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SEDGE: Symbolic Example Data Generation for Dataflow Programs

Motivation



SEDGE: Symbolic Example Data Generator

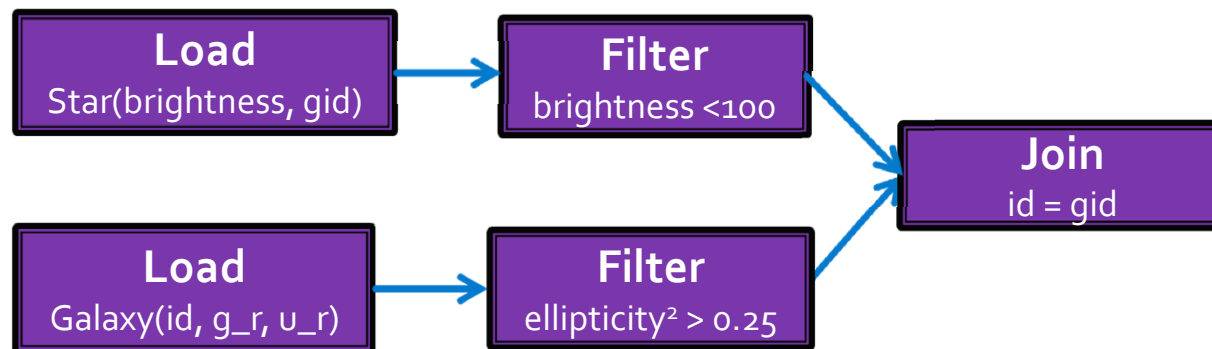
- **Problem:** Generate **fewest** test cases to exercise **all** key behaviors of operators in a dataflow program
 - e.g. both passing and failing a filter
- **Our approach:** First dynamic-symbolic (aka “concolic”) testing engine for a dataflow language
- **Results:**
 - Improved coverage and running time over industrial state-of-the-art
 - e.g. Pig Latin “illustrate”, SIGMOD ’09 best paper award

Overview of Talk

- Background: Dataflow languages
- Metrics
- Our algorithm in action
- Comparison with state-of-the-art

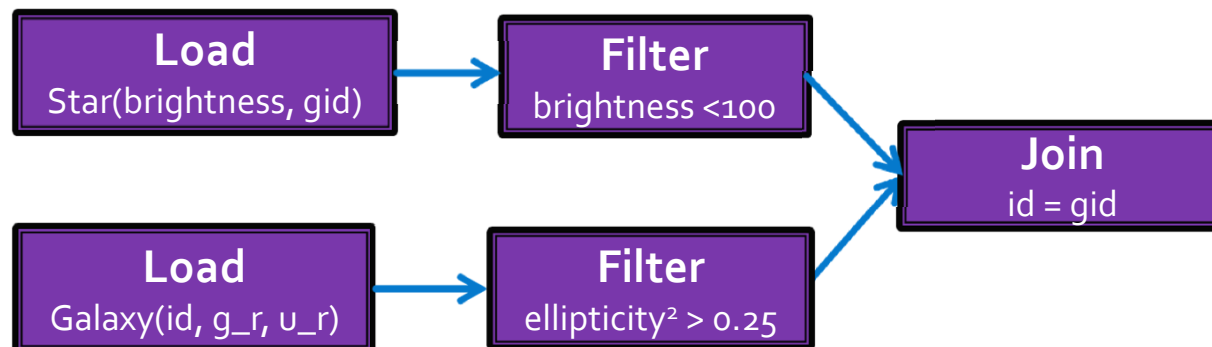
Example Dataflow Program

- Input: Galaxy profiles, Star profiles
- Find stars with a surface brightness less than 100 from galaxies with a squared ellipticity > 0.25
 - $\text{ellipticity}^2 = g_r^2 + u_r^2$



In Pig Latin

```
A=LOAD 'Star' using PigStorage AS (brightness:int, gid:int);
B=LOAD 'Galaxy' using PigStorage AS (id: int, g_r, u_r:double);
C=FILTER A BY brightness < 100;
D=FILTER B BY power(g_r, 2) + power(u_r, 2) > 0.25;
E=JOIN C ON gid, D ON id;
```

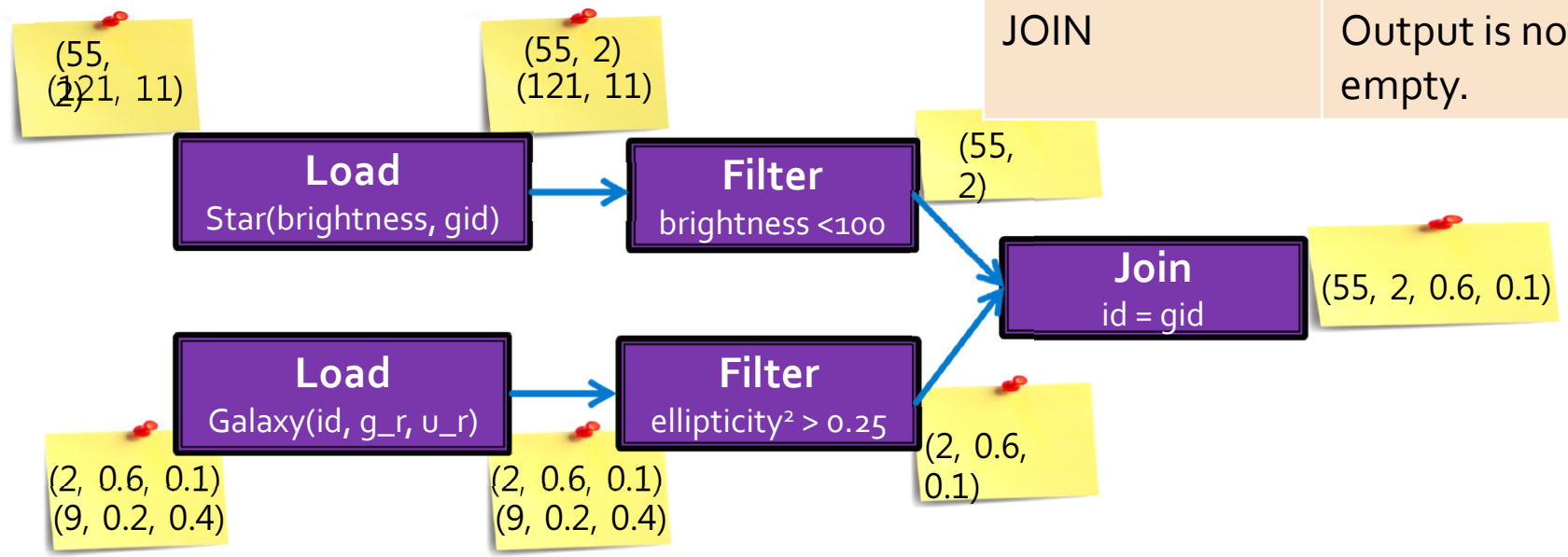


Goal: Coverage with Fewest Tests

- *Completeness*
 - similar to “branch coverage” in imperative languages
- *Conciseness*
 - with as few tests as possible

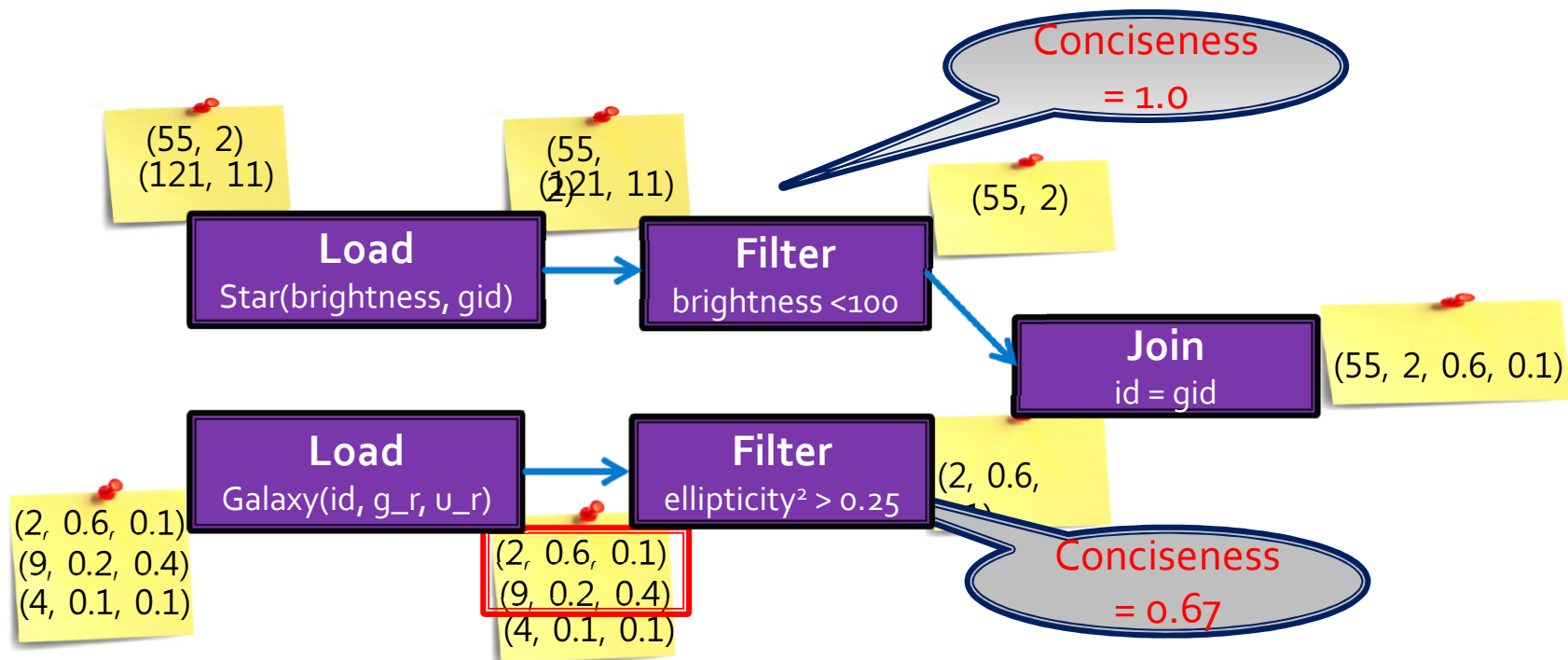
But What Is Coverage?

Operator	Coverage
LOAD	Input is not empty.
FILTER	(a) one record that passes the filter; (b) one that does not pass.
JOIN	Output is not empty.

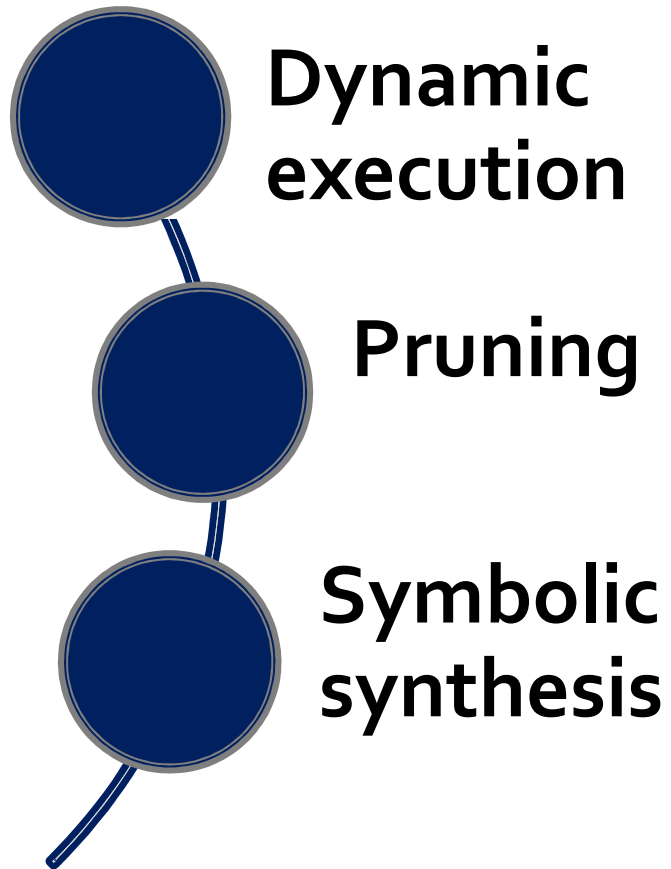


Fewest tests

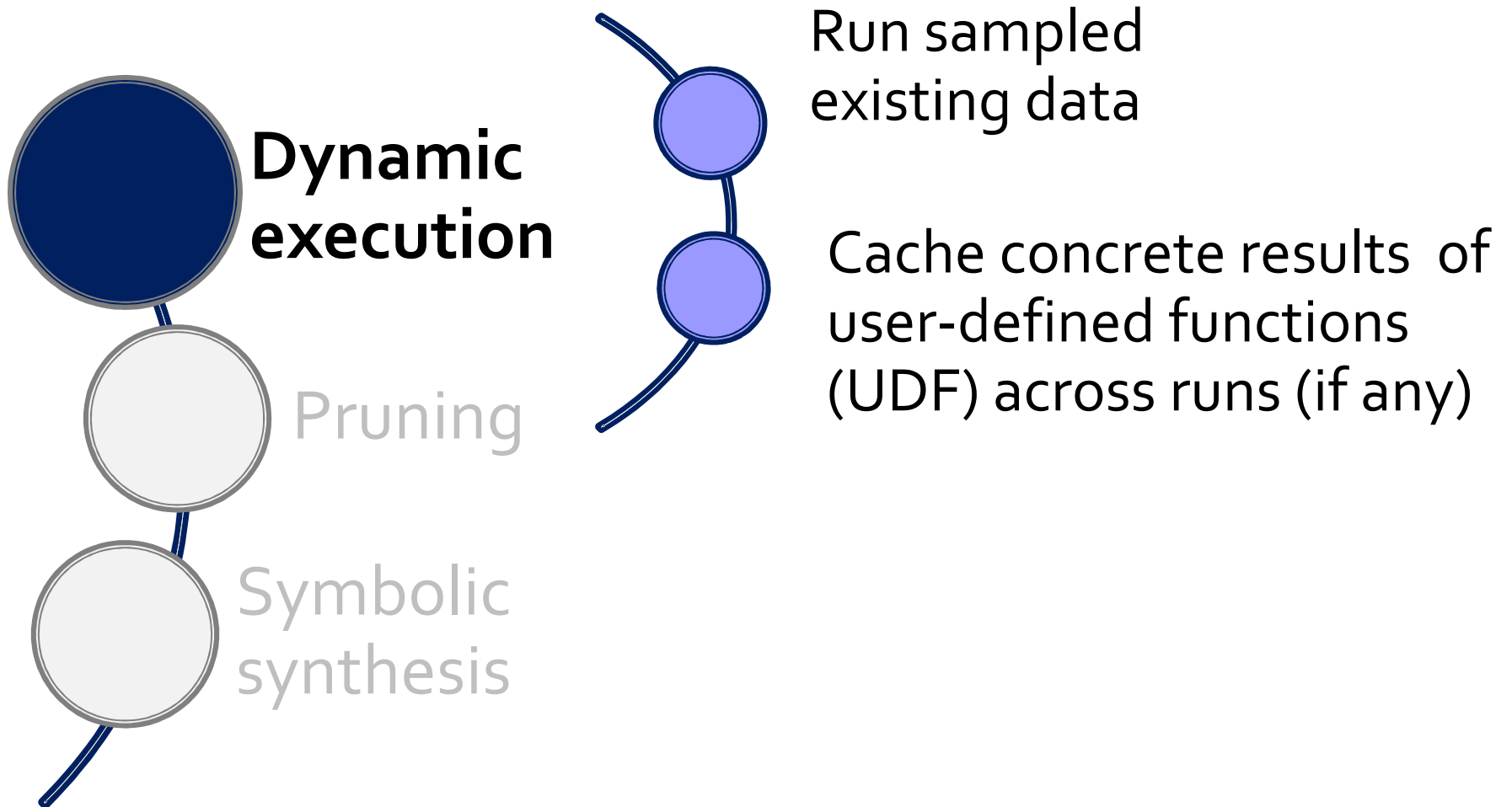
- Conciseness = $\frac{\# \text{ coverage requirements}}{\# \text{ test cases}}$



Our Algorithm

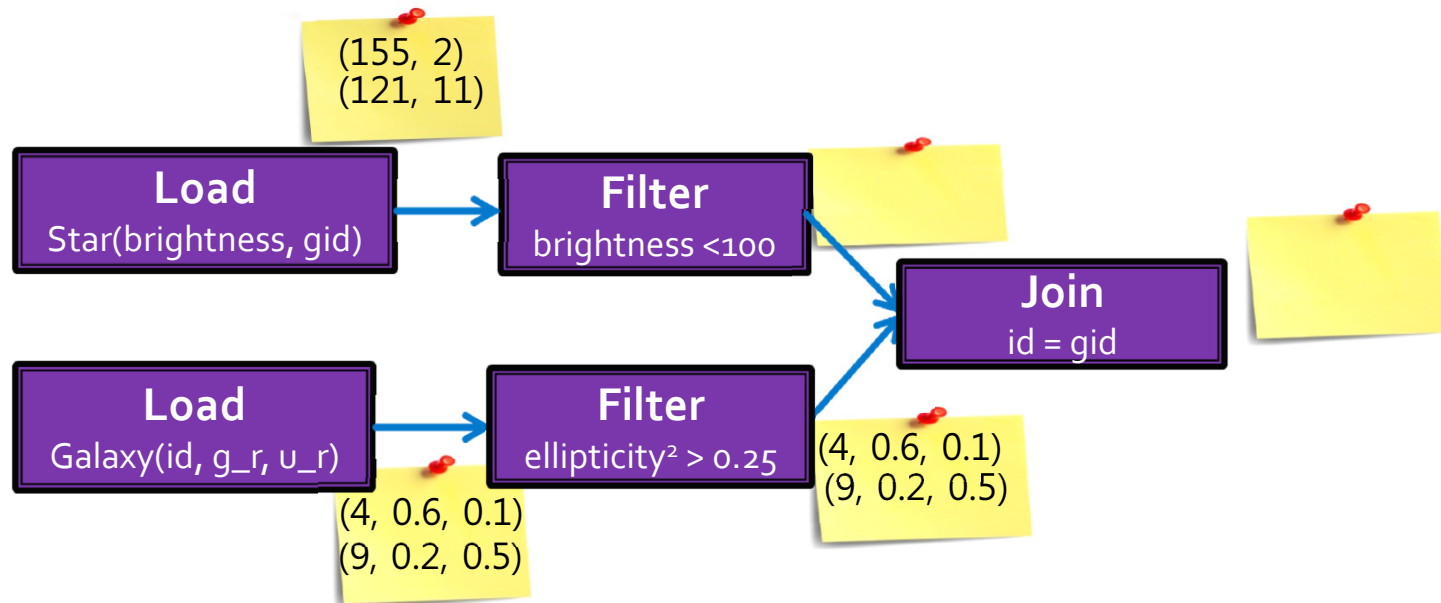


Our Algorithm

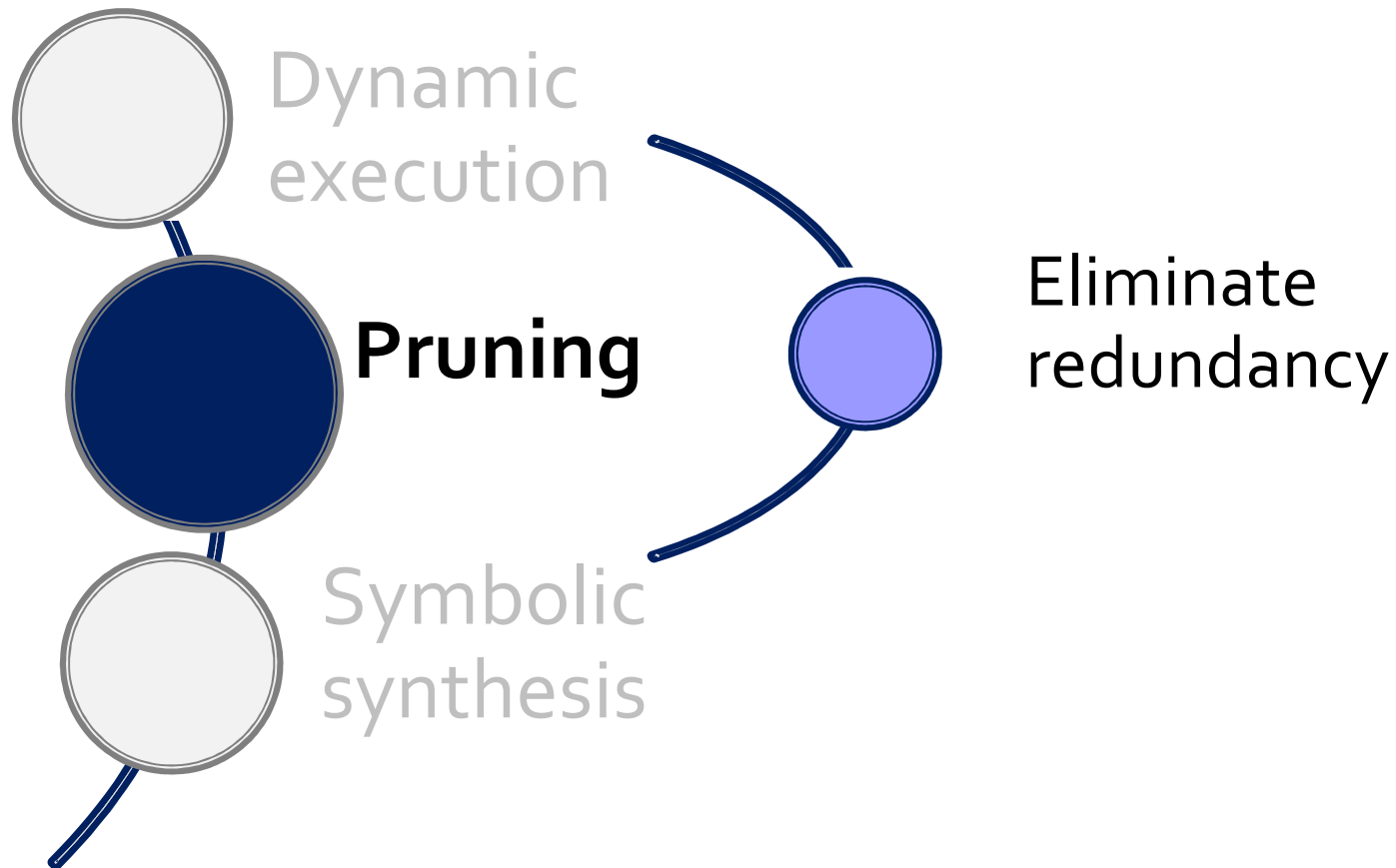


Dynamic Execution

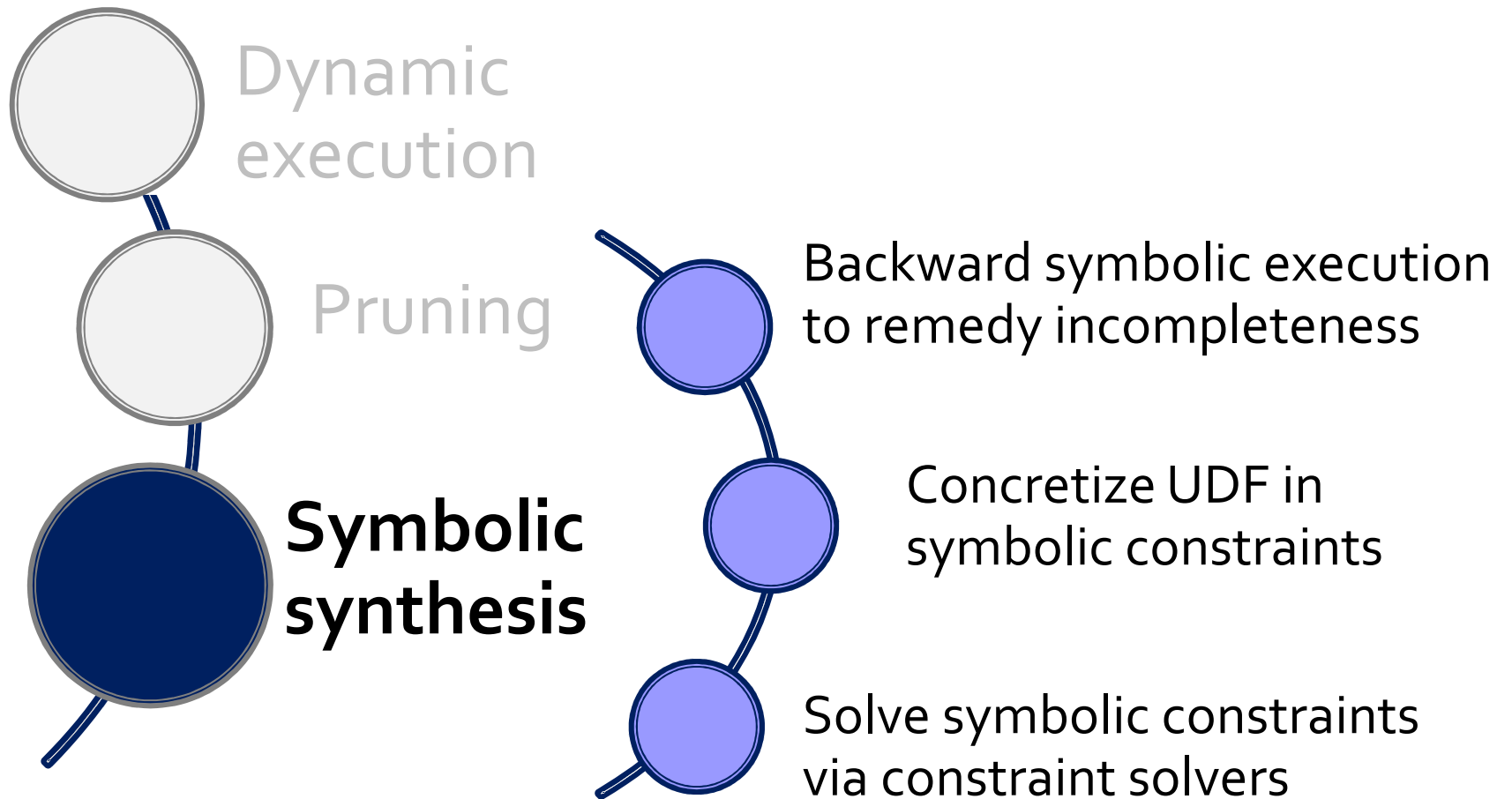
UDF	Parameters	Return
power	(0.6, 2)	0.36
power	(0.1, 2)	0.01
power	(0.2, 2)	0.04
power	(0.5, 2)	0.25



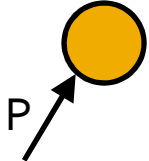
Our Algorithm

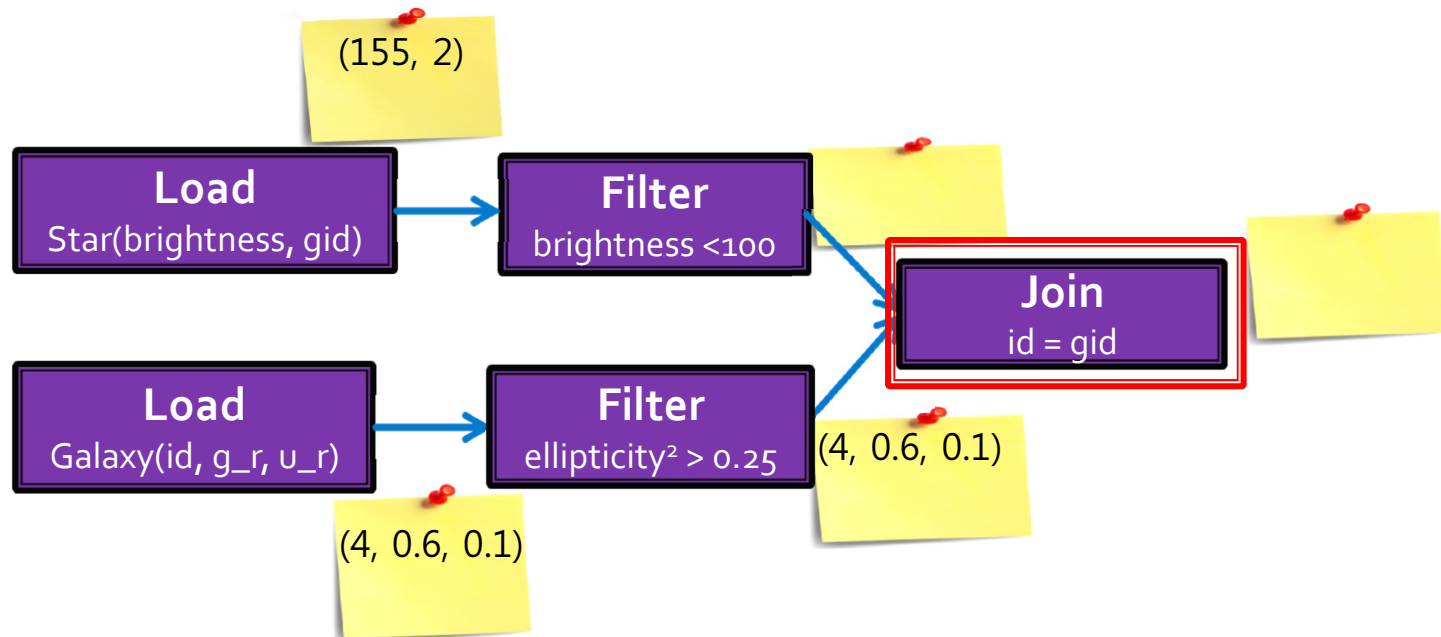


Our Algorithm

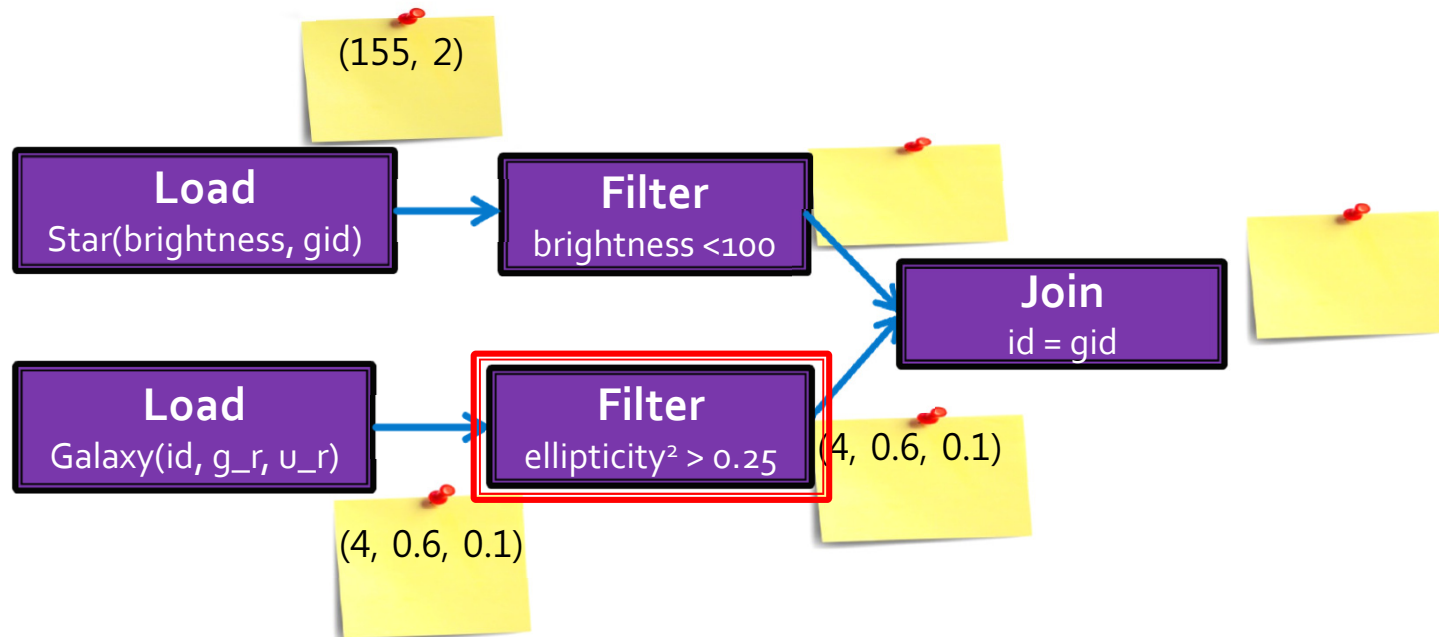
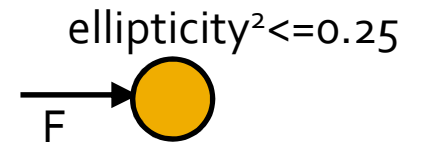
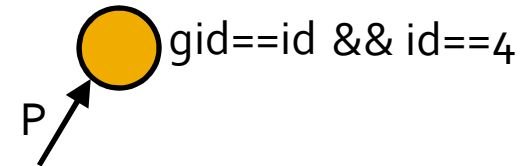


Backward Symbolic Execution

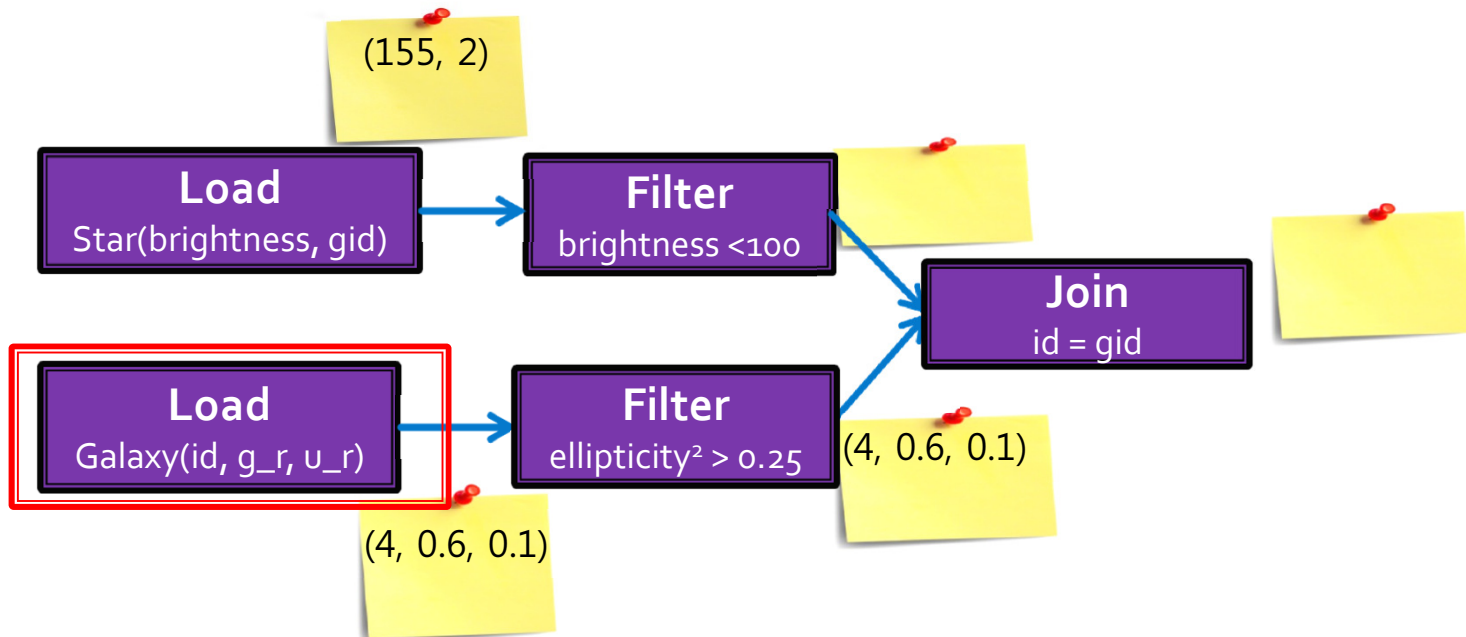
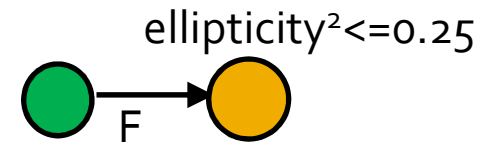
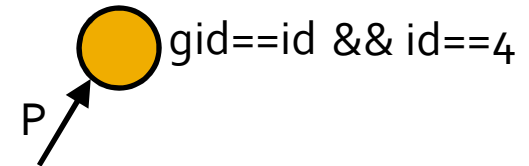
 `gid==id && id==4`



Backward Symbolic Execution

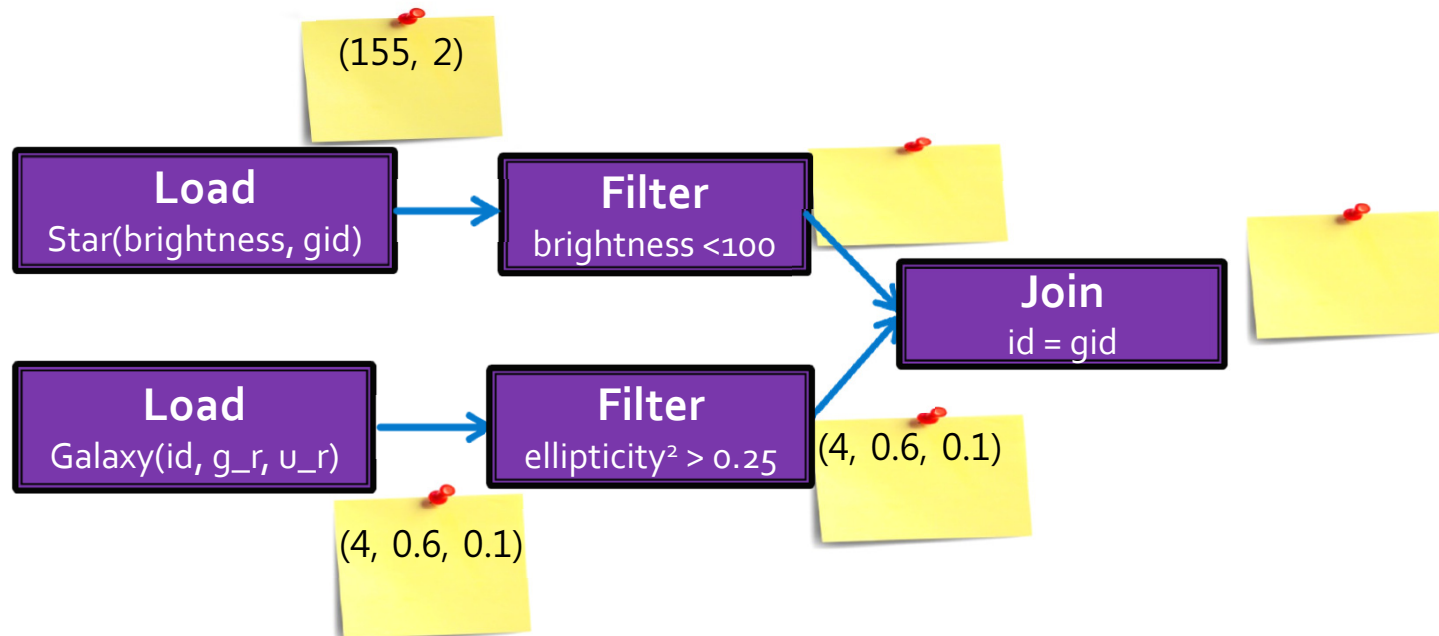
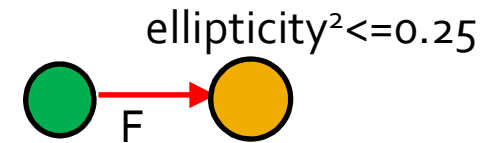
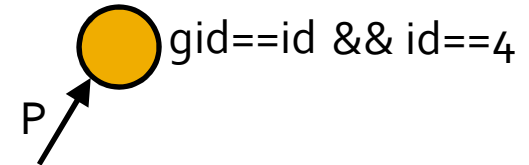


Backward Symbolic Execution

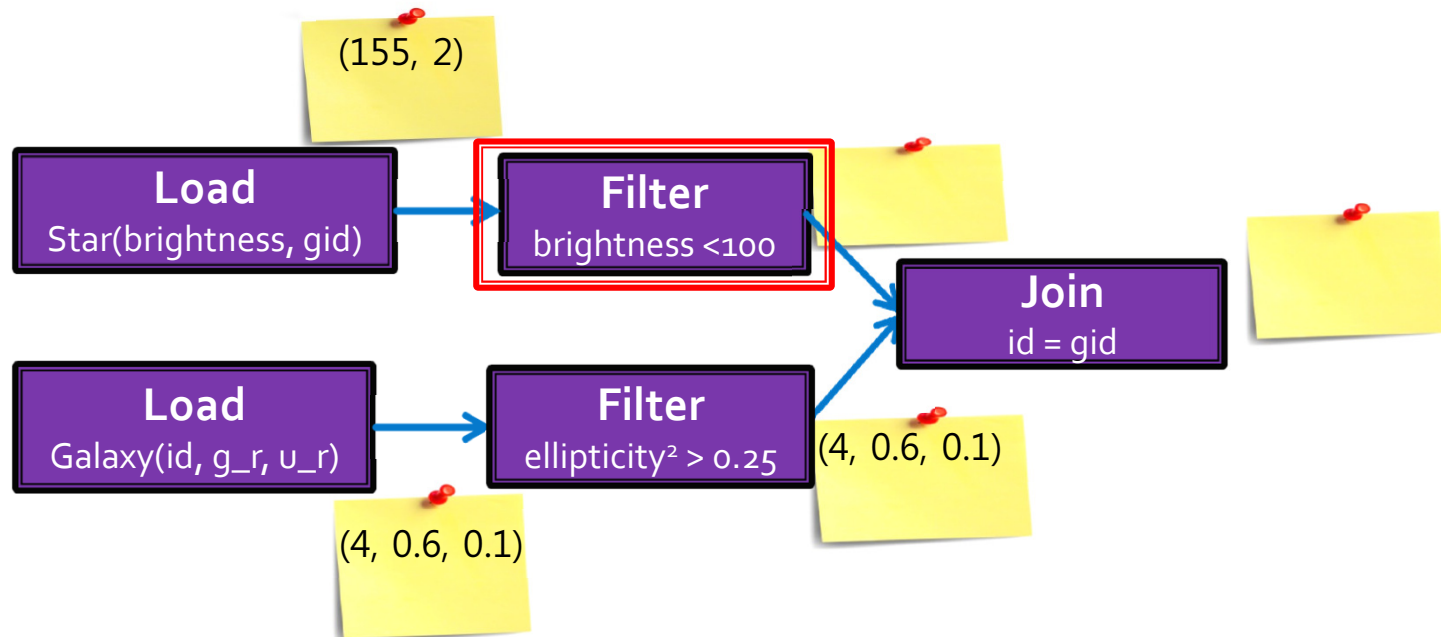
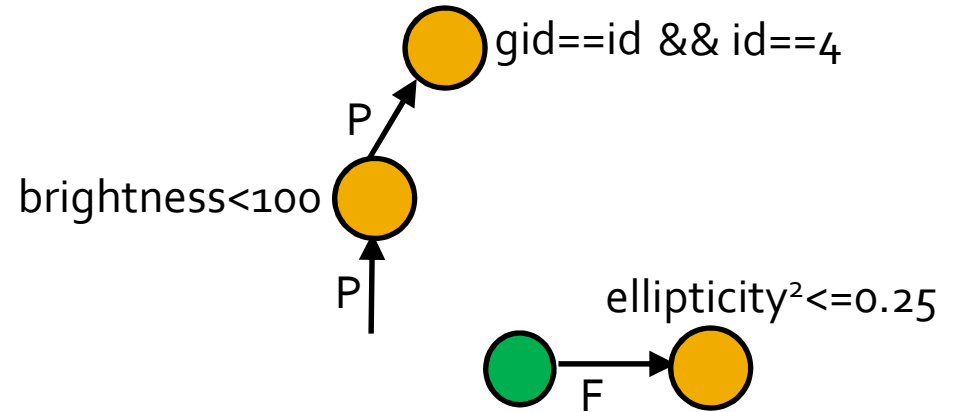


Constraint Generation

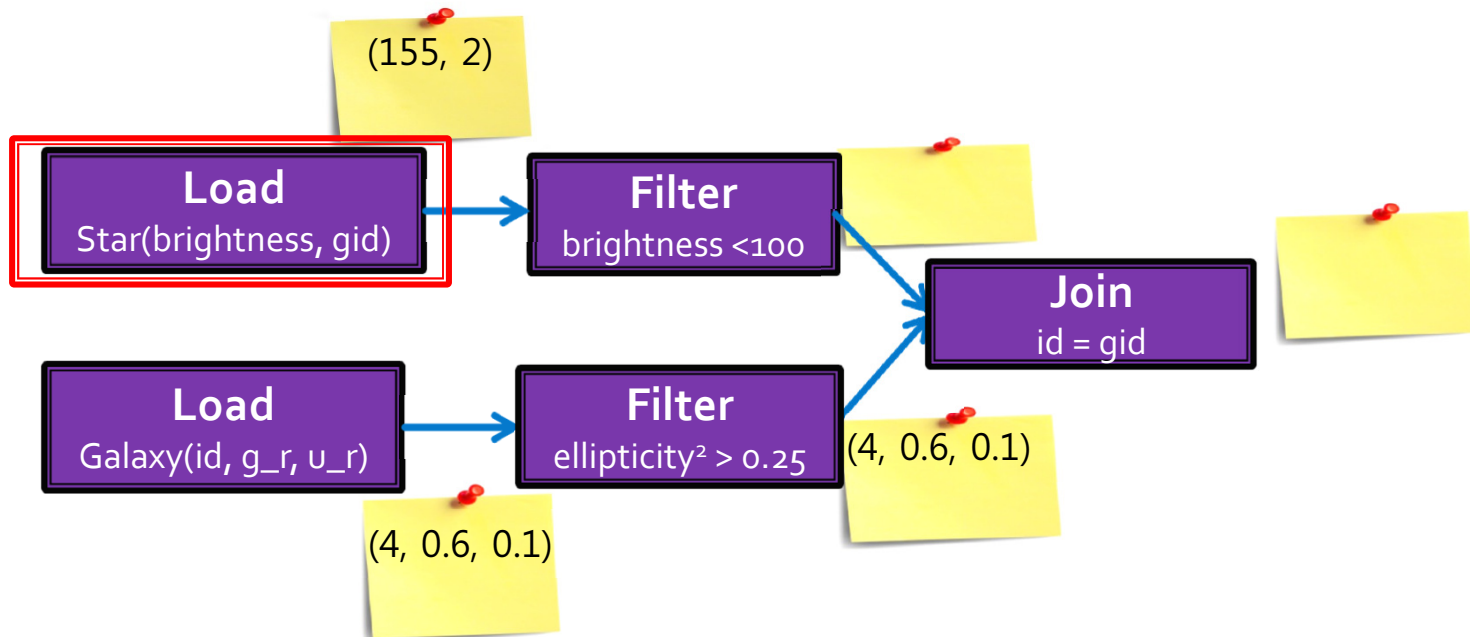
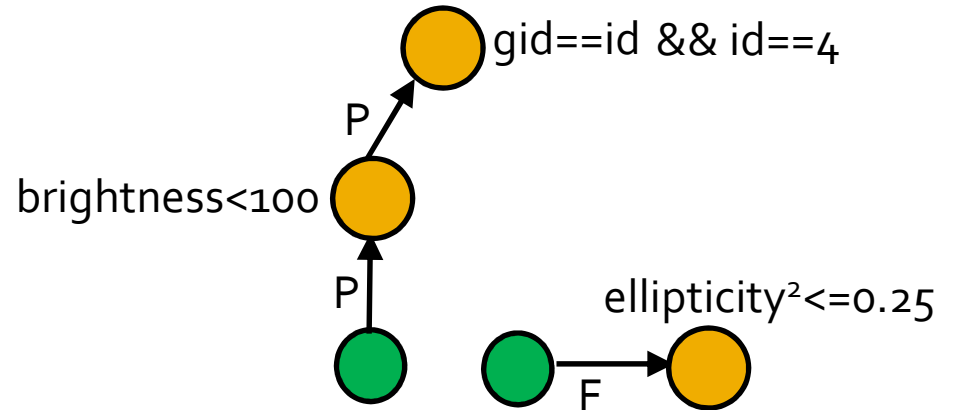
P1: $\text{power}(g_r, 2) + \text{power}(u_r, 2) \leq 0.25$



Backward Symbolic Execution

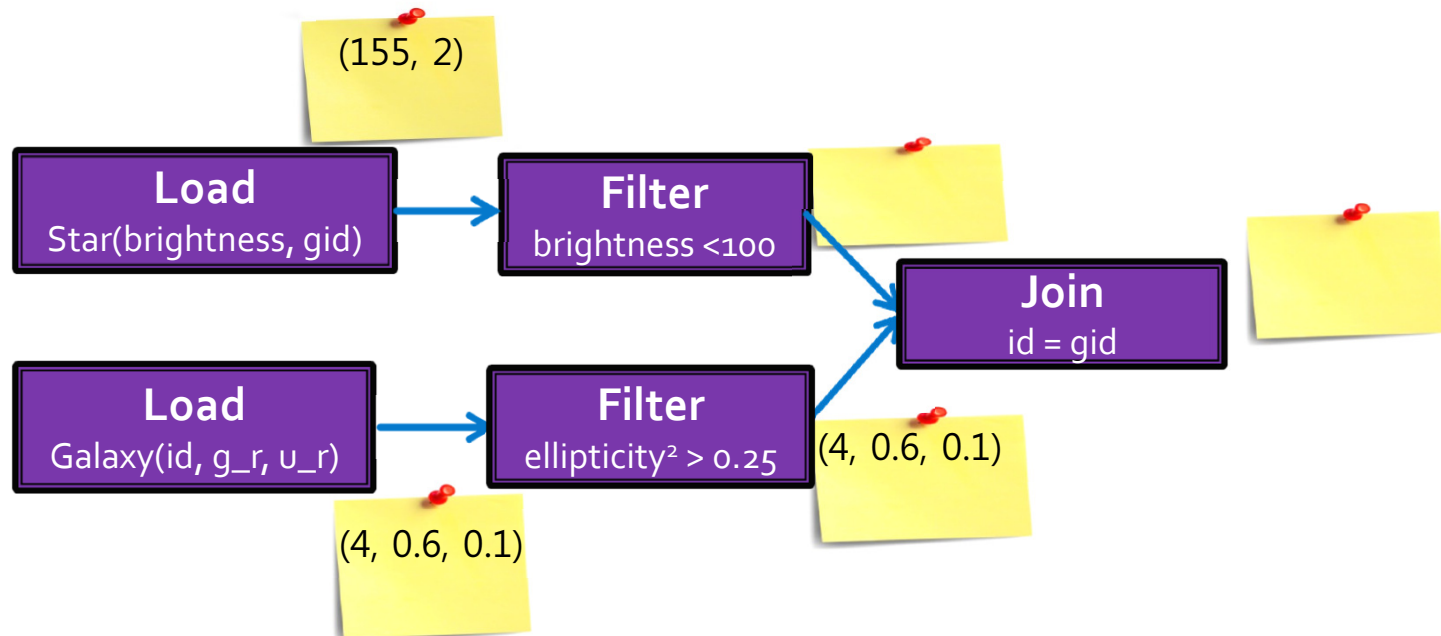
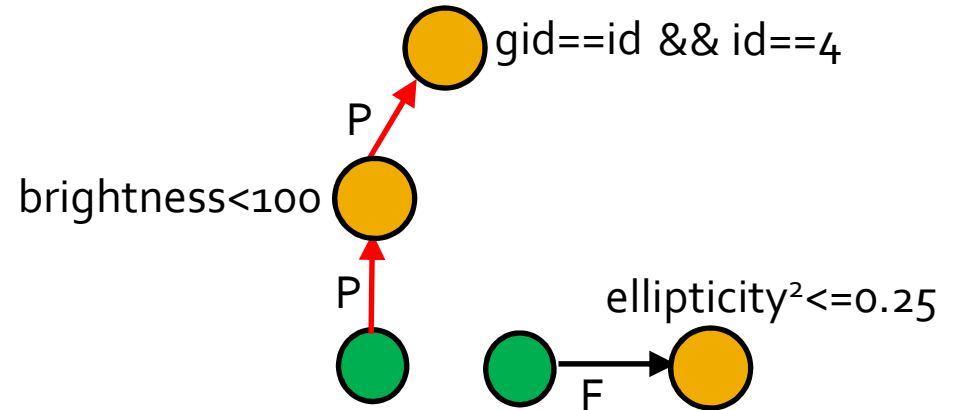


Backward Symbolic Execution



Constraint Generation

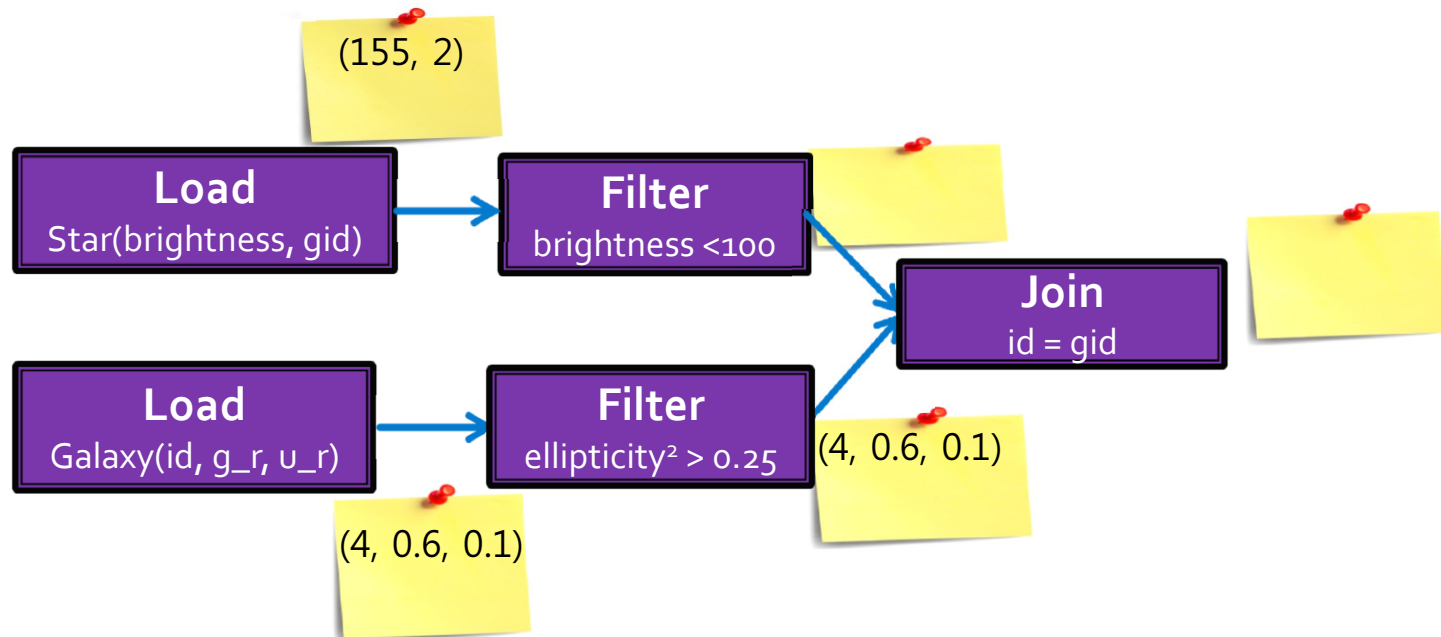
P2: $gid == id \ \&\& \ id == 4$
 $\&\& \ brightness < 100$



Concretization

P1: $\text{power}(g_r, 2) + \text{power}(u_r, 2) \leq 0.25$

P2: $\text{gid} == \text{id} \ \&\& \ \text{id} == 4 \ \&\& \ \text{brightness} < 100$



Concretization



Model the behavior of a user-defined function as its input-output behavior across all observed test cases.

UDF	Parameters	Return
power	(0.6, 2)	0.36
power	(0.1, 2)	0.01
power	(0.2, 2)	0.04
power	(0.5, 2)	0.25



Uninterpreted function

```
(define-fun power ((u Double) (v Int)) Double
  (ite (and (= u 0.6) (= v 2)) 0.36
    (ite (and (= u 0.1) (= v 2)) 0.01
      (ite (and (= u 0.2) (= v 2)) 0.04
        (ite (and (= u 0.5) (= v 2)) 0.25
          o)))
  (declare-const x Double)
  (declare-const y Int)
  (assert (not (= (power x y) o))))
```

Assumption

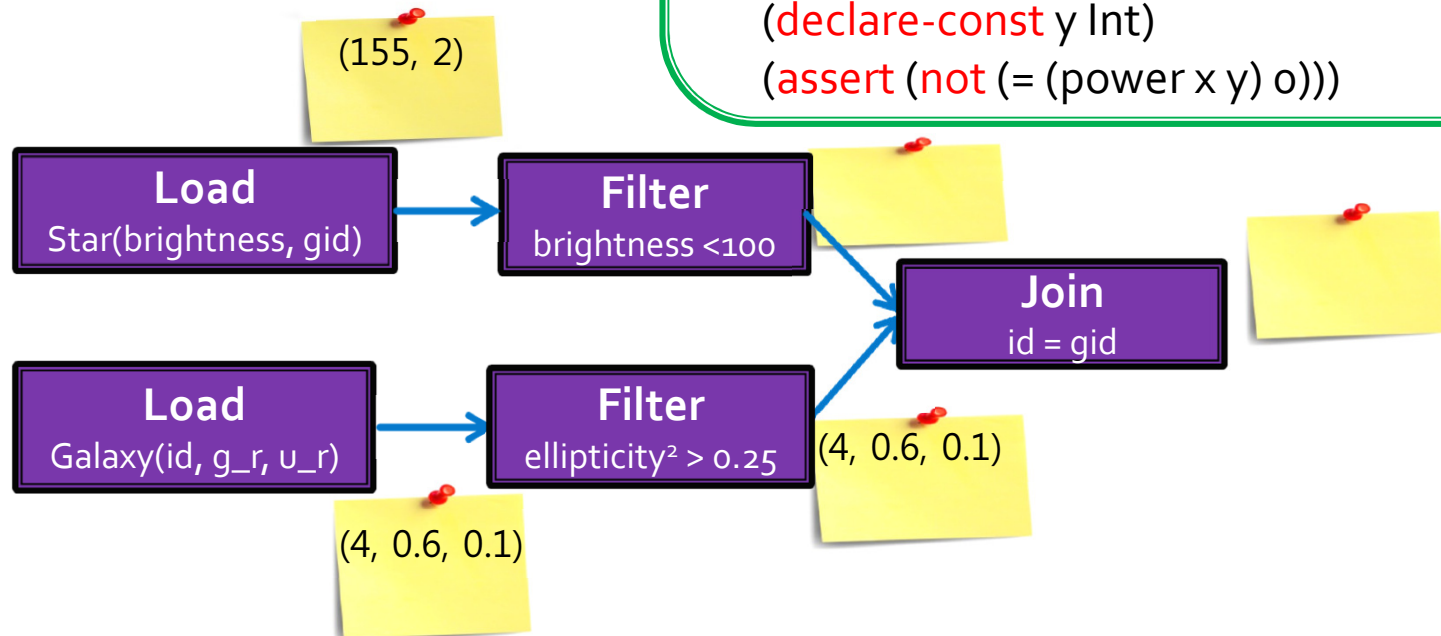
UDFs return values only depend on argument value(s) in dataflow programs.

Concretization

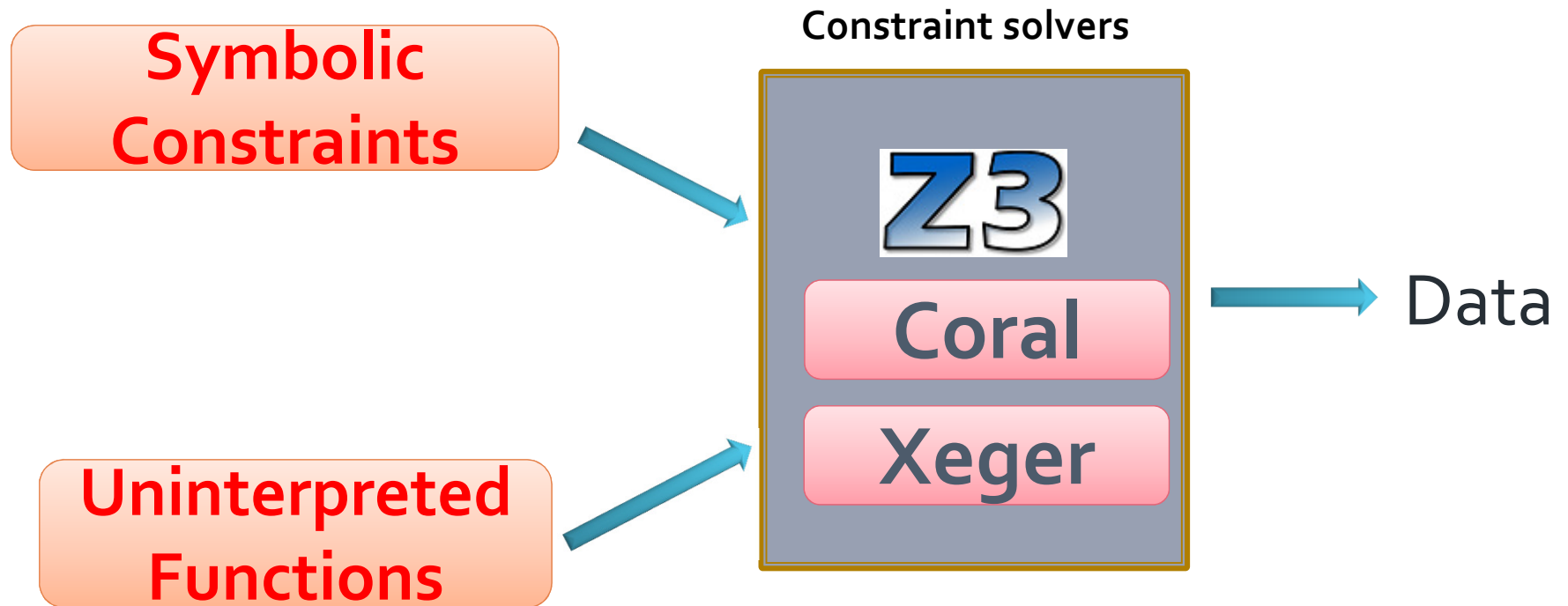
P1: gid==id && id==4
&& brightness<100

P2: power(g_r, 2) + power(u_r, 2)
<=0.25

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(define-fun power ((u Double) (v Int)) Double
  (ite (and (= u 0.6) (= v 2)) 0.36
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        (ite (and (= u 0.5) (= v 2)) 0.25
          0)))
  (declare-const x Double)
  (declare-const y Int)
  (assert (not (= (power x y) 0))))
```



Constraint Solving

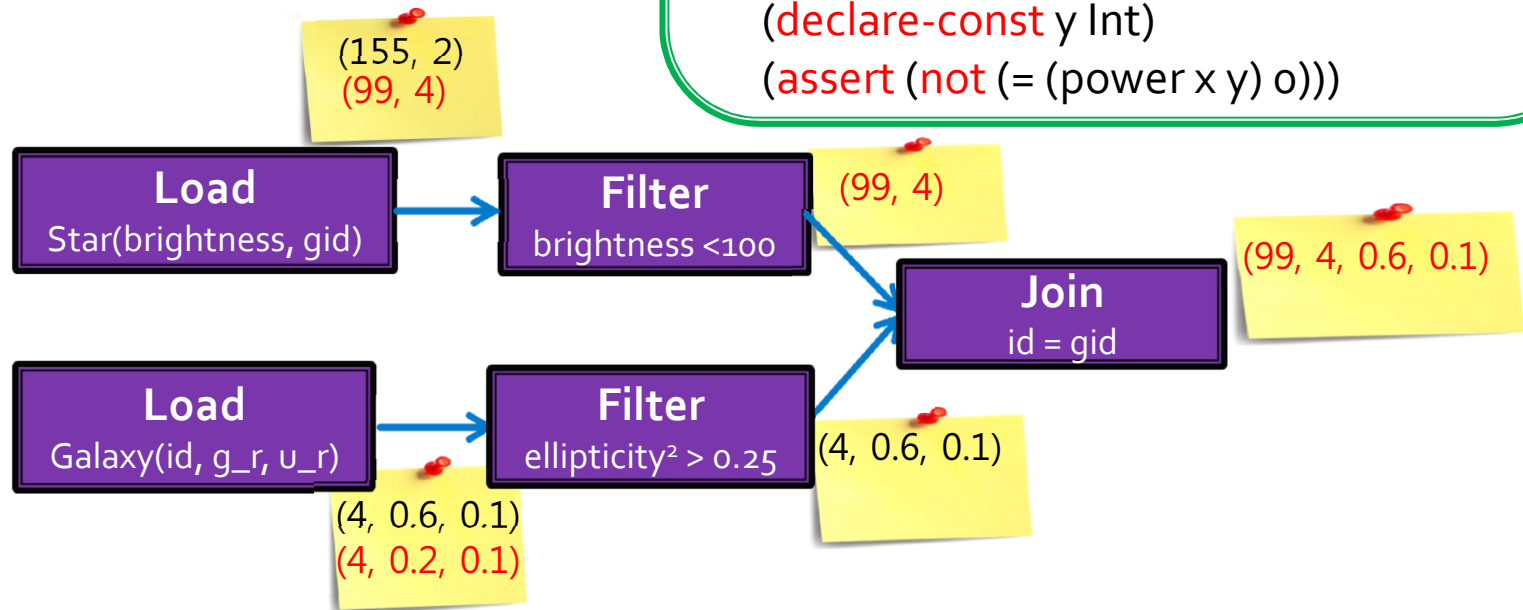


Constraint Solving

P1: gid==id && id==4
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P2: power(g_r, 2) + power(u_r, 2)
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  (declare-const x Double)
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  (assert (not (= (power x y) 0))))
```



Experiments

- Two benchmark suites
 - PigMix: 20 representative Pig programs from Pig community
 - SDSS: 11 Pig programs hand-translated from sample SQL queries
 - from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (astronomy DB)

SEDGE vs. Pig Latin Illustrate

Pig Latin Illustrate

- ☹️ Cannot handle UDFs
- ☹️ Poor constraint solving ability
- ☹️ Generate local constraint without looking ahead

SEDGE

- 😊 Support UDFs
- 😊 Stronger constraint solving
- 😊 Generate inter-related constraints

Pig Latin Illustrate is the current state-of-the-art in example data generation for dataflow programs .

- Industrial tool (“illustrate” functionality in Pig, by Yahoo)
- SIGMOD '09 best paper

SEDGE can generate example data for dataflow programs better (completeness) and cheaper (running time)

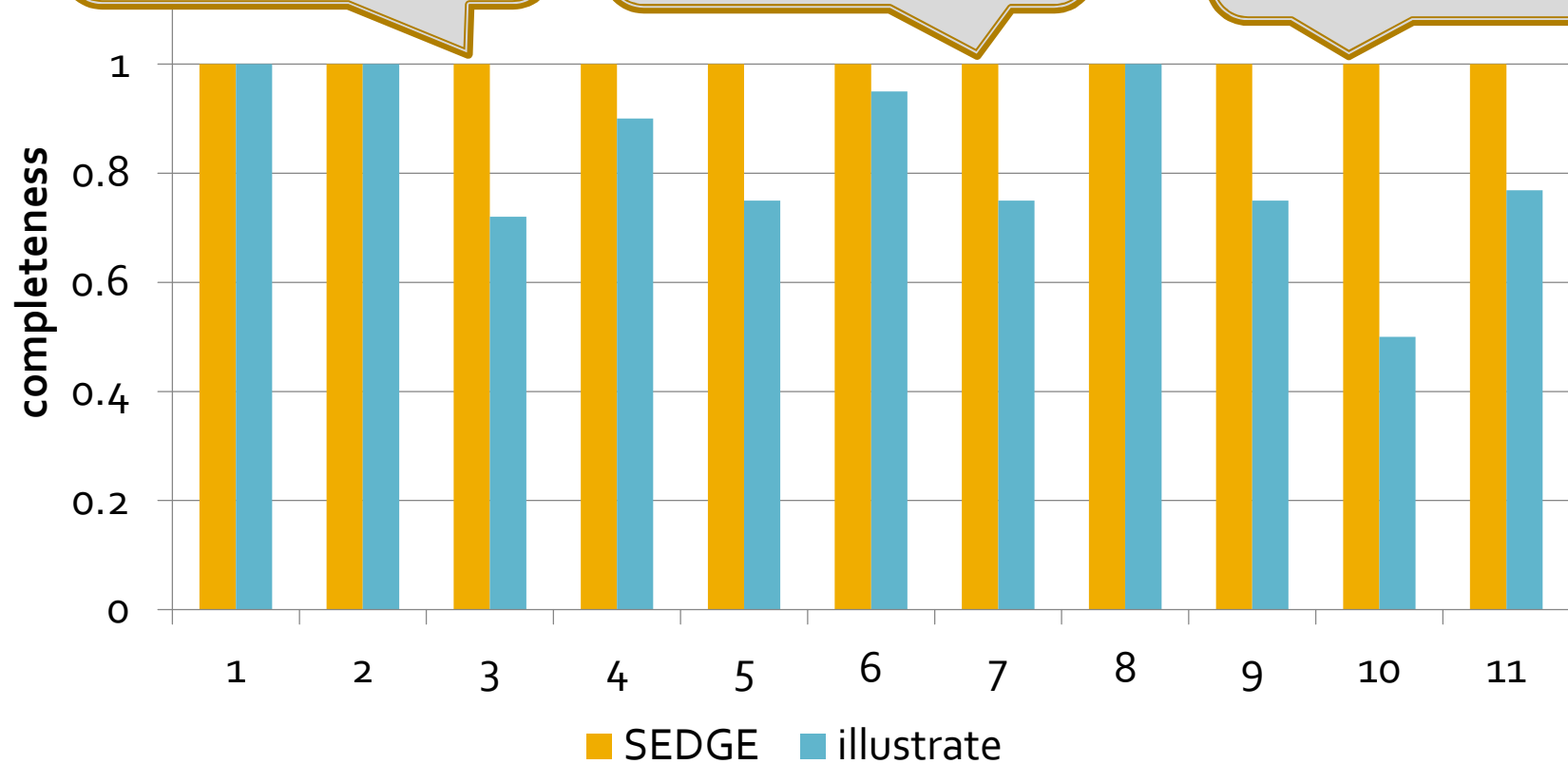
Completeness Comparison

Achieved for SDCS Benchmark

supporting **UDF** (3, 11)

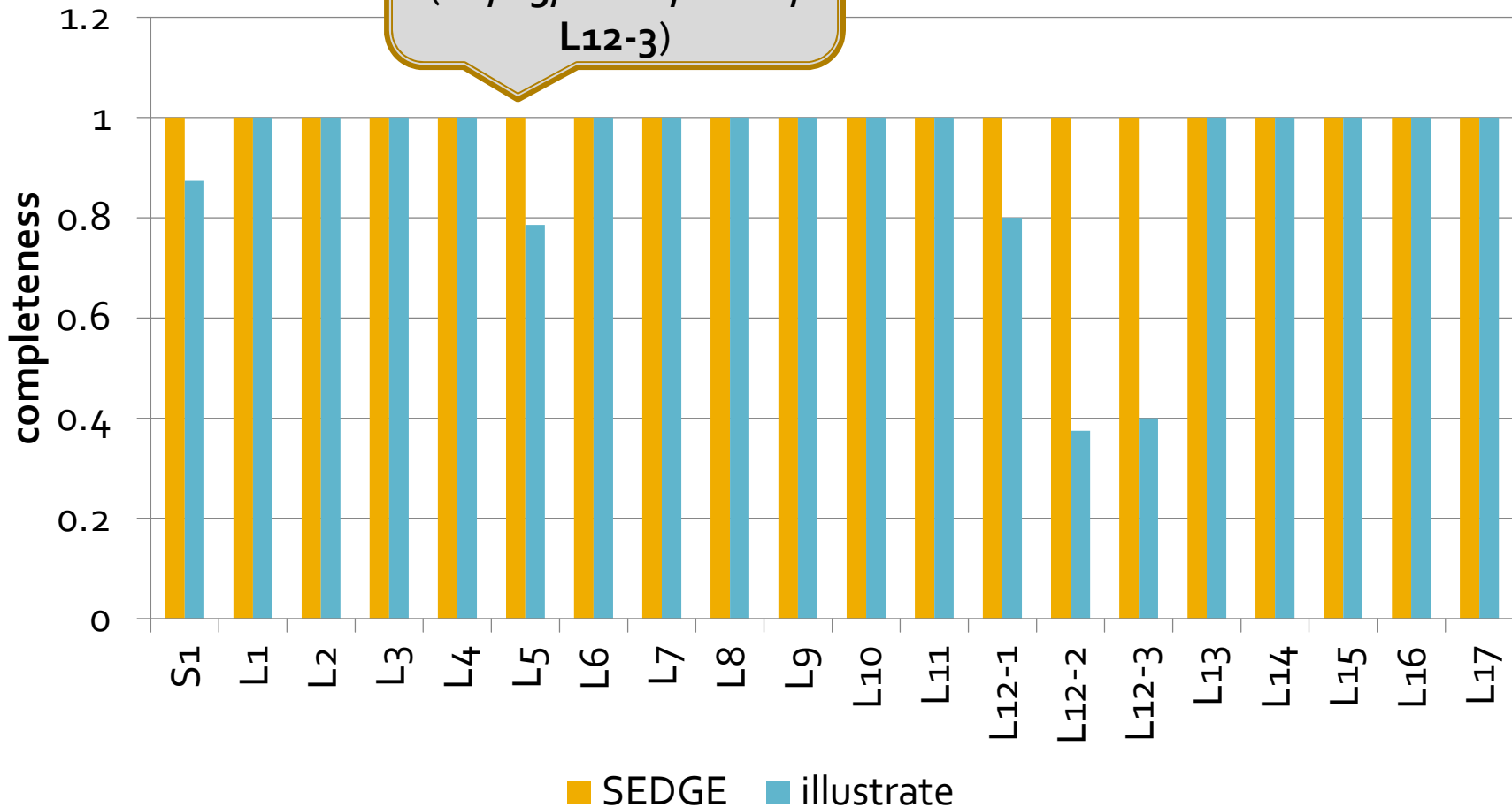
stronger constraint solving (4, 5, 6, 7)

generating **inter-related** constraints (9, 10)

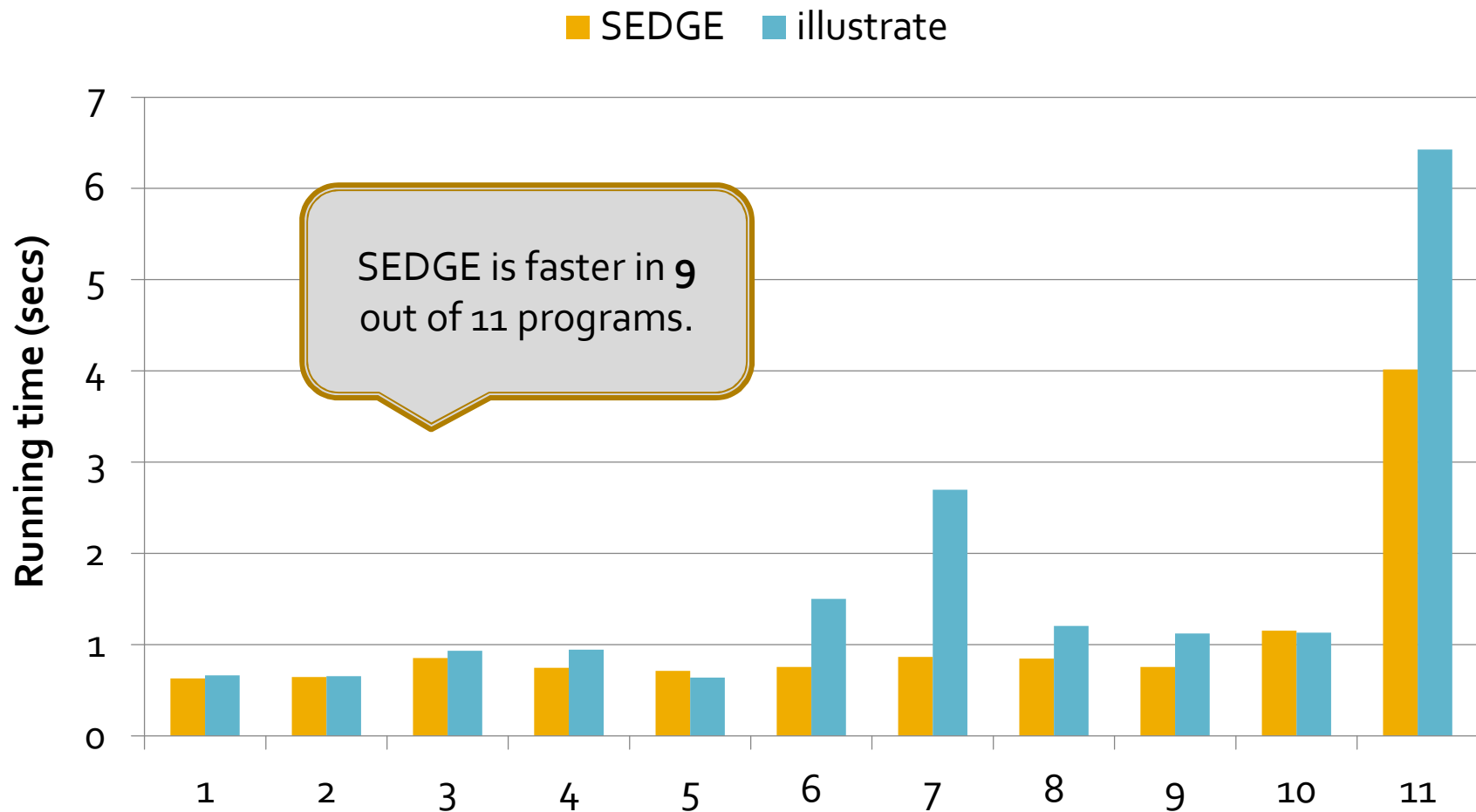


Completeness Comparison Achieved for Di-Mix Benchmark

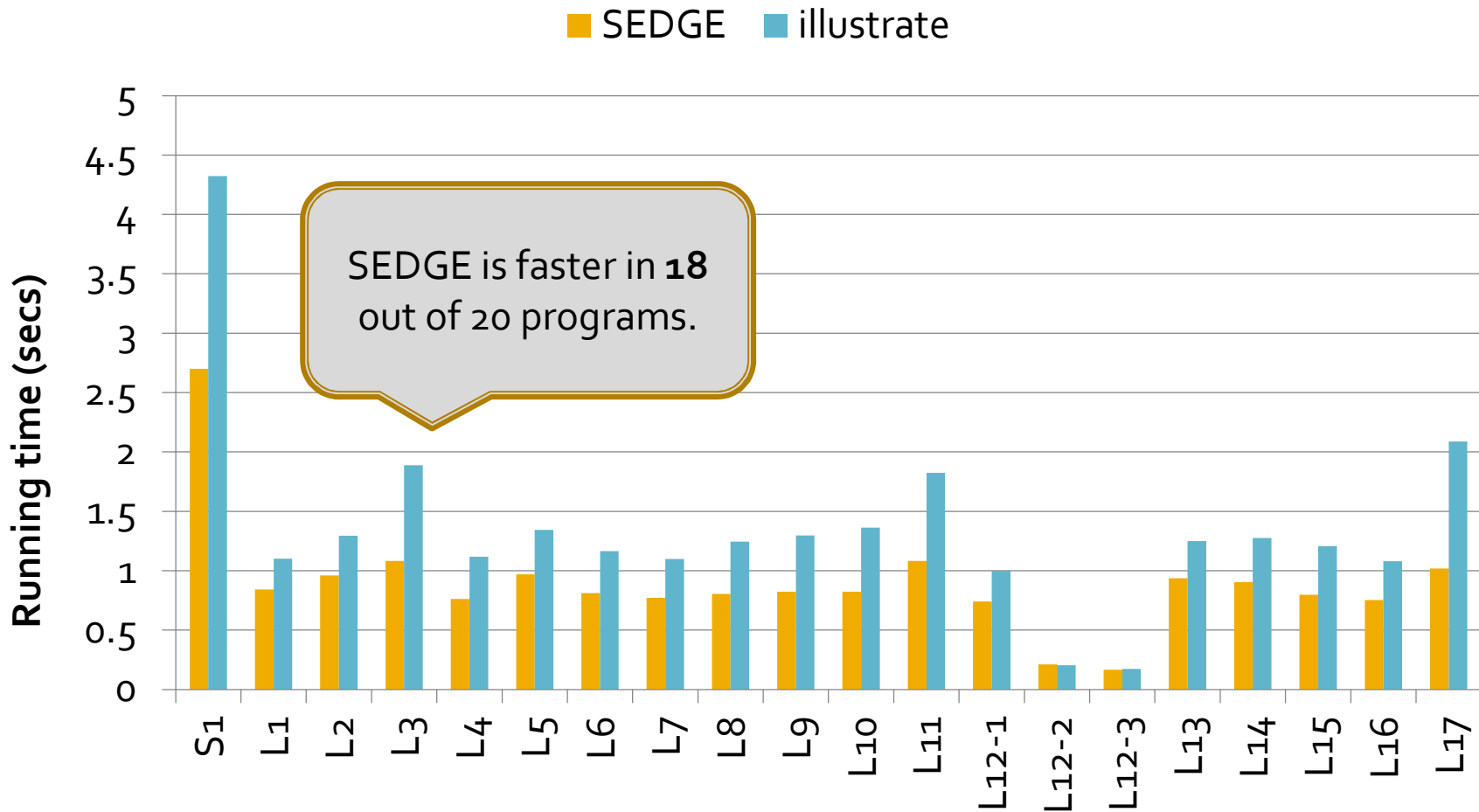
generating inter-related constraints
(S1, L5, L12-1, L12-2, L12-3)



Timing Comparison for SDSS Benchmark



Timing Comparison for PigMix Benchmark



Summary

- Created the first dynamic-symbolic (aka “concolic”) testing engine for dataflow languages
- Suggested the use of concrete results across runs of a UDF to represent the UDF
- Proposed an approach that balances completeness, conciseness, and running time