

# Verified Time-Aware Stream Processing

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04/06/2024

# Introduction

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    - Watermark: A value of the same type of the timestamp. Represents data-completeness.



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- Asynchronous Dataflow Programming: Directed graph of interconnected operators that perform event-wise transformations
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- Why?
  - Highly Parallel
  - Low latency (output as soon as possible)
  - Incremental computing

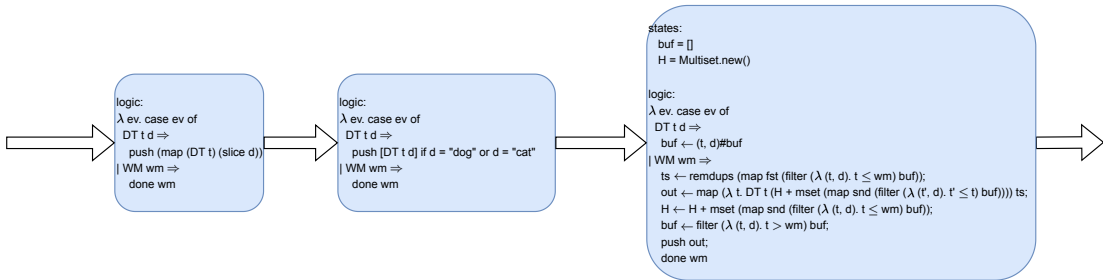
# Time-Aware Stream Processing Example

Example:

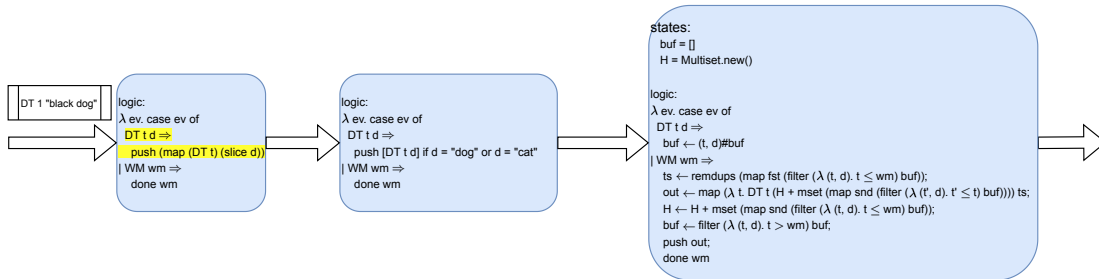
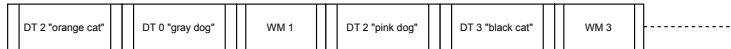
Incrementally count the occurrences of the words “dog” and “cat”



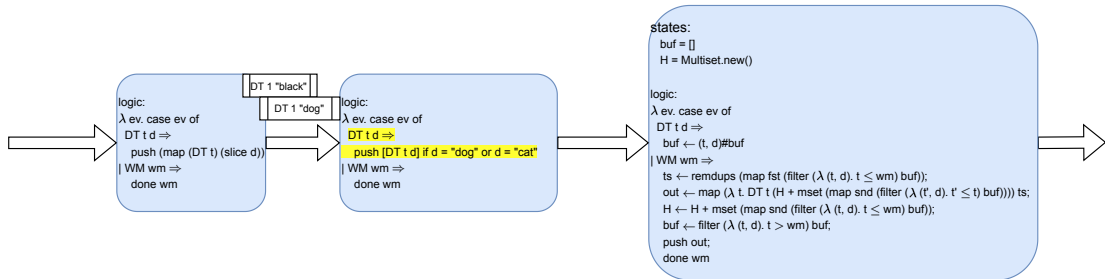
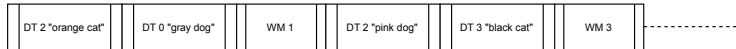
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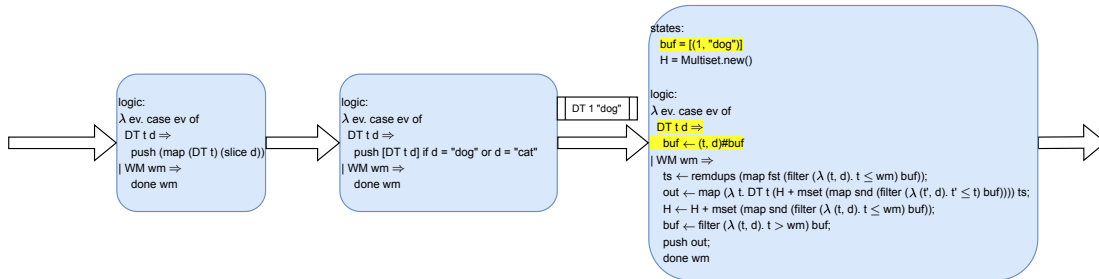
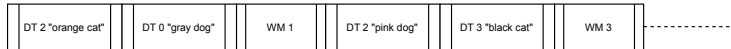
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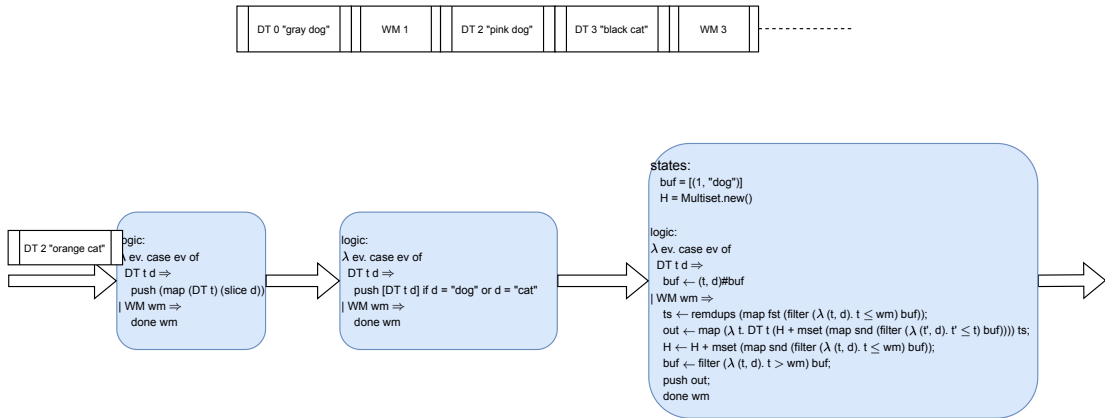
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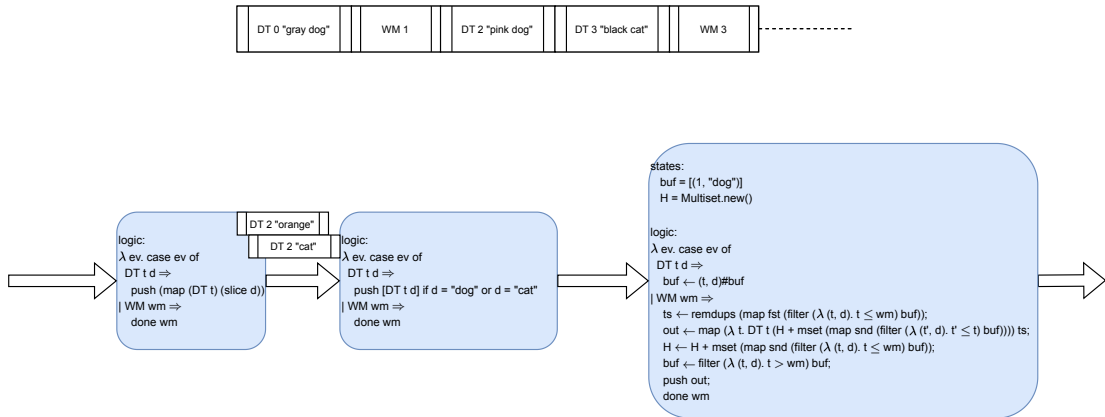
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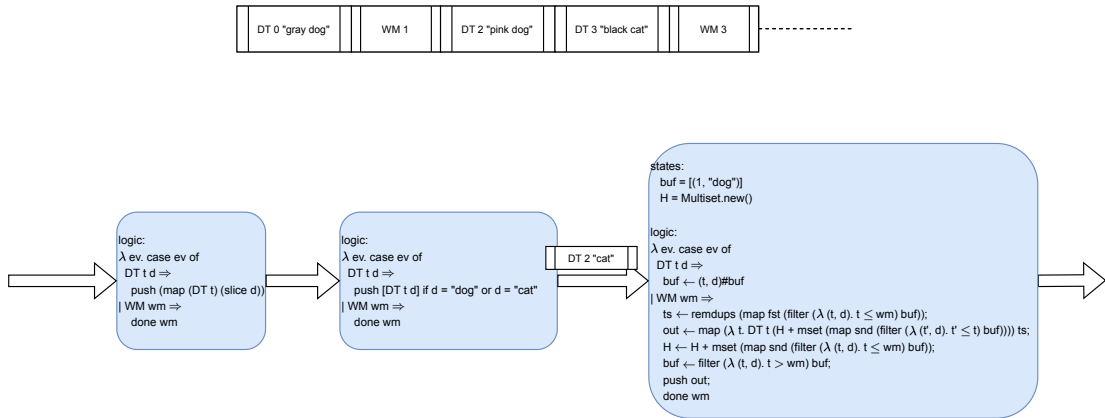
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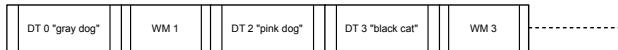
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logic:  
 $\lambda \text{ ev. case ev of}$   
 DT t d  $\Rightarrow$   
 push (map (DT t) (slice d))  
 | WM wm  $\Rightarrow$   
 done wm

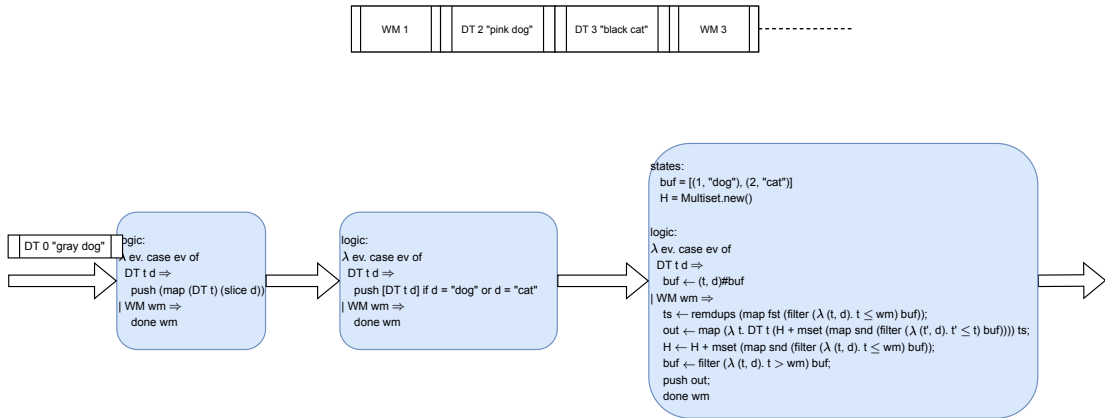
logic:  
 $\lambda \text{ ev. case ev of}$   
 DT t d  $\Rightarrow$   
 push [DT t d] if d = "dog" or d = "cat"  
 | WM wm  $\Rightarrow$   
 done wm

states:  
 buf = [(1, "dog"), (2, "cat")]  
 H = Multiset.new()

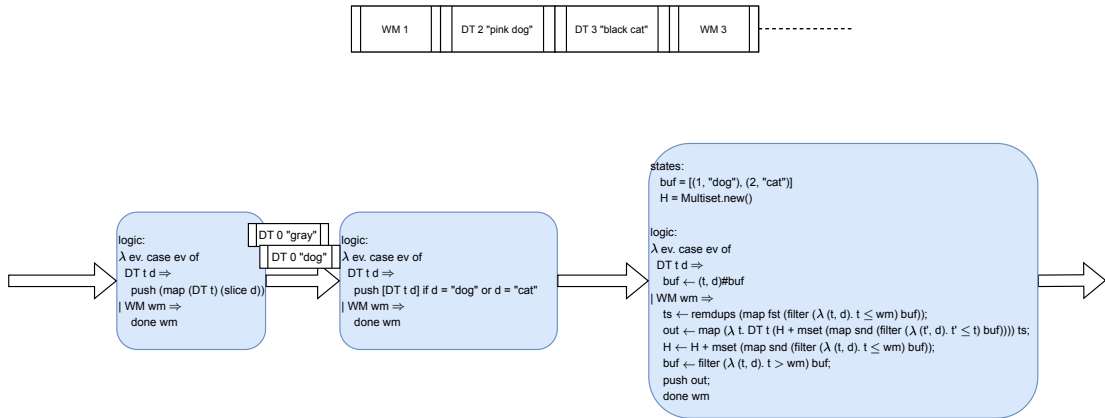
logic:  
 $\lambda \text{ ev. case ev of}$   
 DT t d  $\Rightarrow$   
 buf  $\leftarrow$  (t, d)#buf  
 | WM wm  $\Rightarrow$   
 ts  $\leftarrow$  remdups (map fst (filter ( $\lambda$  (t, d). t  $\leq$  wm) buf));  
 out  $\leftarrow$  map ( $\lambda$  t. DT t (H + mset (map snd (filter ( $\lambda$  (t', d). t'  $\leq$  t) buf)))) ts;  
 H  $\leftarrow$  H + mset (map snd (filter ( $\lambda$  (t, d). t  $\leq$  wm) buf));  
 buf  $\leftarrow$  filter ( $\lambda$  (t, d). t > wm) buf;  
 push out;  
 done wm



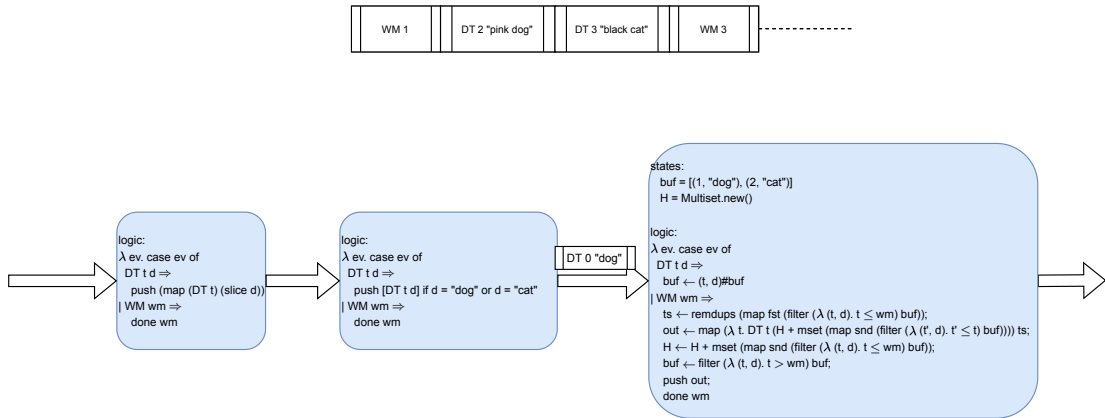
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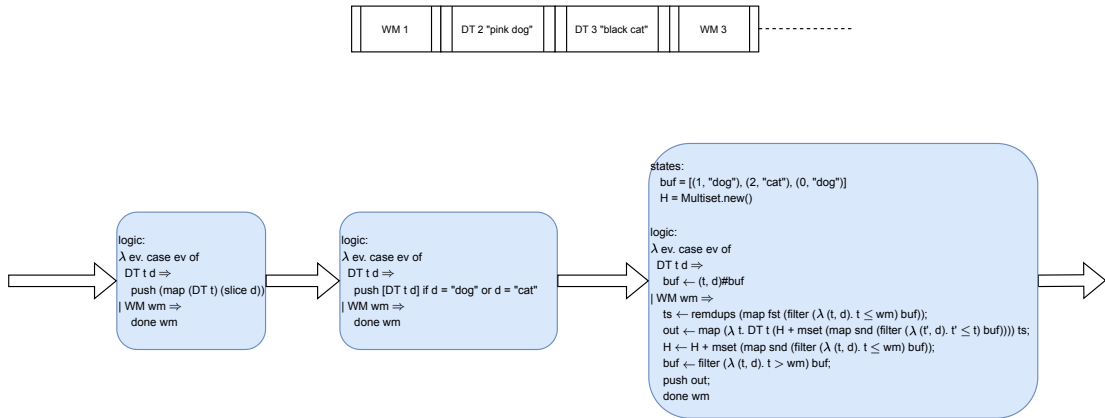
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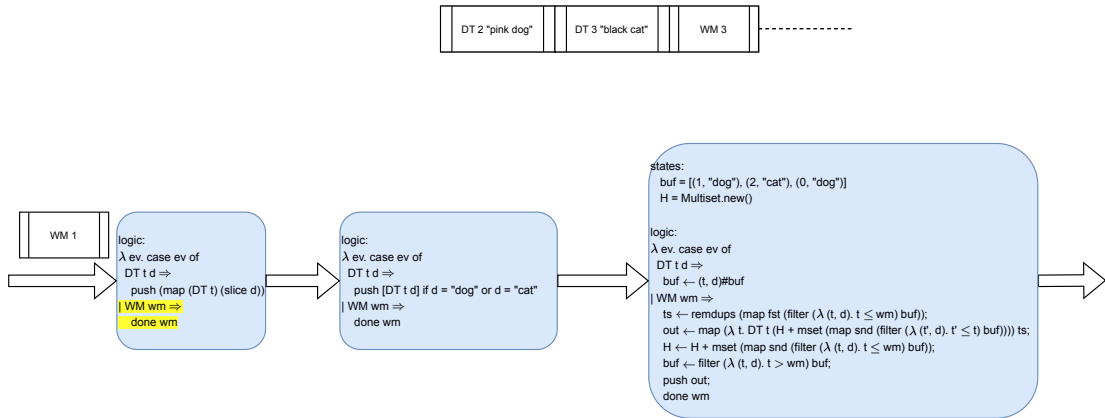
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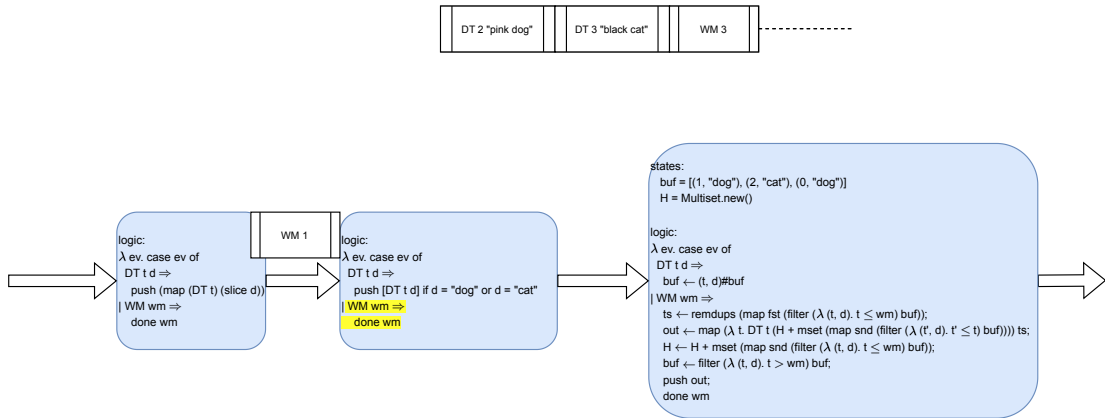
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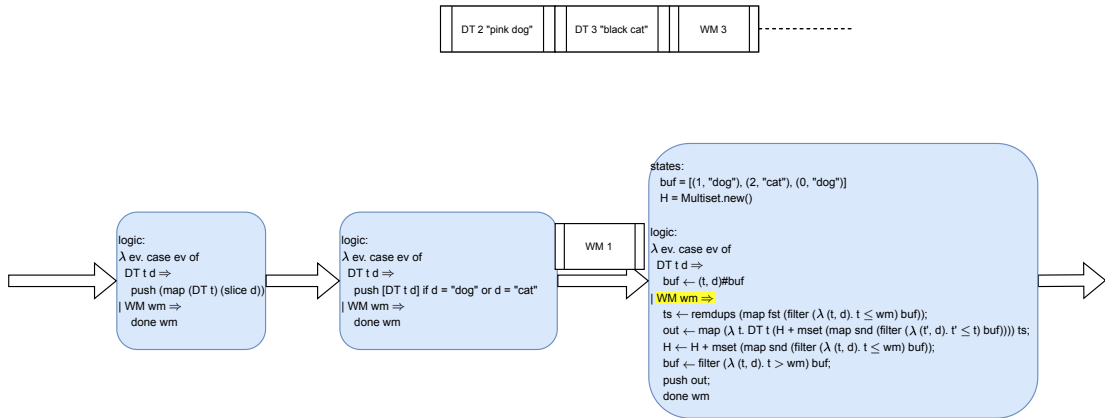
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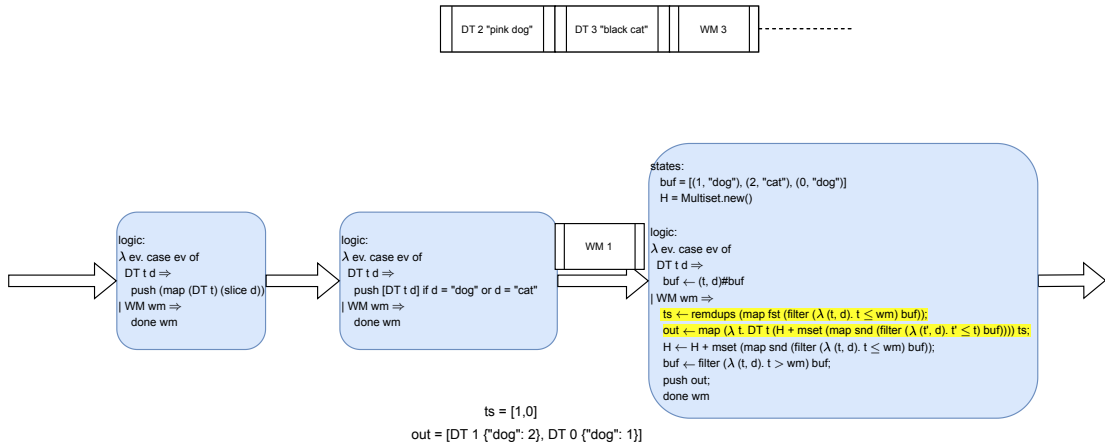
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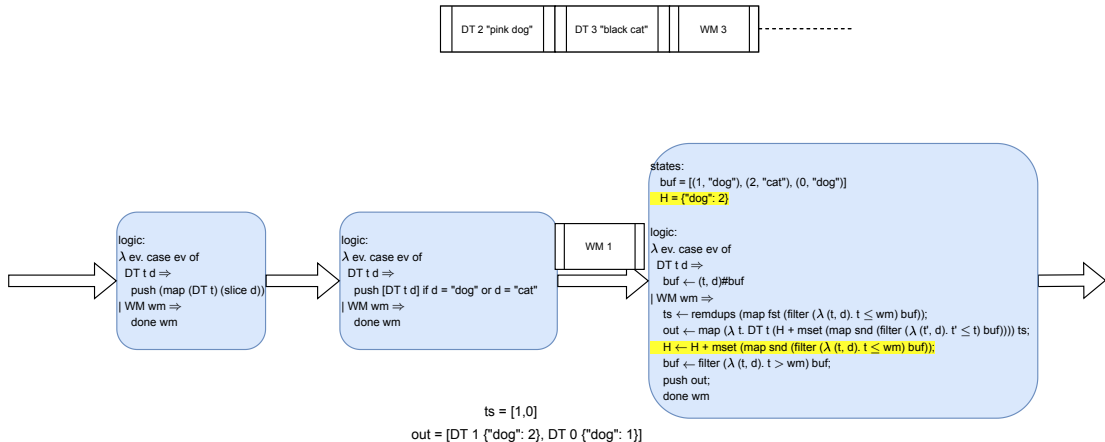


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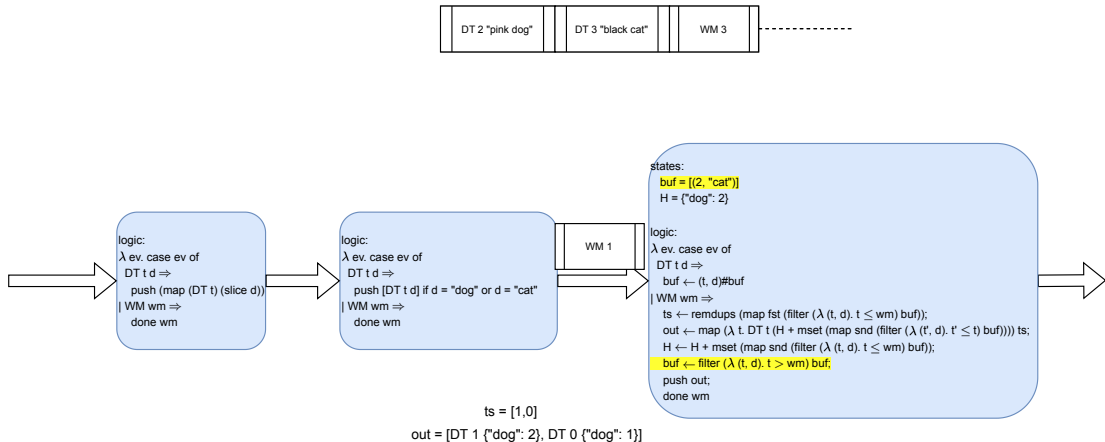




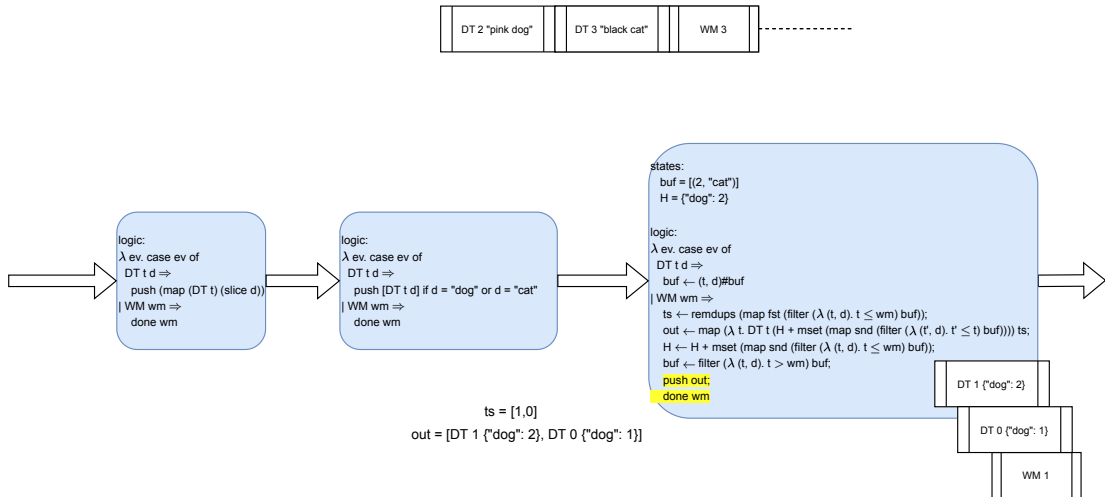
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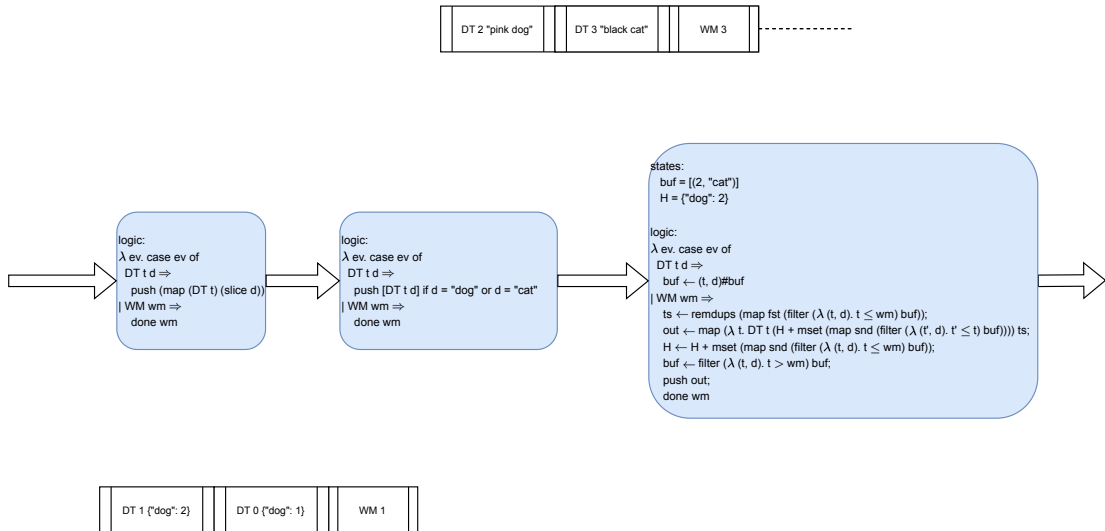
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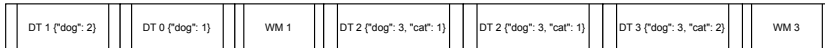
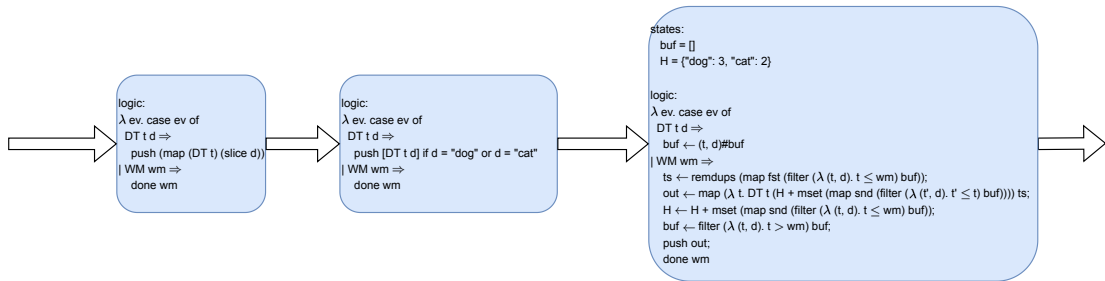
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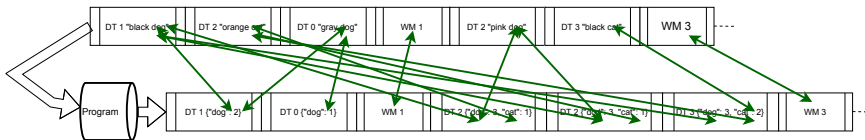


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# Properties

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- We need a correctness specification
- **Intuition of the specification:**
  - Soundness: for every output  $DT\ t\ H$ , the “dog” count in  $H$  is the count of events with timestamp ( $\leq$ )  $t$  which contains the string “dog”; similarly for “cat”. The count for any other word is always 0.
  - Completeness: The other way around.

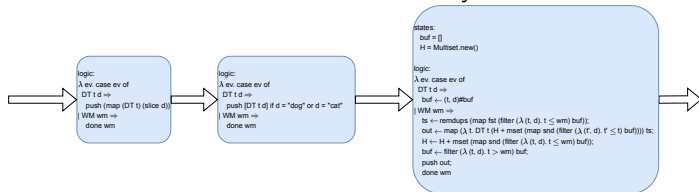




# How to prove it

- lets break down the problem!:

- The correctness of the entire Dataflow emerges from the correctness of each part (operator)
  - Operator 1: Slicer
  - Operator 2: Filter
  - Operator 3: Incremental histogram
    - Assumptions about the incoming stream:
      - Monotone: after WM  $w_m$  no  $DT\ t\ d$  such that  $t \leq w_m$ .
      - Productive: after  $DT\ t\ d$  eventually WM  $w_m$  such that  $t \leq w_m$



- The original incoming stream must respect monotonicity and productivity



- Each operator must preserve monotonicity and productivity!

Writing it down in Isabelle/HOL!

- Datatypes and Codatatypes

```
codatatype (lset: 'a) llist = lnull: LNil | LCons (lhd: 'a) (ltl: 'a llist)  
for map: lmap where ltl LNil = LNil
```

- Examples:

- LNil
- LCons 1 (LCons 2 (LCons 3 LNil))
- LCons 0 (LCons 0 (LCons 0 (...)))

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- Coinductive principle for lazy list equality

- Recursion

```
fun lshift :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist (infixr @@ 65) where  
  lshift [] lxs = lxs  
| lshift (x # xs) lxs = LCons x (lshift xs lxs)
```

- While Combinator

```
definition while_option :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a option where  
  while_option b c s = ...
```

- While rule for invariant reasoning (Hoare-style):
  - There is something that holds before a step; that thing still holds after the step

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- Corec:

```
corec lapp :: 'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist where  
lapp xs lys = case xs of LNil  $\Rightarrow$  lys | LCons x xs'  $\Rightarrow$  LCons x (lapp xs' lys)
```

# Isabelle/HOL: (Co)inductive Predicates

- Inductive predicate
  - Finite number of introduction rule applications

```
inductive in_llist :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
  In_llist: in_llist x (LCons x xs)  
| Next_llist: in_llist x xs  $\Rightarrow$  in_llist x (LCons y xs)  
  
in_llist 2 (LCons 1 (LCons (2 (...))))
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- Coinductive predicate
  - Infinite number of introduction rule applications

```
coinductive lprefix :: 'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  'a llist  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
  LNil_lprefix: lprefix LNil lxs  
| LCons_lprefix: lprefix lxs lxs  $\Rightarrow$  lprefix (LCons x lxs) (LCons x lxs)  
  
lprefix (LCons 1 (LCons (2 (...)))) (LCons 1 (LCons (2 (...))))
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```

- Coinductive principle

# Lazy Lists Processors

# Operator formalization

- Operator as a codatatype

- Taking  $'i$  as the input type, and  $'o$  as the output type:

$\text{codatatype } ('o, 'i) \text{ op} = \text{Logic } (\text{apply: } ('i \Rightarrow ('o, 'i) \text{ op} \times 'o \text{ list}))$

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- Operator as a codatatype
  - Taking  $'i$  as the input type, and  $'o$  as the output type:  
 $\text{codatatype } ('o, 'i) \text{ op} = \text{Logic (apply: } ('i \Rightarrow ('o, 'i) \text{ op} \times 'o \text{ list}))$
  - Infinite trees: applying the selector `apply` “walks” a branch of the tree

- Produce function: applies the logic (co)recursively throughout a lazy list

**definition**  $\text{produce}_1 \text{ op } lxs = \text{while\_option} \dots$

**corec** produce **where**

produce  $\text{op } lxs = (\text{case } \text{produce}_1 \text{ op } lxs \text{ of}$

None  $\Rightarrow$  LNil

| Some  $(\text{op}', x, xs, lxs') \Rightarrow \text{LCons } x (xs @@ \text{produce } \text{op}' lxs')$ )

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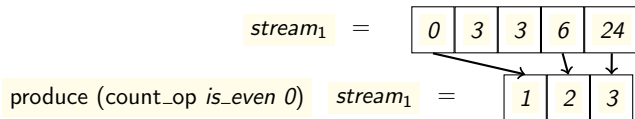
| Some  $(\text{op}', x, xs, lxs') \Rightarrow \text{LCons } x (xs @@ \text{produce } \text{op}' lxs')$ )

- $\text{produce}_1$  has an induction principle based on the while invariant rule

# Operators: Count

- Example:

```
corec count_op where count_op P n =  
  Logic (λe. if P e then (count_op P (n + 1), [n+1]) else (count_op P n, []))
```





# Sequential Composition operator

- Sequential composition: take the output of the first operator and give it as input to the second operator.

- Correctness:

$$\text{produce } (\text{comp\_op } op_1 \ op_2) \ lx s = \text{produce } op_2 \ (\text{produce } op_1 \ lx s)$$

- Proof: coinductive principle for lazy list equality and  $\text{produce}_1$  induction principle

# Time-Aware Operators

- Time-Aware lazy lists

```
datatype ('t::order, 'd) event = DT (tmp: 't) (data: 'd) | WM (wmk: 't)
```

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```
datatype ('t::order, 'd) event = DT (tmp: 't) (data: 'd) | WM (wmk: 't)
```

- Generalization to partial orders
  - Cycles
  - Operators with multiple inputs
- Productive and monotone streams: Coinductive predicates over lazy lists of events.

# Proving histogram correct: building Blocks

- Histogram operator: batching and incremental computing
- Building Blocks: reusable operators
  - Batching: `batch_op`
  - Incremental computing: `incr_op`
  - Soundness, completeness, preservation of monotonicity and productivity

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- Histogram operator: batching and incremental computing
- Building Blocks: reusable operators
  - Batching: `batch_op`
  - Incremental computing: `incr_op`
  - Soundness, completeness, preservation of monotonicity and productivity
- Define histogram using the building blocks
- Compositional Reasoning: correctness follows from the correctness of the building blocks

## Next Steps

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- Feedback loop



Questions, comments and suggestions