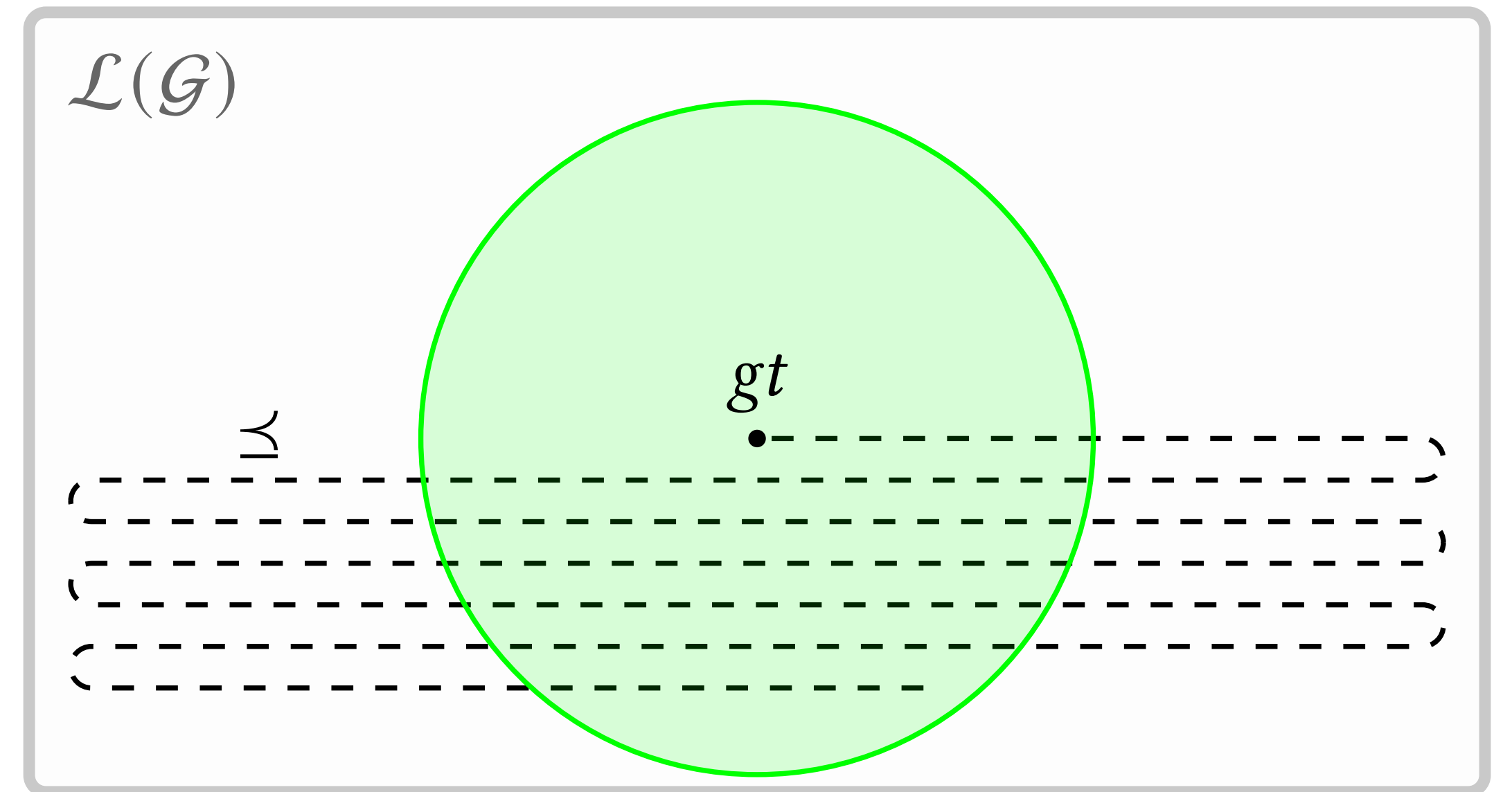
Use a metric to define a ball around gt



Pruning with a Ball

Use a metric to define a ball around gt

Only consider programs inside the ball

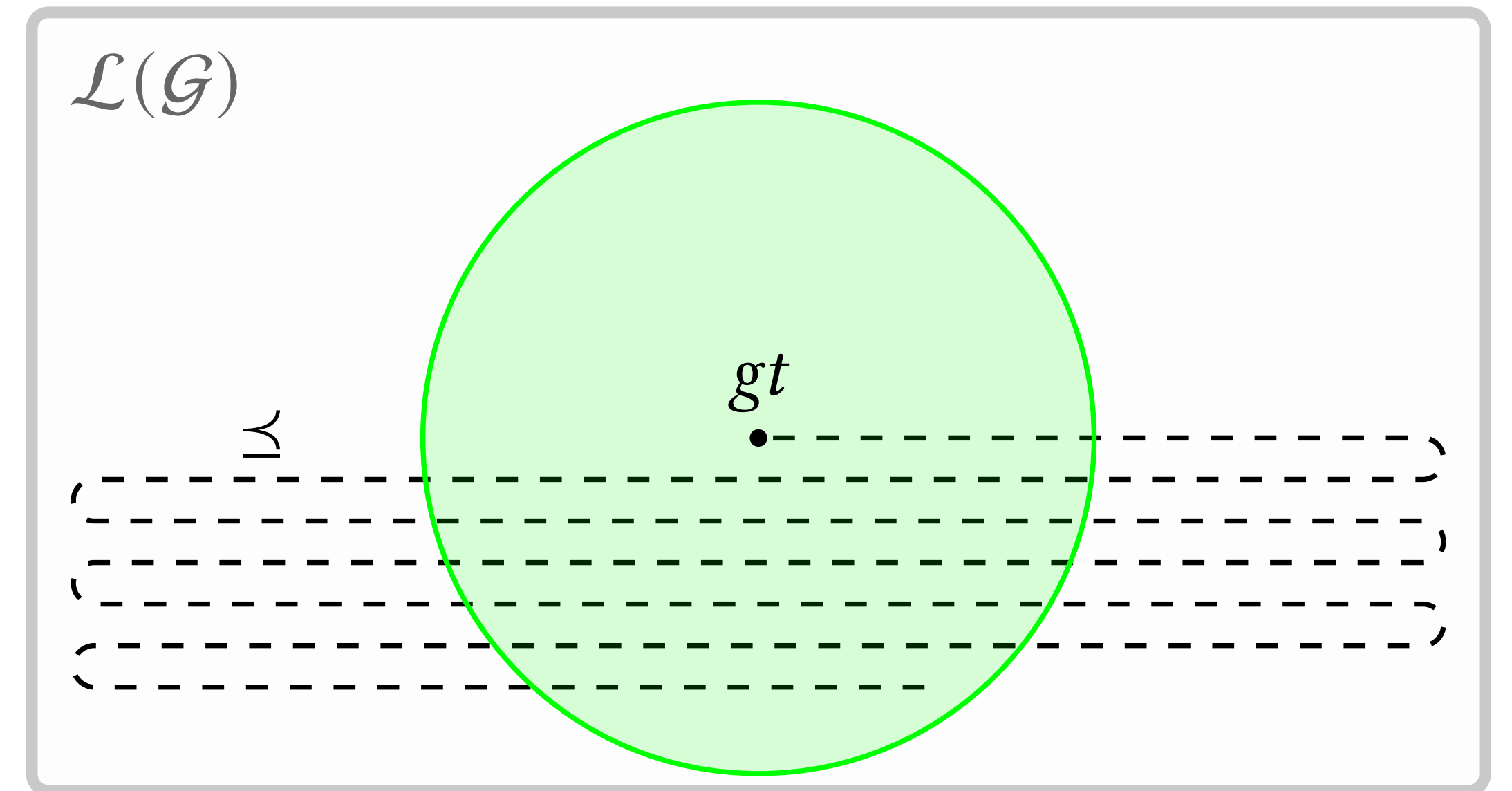


Pruning with a Ball

Use a metric to define a ball around gt

Only consider programs inside the ball

Deliberately incomplete



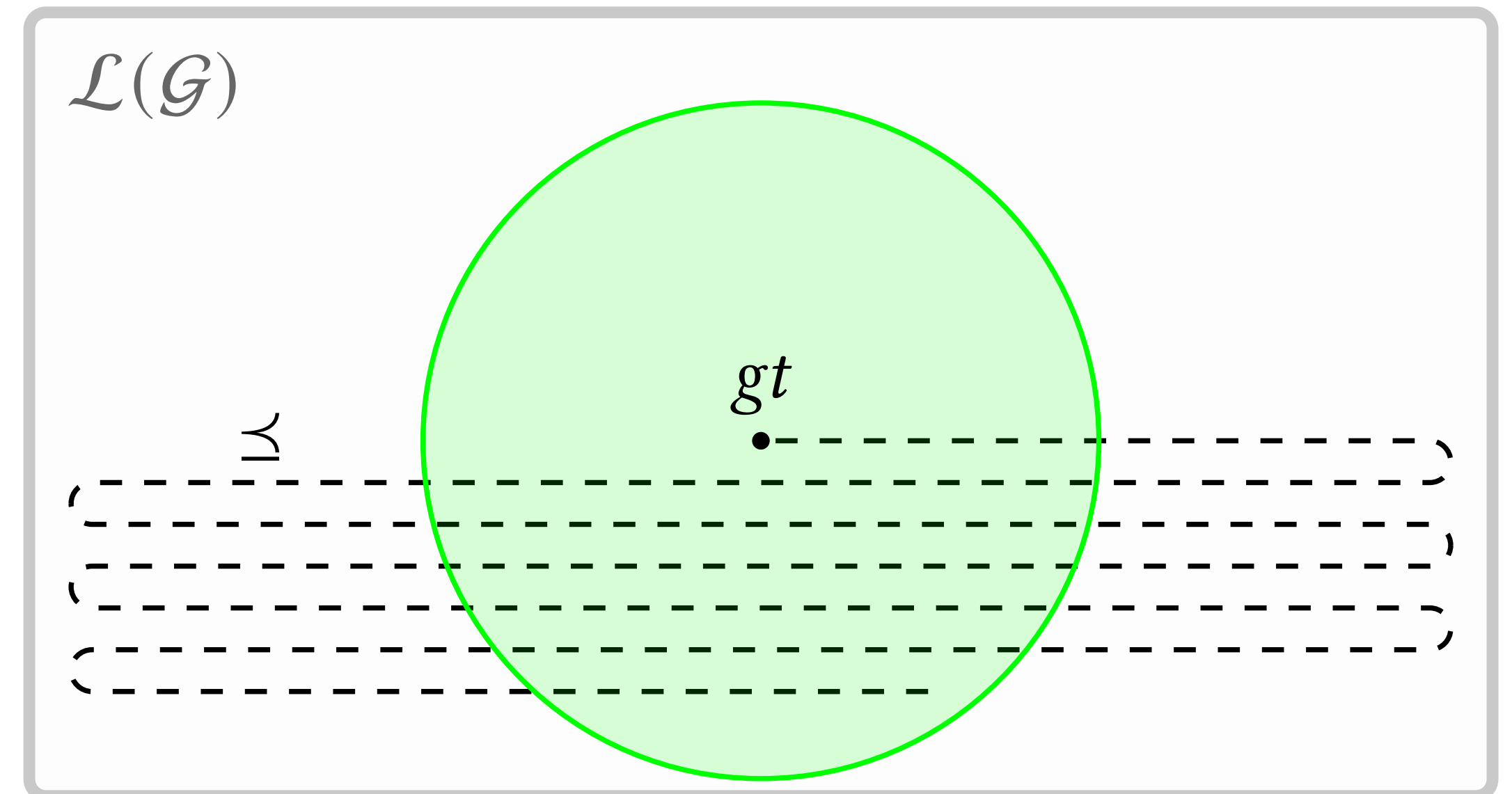
Pruning with a Ball

Use a metric to define a ball around gt

Only consider programs inside the ball

Deliberately incomplete

Control completeness / speed-up via radius



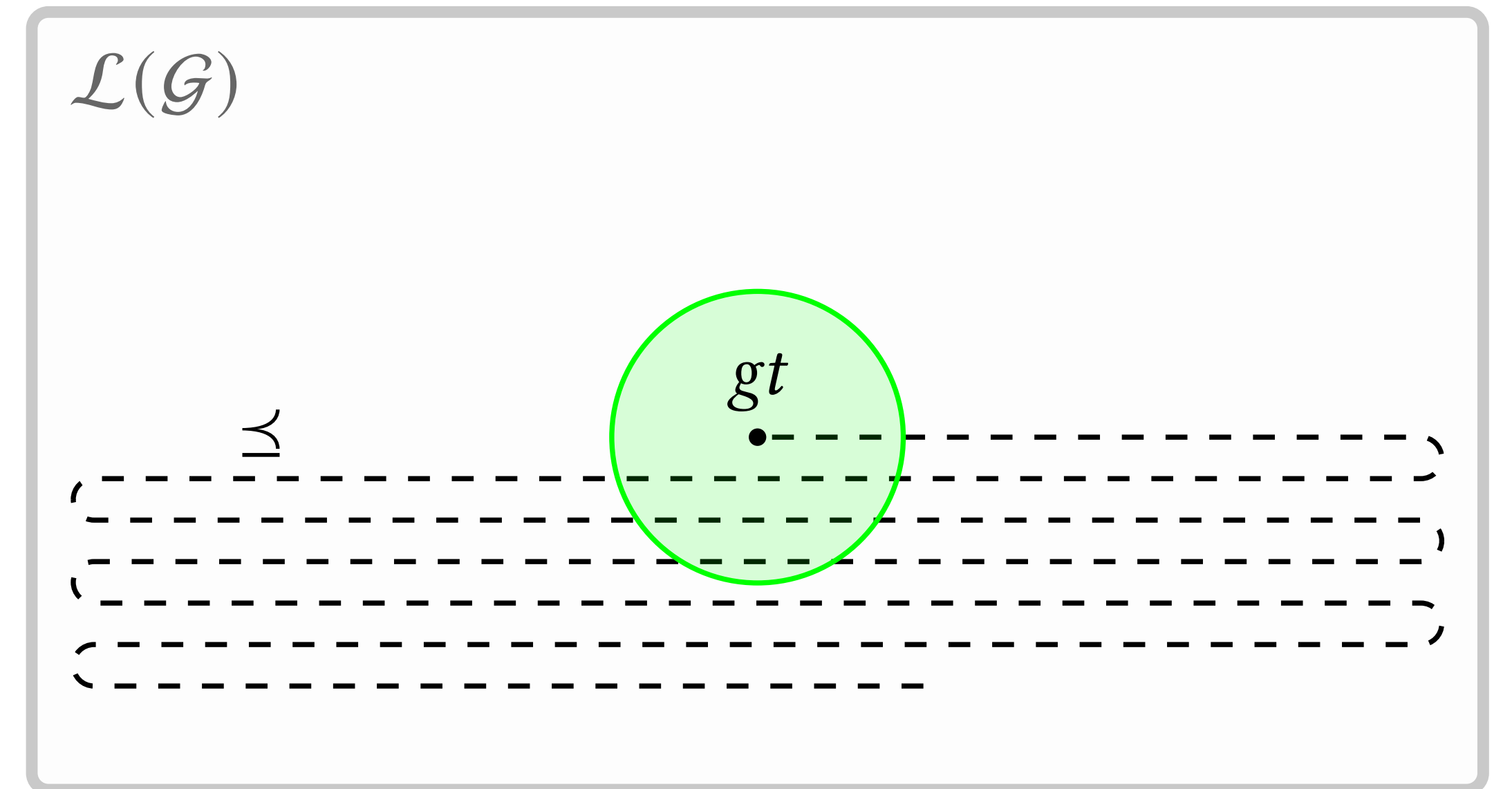
Pruning with a Ball

Use a metric to define a ball around gt

Only consider programs inside the ball

Deliberately incomplete

Control completeness / speed-up via radius



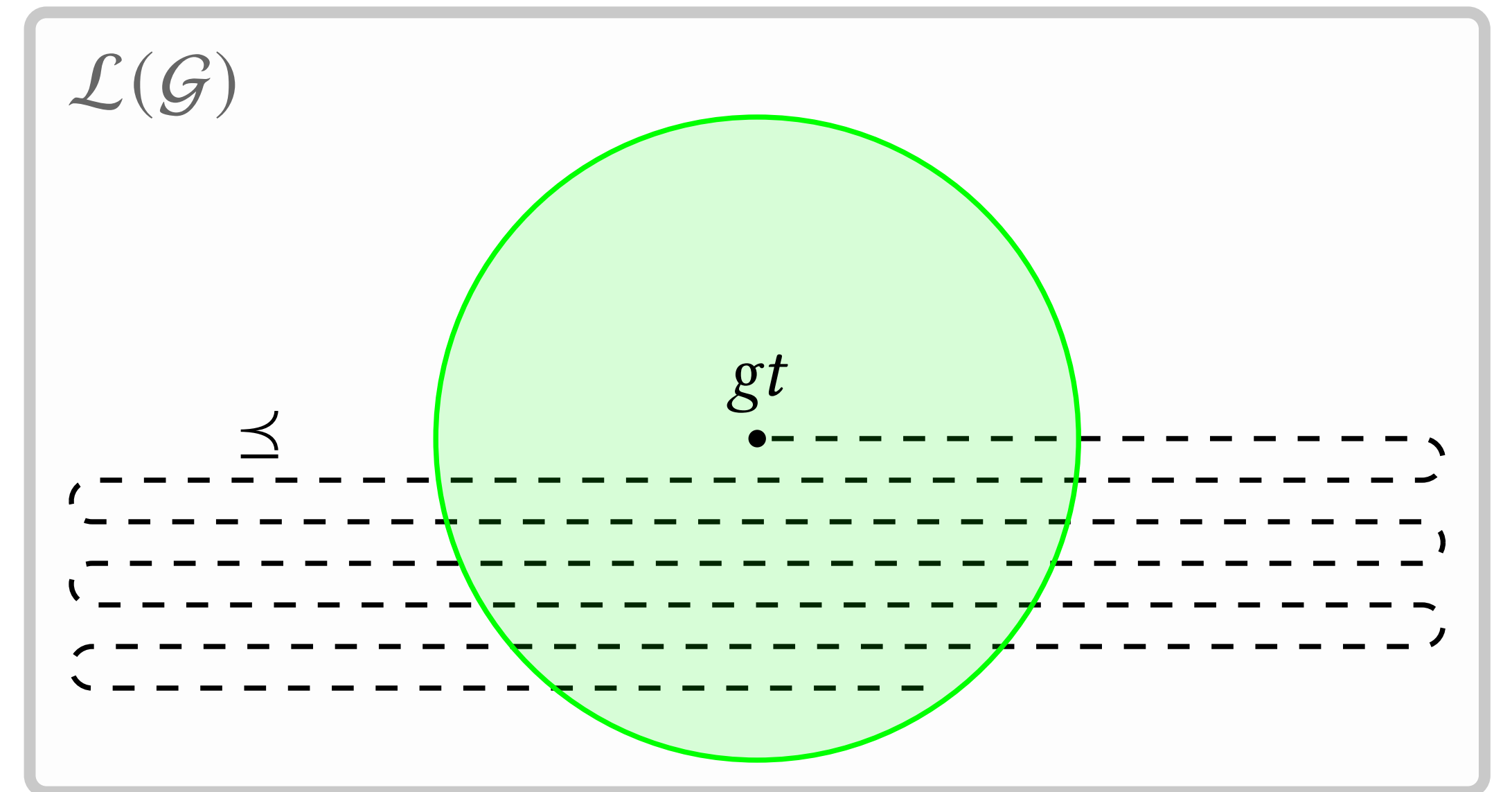
Pruning with a Ball

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Deliberately incomplete

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Pruning with a Ball

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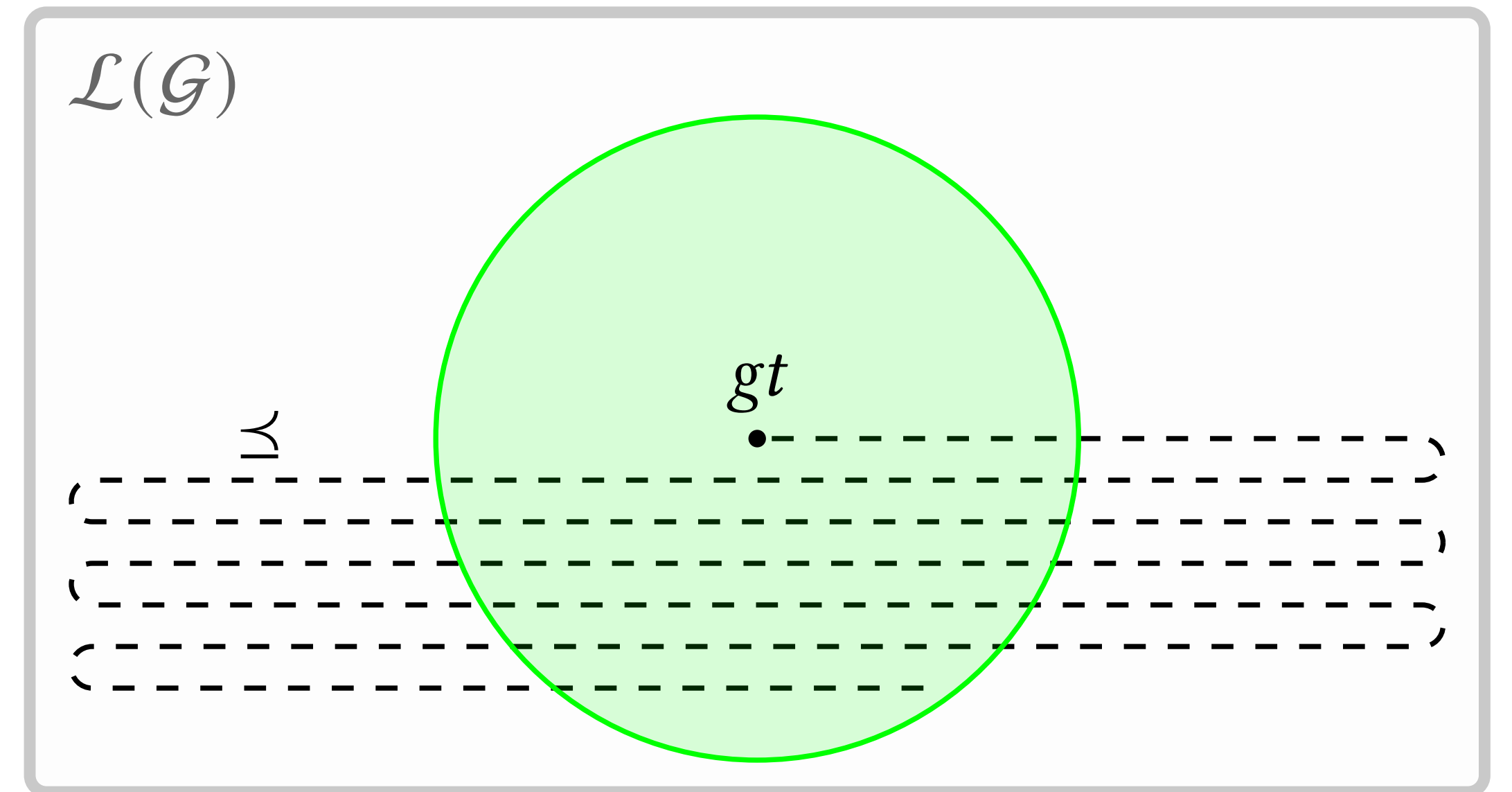
Only consider programs inside the ball

Deliberately incomplete

Control completeness / speed-up via radius

Downside:

Require symmetry



Existing approaches

Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**

Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**

have a way to **factorize**

Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**

have a way to **factorize**

have a way to **prune**
symmetric (undesirable)

Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**



Enumeration Order \preceq

have a way to **factorize**

have a way to **prune**
symmetric (undesirable)

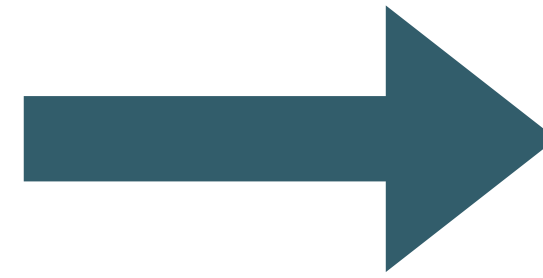
Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**



Enumeration Order \preceq

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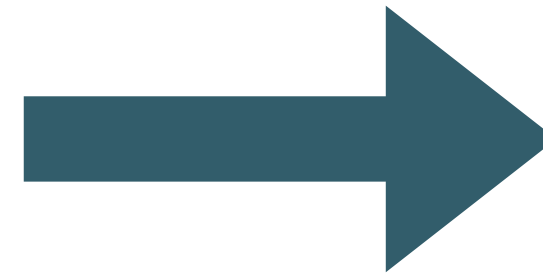


Equivalence \equiv

have a way to **prune**
symmetric (undesirable)

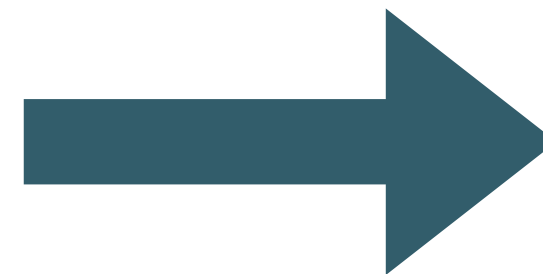
Existing approaches

have a way to **enumerate**



Enumeration Order \preceq

have a way to **factorize**



Equivalence \equiv

have a way to **prune**
symmetric (undesirable)



Metric

3 Parameters of Bottom-Up Enumerative Synthesizers:

Enumeration Order \preceq

Equivalence \equiv

Metric

3 Parameters of Bottom-Up Enumerative Synthesizers:

Enumeration Order \preceq

Equivalence \equiv

Metric



INSIGHT:

Oriented Metric

2 Parameters of Bottom-Up Enumerative Synthesizers:

Enumeration Order \preceq

~~Equivalence \equiv Metric~~

INSIGHT:

Oriented Metric

Oriented Metrics (Orimetrics)

$$m : D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

$$m(a, a) = 0 \quad \text{(reflexivity)}$$

$$m(b, a) = 0 \implies m(a, b) = 0 \quad \text{(symmetry at zero)}$$

$$m(a, c) \leq m(a, b) + m(b, c) \quad (\Delta\text{-inequality})$$

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Allows for **asymmetry**

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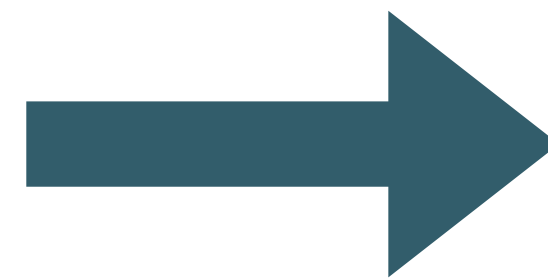
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Better pruning

Oriented Metrics (Orimetrics)

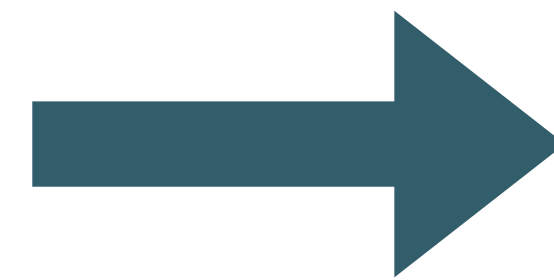
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Allows for **asymmetry**



Better pruning

Induces an equivalence

Oriented Metrics (Orimetrics)

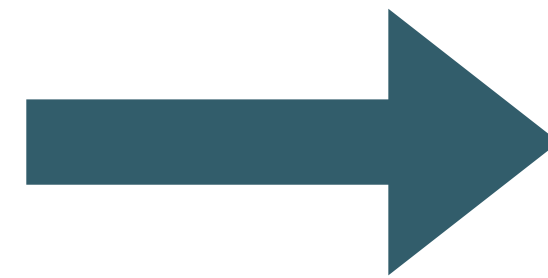
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Allows for **asymmetry**



Better pruning

Induces an equivalence



OE factorization, abstraction

Why asymmetry?

SyGuS operators exhibit **asymmetric behavior**

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

$\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces **super**strings of \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

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`"POPL"` is a **super**string of `"PO"`

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

$\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces **super**strings of \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

"POPL" is a **super**string of "PO"

"POPL" cannot produce "PO" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

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"POPL" is a **super**string of "PO"

"POPL" cannot produce "PO" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

"PO" is a **sub**string of "POPL"

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

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"POPL" is a **super**string of "PO"

"POPL" cannot produce "PO" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

"PO" is a **sub**string of "POPL"

"PO" might help produce "POPL" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\underbrace{\text{"POPL"}}_{\text{big}}, \underbrace{\text{"P0"}}_{\text{small}}) = m(\underbrace{\text{"P0"}}_{\text{small}}, \underbrace{\text{"POPL"}}_{\text{big}})$

$\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces **super**strings of \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

"POPL" is a **super**string of "P0"

"POPL" cannot produce "P0" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

"P0" is a **sub**string of "POPL"

"P0" might help produce "POPL" with $\text{concat}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

Symmetry requires $m(\text{"POPL"}, \text{"PO"}) = m(\text{"PO"}, \text{"POPL"})$

$\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$ produces substrings of \mathcal{S}_1

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

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Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

Symmetry requires $m(\underbrace{\text{"POPL"}}_{\text{small}}, \underbrace{\text{"P0"}}_{\text{big}}) = m(\underbrace{\text{"P0"}}_{\text{big}}, \underbrace{\text{"POPL"}}_{\text{small}})$

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"POPL" is a **super**string of "P0"

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Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

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Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

110 is bitwise **greater** than 100

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

110 is bitwise **greater** than 100

110 might help produce 100 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

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110 might help produce 100 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

100 is bitwise **less** than 110

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

110 is bitwise **greater** than 100

110 might help produce 100 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

100 is bitwise **less** than 110

100 cannot produce 110 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(\underset{\text{small}}{110}, \underset{\text{big}}{100}) = m(100, 110)$

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

110 is bitwise **greater** than 100

110 might help produce 100 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

100 is bitwise **less** than 110

100 cannot produce 110 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Asymmetric Behavior: $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

Symmetry requires $m(110, 100) = m(100, 110)$

small

big

$\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$ produces bitvectors bitwise **less** than \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2

110 is bitwise **greater** than 100

110 might help produce 100 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

100 is bitwise **less** than 110

100 cannot produce 110 with $\text{and}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2)$

We need **asymmetry**

Oriented Metrics (Orimetrics)

$$m : D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

$$m(a, a) = 0$$

(reflexivity)

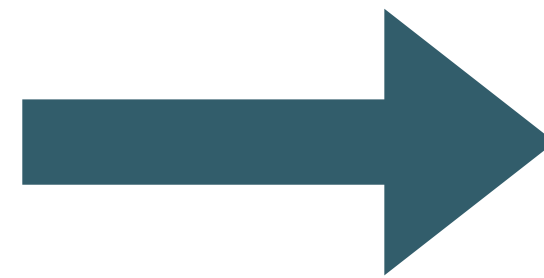
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(symmetry at zero)

$$m(a, c) \leq m(a, b) + m(b, c)$$

(Δ -inequality)

Allows for **asymmetry**



Better pruning

Induces an equivalence



OE factorization, abstraction

Oriented Metrics (Orimetrics)

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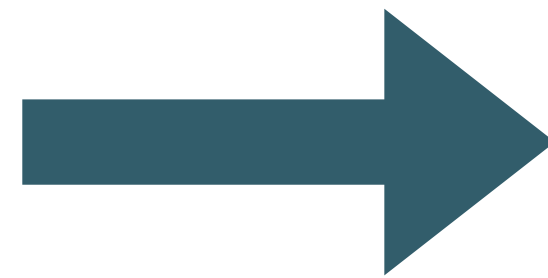
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OE factorization, abstraction

How to design an orimetric?

1. Construct an orimetric m on the data domain
2. Lift m to programs

Oriented Metric for $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

$$m : D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

Reward superstrings

Oriented Metric for $\text{replace}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \epsilon)$

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1. For strings i, o :

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$$m_{In}(p, q) = \sum_{i \in In} m(p(i), q(i))$$

Pruning with an Orimetric

<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>
"POPL_Conf"	"POPL"
"Rennes_City"	"Rennes"
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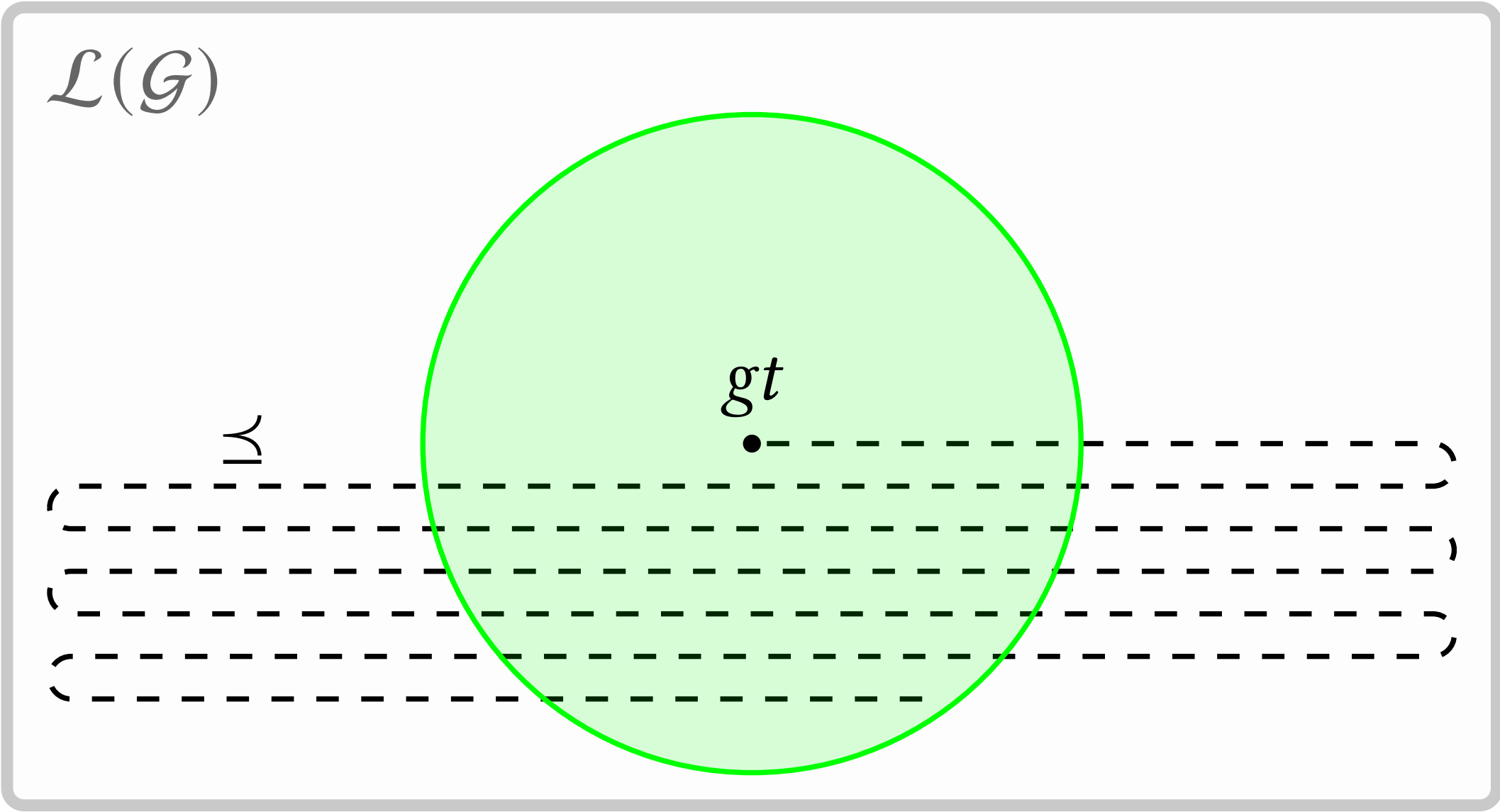
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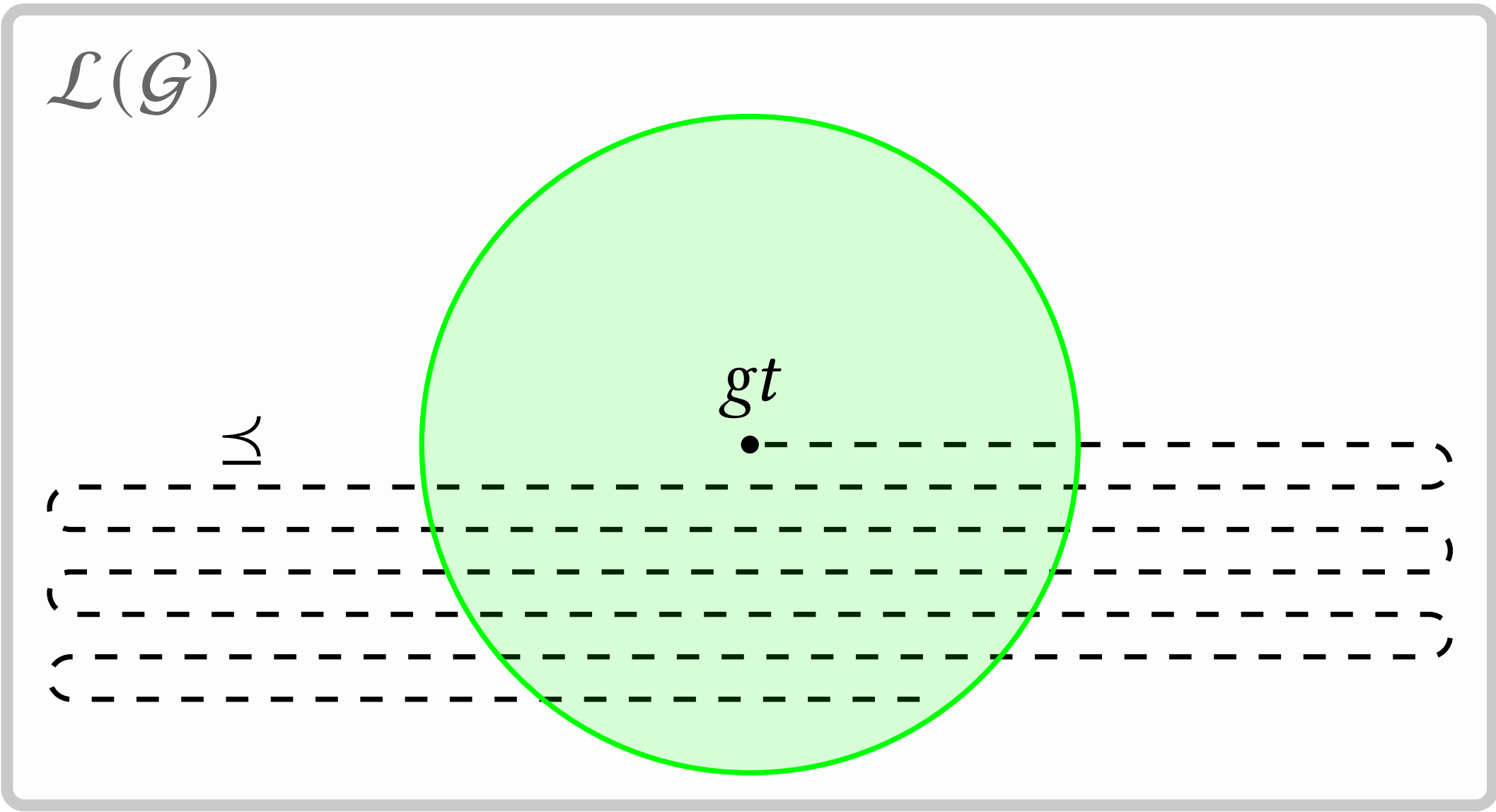
Set radius r to 100.

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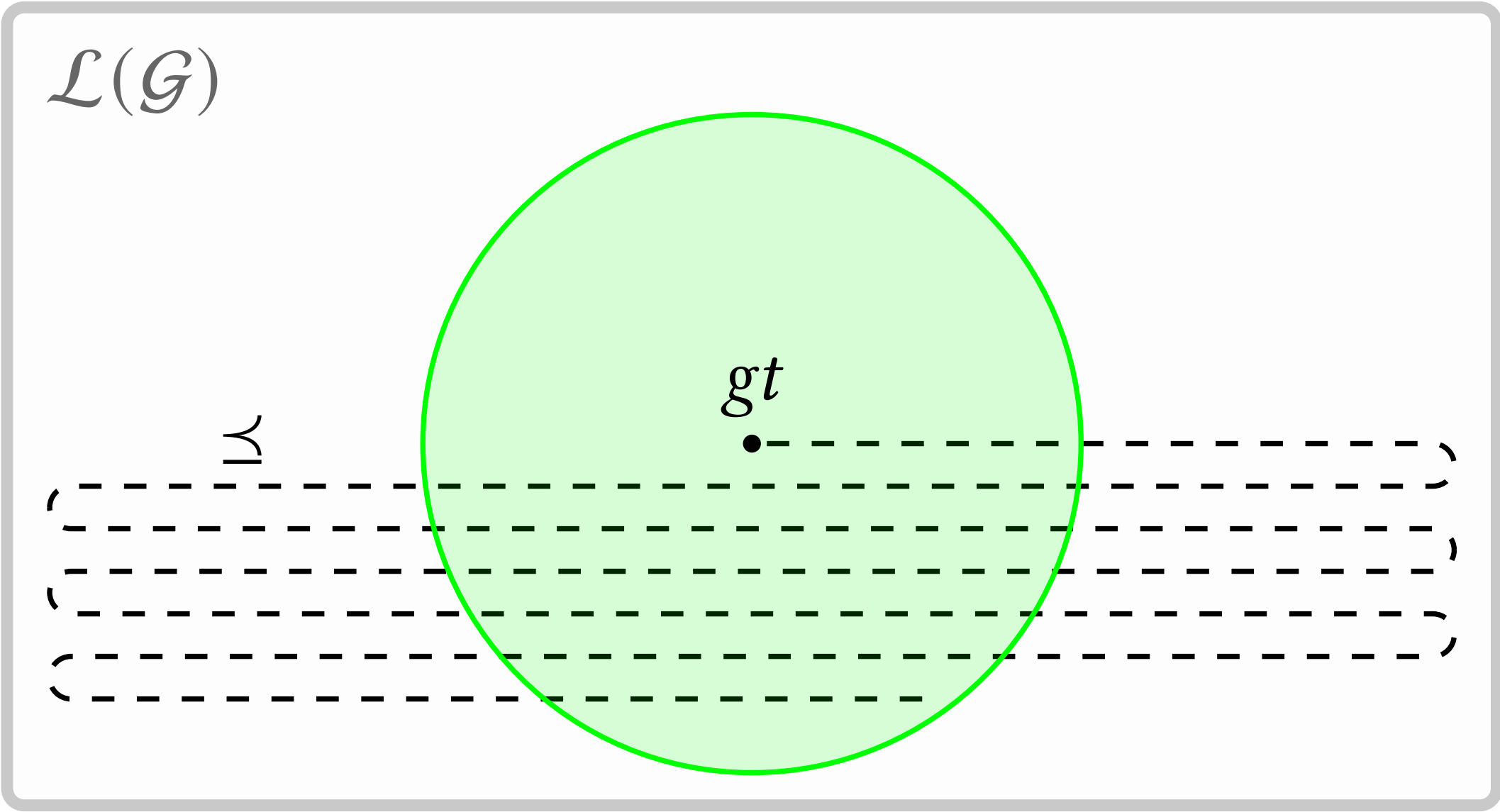
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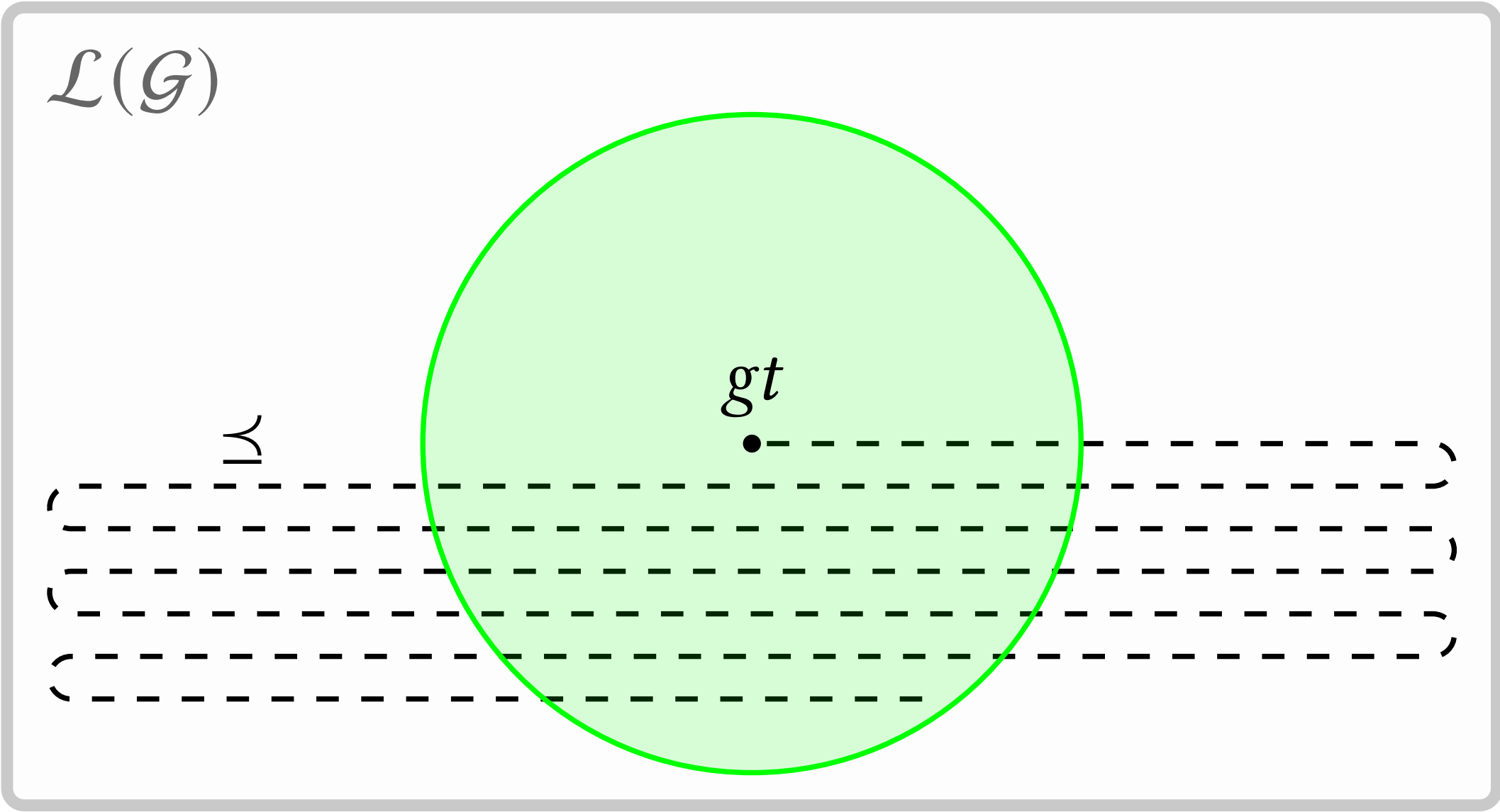
$$m_{In}("_City"."_City", gt) > 100$$

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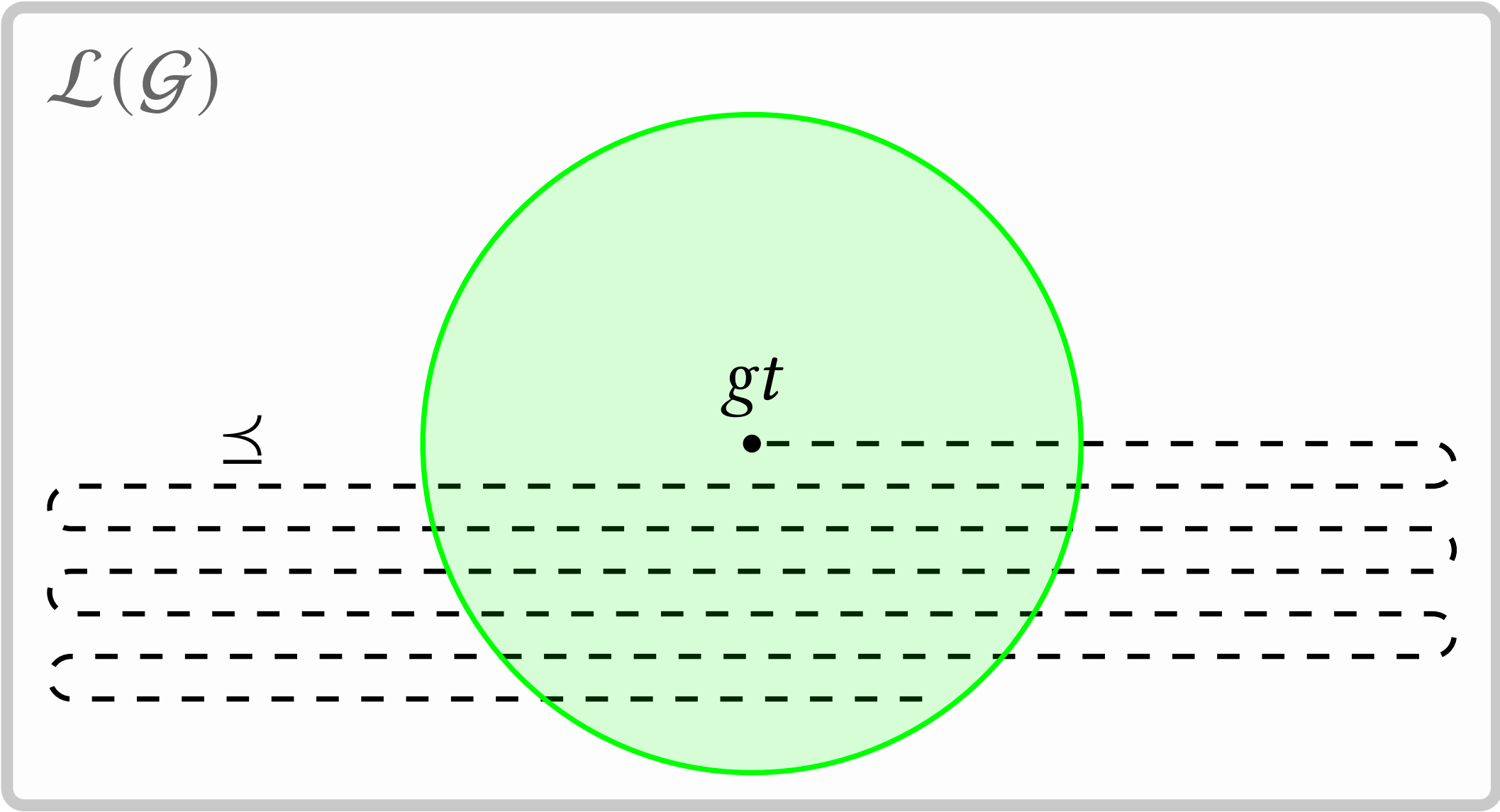
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Method	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7
No Pruning or Factorization	4	-	16	64	128	1280	4352
OE Factorization	4	-	9	6	27	56	119
Orimetric Pruning (OP)	4	-	7	18	56	323	929

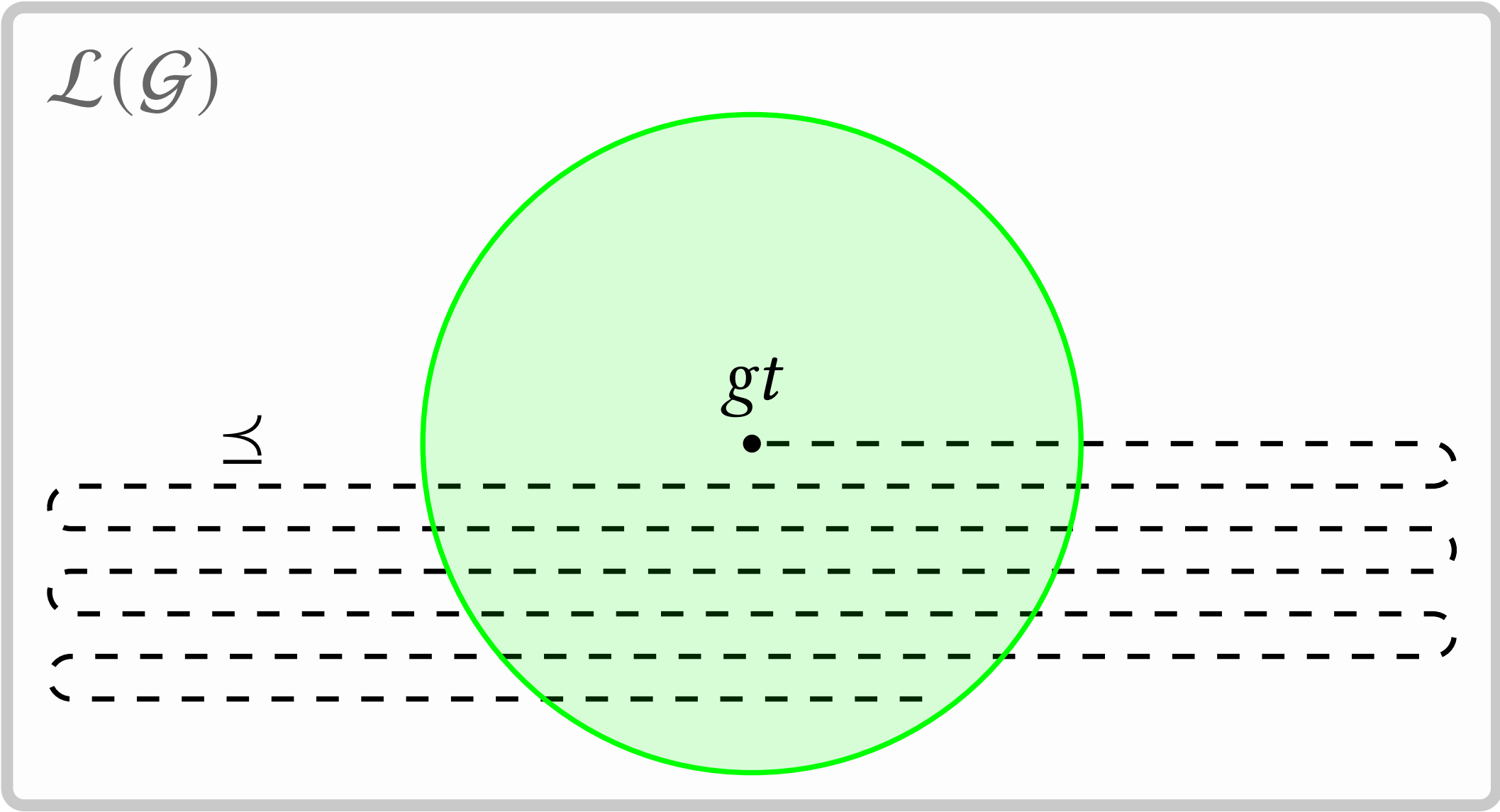
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Factorizing with an Orimetric

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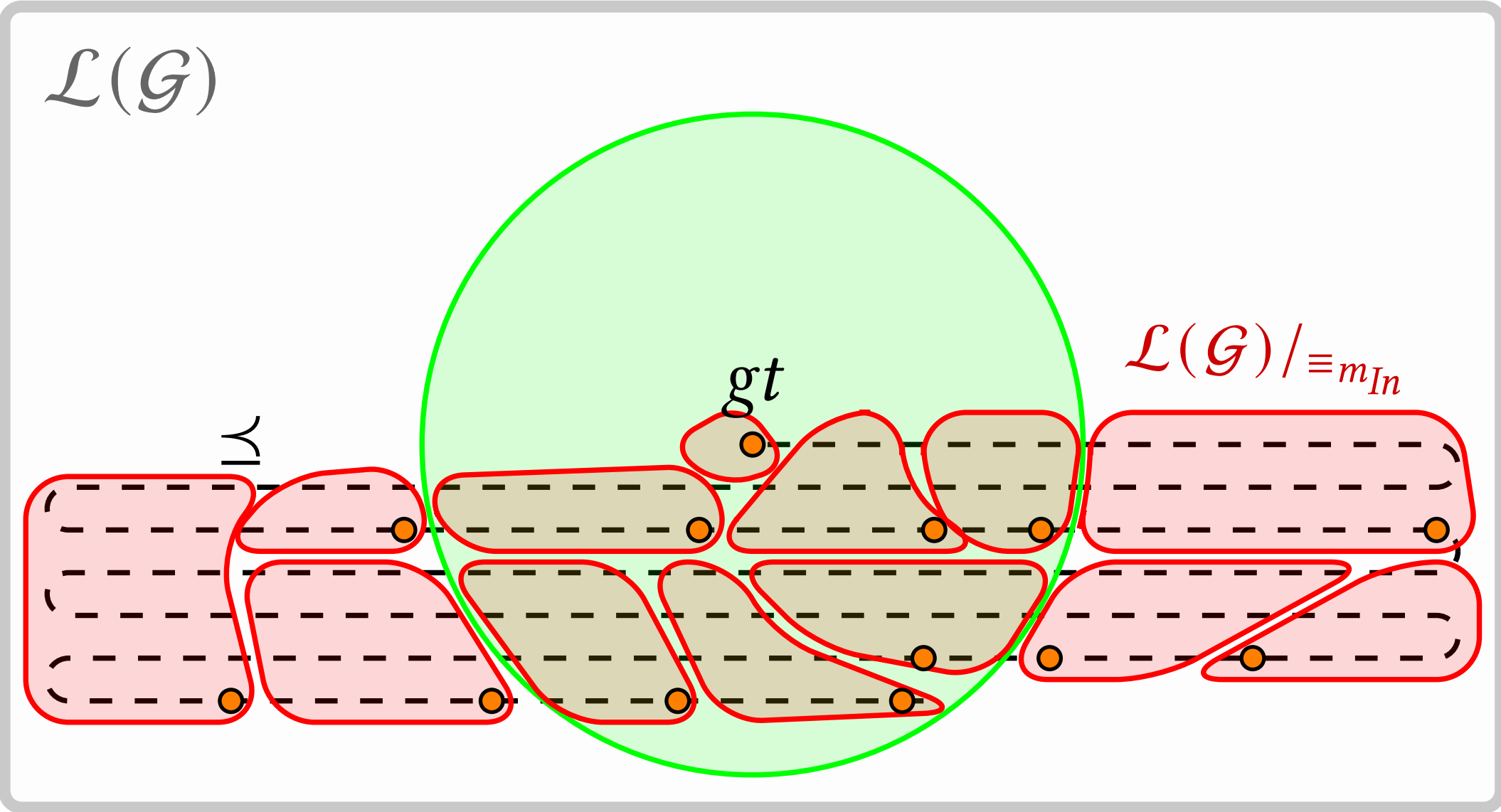
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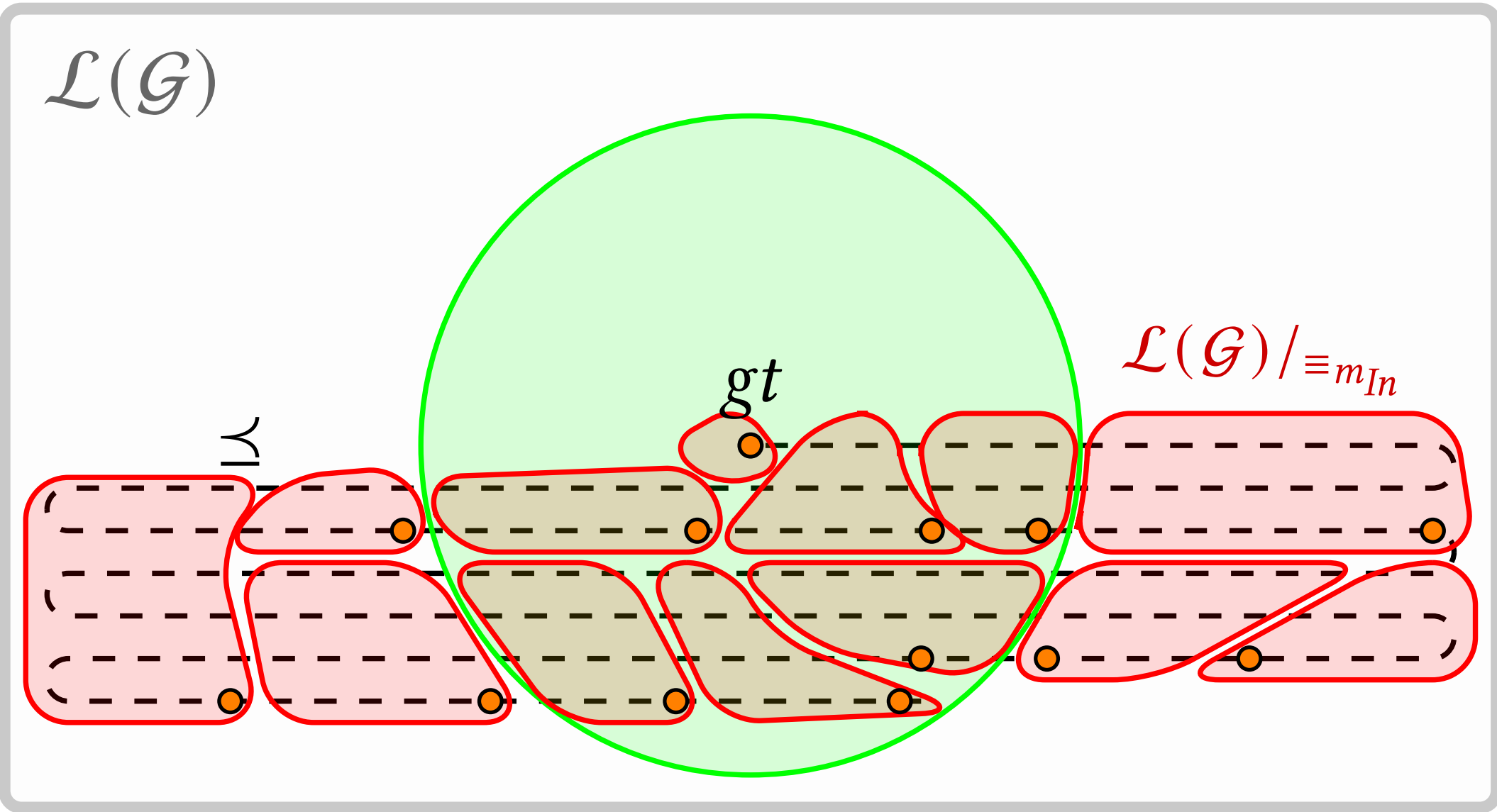
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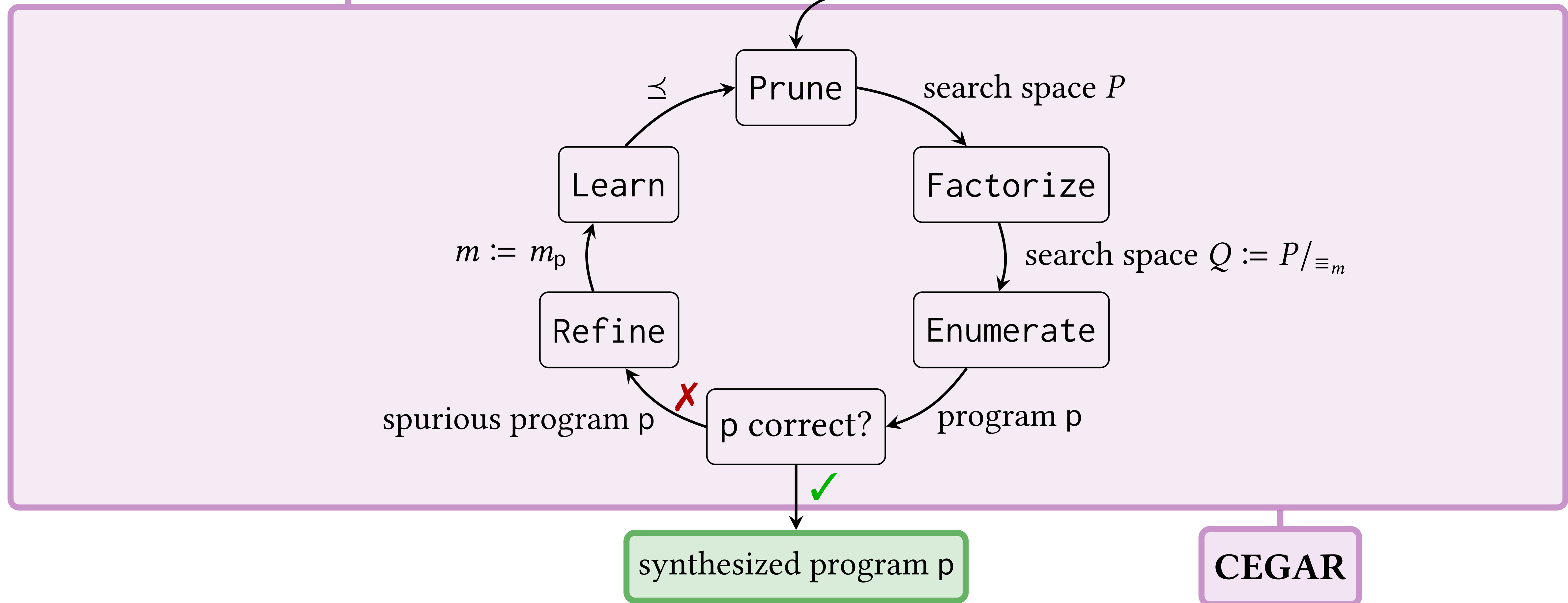
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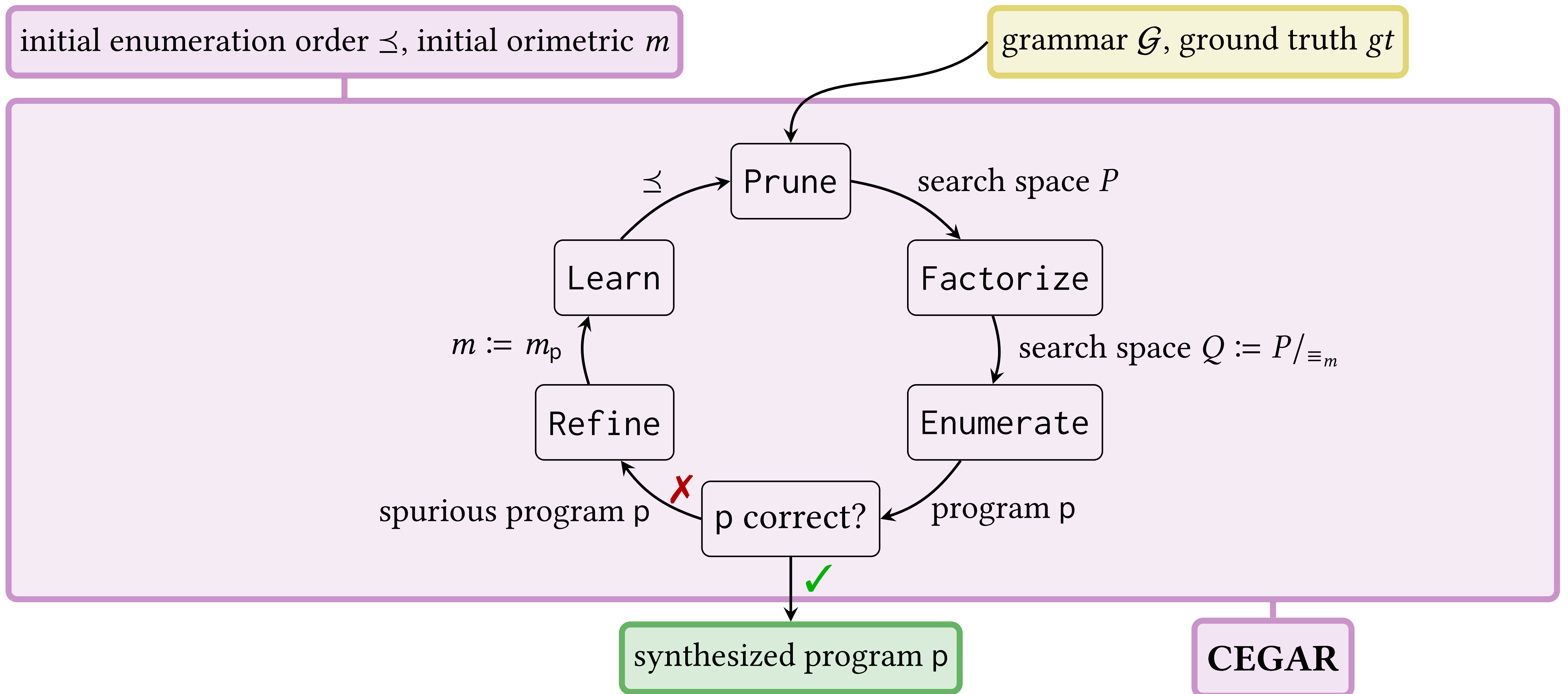


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OE Factorization + OP	4	-	5	6	19	50	81

initial enumeration order \preceq , initial orimetric m

grammar \mathcal{G} , ground truth gt





In practice: concurrent instances employing different orimetrics

Evaluation of Merlin

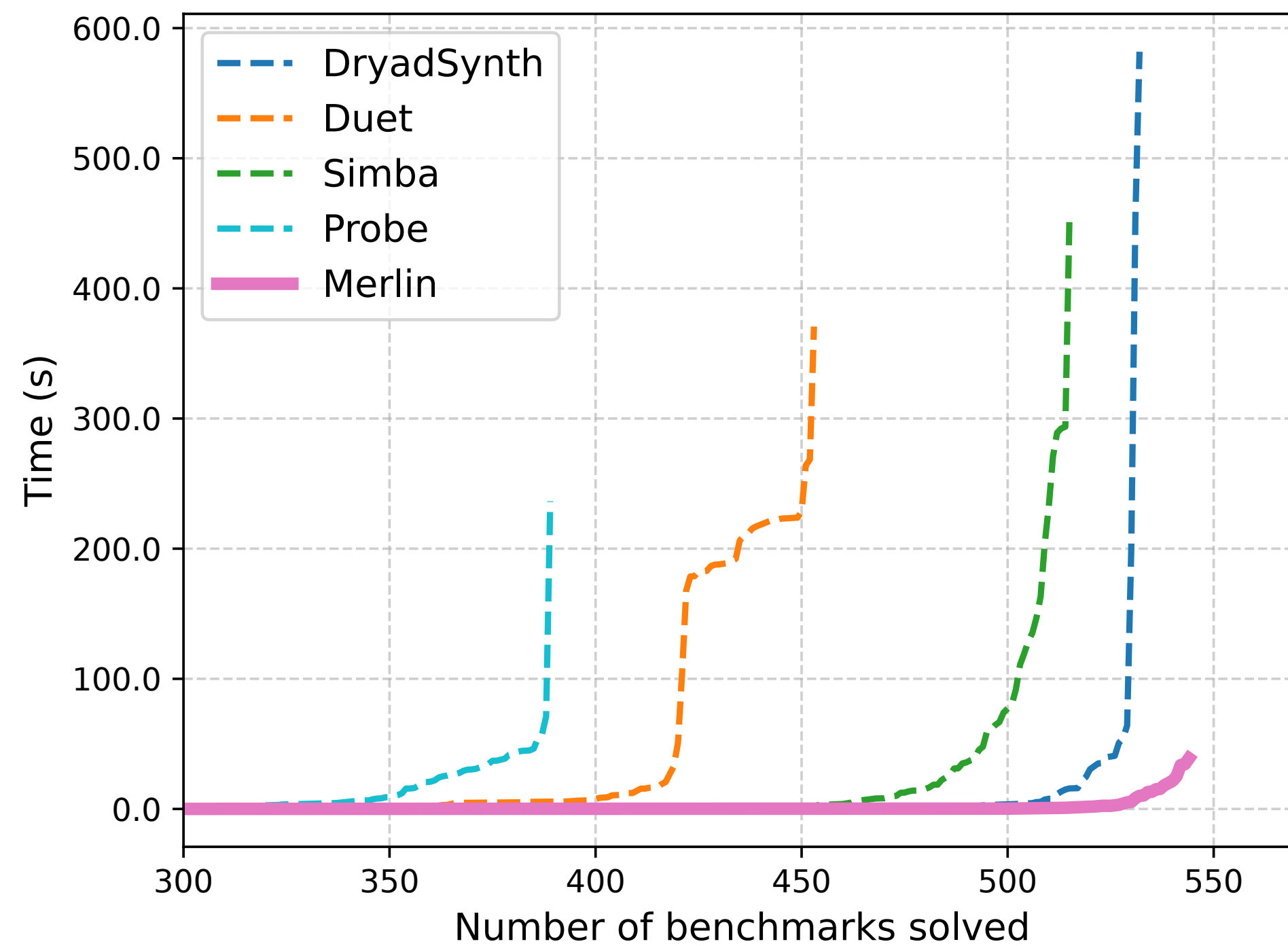


Evaluation of Merlin



SyGuS-Bitvector

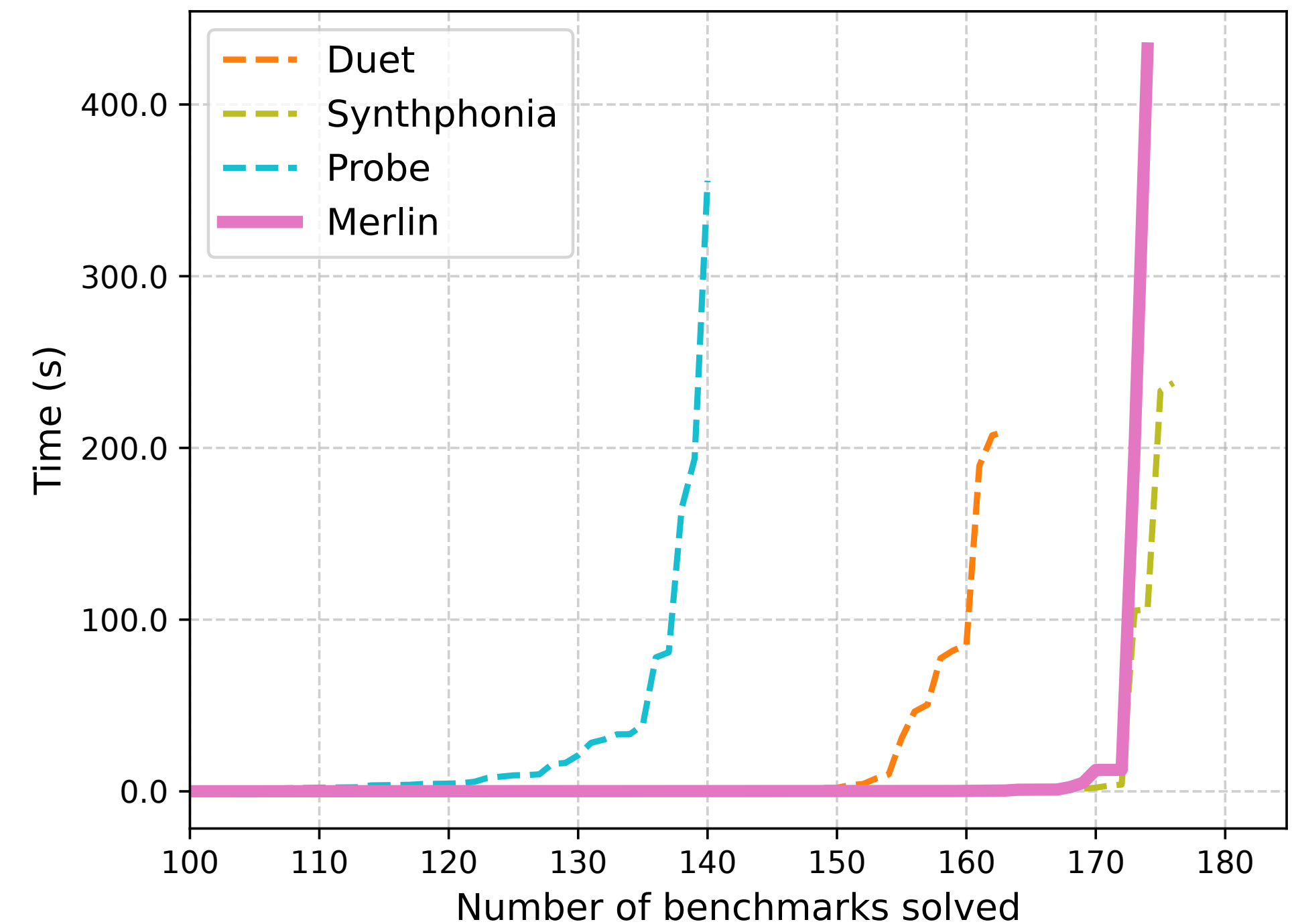
500 Deobfusc [Yoon et. al 2023] 49 Hacker's Delight [Warren 2013]



25x faster than DryadSynth

SyGuS-String

181 Duet [Lee 2021]



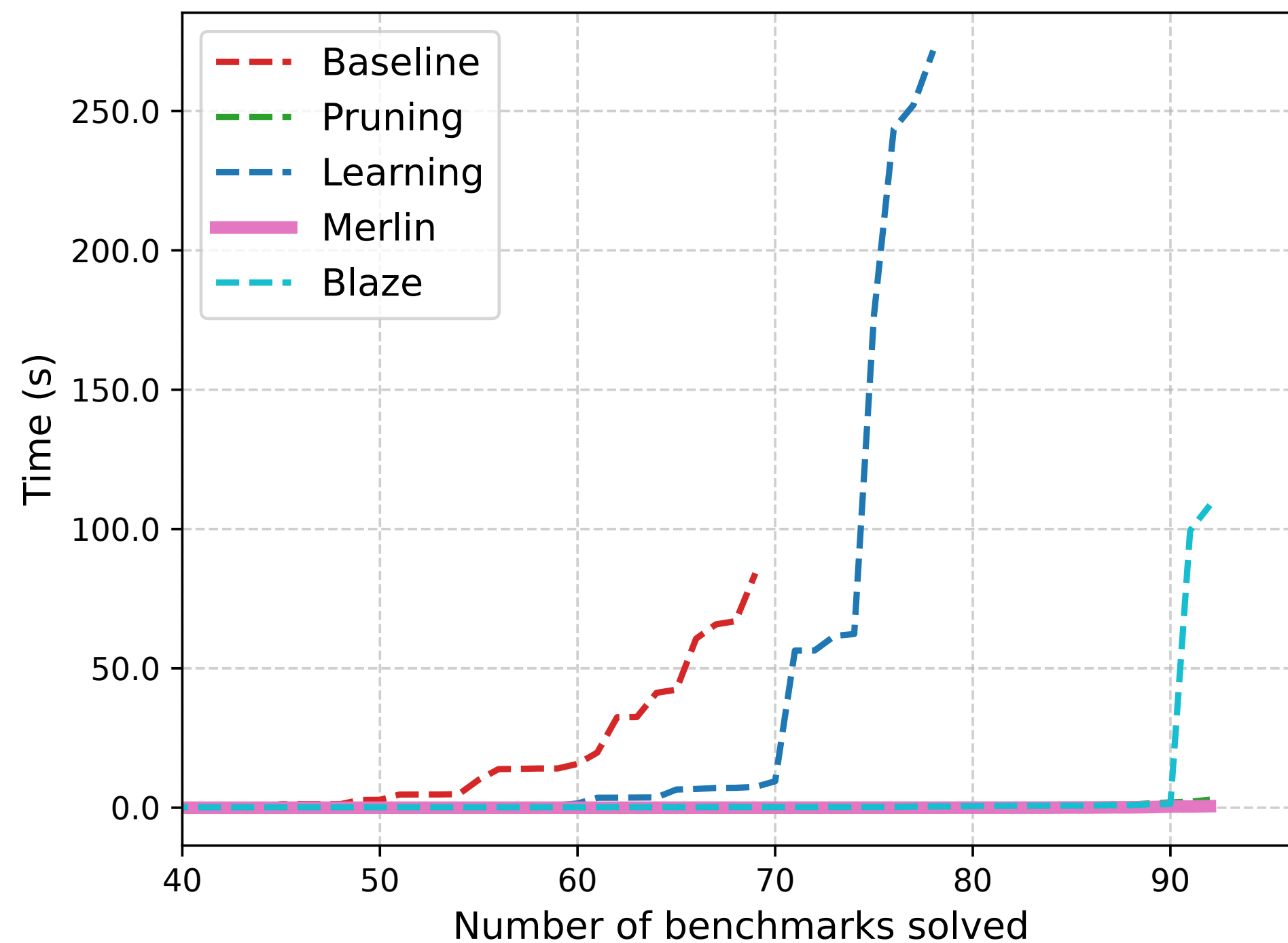
Comptetitive with Synthphonia

Evaluation of Merlin



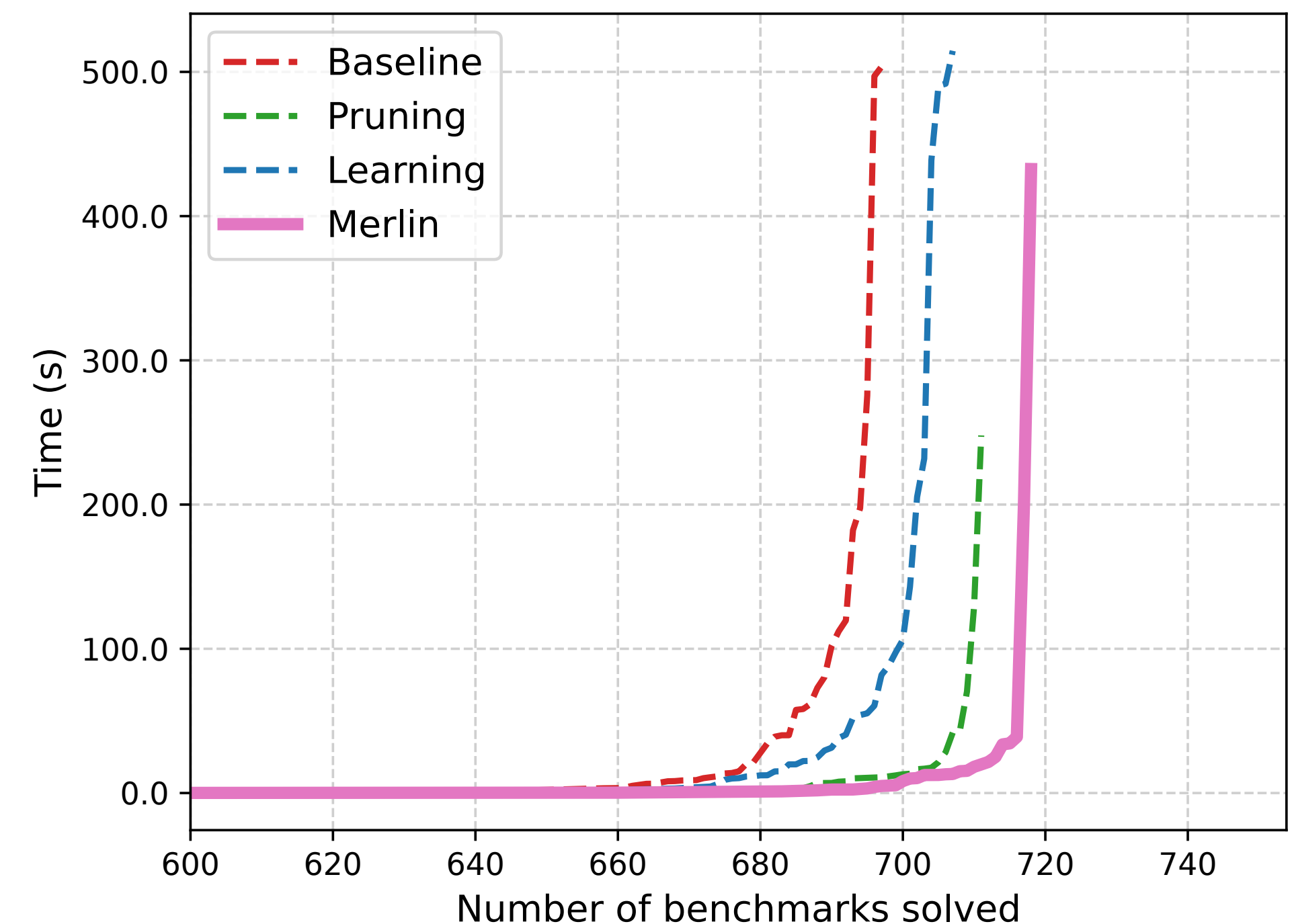
Blaze (String)

108 Blaze [Wang 2018]



75x faster than Blaze

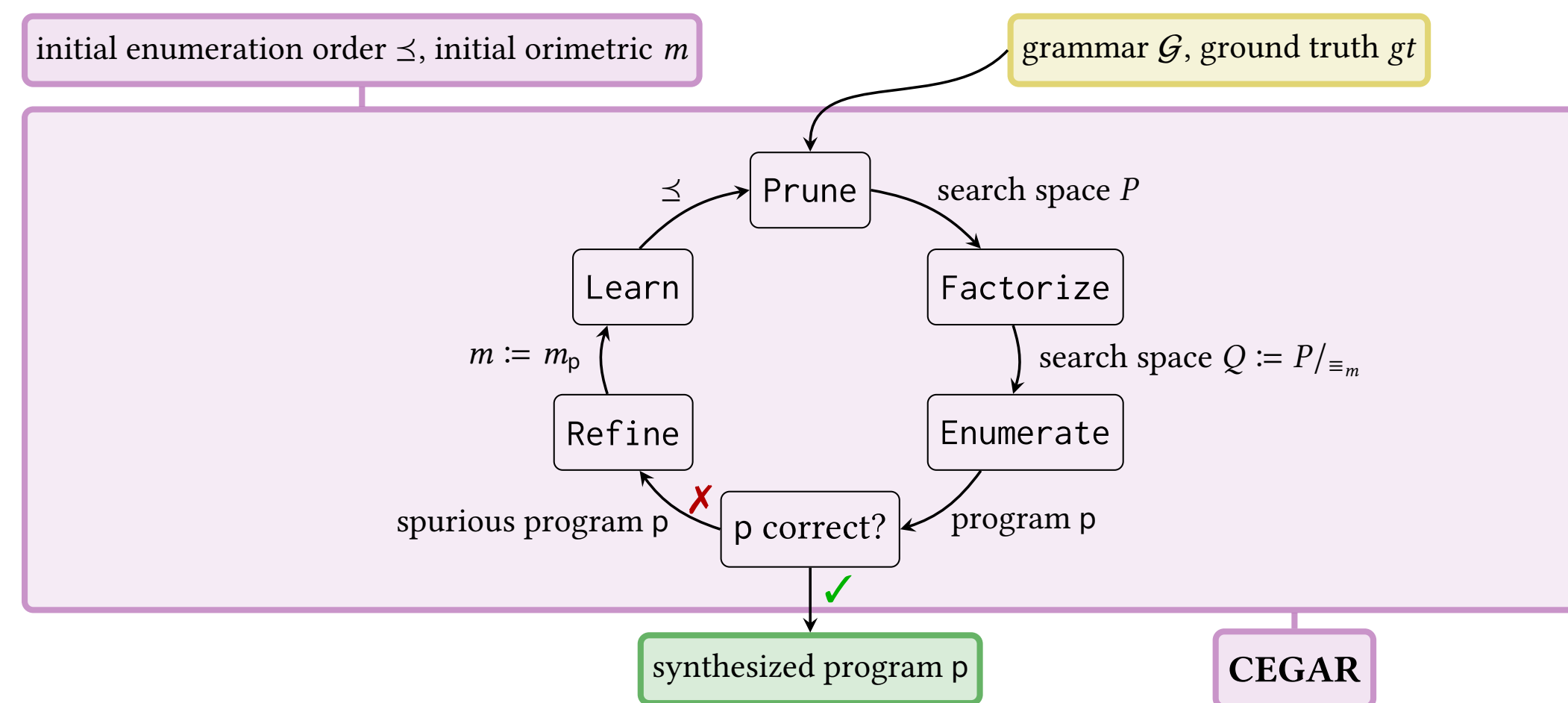
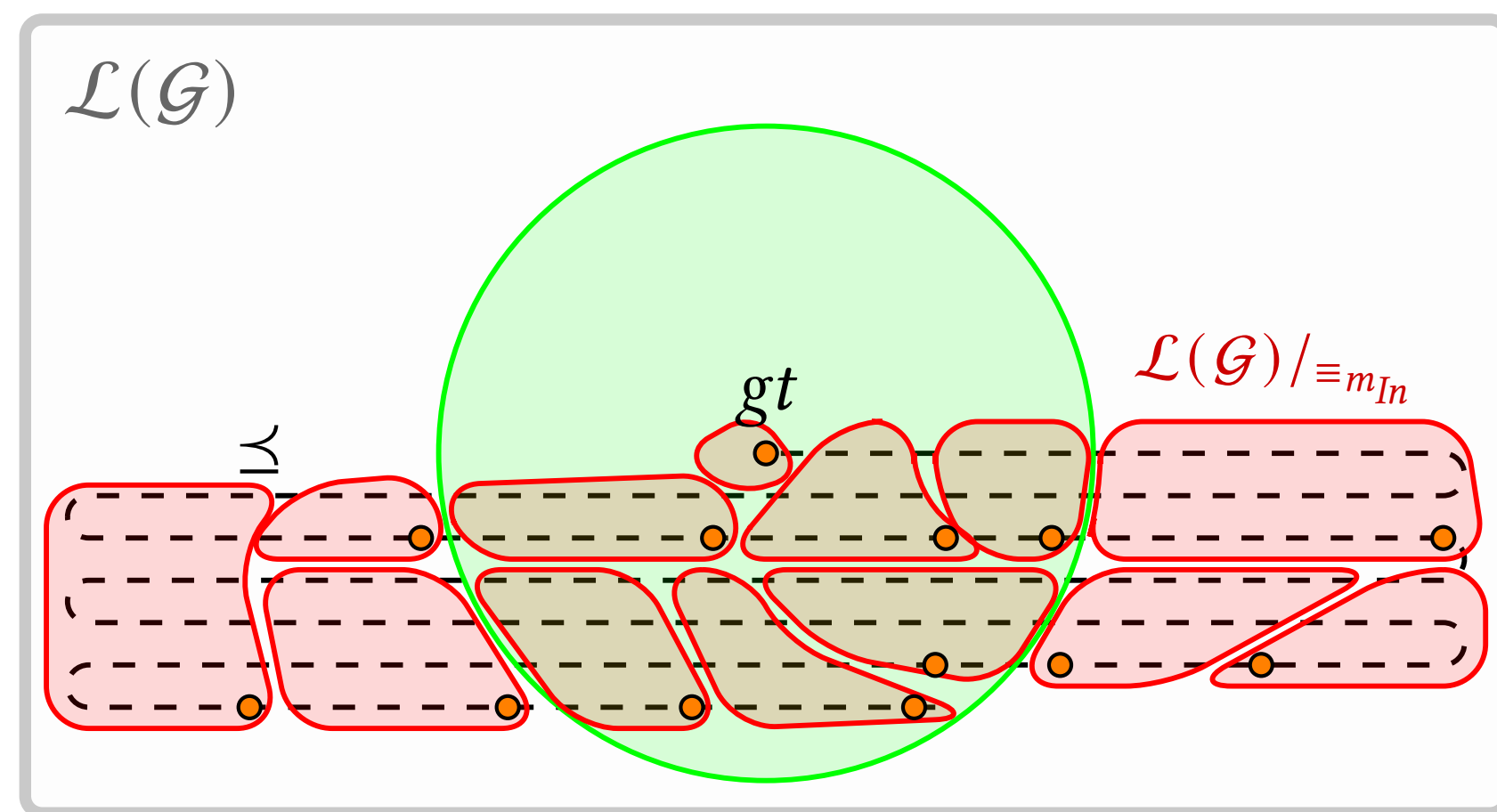
SyGuS-Ablation



42x faster than Baseline

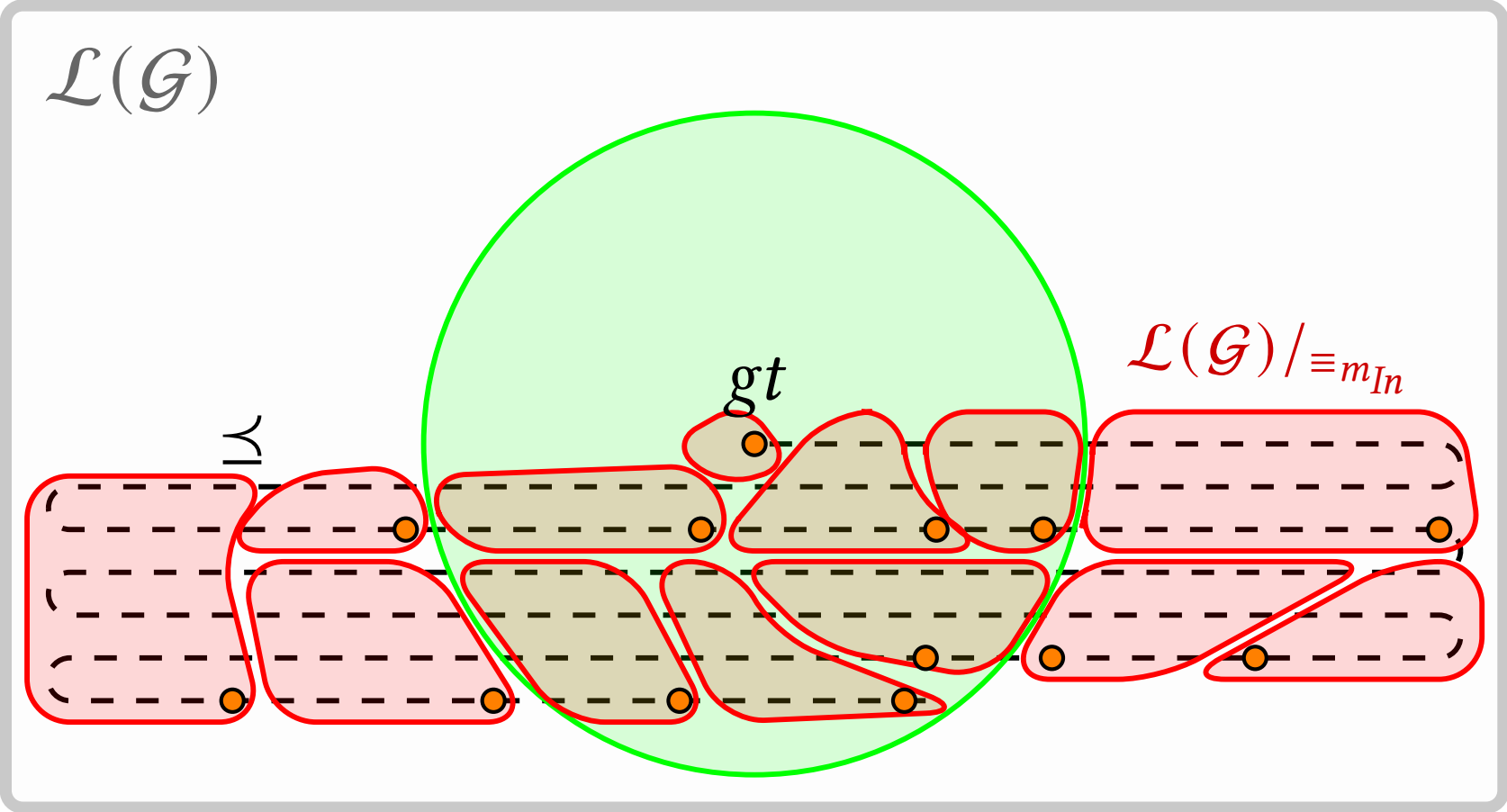
Conclusion

Framework for bottom-up enum. synthesis



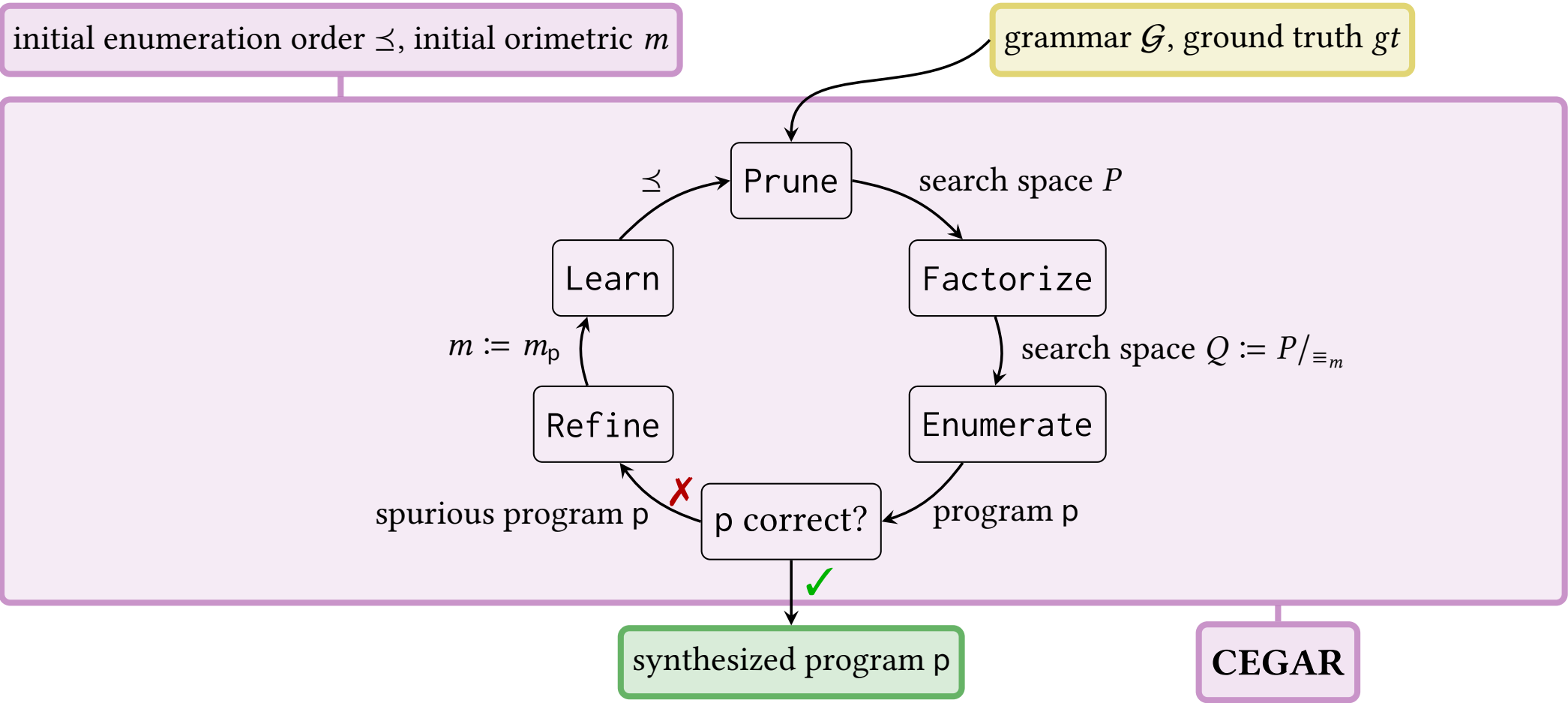
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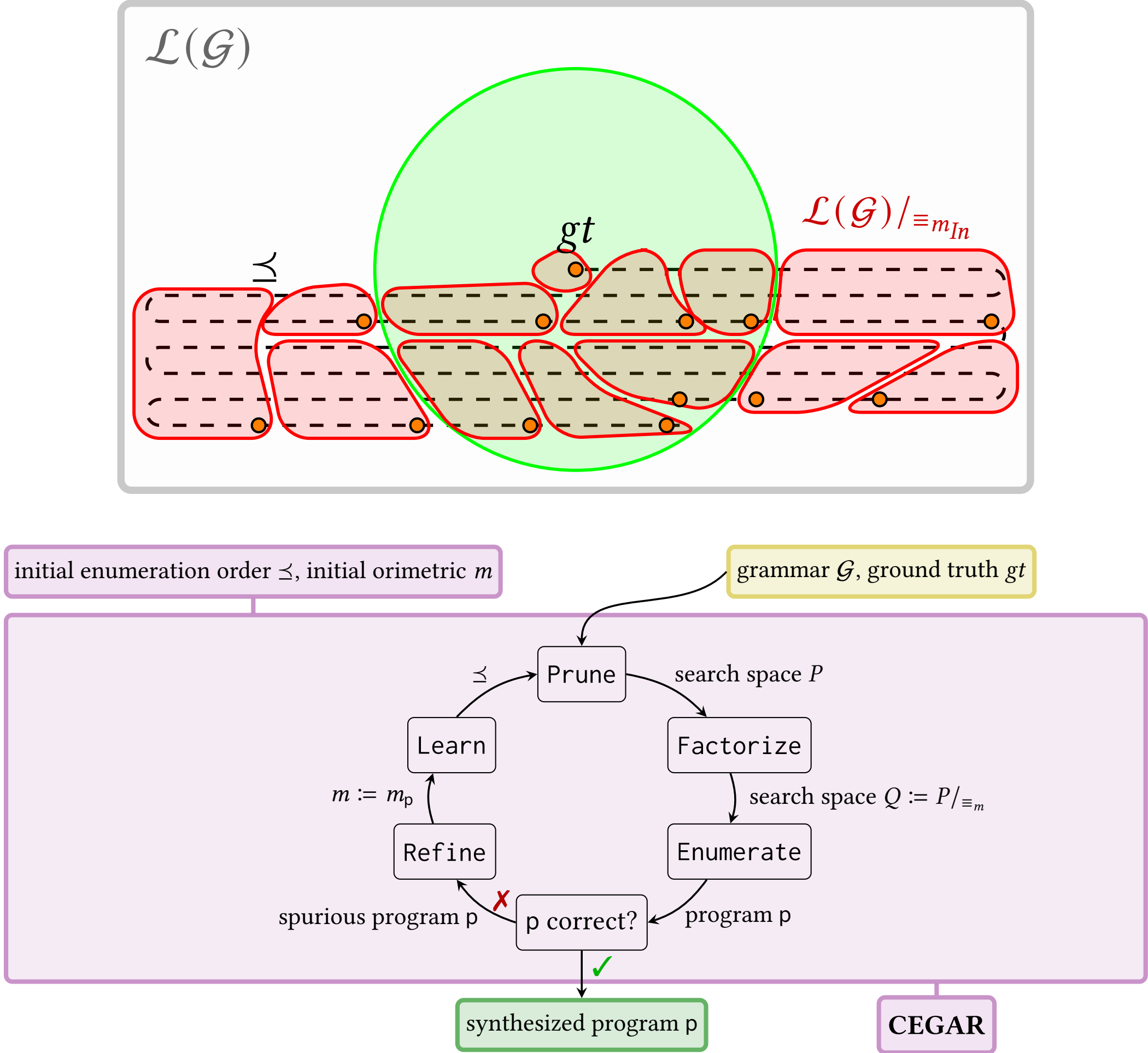
Oriented Metrics

$$\begin{aligned} m(a, a) &= 0 && \text{(reflexivity)} \\ m(b, a) = 0 &\Rightarrow m(a, b) = 0 && \text{(symmetry at zero)} \\ m(a, c) &\leq m(a, b) + m(b, c) && (\Delta\text{-inequality}) \end{aligned}$$



Conclusion

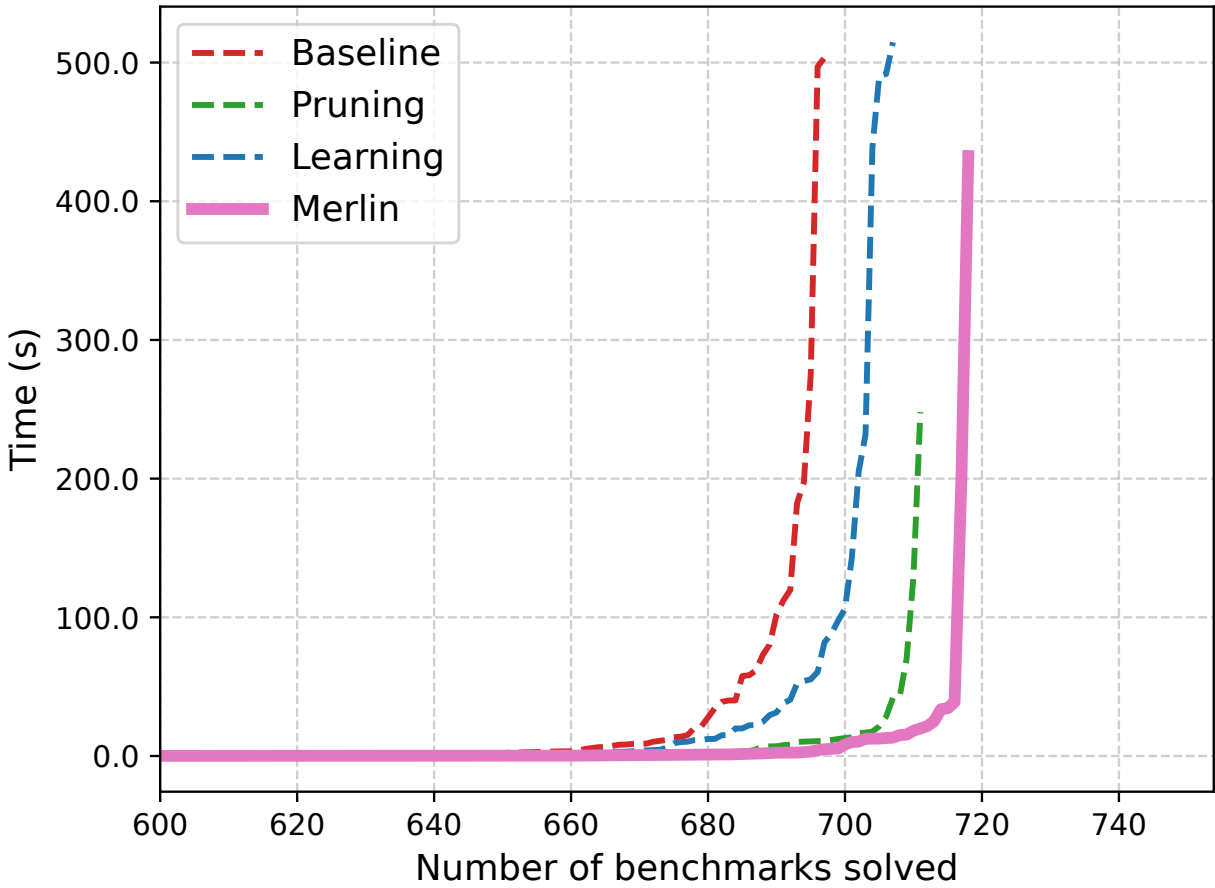
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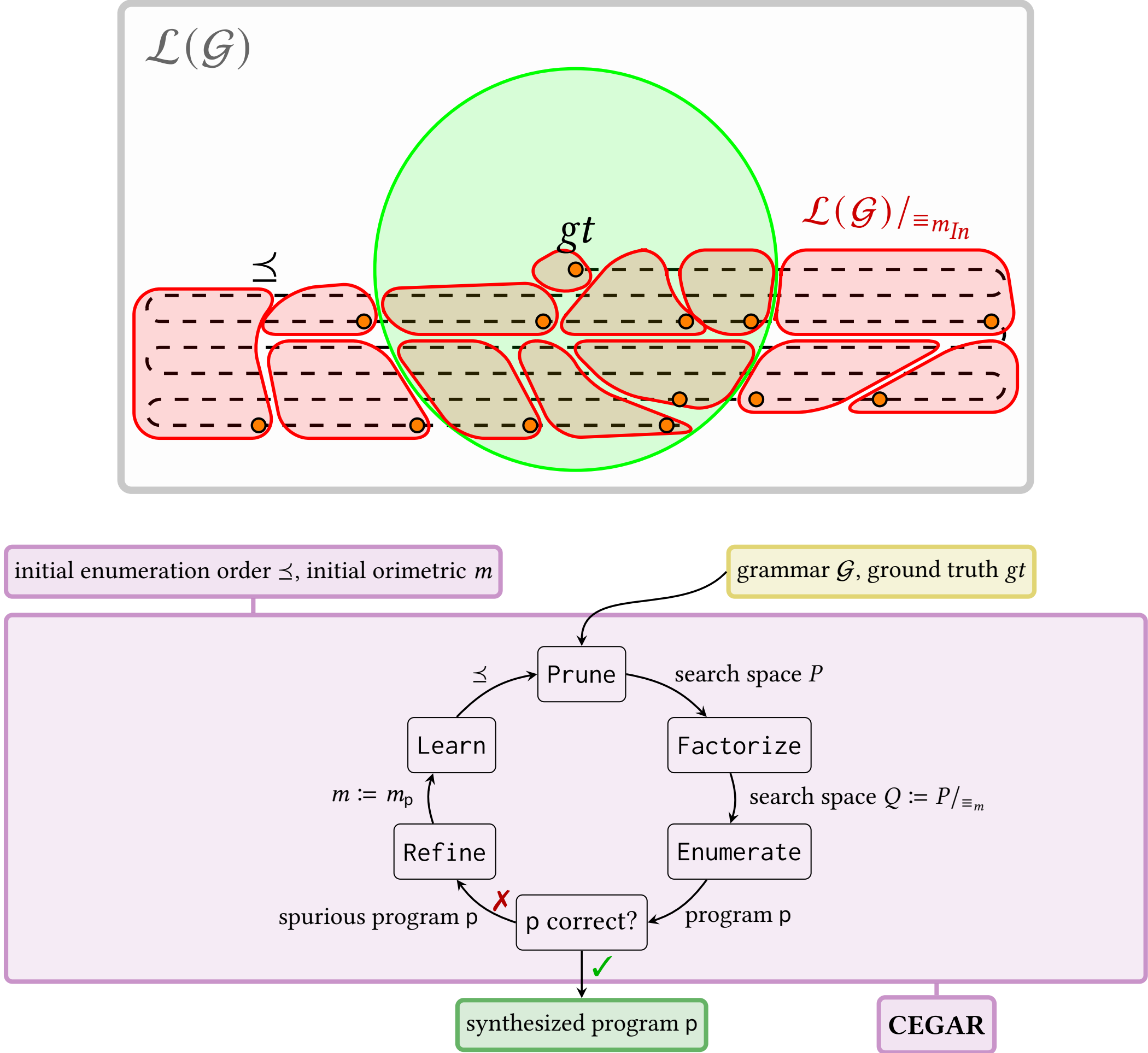
Substantial impact on performance



Conclusion

Thank you! Questions?

Framework for bottom-up enum. synthesis



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