

Karp reduction

In 1972, Dick Karp proved that every problem in \mathcal{NP} reduces to 3-SAT using a Karp reduction.

Written differently: $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{NP}, \pi \propto \text{3-SAT}$

What does this mean?

(See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karp%27s_21_NP-complete_problems)