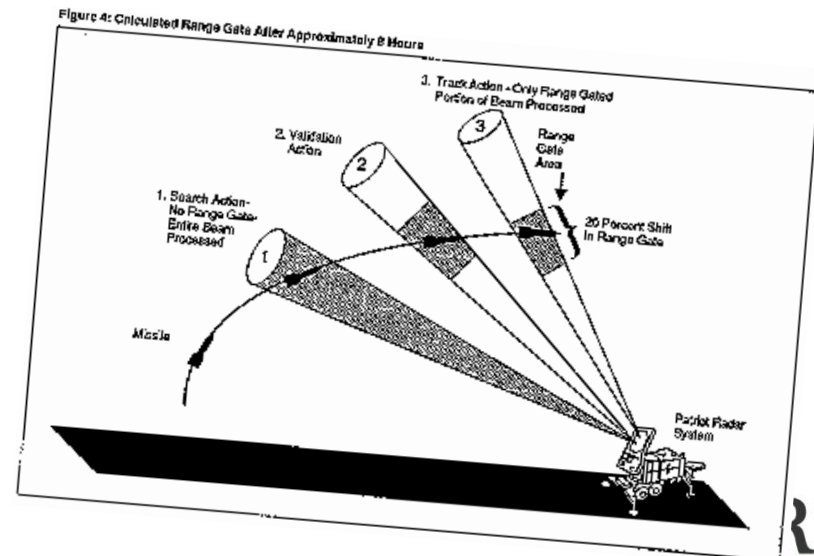
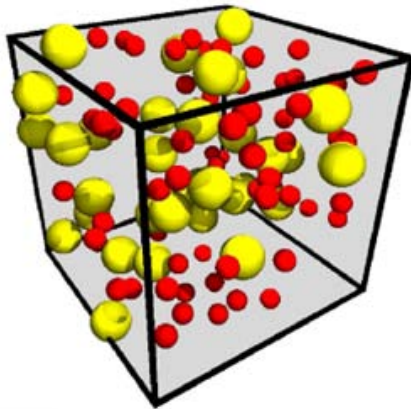
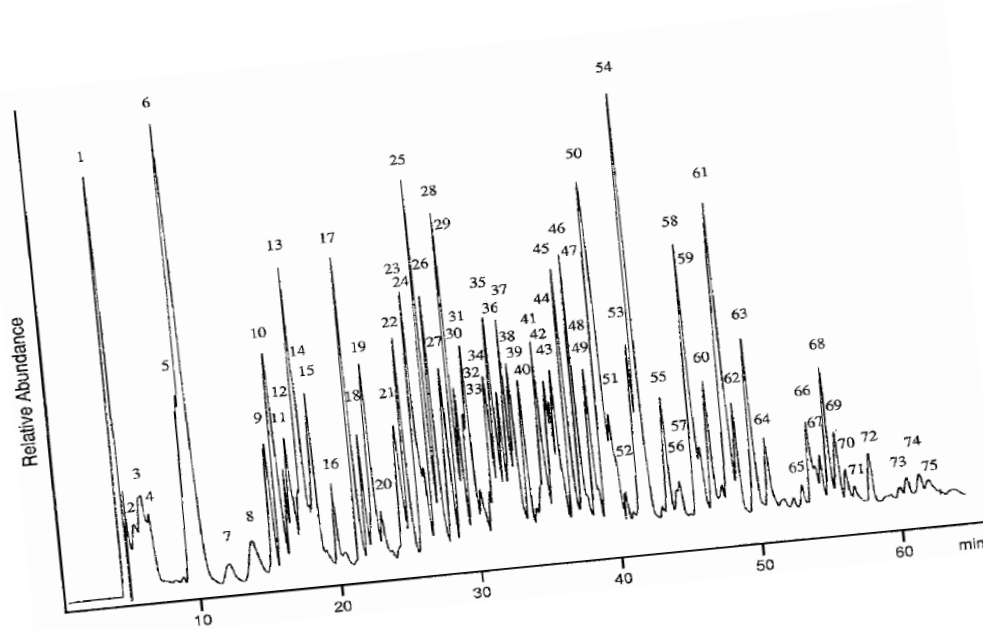


Reliable Data Processing Enabled by Program Analysis

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December 22, 2013 @ ISHCS, PKU

- Data processing is becoming increasingly important.



Errors in Data Processing



0.00	0.00	13.20	0.00	3.25	0.00	2.00
0.00	0.00	19.50	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.50
24.00	0.00	8.25	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
24.00	0.00	9.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00
0.00	0.00	6.90	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
22.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
39.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.75	0.50	5.00
0.00	8.40	2.00	0.00	0.75	3.00	3.00
0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	3.00	3.00
0.00	2.40	2.75	0.00	17.75	6.00	3.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	3.00	3.00



external errors



internal errors

```
def _kbucket_index(self, key):  
    """  
    Returns the index of the key in the bucket.  
    """  
    if isinstance(key, str):  
        key = hex_to_long(key)  
    # Bound check for key too big  
    if key < 0:  
        raise ValueError('Key too big')  
    i = 0  
    for bucket in self._buckets:  
        if bucket.key_in_range(key):  
            return i  
    else:  
        i += 1  
    # Key was too big given current buckets  
    raise ValueError('Key too big')
```

External Errors



```
1 float x, z;  
2 x = input();  
3 z = f(x);  
  
4 if (z > 0.5)  
5     printf ("hit");  
6 else  
7     printf ("miss");
```



$X = 100.0;$

1. How would the program output change if input x is uncertain?

e.g. $x \in [50.0, 150.0]$

Internal Errors

```
1 float x, z;  
2 x = input();  
3 z = f(x);  
  
4 if (z > 0.5)  
5     printf ("hit");  
6 else  
7     printf ("miss");
```



$X = 100.0;$

2. Are the computed results reliable?

miss



Errors in Data Processing

- ▶ External errors
 - Also known as **data uncertainty** problem
 - Existing techniques
 - query-based uncertain data processing e.g. [R. Jampani, SIGMOD 2008], [S. Singh, ICDE 2008] and etc.
 - Interval analysis
 - Automatic differentiation
- ▶ Internal errors
 - Existing work include interval analysis, using high precision
- ▶ Existing solutions are hardly applicable or usable -- too expensive, too many false positives
- ▶ Errors may get propagated and magnified, leading to unreliable output.
 - We call it the **instability** problem.

Outline

- ▶ Overview
- ▶ External Errors
 - White-box sampling (OOPSLA 2012)
- ▶ Internal Errors
 - On-the-fly detection of instability problems (OOPSLA 2013)

White Box Sampling --External Errors

```
1 float x, z;  
2 x = input();  
3 z = f(x);  
  
4 if (z > 0.5)  
5     printf ("hit");  
6 else  
7     printf ("miss");
```



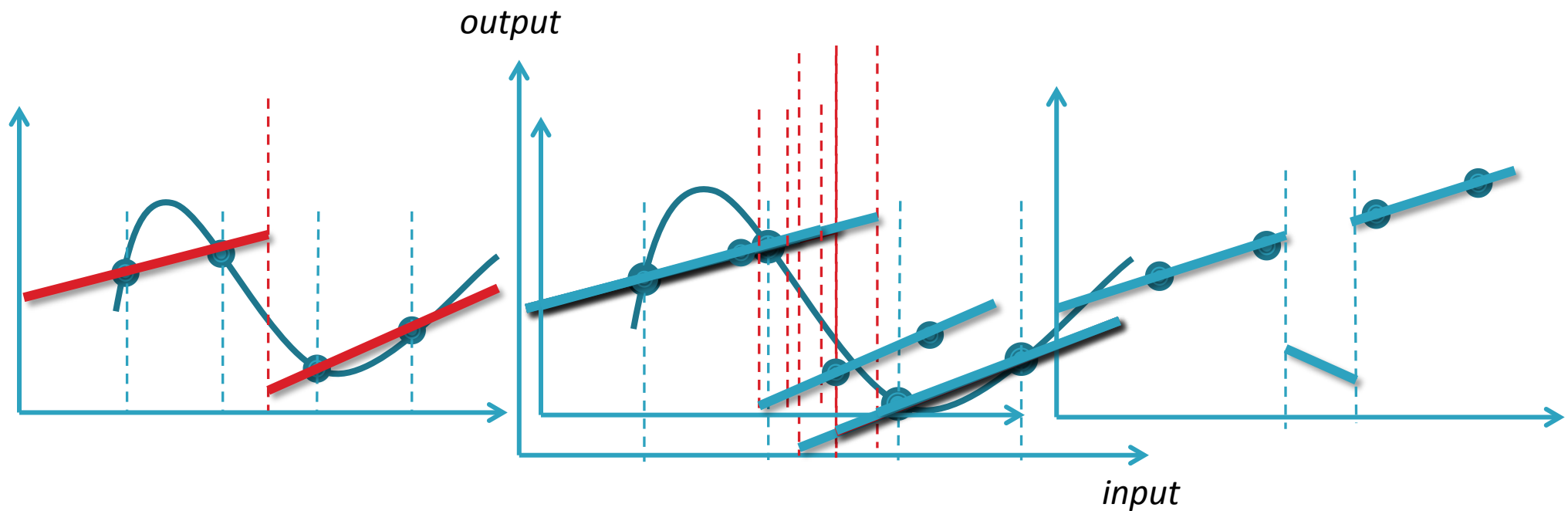
$X = 100.0;$

1. How would the program output change if input x is uncertain?

e.g. $x \in [50.0, 150.0]$

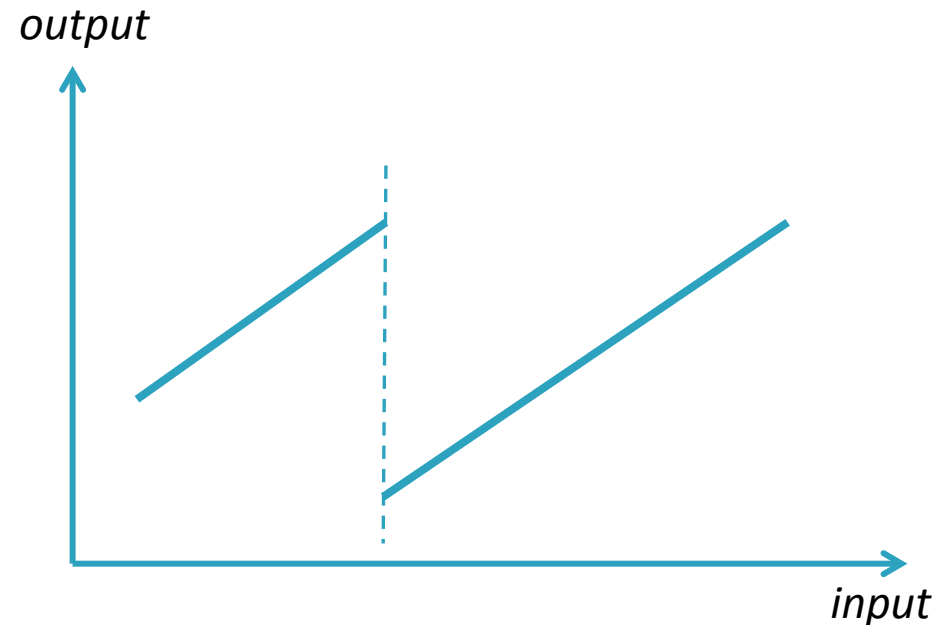
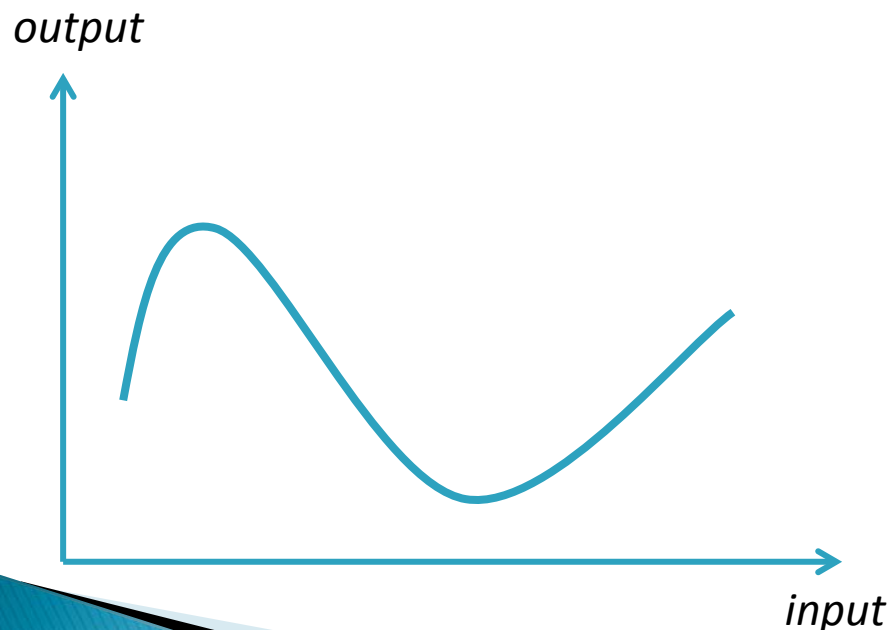
Monte Carlo (MC) methods

- ▶ Sampling-based *Monte Carlo method* is effective, yet imprecise.



Our Idea

- ▶ MC sampling guided by program analysis (**few samples and sampling at the critical places**)
 - Use dynamic analysis to predict output **continuity**
 - Perform **demand driven sampling** based on continuity



White Box Sampling - Intuition

No more samples are needed in between

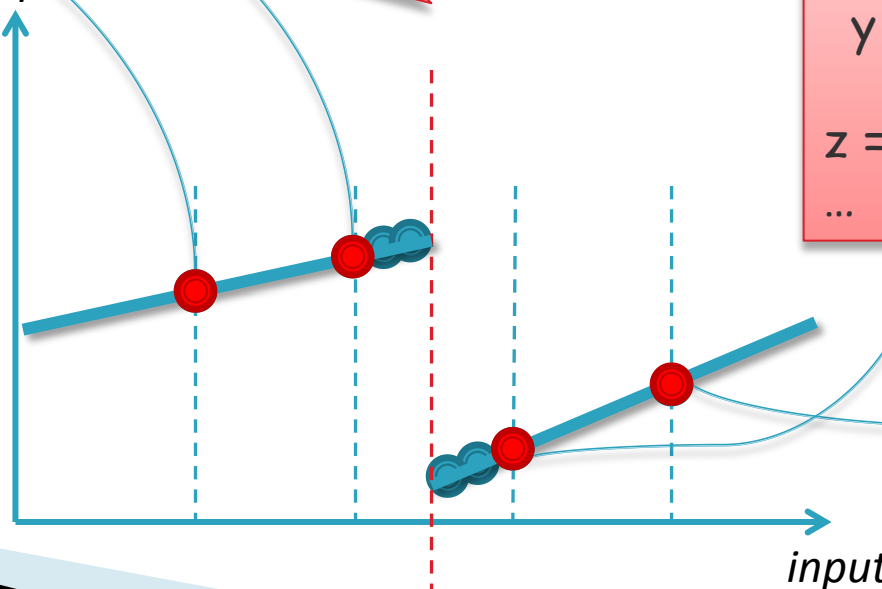
More samples are needed!

No more samples are needed in between.

```
if (p)
  y = f(x)
else
  ...
z = g(y)
...
```

```
if (p)
  y = f(x)
else
  ...
z = g(y)
...
```

output



```
if (p)
  ...
else
  y = g(x)
z = g(y)
...
```

```
if (p)
  ...
else
  y = g(x)
z = g(y)
...
```

A Running Example

```
1  x = sample(1.5);
2  y = (int) x;
3  if (x < 1.0)
4      o = 1 + y;
5  else
6      if (t(x) > 0.3)
7          o = 0.3;
8      else
9          o = 0.75;
```

